CORAF OP 2018-2022 EVALUATION

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OUTLINE

Description of intervention

Purpose and Criteria/Observation

Methodology

Main results

Recommendations and lessons learned
DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION (1/2)

2018 Operational Plan – 2022

2018 Strategic Plan - 2027

2018–2022

2018–2027

2023 Operational Plan – 2027

2023–2027
Stakeholder commitment to the change process is high.

There is a stable political and social environment.

Natural disasters are minimal.

Increased use of T&I

Market access and scaling of improved technologies

Human and institutional capacity is improved

Demand for agricultural knowledge and information is met

Assumptions
Network of 9 commoditity-based centers of specialization

RCoE, RCoS and NCoS

Dry cereals

Mangrove Rice

Plantain Banana

Rice

Fruits and vegetables

Maize

Roots and tubers

Aquaculture

Livestock

Rice, Mangrove Rice, Plantain Banana, Dry cereals, Fruits and vegetables, Maize, Roots and tubers, Aquaculture, Livestock
Purpose of the evaluation:

- Information on the level of achievement of the objectives of 2018-2022 OP,
- Gaps,
- Needs
- Challenges
- Lessons
- Guide the implementation of 2023 – 2027 OP

Evaluation Criteria/Observation:

- Relevance
- Coherence
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Gender, equity and environmental sensitivity
- Governance
- Sustainability
Qualitative data

The analysis was based on a qualitative inductive approach. Classifying, Comparing and Interpreting the data, thus facilitating the interpretation of different opinions and perspectives on the different evaluation criteria (Blais and Martineau, 2006).

Literature search

The structured review approach was used. A reading grid of variables and indicators associated with the various evaluation questions was developed.
Mixed methods in our case are used to address the results of the 2018-2022 OP and not cause-effect attribution, as is the case with experimental approaches (White & Phillips, 2012).

Unlike econometric approaches, which look only at the results of interventions, mixed methods help to understand the functioning of an intervention by revealing the underlying processes that led to the observed results (Chen, 2012).
Relevance

✓ The objectives of projects and programmes implemented under the 2018-2022 OP are aligned with those of CORAF
✓ The projects and programs implemented have achieved the expected results of the 2018 – 2022 OP.
✓ The projects and programmes implemented under the operational plan are adapted to the needs of the target groups.

Analysis of the contribution of the main projects and programmes to the impacts of the 2018-2022 OP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects/Programs</th>
<th>T&amp;I</th>
<th>Policies, Institutions, Markets and Trade</th>
<th>Gender, Youth and Social Equity</th>
<th>Knowledge management in agricultural technological innovation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAIRED</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABEE</td>
<td>√</td>
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<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIORISKS</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAADP-XP4</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iREACH</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TARSPro</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coherence

With programs, policies and other initiatives in the agricultural research and development sector

- With the SDGs (2), (3), (5), (9), (13)
- With the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)
- With the Scientific Agenda for Agriculture in Africa (S3A) - FARA Africa
- With the Agricultural Policies of the Regional Economic Communities (ECOWAS, WAEMU, ECCAS)

2018 OP Implementation Strategy – 2022 and collaboration with other stakeholders

- At sub-regional level
- Agricultural Policies of National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS)
- Internationally
- Scientific collaborations (CGIAR, UFHB)
- Technical collaborations (AATF, AGRA, IFDC)
- Collaborations with the private sector (AfSTA, SSG)
- Collaborations with other donors (USAID, IFAD, SDC, EU, WB)
Effectiveness

- 18 keys performance indicators defined by CORAF
- Nine (09) indicators have an achievement rate of 100% or more
- Two (02) performance indicators are good with rates between 80% and 100%
- Six (06) performance indicators have a completion rate below 80%
Effectiveness

- 29 projects or initiatives launched,
- with 12 technical and financial partners (TFPs) mobilised

Estimated budget of USD 60,892,556, a total of USD 72,807,714 mobilised, an overrun of USD 11,911,128 (20%)

- 55 partnership agreements signed and implemented with partners in research, and development
Effectiveness of PID 1: Agriculture, food and nutrition security

5, 601, 025 farmers using improved technologies

132 innovations platforms under 3 projects: PAIRED (46 platforms), CAADP- XP4 (53 platforms) and TARSPro (33 platforms)

2,291 participatory demonstration trials carried out in farming areas

8 Agricultural Technology Parks (ATPs) in Senegal, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Mali, Sierra Leone, Togo and Benin.

26 Technology Parks, Community Immersion Poles (CIPs) and Climate Smart Villages (CSV) established
Effectiveness of PID 1: Agriculture, food and nutrition security

Strengthen the research programmes of 03 institutions (ISRA, INERA and INRAN)
Effectiveness of PID 1: Agriculture, food and nutrition security

Support for the development and publication of the 2021 regional catalogue of plant varieties (176 additional new varieties distributed by 13 countries),

638 Technologies developed (52 T&I scaled)

Development and distribution of the Seed forecasting tool/platform

Organization of an agricultural technology fair (MITA): 190 participants registered, 57 women or 30%, 51 young people or 27%
Effectiveness of PID 2: Policies, Institutions, Markets and Trade

132 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) supported

Support for the process of creating a West Africa Seed Trade Association (WASTA)

Implementing seed regulations and developing a national action plan to strengthen the seed sector

Updating the Fertilizer and Seed Recommendations online Map for West Africa (FeSeRWAM) platform with IFDC
Effectiveness of PID 2: Policies, Institutions, Markets and Trade

Supporting 12 breeding programmes to prioritise selections based on end-user demand

Operationalisation of the regional framework for managing emerging productivity risks

Finalising the "Regional Executive Rules for Phytosanitary Control and Certification"

Strengthening 27 thematic networks linked to regional, continental and global climate-related platforms
Effectiveness of PID 3: Gender, Youth and Social equity

- Gender mainstreaming in management bodies
- Gender mainstreaming in project formulation
- Better representation in CORAF management bodies
- CORAF strengthened through its management bodies with the adoption of gender policy and by recruiting gender specialists
- Farmers/users trained: 1,000,000 including 36% women and 28% young people.
- Master’s and PhD students trained: 2,791 including 31% women.

«At INRAB we have experts like, we invite them to take part in the project and to accompany the operational because often when we do not have this expertise often we do not know how to do it»

MAIN RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION (10/16)
Training in post-harvest processing of high value nutritious food

Training in sustainable land management
### MAIN RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION (12/16)

- **Efficiency:** Low disbursement of funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donors (USD)</th>
<th>Initial Budget USD</th>
<th>USD realization</th>
<th>Leftover USD</th>
<th>Completion rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USAID - PAIRED</td>
<td>15 000 000</td>
<td>8 157 934</td>
<td>6 842 066</td>
<td>54.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeSIRA ABEE - UE</td>
<td>11 508 019</td>
<td>2 947 649</td>
<td>8 560 370</td>
<td>25.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORAF WAVE - UE</td>
<td>6 559 570</td>
<td>1 011 075</td>
<td>5 548 495</td>
<td>15.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAADP EX PILLAR 4 - IFAD</td>
<td>6 881 587</td>
<td>1 028 504</td>
<td>5 853 083</td>
<td>14.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProPAD - BM</td>
<td>770 000</td>
<td>139 422</td>
<td>630 578</td>
<td>18.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANSAN S. UNIVERSITY - Ireach</td>
<td>249 000</td>
<td>147 773</td>
<td>101 227</td>
<td>59.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDRC COVID 19</td>
<td>589 254</td>
<td>561 328</td>
<td>27 926</td>
<td>95.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWISS COOPERATION</td>
<td>11 364 000</td>
<td>687 129</td>
<td>10 676 871</td>
<td>6.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL 1</strong></td>
<td>52 921 430</td>
<td>14 680 813</td>
<td>41 155 387</td>
<td>27.74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
66 acts of governance (resolutions, decisions, recommendations) were issued at the 30th ordinary session of the Board of Directors of CORAF, of which 39 were completed and 27 were in progress.


Improvement of the level of recovery of member countries' contributions: 11,000,000 FCFA in arrears in year 2020 and contributions of year 2021 registered with 7 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Congo, Senegal, Chad, Togo)

The assessment of Central African actors on the role of CORAF Executive Secretariat in the proper implementation of OP 2018 – 2022 is not unanimous.
Sustainability

Delivery partners have been mobilized and trained both technically and operationally to ensure continuity.

For ownership of efforts, NARS are engaged in joint planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting.

Database of experts in WCA are being developed to strengthen the capacity of the executive secretariat in the long-term.
Innovation platforms (IPs)

Tools, Approaches and Methods for awareness creation and communication

Agricultural Technology Parks (PTA) and MITA

Digitization
FeSeRWAM platform to capture, store and visualize seed and fertilizer recommendation data

Sustainability:
Technology transfer models and approaches

MAIN RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION (15/16)
### The main determinants of achieving or not achieving the objectives

**The main factors determining the achievement of the objectives of the OP 2018 - 2022**

- The restructuring of CORAF
- CORAF's resource mobilization capacity
- Institutional strengthening and technical capacities of CORAF partners
- The creation of federal alliances

**Constraints to the achievement of the objectives of the OP 2018 - 2022**

- CORAF administrative burden of managing and disbursement of funds
- COVID 19 pandemic
- Political instability
- Conflict
Diversify financial partners by moving towards new collaboration to mitigate risks

Produce and adopt in a participatory manner and with all stakeholders a framework document for the consideration of the environmental dimension in CORAF interventions

Capitalising on experience in crisis management: COVID-19 and political instability in certain countries of intervention

Define indicators to measure contribution of projects to the operational plan and the principle of full-cost recovery for products and services
PERSPECTIVES (2023-2027)

- Refreshed Strategic plan 2018-2027: PID 4
  - M&E for impact
  - KM for communication and documentation
  - Foresight for anticipation and Risk management

- Newly established NCoS:
  - Nigeria/Ghana: Mechanization
  - Togo: Biorisks
  - Chad: Wheat
Launching of USAID Senegal PYD project, (date to be determined).

- Joint action plan with CEMAC, PROPAC, ROPPA, and AKADEMIYA 2063
- Joint action plan with One CGIAR and agreement with IITA-TAAT

- CEA-FIRST (Europe-Africa Consortium on Research and Innovation for Food Systems Transformation), launched in consortium with FARA
- StEPPFoS project (Strengthening Evidence-Based Policy and Practice of Sustainable Food Systems Under the EU-AU Partnership), launched in consortium with FARA
- EU-INTPA Regional Multi-actor Research Networks (RMRN) on Agroecology initiative
- USAID Seeds and Agri-inputs program in West Africa
Thanks
For your attention!