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Évaluation indépendante du développement

Technologies for African Agriculture Transformation (TAAT) Project Cluster Evaluation

Inception Report -Final Version

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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS II

LIST OF TABLES III
LIST OF FIGURES III

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS IV

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS V

1.0 OBJECTIVES AND CONTEXT FOR THE EVALUATION 7

1.1 OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE OF THE INCEPTION REPORT 7

2.0 BACKGROUND OF THE TAAT PROGRAM 8

2.1 OVERVIEW OF AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION IN AFRICA 8
2.2 TAAT PROGRAMME CONTEXT AND RATIONALE 10
2.3 THE TAAT PHASE 1 PROGRAM (2018 TO SEPTEMBER 2022) 11
2.3.1 TAAT I Program Goal and Objectives 11
2.3.2 TAAT Program Strategy 13
2.3.3 TAAT as a Regional Program Producing Regional Public Goods (RPGs) 14
2.3.4 TAAT's Gender Focus 16
2.3.5 TAAT's Youth Focus 17
2.3.6 Targeted Beneficiaries of the TAAT Program 17
2.3.7 Program Implementation Structures and Resources 18
2.4 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION AUDIENCES 19
2.6 MAJOR BANK PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS THAT INFORMED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TAAT 19

3.0 EVALUATION SCOPE AND QUESTIONS 20

3.1 EVALUATION SCOPE 20
3.2 EVALUATION QUESTIONS (MAIN AND SUB-QUESTIONS) 21
3.3 RELATED EVALUATIONS BY THE BANK AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS 23

4.0 EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY 24

4.1 EVALUATION APPROACH 24
4.2 THEORY OF CHANGE 24
4.3 METHODOLOGY 27
4.2.1 Structured Document Review 27
4.2.2 Interviews 28
4.2.4 Selection of Countries and Value Chains (Country Case Studies) 29

5.0 CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE EVALUATION 30

6.0 EVALUATION TEAM AND QUALITY ASSURANCE 31

7.0 EVALUATION DELIVERABLES AND TIMELINE 32

8.0 ANNEXES 34

ANNEX 1: STAKEHOLDER MAPPING 34
ANNEX 2: EVALUATION DESIGN MATRIX 37
ANNEX 3: TAAT I PROGRAM RESULTS FRAMEWORK 42
ANNEX 4: SAMPLING NOTE 46
ANNEX 5: OUTLINES OF BACKGROUND REPORTS 53
Annex 5.1 Benchmarking Study - Outline 53

Annex 5.2 TAAT Phase I Country Case Study - Report Outline 54
Annex 5.3 Synthesis Report of Country Case Studies – Report Outline 55
Annex 5.4 Preliminary Findings and Lessons – Report Outline 56
Annex 5.5 Summary Report – Report Outline 57
ANNEX 6: TAAT COMMODITY AND ENABLER COMPACTS ENABLERS 58
ANNEX 7: TAAT LINKED PROJECTS IN RMCS 60
ANNEX 8: TAAT SUCCESS STORIES (TBD) 64
ANNEX 9 DATA COLLECTION TOOLS AND TEMPLATES 65
Annex 9.1 Country Case Study Data Collection Template 65
Annex 9.2 Country Level Results Based Indicator Data Collection Template 74
Annex 9.3 Interviews and FGDs Questions and Checklists Applicable to Different Stakeholders 78
ANNEX 10: REFERENCES 83

List of Tables

Table 1: Selected Commodity Compacts and Countries for Case Studies 30
Table 2: Timelines for Major Evaluation Processes and Products 32
Table 3: TAAT Evaluation Stakeholders and Engagement Strategy 34
Table 4: TAAT Project Cluster Evaluation Design Matrix 37
Table 5: Preselected Countries for the TAAT Project Cluster Evaluation 47
Table 6: Geographical Spread of TAAT Interventions by Priority Agricultural Commodity and Enablers 49
Table 7: Countries and Value Chains selected for in-depth analysis across Commodity Compacts. ... 52
Table 8: TAAT Commodity and Enabler Compacts Enablers 58
Table 9: Tank linked pipeline projects for countries that expressed interest in TAAT I program (November 2017) 60
Table 10: Agricultural value chain projects benefitting from TAAT (2017-2018) 62
Table 11: TAAT Country and regional Programmes (CP) - (2019-2022) 63
Table 12: List of Consultative Meetings Held 64

List of Figures

Figure 1: Positioning of TAAT within agricultural commodity value chains 13
Figure 2: Process of origination, review, decision making, and funding in the Regional 18
Figure 3: Technologies for African Agriculture Transformation (TAAT) Theory of Change (Reconstructed) 26
Figure 4: Project Cluster Evaluation of the TAAT Evaluation: Main Components 27

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AATF	African Agricultural Technology Foundation
ADB	African Development Bank
ADF	African Development Fund
AEFPF	Africa Emergence Food Production Facility
AFAWA	Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa
AfDB	African Development Bank Group
AGRA	Alliance for the Green Revolution in Africa
AHAI	Agriculture & Agro -Industry Department
AHVP	Agriculture, Human and Social Development (AHVP) Complex
AWARD	African Women in Agricultural Research and Development
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program
CH	Clearing House
CODE	Committee on Development Effectiveness
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CTDC	Commodity Technology Delivery Compacts
DAT	Deployment of Agricultural Technology
DPs	Development Partners
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ERG	Evaluation Reference Group
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FAW	Fall Army Worm
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FGD	Focussed Group Discussions
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HA	Hectare
IDEV	Independent Development Evaluation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
IPR	Implementation Progress Reports
IPR	Implementation Progress Reports
KM	Knowledge Management
L-MIC	Lower – Middle Income Country
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIC	Middle Income Country
MT	Metric Tonnes
NARES	National Agricultural Research and Extension Systems
NERICA	New Rice for Africa
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
OFSP	Orange Fleshed Sweet Potatoes
PCR	Project Completion Report
PCREN	Project Completion Report Evaluation Note
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PRA	Project Results Assessment
RBF	Results Based Financing
RBLF	Results Based Logical Framework

RDVP	Regional Development, Integration and Business Delivery Complex
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RMC	Regional Member Country
RO	Regional Operations
RPGs	Regional Public Goods
RTDI	Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure
SARD-SC	Support to Agricultural Research for Development of Strategic Crops in Africa
SRO	Sub-Regional Offices
TAAT	Technologies for African Agriculture Transformation (TAAT)
TYS	AfDB Ten-Year Strategy
UA	Unit of Account
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WEMA	Water Efficient Maize for Africa
WHO	World Health Organisation

1.0 Objectives and Context for the Evaluation

1.1 Overview and Purpose of the Inception Report

This paper builds on the Concept Note and sets out the African Development Bank (AfDB) Group Independent Development Evaluation Function's (IDEV's) approach. This is for a Project Cluster Evaluation of the Technologies for African Agriculture Transformation (TAAT) program. The evaluation is part of IDEV's 2022-2024 work program approved by the AfDB's Board of Directors, specifically, the Committee on Development Effectiveness (CODE). The evaluation follows the completion of the 1st Phase of TAAT in September 2022 but comes after the approval of the 2nd Phase on July 15th, 2022.

This Inception Report outlines the purpose and rationale for the evaluation, the evaluation purpose, objectives, scope, and specific evaluation questions. Further, the report outlines the approach and methodology for the evaluation, including different complementary components. It also sets out the main aspects of process, quality assurance, and timelines. The Inception Report will guide the implementation of the entire evaluation.

Objectives and Rationale of the Evaluation

The evaluation will examine the strategic orientation, design, and implementation of purposively selected clusters of TAAT I activities and their results. The results will be used to generate useful lessons for various TAAT stakeholders. The key TAAT stakeholders include: the Bank Group's Management, the Board, RMCs, and other stakeholders. The lessons will be used to inform and strengthen the implementation of: the TAAT II program; Africa Emergence Food Production Facility (AEFPF), and; the Feed Africa Strategy (2016-2025). In addition, the lessons will be used to inform other upcoming Bank initiatives on agricultural development and transformation. Specifically, the evaluation will:

i) Assess the relevance of the design and strategic orientation of the TAAT to meet needs of targeted beneficiaries, RMCs and other stakeholders;
ii) Assess the coherence of TAAT interventions in selected value chains and intervention sites with other Bank interventions focusing on agricultural development and increasing productivity, as well as those of RMCs and other development partners;
iii) Assess the effectiveness of TAAT interventions in selected value chains and intervention sites to achieve expected results and its contribution to increased productivity, incomes and improved food security in targeted communities and households. This is particularly female-and youth headed households. The assessment will also address the Bank's key cross cutting themes;
iv) Assess the effectiveness of TAAT I program to leverage resources, and promote innovation through partnerships in the selected value chains and intervention sites;
v) Examine the efficiency of the TAAT program in utilising its resources and its implementation arrangements. This includes the TAAT Ecosystem (Program Management Unit - PMU, Steering Committee, Commodity Technology Delivery Compacts- CTDC, and Clearing House, to achieve planned results;
vi) Assess the (or likelihood of) sustainability of TAAT interventions and results in selected value chains and sites; and
vii) Draw key lessons from selected value chains and intervention sites to inform upcoming and future related Bank programs and initiatives.

The second phase of the TAAT program is also being implemented concurrently with the Africa Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF) which is a US$1.5 billion initiative by the Bank. This is to support RMCs respond to the food crisis that has resulted from the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The evaluation is, therefore, designed to maximize its usefulness for the Bank, RMCs and other stakeholders in the current agriculture development landscape. It will focus on generating lessons to support the Bank's new strategic directions and operations while building on existing literature and evaluations to fill knowledge gaps on usefulness of agricultural technologies in agricultural transformation. The findings will also inform the Bank's agricultural investments to better integrate agricultural technologies in its programmes and projects to support farmers, especially small-scale farmers.

2.0 Background of the TAAT Program

2.1 Overview of Agriculture Development and Transformation in Africa

Africa is home to 60% of the world's arable land but remains a net importer of food and unable to reap the benefits of its large labour force. Millions of Africans are involved in agricultural sector activities and yet, it remains the most food insecure continent in the world. About 220 million Africans suffer from chronic undernourishment – which translates to about a fifth of the continent's population and a quarter of the global total population experiencing this burden[1]. Similarly, the 2021 Africa regional overview of food security and nutrition by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations indicates that more than one-quarter of the population of Africa, or 346.6 million people, suffer from severe food insecurity. The worst affected are Central, Eastern and Western Africa regions. An additional 33.7 percent, or 452.2 million people, suffer from moderate food insecurity[2].

Related to health and nutrition concerns, low agricultural productivity and value addition are very much at the heart of employment and income challenges on the continent. The agricultural sector accounts for between 50 and 70% of employment in African countries, but produces only 25% of Africa's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Consequently, many people work in agriculture for their livelihoods and yet produce and earn very little from it. Furthermore, less than 30% of harvests are processed into value added products compared to 98% in developed countries. Only $40 of value is added to one ton of processed products in Africa compared to $180 in rich countries[3]. These are missed opportunities to create wealth and employment, especially for women who predominate the population of African farmers today (70–80% of African farmers are women). This places women and their families in precarious situations, exacerbating the health and nutrition challenges already described. To escape this negative feedback loop, increasing agricultural productivity and value addition is essential.

There are a variety of reasons why productivity is so low in Africa. These include poor soils and limited access by smallholder farmers to improved crop varieties and livestock breeds, fertilizer, soil correctives, and appropriate crop production packages. African staple crop yields have barely grown in the last 25 years and remain the lowest of any region in the world. The productivity of five staple crops—rice, wheat, maize, potato, and cassava—is just over half of

[1] https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/technologies-african-agricultural-transformation-taat

[2] https://www.fao.org/3/cb7496en/cb7496en.pdf

[3] TAAT Multinational Project Appraisal Report, 2017

the international average. Annual growth of cereal yields was only 1.3% from 1990 to 2014, compared with 4.1% in Brazil during the same period. Strikingly, between 2001 and 2008, agricultural GDP in Africa grew at just 3.4% while overall GDP grew nearly twice as fast, at 6% annually[4].

While agricultural technologies have been identified as a key solution to addressing the challenges in the sector related to productivity, nutrition and value addition, among others, there are a number of factors that have hindered the scale up of agricultural technologies in Africa. Africa missed the first green revolution and agricultural technologies have not moved to scale, and some of the hindering factors include: i) weak agricultural extension systems, ii) poor linkages between research and extension, iii) long technology verification and release systems, iv) insufficient attention to private sector driven value chains, v) poor market linkages, vi) weak policy and regulatory environments, and viii) a focus on national boundaries instead of across agro-ecological zones leading to the absence of a regionally coordinated effort to deliver technologies across similar Agro-ecological zones (technologies without borders).

Africa's internal borders pose a serious challenge to the spread of technology on the continent. New agricultural technologies spread slowly across Africa's agro-ecological zones because they are partitioned into multiple countries with differing governments, policy and regulatory frameworks, languages, phytosanitary controls and seed-certification processes, among others. At the same time, pests and diseases do not respect arbitrarily drawn political borders and easily spread across them. This creates a deadly mismatch between prevailing dangers and the ability to roll out technologies to stop them in their tracks. The Fall Armyworm is a good example of such a pest that travels quickly and wreaks destruction on entire crops in its path. The Fall Army Worm was spotted for the first time in northern Nigeria in 2016 and managed to spread to at least 40 African countries. Tragically, this is a crisis with known scientific solutions in the US and Brazil to stop the pests in their path, but without mechanisms to rapidly deliver them to African fields. The pests could not be controlled in time, and this is just one example.

Low public sector investment in agriculture, poor seed systems, weak public extension, and lack of a harmonized regional legal framework for registration of crop varieties, and animal breeders' rights (intellectual property) are also constraints. These constraints, have meant that even existing improved varieties and breeds do not get into the hands of most farmers within a country or across a region at the required pace and scale. The share of acreage planted using improved crop varieties in Africa is only 30% compared with more than 50% in Latin America and more than 80% in Asia. Improved livestock breeds are even less prevalent[5].

Investment by governments in the agriculture sector has also been a key driver of Green Revolutions in other regions. Mindful of this, African governments came together in 2003 to agree on the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), which, among other things, called for African countries to spend 10% of their budgets on agriculture. Yet, to date, only a handful of countries have managed to meet this target, thereby limiting the resources available to support the transfer of new agricultural technologies into and within Africa.

[4] TAAT I Project Appraisal Report, November 2017

[5] TAAT I Project Appraisal Report, November 2017

In summary, the underperformance of the African agriculture sector leads to low incomes and expensive and often poor-quality food, which has a direct bearing on hunger, malnutrition, poverty, and human capital development. This also ultimately hinders access to economic opportunities in the farm and non-farm sectors alike.

2.2 TAAT Programme Context and Rationale

Learning from the experiences of Asia, enhancing Africa's productivity requires significantly increased investment from African governments, businesses and development institutions. This is to facilitate the deployment of proven 21st century food production technologies to millions of African farmers, especially small-scale farmers, where they will have the most impact. These food production technologies already exist and include new high yield crop and livestock varieties, micro-nutrient dense crops (e.g. pro-vitamin a rich, orange-fleshed sweet potato and high iron beans). Other proven technologies are drought tolerant maize varieties, integrated pest and disease management (IPDM), and simple storage and post-harvest technologies to reduce crop losses.

The potential of these food production technologies to provide food and nutrition security has been demonstrated and needs to be taken to scale. For example, DroughtTEGO® is a trademark for a high yielding drought-tolerant maize variety developed by the Water Efficient Maize for Africa (WEMA) Project to mitigate against drought stress. The TAAT I Project Appraisal Reports indicates that with climate change, Sub-Saharan Africa was going to be disproportionately affected by drought and suffer a 30% decrease in yields. Kenyan farmers who grew the WEMA varieties during the drought of 2016 obtained 3.6MT/Ha of maize compared to 1.5MT/Ha in fields of farmers who grew other commercial hybrids.

In addition, it was also demonstrated that 125g of orange fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP) could provide the daily provitamin A needs of a preschool child. Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD) is a significant health concern in Africa, contributing to high rates of blindness, disease and premature death in children and pregnant women. An estimated 43 million children under-5 years suffer from Vitamin A deficiency and between 50,000 and 125,000 of those vitamin A-deficient children go blind every year. Half of these dying within 12 months of losing their sight.

Another major challenge is the control of the Fall Army Worm (FAW), a recent pest problem on the continent that put at risk an estimated 13.5 million tons of maize valued at US$ 3 billion in the 2017/2018 season. This estimate was based on the research funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) at the Center for Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI) that assessed existing and potential damage of the FAW. Based on the aforementioned research findings, DFID requested the leadership of the African Development Bank to support RMC efforts to contain the serious problem of the FAW.

It is also worthy recognising the importance of simple storage and post-harvest technologies to reduce crop losses. Some of the proven technologies include the hermetic grain storage (Purdue Improved Crops Storage system) that prevent pest and mycotoxins infection of stored grains. Other post-harvest technologies include affordable and efficient grain drying, and low-cost extruders for production of simple processed food by small and medium scale agribusinesses.

Further, crop campaigns to reach farmers with agricultural technologies of inputs and extension have occurred in Africa with varying levels of success in different countries in the past. Over a four-year period, 2011-2015, Nigeria, worked closely with Africa Rice, the rice Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) center in Africa. This was to deploy combined innovative (ICT-based) ways to improve rice production technology of seeds and fertilizer, a value chain approach, and supportive public policies to reach 6 million rice farmers. Average yields in the country doubled from 2MT/Ha to over 4MT/Ha and national paddy rice production rose by an additional 7 million MT.

Similarly, in Malawi, delivery of subsidized seeds of improved maize varieties and fertilizer to millions of farmers in 2004 made the country self-sufficient in maize production and a net exporter of maize in a single season. Further, Ethiopia's national extension system also deployed new crop technologies to over 4.4 million smallholder farmers from 2010 to 2015 on nearly 2.2 million hectares of land. This led to an average growth rate of over 7% per year for the sector, which has contributed significantly to the double-digit annual growth rate of the economy overall.

Overall, the approach to scaling up technologies has been based on national boundaries, instead of agro ecological zones across multiple countries. The releases of crop varieties often go through four years of testing in national contexts. This has then to be replicated across countries within the same agro-ecological zone in which the same technology can make a difference. Thus, a technology that is good fit for a given agro-ecological zone of ten countries could take 40 years to reach farmers if deployed from one country to another under separate regulatory and release frameworks. This necessitated a new approach to cut back on these unnecessary regulatory bottlenecks and fast-track the release of technologies across countries in similar agro-ecological zones.

2.3 The TAAT Phase 1 program (2018 to September 2022)

2.3.1 TAAT I Program Goal and Objectives

The African Development Bank embarked on a mission to holistically address the challenges through the Feed Africa strategy to facilitate and scale-up agricultural technology transfer. This action was with a view to increasing agricultural productivity and production, farmers' incomes and improving food and nutritional security. The Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) program is among the initiatives that are being implemented by the Bank to help open up the regional seed industry and markets thereby lead to faster uptake of technologies.

The TAAT program was approved in November 2017 and the first phase launched in 2018. It is an integral part of the Bank's Feed Africa Strategy 2016 - 2025 and aligns with three (3) of the High-5 priority areas of the Bank, namely: Industrialize Africa, Integrate Africa and Improve the quality of lives of Africans. At the corporate strategy level, TAAT contributes to the twin objectives of the Bank's Ten-Year Strategy (TYS), inclusive growth and transition to green growth, with agriculture as one of the areas of special emphasis. The implementation of the TAAT program is also strongly anchored on continental programs for advancement of

agriculture in Africa. A case in point is the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) and others.

TAAT harnesses proven technologies to raise agricultural productivity in Africa, mitigate risks and promote diversification and processing in 18 agricultural value chains within eight priority intervention areas. The Program's vision is to expand agricultural productivity-increasing technologies by engaging technology providers, delivery actors and policy makers. In summary, it aims to increase food output by 120 million tons and lift 40 million people out of poverty by 2025. In addition, the TAAT program aims to also address the challenges related to agricultural supply chains, reduce policy and regulatory failures and deficiencies in agriculture extension. This will contribute to the provision and adoption of locally adapted and affordable agriculture inputs for farmers.

The development objective of TAAT is to "rapidly expand access of smallholder farmers, majority women, to high yielding agricultural technologies to improve their food production, enhance food security and raise rural incomes, and deliver regional public goods by scaling-up agricultural technologies across similar agro-ecological zones". Overall TAAT has three specific objectives which are as follows:

i) Creating an enabling environment for technology adoption by farmers via policies for deployment and adoption of food production technologies that are regionally harmonized, food and nutrition conscious, and environmentally sustainable;
ii) Facilitating effective delivery of technologies to farmers by working with existing Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure in a compact with RMCs, represented by National Agricultural Research and Extension Systems (NARES), private sector actors, and an independent technology Clearinghouse; and
iii) Raising agricultural production and productivity through the identification and deployment of appropriate technologies, including nutrient dense crop varieties, and vigorous crop outreach campaigns, extension, and market linkage campaigns, in RMCs.

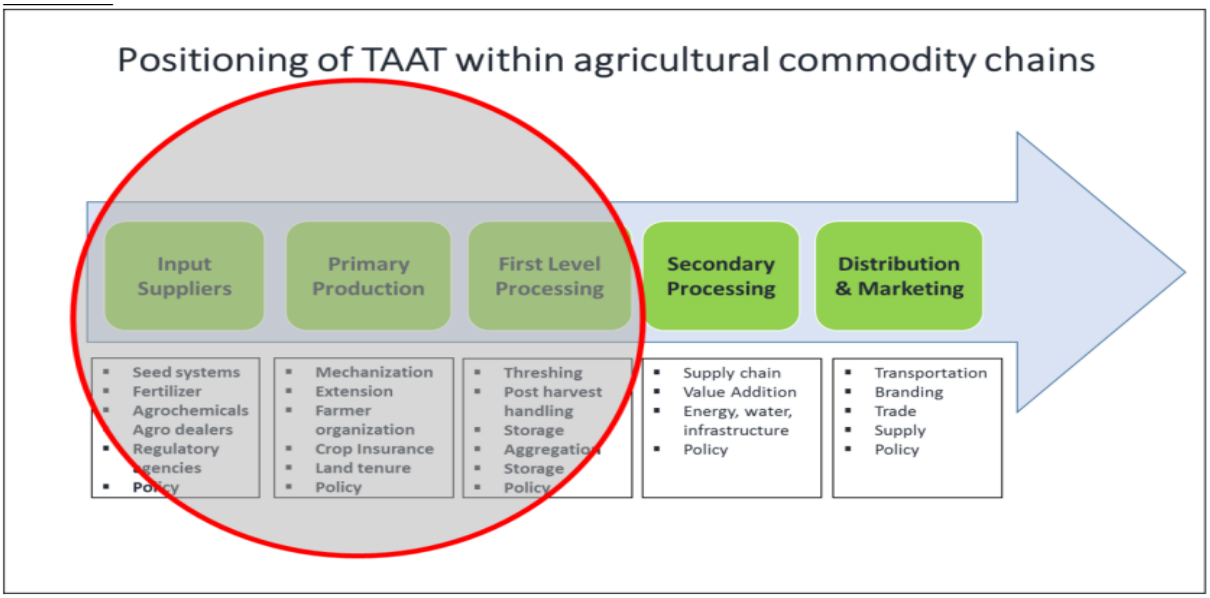
The value-addition of TAAT is that it leverages crop and livestock technologies that have been developed and validated in one or a few countries across entire agro-ecological zones covering many countries. For example, maize yields can be doubled across East and Southern Africa via an introduction, registration, and deployment of already available drought tolerant Water Efficient Maize for Africa (WEMA) varieties. And perhaps the best demonstration of the value addition of TAAT is in tackling pests and diseases such as Fall Armyworm across an entire region.

TAAT also allows donors to work together through a well-coordinated regional technology delivery platform, for appropriate technologies to be deployed to millions of farmers across Agro-ecological zones. It brings to bear the joint collective effort of international, regional and national agricultural systems to improve connections between research and extension and reform regulatory systems that impede the speedy transfer of technologies across borders.

2.3.2 TAAT Program Strategy

The TAAT program is aligned with the Feed Africa Strategy which takes a value chain approach to raising crop/livestock productivity in Africa. Figure 1 shows where TAAT focuses on commodity value chains. A commodity value chain is described as a series of goods and services required for a commodity to be produced and then to move from the place of its primary production to the ultimate end-user.

Figure 1: Positioning of TAAT within agricultural commodity value chains



Source: TAAT Multinational Project Appraisal Report, 2017

Experiences from successes in Africa have demonstrated that productivity enhancement and market access development are critical factors for Agricultural growth. Therefore, productivity unaccompanied by strong growth in markets leads to a glut from over-production, while markets without increased productivity gives rise to food imports due to insufficient supply. The Feed Africa Strategy of the Bank works to reinforce these productivity aspects of the value chain and agriculture markets through its various initiatives, which include the TAAT program. Consequently, the role of TAAT in particular is to improve outcomes at the beginning of this chain by increasing productivity, as well as resilience to weather and disease-related risks, and providing a much more solid basis from which to build strong production systems and markets that make African agribusinesses successful. TAAT will work closely with the other initiatives to foster the deployment of commercially viable technologies with improved access to input and output markets, and other enablers such as innovative finance and soft/hard infrastructure.

The first phase of the TAAT program has deployed technologies at scale along nine (9) priority agricultural commodity value chains based on agro-ecological zones that straddle across national boundaries. These are: maize, rice, wheat, cassava, high-iron bean, orange-fleshed sweet potato, sorghum/millet, livestock, and aquaculture. In addition, six (6) enabler compacts have been implemented to address cross-cutting issues and these include soil fertility management, water management, capacity development, policy support, attracting African youth in agribusiness and the fall armyworm response. The first phase of the TAAT program

has been deployed in 29 Sub-Saharan African countries[6] and is organised around four overarching components: i) Creating an enabling environment for technology adoption at national and regional levels; ii) Establishing a regional technology delivery infrastructure; iii) Deploying appropriate food production technologies to millions of farmers; iv) Project management that creates a technology and financing platform (financial management, procurement, results measurement, and monitoring and evaluation).

The TAAT I program activities have been organised into four (4) mutually reinforcing components which are as follows:

Component #1: Creation of an enabling environment for technology adoption by famers via a seed system, technology release and registration policies that are regionally harmonized. This also entails development of seed systems, technology release and registration, harmonisation of policies and regulations, capacity development, and integration of agricultural technologies into AfDB funded agricultural programmes and projects;
Component #2: A Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI)—or TAAT platform—that is able to provide and deploy needed food production technologies and any additional adaptive research required;
Component #3: Deployment of appropriate food production technologies, through Crop/livestock campaigns in RMCs; and
Component #4: Project Management.

The harmonization of technology release and registration, seed system, and policies across regions takes centre stage during program implementation. This fosters a model of technology transfer that places less emphasis on national boundaries and focuses on agro-ecological zones that spread across multiple countries. Policies and protocols for release and registration of crop varieties and animal breeds are streamlined so that varieties/breeds released in one country can be utilized in other countries of the same region. The same situation applies with seed system protocols that can be replicated across countries within the same agro-ecological zone. The TAAT I program has also profiled, vetted, catalogued and disseminated proven technologies for various stages of promoted commodity value chains beyond release of new varieties and breeds. These technologies are generated by CGIAR and Agriculture Research Institutions, and disseminated through a TAAT delivery mechanism.

TAAT, working with Sub-Regional Organizations (SROs) and CGIAR centers responsible for policy work, IFPRI (and its key partners such as the Africa Technology Policy Studies ATPS Network), also supports the review of national and regional policies on variety release, registration, and the seed system with an aim of harmonizing them to fast-track the release of technologies across similar agro-ecological zones.

2.3.3 TAAT as a Regional Program Producing Regional Public Goods (RPGs)

TAAT resources are targeted at facilitating effective functioning of the Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI). This is made up of International Agriculture Research Centers of the CGIAR, NARES, African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF), and Forum for

[6] These countries include: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic (CAR), Chad, Cote d'ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, The Gambia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) SROs, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that will ensure that proven agricultural development technologies are rapidly deployed to RMCs.

TAAT aims at producing Regional Public Goods (RPGs), including: i) harmonized regional and Transnational border protocols for introduction and release of improved varieties/breeds and other agricultural technologies, ii) Synchronization of seed system protocols, especially those that deal with liberalization of foundation seed production (to include private sector seed companies), iii) combatting "regional public threats" of destructive pests and diseases of crops/livestock that do not respect political borders and easily spread across them.

The TAAT Program, mainly funded by ADF resources in the Bank, aims to support the CGIAR and low-income RMCs to foster delivery of food production technologies into hands of at least 60% of farmers after eight to ten years. The first phase targeted Twenty-two RMCs, namely: Benin, Burkina-Faso, Cameroon, Chad, DRC, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. These had written to the Bank to express interest in participating. Two of these countries (Guinea Bissau and Mauritania) have not been involved in TAAT 1. Seven of these RMCs (Chad, Congo, DRC, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Sierra Leone, and Sudan) were classified as fragile states, as defined by the eligibility for the Transition Support Facility (TSF) support under ADF-14. However, it should be noted that the first phase of TAAT ended up supporting a total of 29 ADF countries. The additional countries that participated in TAAT 1 program included: Burundi, Central Africa Republic (CAR), Cote D'lvoire, Guinea, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Sudan, Togo and Zimbabwe. As already noted above, the basis for the selection of these countries is that they had written the Bank to express interest in participating in TAAT. On the other hand, the selection of the commodity compacts at country level was country-driven. Among other criteria, this was based on: the extent to which a value chain benefited small scale farmers; the level of its development, and; its potential to be integrated at regional level and beyond.

The first phase of the TAAT Program has also earmarked the production of Regional Public Goods (RPGs) of public interest and therefore, no RMC can be excluded from these goods or from their spill over benefits. TAAT was therefore not exclusive to low-income ADF RMCs by design. Non-ADF countries interested in TAAT such as Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia (ADB countries that had written to express interest in the program) were also welcomed to participate via the ADB funding window of the Bank or other eligible partner funds (e.g., funds from BMGF and World Bank). However, none of these countries participated in the first phase of the program.

Participation of RMCs is through their NARES, to make their best technologies accessible to farmers within countries while working in close collaboration with regional and continental organizations. This is in order to expand these proven technologies to other countries within the same agro-ecological zones. The new crop varieties, fingerings and livestock breeds, cross-boundary crop and livestock diseases control (e.g., Fall Armyworm), crop management practices, knowledge and other products from the CGIAR's research work are indeed RPGs made widely available to individuals and organizations working for sustainable agricultural development around the world. The TAAT programme is expected to be held to high standards

of deployment with clear key performance indicators for supported institutions. Funding is also expected to be discontinued to erring institutions.

The TAAT program was also aimed at ensuring inclusivity by supporting vulnerable populations with productive capacity in targeted communities. It therefore targets women and women headed households as well as youth and youth headed households.

2.3.4 TAAT's Gender Focus

The TAAT Program was developed taking into account lessons from the World Bank. These lessons indicated that a successful green revolution must be inclusive and based on a recognition that Africa's agricultural transformation and women's empowerment are inextricably linked. Addressing the gender disparities that persist in African agriculture presents a tremendous opportunity to unlock the potential of African agriculture. Based on these lessons, the World Bank cautioned that "failure to recognise the different roles of men and women in agriculture is costly, resulting in misguided projects and programmes, forgone agricultural output and incomes, and food and nutrition insecurity". Therefore, incorporating gender issues systematically in agricultural research, development, and extension systems contributes significantly to meeting the food and nutritional needs of Africa's growing population. It also ensures that productivity gains in food systems translate to improved welfare of the poor.

Women are important to Africa's agriculture and agriculture is important to African women's lives. The agricultural sector is the largest employer of African women, with 62% of economically active women working in the sector. In countries such as Rwanda, Malawi and Burkina Faso, over 90% of economically active women are involved in agricultural activities. Despite being heavily engaged in agriculture, African women earn less than men from the sector with the rural wage gap between men and women estimated at between 15-60%. In the case of Ivorian cocoa and Ethiopian coffee, for example, women provide 68% and 75% of the labour, respectively, but earn only earn 21% and 34% of the income generated[7].

In partnership with African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD), the Bank was expected to systematically incorporate consideration for gender equality and ensure women's equal access to agricultural technologies. In this regard, AWARD was going to support TAAT through:

i) Convening and coordinating a network of technical gender experts that would be available to members of the TAAT consortium to address issues of gender in the selected value chains. This was to maximize the impact of TAAT by providing consolidated gender expertise and opportunity for shared learning; and
ii) Identifying and prequalifying bankable and scalable agricultural research and development innovations that address the gender gap in African agriculture and build relationships with private sector and other uptakers of gender responsive agricultural technologies.

The expected outcomes included demonstrated change in gender awareness, attitudes and/or behaviours of TAAT partners; a measurable increase in TAAT partner institutions with gender

[7] TAAT Multinational Project Appraisal Report, November 2017

responsive agricultural innovation policies and strategies; and TAAT outputs that are gender responsive across value chains.

During implementation, priority Gender mainstreaming activities were implemented through a partnership between AWARD and FARA. This led to the development and operationalisation of a Gender mainstreaming guide for Capacity Development Outreach Compact (CDTO) activities.

2.3.5 TAAT's Youth Focus

The TAAT program includes a youth in Agribusiness Compact which is led by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) through its youth in agribusiness initiative. It links the ambition and enthusiasm of youth to the planned modernization of several strategic commodity value chains; rice, wheat, maize, sorghum and millet, cassava, sweet potato, bean, fish and small livestock. This link is in a manner that reduces food imports, increases value addition, and achieves nutritional security in Africa. It connects youth to the process of agricultural transformation necessary to secure economic prosperity through youth-led agribusinesses. The project operates in 19 African countries[8] with a goal of reducing the economic marginalization of African youth through the introduction of modernized agricultural technologies in a way that leads to new agribusinesses and greater employment opportunities.

There are four major activities under the youth compact and they are structured to meet the objectives of the compact which include Agribusiness Incubation, Food Basket Outreach, Youth Advocacy, and Youth Registration. Overall, the interventions are aimed at promoting TAAT's key agricultural technologies and increasing participation and empowerment of youth in agriculture; facilitate operation of technology and innovation centers for young people on specific commodity value chains: stimulate youth-led agribusiness start-up in support of TAAT's priority commodity value chains; and extend the Agripreneur model in preparing young people for career path in agriculture. This also includes providing ICT and agribusiness support Services to over 5000 youth and link them to the parallel efforts of other TAAT Compacts.

2.3.6 Targeted Beneficiaries of the TAAT Program

The first phase of TAAT was expected to create an enabling environment for the development and adoption of agricultural technologies, establishment of Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI), and deployment of appropriate technologies. The deployment was to be in at least 25 African countries, especially Low-Income Countries (LICs) and fragile states. It was also to include interested Middle Income Countries (MICs), across all the five regions of the Bank.

The program deliberately targets women, and was expected to work with the Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA) among other partners.

[8] Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia

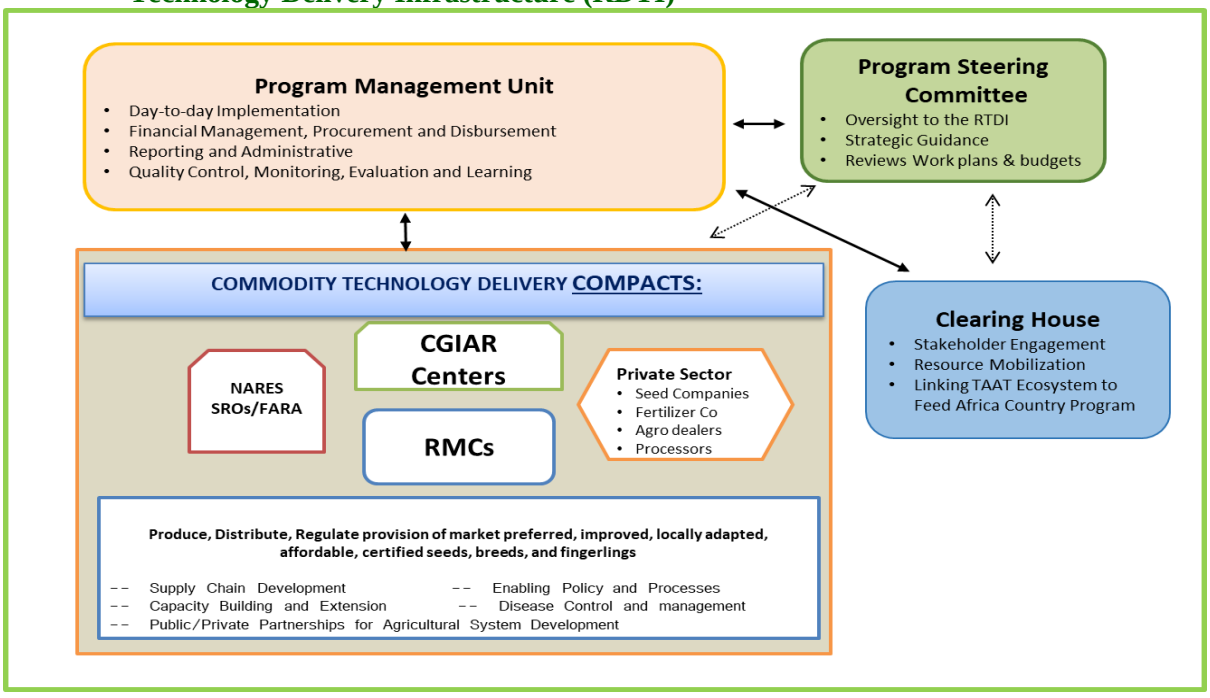
TAAT has engaged the Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI) – of the CGIAR centers and other technology providers to develop a menu of proven food production technologies working with NARES (and its umbrella body in Africa), SROs, FARA, AATF, and IFDC. Based on the menu of proven food production technologies, RMCs, as represented by NARES, work with the CGIAR centers to prepare proposals for food technology outreach campaigns across similar agro-ecological zones that cut across multiple countries to the decision-making body of the RTDI, the Clearinghouse. In this ecosystem, the institutions engaged are also beneficiaries of technical and financial support from the Bank.

2.3.7 Program Implementation Structures and Resources

2.3.7.1 The Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI) - TAAT platform

The RTDI is a consortium of CGIAR centers, FARA, AATF IFDC, NARES, Private Sector and SROs working on regional approaches for deployment of new crop varieties, high-quality fingerlings and livestock breeds. RTDI also works on combatting pest and disease threats through a fair and transparent method in prioritizing technologies and allocating resources. The RTDI has developed a menu of food production technologies which are required to clearly state the target beneficiaries, location, development impact, and timelines within the RMCs. The Clearinghouse reviews the proposals according to a set of agreed criteria and recommendations for funding. Oversight is also provided for implementation by the Clearing house. Figure 2 schematically describes the RTDI processes. The IITA, based in Ibadan, Nigeria as the oldest CGIAR Center in Africa with the largest footprint was selected as the Executing Agency for the TAAT program.

Figure 2: Process of origination, review, decision making, and funding in the Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RDTI)



Source: TAAT Multinational Project Appraisal Report, November 2017

2.3.7.2 TAAT Program Cost and Financial Arrangements

TAAT is divided into centrally managed activities, designed to produce regional public goods. It is funded by grants from the Bank and partners, and country program activities to be financed through sovereign loans from the Bank and partners.

The first phase of TAAT has been implemented as a stand-alone program from 2018 to September 2022. The program was designed as a multi-partner framework with a total resource envelope for the first phase amounting to UA 40 million (US$ 55.17 million). This comprised of UA 29.0 million (72.5%) from the AfDB through an ADF grant, UA 7.25 million (7.25%) from the Alliance for the Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), UA 0.85 million (2.1%) from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), and UA 2.9 million (7.3%) from Governments of RMCs. According to the design of the TAAT program, the Bank is expected to provide similar amounts through three successive phases spanning an overlapping period of 5 years. As of the end of the TAAT I program, the Bank provided UA29 million, the BMGF provided a total of UA 5.2 million and the Governments share of counterpart funding amounting to 2,9 million has been met. This entails that the TAAT resources received for TAAT I amounted to UA37.1 million, which was 93% of the project's resource envelop. AGRA's contribution had not been met by the end of the first phase of the TAAT program.

The UA 29 million was financed from the ADF XIV Regional Public Goods (RPGs) window to finance regional public goods described in the TAAT Program Framework Document. The Bank's financing of the central programs has been for the nine priority commodities using resources from ADF XIV RPG window. This first set of commodities was to be implemented over three (3) years (2018 to 2020). The country programs financed via AfDB sovereign loans to RMCs, as well as World Bank loans to RMCs amounted to the tune of UA 977 million (US$1.37 Billion) . Details on TAAT linked projects have been provided in Annex 7 below.

2.4 Stakeholder Analysis and Evaluation Audiences

The priority audience for the project cluster evaluation of the TAAT I program includes Bank Management and the Board of Directors. These oversee, implement, and make decisions on the follow-up phase and other related ongoing and future agricultural development initiatives. They also oversee Bank Staff in relevant complexes, as they implement any follow-up programs and related interventions.

Within the RMCs, the findings of the evaluation will be of interest to Governments, Ministries of Agriculture and their NARES, CSOs and private sector actors. The findings of the evaluation will also be of interest to many organizations that were directly or indirectly involved in the development and implementation of the TAAT I program and related programs in RMCs. These include the IITA, CGIAR, SROs or Regional Economic Communities – RECs, AGRA, World Bank, BMGF, IFAD, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and bilateral donor organisations such as the Government of the UK – Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), among others. The engagement strategy with each stakeholder, their roles, interest in this evaluation, etc. are detailed in the Stakeholder Mapping Matrix (see Annex 1).

2.6 Major Bank Programmes and Projects that informed the development of the TAAT

The development of the TAAT benefited from lessons from previous Bank interventions. The Bank's earlier experience with the "Support to Agricultural Research for Development of

Strategic Crops in Africa" (SARD-SC) program – which funded research on four of the six strategic crops of the African Union (Cassava, Maize, Rice and Wheat) – provided crucial lessons that TAAT has built upon. They included: i) experience on how to work regionally with international centers of excellence (the CGIAR) to rapidly introduce and test technologies across a region for optimal yields and eventual deployment to farmers; ii) The SARD-SC program also revealed the importance of going to scale to ramp up food production and reduce imports. The SARD-SC program led to a doubling of yields for wheat, rice, and maize, cassava on experimental fields and in on-farm trials. If average wheat yields increased from 1.5 to 3MT/Ha and higher tons per hectare and replicated across 9.8 million hectares grown in Africa, the continent could be on the path to self-sufficiency in wheat production; iii) SARD-SC also demonstrated the advantages of working across multiple countries with similar agriculture-ecological zones. This enabled simultaneously introducing, testing and releasing new crop varieties in several countries at the same time. Other lessons were also learned from the development of the NERICA (New Rice for Africa) rice varieties by AfricaRice in the 1990s.

3.0 Evaluation Scope and Questions

3.1 Evaluation Scope

The TAAT Program evaluation is a Project Cluster Evaluation and will focus on generating lessons from purposively selected clusters to inform ongoing and future related agricultural development policies, strategies and programmes. The choice of purposive sampling is ideal in this case because it provides the opportunity to learn from interventions which had varied performances such as above average and below average. In addition, purposive sampling provides the opportunity to select interventions and countries with specific characteristics that would enhance lesson learning, such as countries which house certain institutions that are critical to the performance of TAAT. Consequently, this would provide an opportunity to engage such institutions.

The evaluation is being undertaken after the end of Phase 1 of the TAAT program and will cover the entire duration of the program (2018- September 2022) while focusing on selected countries and commodity value chains. It will also include all TAAT linked projects in the selected countries implemented alongside the TAAT I program from 2018 to September 2022. The evaluation has an accountability and retrospective dimension while also being forward looking. It is aimed at reporting to Board, Management, and other stakeholders on the performance of the TAAT and its contribution to increasing food security and improving lives of farmers in RMCs. It also has a learning and prospective dimension and seeks to draw lessons derived from the Bank's experience and to inform the implementation of the Feed Africa Strategy (2016-2025) and other upcoming initiatives such as the TAAT II, African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF) and other future Bank initiatives.

Within the selected countries and value chains (selection of value chains was purposively done to maximise learning as already alluded to above), the evaluation will cover all relevant activities implemented to produce the RPGs. This will be expected to promote the uptake of packaged technologies within selected value chains, with the support of RMCs, Private Sector, CSOs and other stakeholders. This entails that the scope of the evaluation extends to TAAT linked AfDB funded programmes (See Annex 7), and others supported by other development partners such as AGRA, the World Bank, etc. The evaluation will also assess the localised

impacts at community and household levels without necessarily deploying rigorous impact evaluation methods. The reference period will be from commencement of implementation of the first phase in February 2018 to September 2022, following the extension of the TAAT 1 program. However, the scope may be extended to interventions started in the first phase, that are still ongoing by the time of the evaluation although the program would have already moved into phase II following the approval of the second phase on 15th July 2022.

The evaluation will also assess the extent to which the implementation of the first phase of the TAAT has addressed the cross-cutting themes of inclusiveness (Gender and Youth) and environment and climate change issues.

3.2 Evaluation Questions (Main and Sub-questions)

In line with the evaluation objectives, purpose and scope, the key and specific research questions for the evaluation are as provided in Table 2 below.

Table 1: TAAT Project Cluster Evaluation Key and Specific Evaluation Questions

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Question	Specific Evaluation Questions	Data Sources/Methods
Relevance	EQ. 1: To what extent was the TAAT I program relevant to meet the needs of RMCs and targeted beneficiaries, and other stakeholders?	1a) To what extent was the TAAT I Program aligned with Bank's policies, strategies and other programmes on Agricultural development? 1b) To what extent did the TAAT I program support selected RMCs to transform their agricultural sectors to meet their needs? 1c) Was the scale of TAAT I program funding and scope of interventions sufficient and appropriate to achieve expected results? 1d) To what extent did the program design target the right beneficiaries at various levels? Ie) To what extent does the design of the TAAT I program address fragility, inclusivity (Gender and Youth) and other cross cutting themes (environmental sustainability)?	• Document Review • Benchmarking Study • Key stakeholder and beneficiary interviews • Focus Group Discussions with stakeholders at various levels[9] • Country case studies
Coherence	EQ2. To what extent have TAAT interventions in the selected value chains and intervention sites been coherent with other Bank interventions focusing on agricultural development and increasing productivity, as well as those of RMCs and other development partners?	2a) To what extent were TAAT I program interventions create synergy, are complementary to and coordinated with other Bank's agricultural interventions, strategies and policies? 2b) To what extent were TAAT I program interventions harmonised, complementary, integrated and coordinated to those of RMCs, other development partners and the private sector?	• Document Review • Benchmarking Study • Key stakeholder and beneficiary interviews • Focus Group Discussions with stakeholders at various levels • Country case studies
Effectiveness	EQ3.1 To what extent has the TAAT I program achieved or is likely to achieve its expected results and	3.1a) To what extent has the TAAT I program achieved or is likely to achieve the expected results in selected value chains and countries?	• Document Review • Project Results Assessments (PRA)

[9] Choice of FGD participants will be done after getting initial data about implementation progress of interventions from Key Informants

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Question	Specific Evaluation Questions	Data Sources/Methods
	contribute to improved productivity, incomes and food security among targeted communities and individuals in the selected value chains and intervention sites?	3.1b) To what extent did the interventions contribute to improved productivity, incomes and food security in targeted communities and households? Have there been any unintended results? 3.1c) To what extent has the TAAT I program enhanced the capacity of CGIAR and National Agricultural Research Centres to effectively utilise technology transfer to increase productivity, especially among small scale farmers? 3.1d) To what extent has the TAAT I program contributed to the development of selected value chains across agro-ecological zones? 3.1e) To what extent has the TAAT I Program enhanced the capacity of the Private Sector to contribute to agricultural technology transfer in targeted value chains and selected countries? 3.1f) To what extent did the TAAT I program's Technical Assistance and Policy Dialogue contribute to the achievement of the planned results and objectives. 3.1g) To what extent did TAAT I promote gender equality and empowerment at various levels (community, household, individual) in RMCs? 3.1h) In what way(s) did TAAT I promote youth empowerment at national and subnational level? 3.1i) To what extend were environmental management and climate change issues addressed in the implementation of TAAT I at continental, regional, national and subnational level?	• Key stakeholder and beneficiary interviews • Focus Group Discussions with stakeholders at various levels • Country case studies
Partnerships	3.2 To what extent was the TAAT I program effective in leveraging resources, and promoting innovation through partnerships in the selected value chains and intervention sites	3.2a) To what extent have the partnerships created under the TAAT I program functioned in practice and are they likely to continue beyond the life of the program? 3.2b) To what extent was the design of the TAAT I program conducive to leveraging resources and services from within then Bank, RMCs, Private sector, NGOs, services (wholesale, transport, cold chain, access to finance, extension services, etc.) to scale up the implementation of tested and proven technologies in selected countries and value chains?	
Efficiency	EQ4. How efficient has the TAAT I program been in utilising its resources and implementation	4a) To what extent were TAAT program inputs used efficiently to achieve planned results? *(Timeliness, Resource Use Efficiency and Implementation Progress)*	• Document Review • Key stakeholder and beneficiary interviews

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Question	Specific Evaluation Questions	Data Sources/Methods
	arrangements, including the TAAT Ecosystem (PMU, Steering Committee, CTDC, Clearing House), to achieve its objectives?	4b) To what extent was the TAAT I program implementation model (Institutional arrangement) appropriate and efficient for the achievement of the program's objectives? 4c) How well did the monitoring and evaluation system put in place under the TAAT I program function at all levels, and did it enable continuous learning and evidence-based course correction measures during program implementation?	• Focus Group Discussions with stakeholders at various levels • Country case studies
Sustainability	EQ5. To what extent are TAAT I program activities and results sustainable or are likely to be sustained in the selected value chains and intervention sites?	5a) To what extent are results achieved by the TAAT I program at output and outcome levels sustainable or are likely to be sustained overtime beyond the program's financing period? 5b) To what extent have RMCs, Private Sector Organisations and supported institutions at Continental, Regional, National and Sub-National levels demonstrated ownership of TAAT I program interventions? 5c) To what extent are new institutions established and existing ones supported by the TAAT I program at Continental, Regional, National and Sub-National levels are sustainable or likely to be sustained overtime? 5d) To what extent are TAAT I program activities in selected countries and commodity value chains financially and economically sustainable? 5e) To what extent are TAAT I program activities in selected countries and commodity value chains environmentally sustainable?	• Document Review • Key stakeholder and beneficiary interviews • Focus Group Discussions with stakeholders at various levels / Field and Site Visits • Country case studies
Lessons and Good Practices	EQ6. What key lessons can be drawn about what works and does not work, where and under what circumstances in the selected value chains and in different country contexts and how effectively have good practices been shared during the implementation of program? (Applicable to all evaluation criteria)	6a) What have been the major enabling and inhibiting factors for the TAAT I program's performance in different value chains, geographical and country contexts? 6b) What are the key lessons that can be drawn from the design and implementation of the TAAT 1 program? 6c) To what extent were good practices documented, shared and integrated in the implementation of the interventions? 6d) To what extent was innovation central to the design and implementation of the TAAT I program interventions?	• Document review • Key stakeholder and beneficiary interviews • Focus Group Discussions with stakeholders at various levels /Field and Site Visits • Country case studies

3.3 Related Evaluations by the Bank and other Stakeholders

The scope of the evaluation takes into account the need to focus on filling knowledge gaps on agricultural transformation and technology transfer by building on previous evaluations undertaken by the Bank and other stakeholders. This aspect will be elaborated upon as part of

the literature review. This will ascertain key lessons that have already contributed to the implementation of the first phase of the TAAT, as well as those that may have not been taken into account and are relevant for follow up phases of the TAAT and other ongoing and future bank initiatives in the agriculture and related sectors.

4.0 Evaluation Approach and Methodology

4.1 Evaluation Approach

The evaluation will use a theory-based approach which allows for testing and exploring pathways by which results are achieved, assessing the Bank's support for the TAAT programme in relation to the Bank's Feed Africa strategy (2016-2025), and building on currently available knowledge and evidence. Nonetheless, it is also important for the evaluation to go beyond the theory towards a pragmatic identification of successes and constraints to TAAT. The evaluation, therefore, will also draw on the realist evaluation approach, which acknowledges that the same theories do not necessarily generate the same results in different locations, in unique contexts, with varied stakeholders and in different timeframes. Furthermore, it will assess the catalytic role of AfDB TAAT-supported interventions and their coherence to other related interventions implemented by the Bank and by other stakeholders. A robust methodology utilizing both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analytical methods will be applied to build on existing evidence to meet the objectives of the evaluation and answer the evaluation questions. Annex 9 presents data collection templates, interview questions and checklists to be used at country level and for various stakeholder categories. Annex 10 explains the scoring methodology and criteria.

4.2 Theory of Change

The implementation of the TAAT has been guided by a theory of change and the Results Based Logical Framework (RBLF) presented in Annex 3. The RBLF provides a results and performance measurement framework with baselines and targets for the first phase of the TAAT program for all results and process indicators. The reconstructed theory of change has also been provided in Figure 3 below.

The TAAT program over three phases and working closely with Bank-financed Country programs and affiliated programs of the World Bank and AGRA, is expected to benefit an estimated 11.7 million households (representing on average 40 million people) through improved food security and nutrition. Therefore, the program is expected to reduce the total number of people facing chronic food insecurity and poverty on the continent. The increased food production is also expected to have a positive effect on food prices, thereby reducing the amount of money households spend on food, and further increasing access to more and quality food.

At the outcome level, the TAAT program is expected to increase productivity, value addition and enable job creation in targeted communities. This is expected to lead to increase in household incomes and enhanced dietary diversity. This will be directly through promoted high nutritional value crops and also the ability of beneficiary households to purchase additional food commodities with their income. The projections for increases in productivity and production of key promoted commodities over the full life of activity (Three phases) –are as provided in Table 1 below. Overall TAAT interventions are projected to add an estimated 120

million MT of food to Africa's food production valued at US$1.71 to US$2.8 billion and are based on revised targets during the implementation of the program.

Table 2: TAAT's Productivity and Production Targets for all Three (3) Phases of the Program

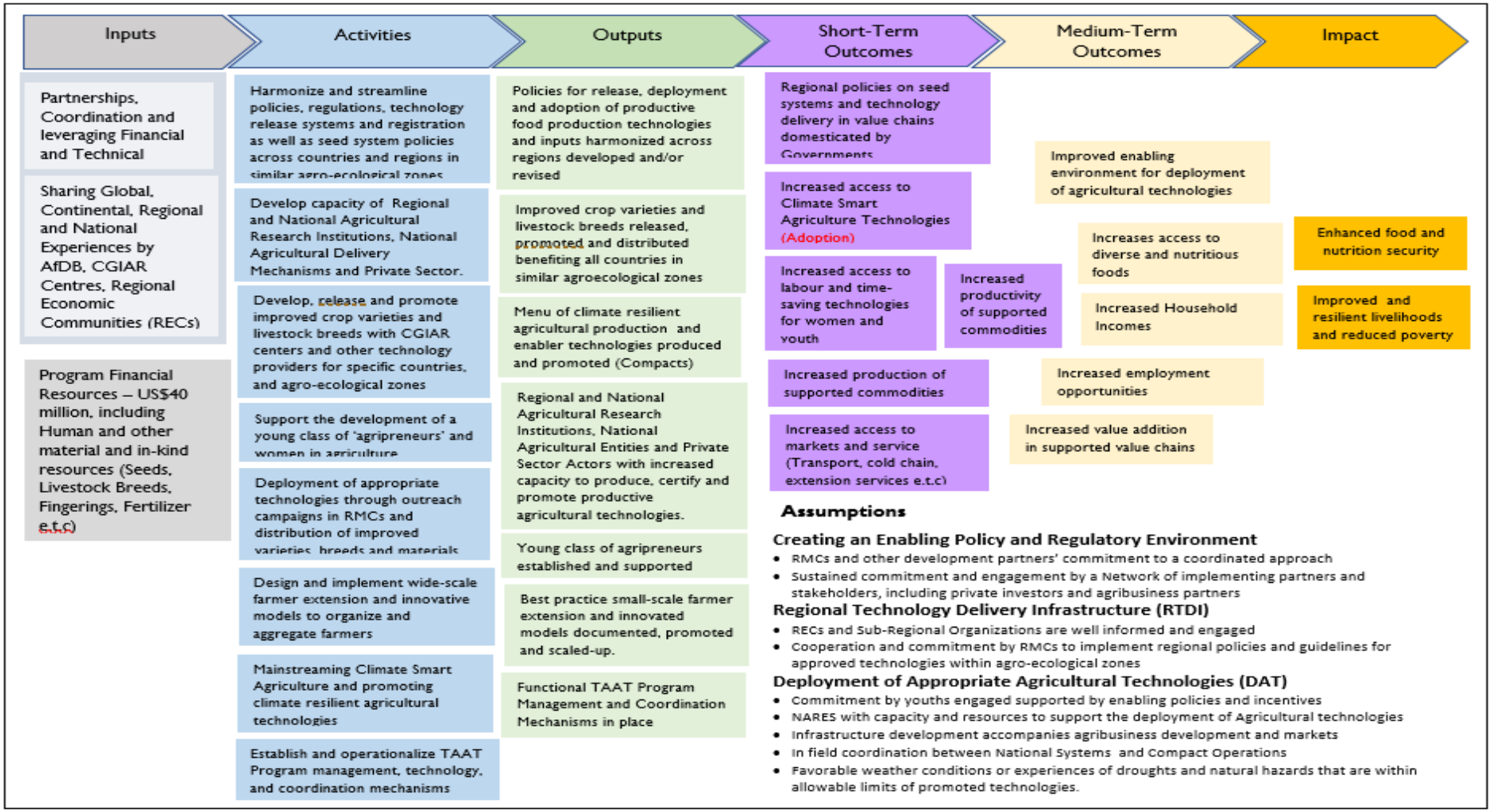
Commodity	Productivity baseline (2016) (MT/Ha)	Productivity as at 2020	Productivity 2025 (MT/Ha) (mean)	Production (MT)
Maize	2	2.68	4	30 million
Lowland Rice	2	3.2	4	15 million
Wheat	1.5	3.4	3	25 million
Sorghum	1	4	2	17 million
Millet	1	3	2	10 million
Cassava	12	28.5	30	20 million
OFSP	5	7	10	2 million
HIB	0.8	1.25	1.85	2 million
Small livestock (live weight at 12 months)	25g/day	66.5g/day	100g/day	10 million
Fish (live weight at 6 months)	300g	300	500g	5 million
Fish (tilapia live weight at 6 months)	400g	800g	1.3kg	11 million

Source: TAAT Program Documents

TAAT is also expected to generate regional spill-over effects through the production of Regional Public Goods (RPGs). Of particular importance are RPGs that target imminent "regional public threats" of destructive pest and diseases of crops/livestock that do not respect political borders and easily spread across them. A good example is the recent invasion into Africa of the Fall Armyworm.

The key outputs that are expected to contribute to the achievement of outcomes include: technology policies harmonized across regions/countries; agricultural research and technology delivery systems strengthened; improved crop varieties and livestock breeds widely applied; technology adoption constraints removed; promotional activities with a focus on technologies for safe and nutritious foods facilitated; and communities with better access to inputs, services, and output markets. Others are best-bet technologies packaged and scaled out, campaigns implemented, delivery platforms convened, M&Es of platforms operationalised, and trans-national pests and diseases control systems established.

Figure 3: Technologies for African Agriculture Transformation (TAAT) Theory of Change (Reconstructed)

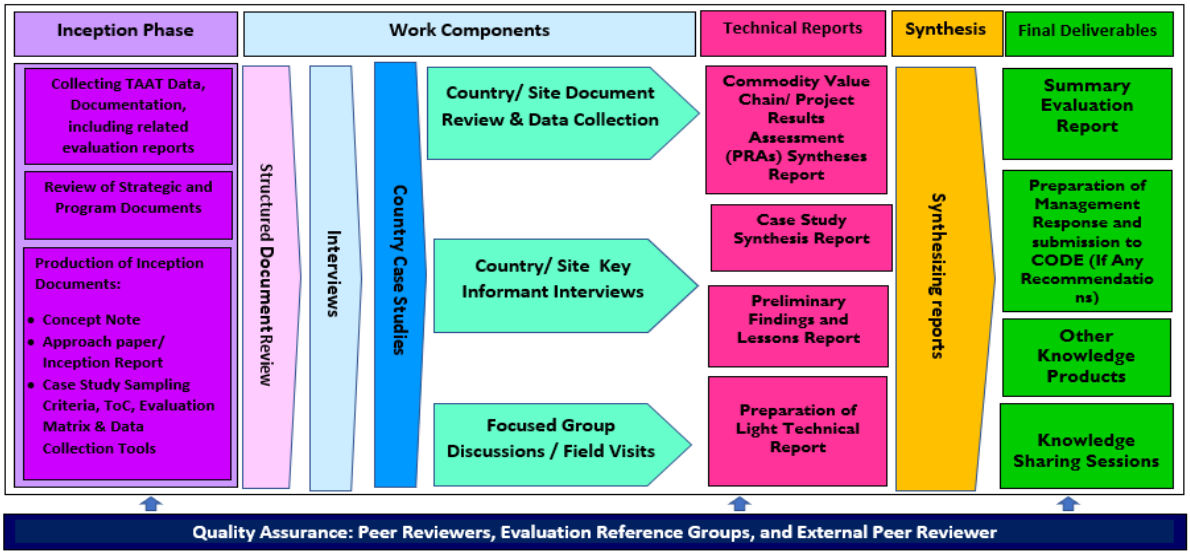


4.3 Methodology

The methodology adopted for the evaluation maximizes its usefulness for the primary users. These are: the Agriculture, Human and Social Development (AHVP) Complex of the Bank and specifically, the Agriculture & Agro-industry (AHAI) Department. The evaluation questions and approach reflect the needs and priorities of the Bank's Senior Management, the Board and TAAT's technical staff who have been consulted during the inception phase of the evaluation.

The evaluation uses a mixed-methods approach, with tools for data collection organized in five (5) broad interrelated components: Structured Document Review, the Benchmarking Study, Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions and Country Case Studies (elaborated on in Section 4.2.3). The in-depth case studies will be conducted in Seven (7) purposively selected countries (See Table 3) where TAAT program activities were implemented, and they will also integrate other data collection methods. These are: Country and Site Level Document Review and Secondary Data Collection; Country and Site Level Key Informant Interviews; and Focussed Group Discussions (FGDs) and field visits to communities and beneficiary households. The tools, outlined below, will be used by the evaluation to generate corroborative-evaluative evidence on the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the TAAT I program. The key evaluation components and implementation steps are outlined in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Project Cluster Evaluation of the TAAT Evaluation: Main Components



4.2.1 Structured Document Review

The evaluation will review strategic and operational documents of the TAAT program, the Feed Africa Strategy and other related documents within the Bank, and those of Implementing Partners, RMCs and other stakeholders. The specific documents to be reviewed will include: Bank strategies and relevant policy and program documents; related previous evaluations undertaken by the Bank and other development partners; TAAT program operations and monitoring documents; relevant PMU and other implementing partner documents, other relevant Regional and RMC policy, strategic, sector and program documents; and other

relevant documents from other development partners and stakeholders especially those operating in selected value chains and intervention sites.

4.2.2 Interviews

The evaluation will involve a wide range of interviews with policy makers, management, program and technical staff in various organisations including the Bank, the TAAT PMU and its other organs, TAAT implementing partner organisations and other stakeholders. These other stakeholders will include RMC officials, agricultural and related sector officials and specialists, other development partners supporting or benefiting from TAAT or related interventions, agricultural research organisations, private sector organisations, and NGOs.

4.2.3 Country Case study

The case studies will be conducted in Seven (7) purposively selected countries to provide an in-depth assessment of factors that enabled or hindered the implementation of TAAT I program. Annex 4 outlines the selection criteria for the case study countries and commodity compacts examined by the evaluation. In each of the selected countries, the Evaluation Team will examine all the components of the TAAT ecosystem, including the integration of TAAT's agriculture technologies in the national policy making processes on agricultural development at the national level but the focus on the implementation of activities and results will be on the selected value chains and TAAT linked projects. Altogether, the case studies will generate aggregate ratings for the evaluation findings and provide a nuanced analysis across varying country contexts. The specific methods within the case studies will include the following:

4.2.3.1 Country and Site Level Document Review and Secondary Data Collection: The evaluation will also include an extensive document review at national level and within the selected value chains. This process will also enable the collection of secondary data, including time-series data on beneficiaries, production, productivity, incomes and other relevant indicators as part of the case studies.

As part of the case studies, the evaluation will generate Commodity Value Chain Assessments with ratings to enable synthesis and aggregation of the findings. The case studies will also build on the Implementing Progress Reports (IPRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs) and Project Completion Evaluation Notes (PCENs) of TAAT Linked projects in the selected countries and value chains.

4.2.3.2 Country and Site Level Key Informant Interviews: The evaluation will also undertake in country and site interviews with Key informants at two levels. The first level will include interviews with implementing partners, government policymakers and technical (Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, and other relevant ministries and government agencies), relevant Bank staff/Task Managers in the Country Office and Development Partners (DPs), agricultural research organisations, private sector organisations, and NGOs at the national level. The second level will include interviews with TAAT project management teams, staff of Government Agencies, Development Partners, Private Sector and NGOs as well as community leaders in selected value chains and sites and those of linked programmes implemented by the Bank and other development partners, and other stakeholder organisations.

4.2.3.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and sites/field visits: The TAAT program also has a significant focus on downstream activities within the selected commodity value chains and countries. Therefore, the evaluation will include focus group discussions with beneficiaries and leaders supporting project implementation at community level. The evaluation will also include field and site visits to observe, first-hand, the changes and manifestation of results of the program at community level and among selected beneficiary households. The focus will be on the purposively selected commodity and enabler compacts and project sites in selected countries. The evaluation team will also work closely with the Knowledge Management (KM) Division of IDEV to validate a sample of selected success stories that have been shared on the TAAT I program during the reference period for the evaluation.

4.2.4 Selection of Countries and Value Chains (Country Case Studies)

In line with the guidance in the 2020 IDEV Evaluation Manual, a purposive sampling strategy has been used to ensure that the selected value chains and countries are illustrative of the focus of the intervention clusters of the TAAT program. The TAAT program focuses on agriculture as a business and covers up to nine (9)[10] priority commodity value chains spanning regional and inter-country agro-ecological zones. The selection of the value chains and intervention sites for case studies is based on the initial document review and guided by an elaborate sampling note (See Annex 4). The selection of counties and value chains has also benefited from two (2) consultative meetings with staff from the AfDB TAAT Coordination Office, the TAAT PMU and the Clearing House. Within the countries, the selected sites for field work will be based on the National Agricultural Research Institutions and intervention sites for TAAT linked projects focusing on the selected value chains.

The country selection is aimed at ensuring a regional balance to provide a good coverage of different implementation and geographic contexts with project interventions implemented in 29 countries across five (5) regions (Western, Eastern, Southern, Central and the Sahel) of Africa. This includes a balanced representation of the community and enabler compacts implemented under the TAAT program. It is also aimed at ensuring a balanced assessment between areas where the program performed well, where performance was average, and where it has not performed well to enable the identification of both enabling and inhibiting factors, and positive and negative lessons. The evaluation also considered including one of the AfDB countries that were expected to participate in the TAAT I program using other resources from the ADB Grants and Loans to implement TAAT linked projects. However, the countries that expressed interest during the design stage (Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia) did not actually participate in the program during the implementation of the first phase.

The sampling note also outlines an elaborate and evidence-based sampling process with a view to cover a significant portfolio of the TAAT program's interventions while also ensuring diversity of cases. In summary, the sampling guide is aimed at ensuring: i) balanced coverage of regions and agro-ecological zones; ii) representation of countries of different development status based on both AfDB and other Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) classification, including fragile states; iii) beneficiary country agricultural production and consumption contexts of key agricultural commodities; iv) evaluability of program interventions in selected value chains and countries; and v) ensuring a balance of best, average, and challenged countries. Based on the criteria and as elaborated in the sampling note, the following value chains and countries have been selected as the focus for the Country Case Studies.

[10] The nine (9) priority commodity value chains have been summarized in Annex 1 which also shows the geographical spread and the six (6) enablers for achievement of desired results.

Table 1: Selected Commodity Compacts and Countries for Case Studies[11]

Commodity Compact(s)[12]	Selected Country
Wheat and Livestock	Ethiopia
Cassava (Including focus on PMU)	Nigeria
Millet/Sorghum	Niger[13]
High Iron Beans and Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato (Including focus on Clearing House)	Kenya
Maize and Aquaculture	Zambia
Rice and Maize (including focus on Clearing House)	Benin
Cassava and Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato	DRC

The evaluation earmarked to assess each commodity value chain in two countries under different conditions and performance levels for each value chain. However, for some commodities, it was challenging to find a second country with significantly different weather and socio-economic development conditions; different performance levels for the commodity to provide a different perspective and above all, potential countries in conflict limiting the possibility of the field mission and above all, limited financial resources to increase the number of Country Case Studies.

In addition to the Commodity Compacts, the Evaluation Team will examine the Commodity Technology Delivery Compact (CDTC), the applicable enabler compacts in each country and value chains, and the leading CGIAR Centre Partner with the mandate for the commodity in each country. Also, a more in-depth analysis of TAAT's Management structure, high-level partnerships, and leveraging will be conducted in Nigeria, Burkina Faso, and Kenya. The PMU led by the IITA in Nigeria leads the overall administration of TAAT while the TAAT Clearinghouse (CH) in Benin with representation in Kenya is the key decision-making body of the Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI) that selects and disseminates agricultural technologies. Further, TAAT's monitoring, and evaluation function is also housed in Nairobi, Kenya.

5.0 Challenges and limitations of the Evaluation

There are a number of anticipated challenges and limitations for the evaluation and the Evaluation Team has already started putting in place mitigation measures as well as other relevant associated risk management measures. The major challenges and limitations as well as their proposed mitigation and risk management measures are as follows:

a) **Nature of the Evaluation:** As a cluster evaluation, as defined by the IDEV Evaluation Manual updated in 2019, it is expected to experience some challenges. Given its limited scope, its findings will not be representative of the entire TAAT program. This will also limit the ability to make general recommendations on the program. Similarly, the sampling process for the evaluation, including the selection of case study countries for field visits and commodity compacts, is purposive and non-random, limiting the ability to make causal

[11] The selected countries may change after consultants with the TAAT Program Management Team and the ERG

[12] The evaluation will also include an assessment of applicable enabler compacts within the selected value chains in selected countries.

[13] Due to the ever-evolving security situation in the Sahel, changes may be made at short notice on the country for the case study based on the ongoing security assessments with an option to undertake remote case studies.

inferences with the data collected and analysed. The evaluation team has maintained a significantly high number of countries despite the limited budget to enable significant coverage of the TAAT portfolio, regions and different country and geographic contexts. By undertaking in-depth country case studies while utilising a good mix of corroborative methods, the evaluation should be able to generate qualitative data of sufficient quality to generate useful lessons.

b) **Covid-19 and Climate Related Disasters:** The implementation period of the TAAT program has been characterised by an increase in the occurrence of extreme weather and climate events in a number of countries, as well as Covid-19 which may have adversely affected implementation and monitoring during these events. The evaluation approach has included appropriate questions and indicators to assess the extent to which TAAT positively impacted small scale farmers to be resilient to climate change. The evaluation is expected to partly address these challenges by undertaking country and site visits to collect secondary data at the source and argument the data with information obtained through interviews, FGDs and observations. The continuously evolving Covid-19 situation and the advent of Monkey Pox may lead to travel restrictions to selected countries and the evaluation team may consider changing countries or sites or undertaking these case studies remotely with the support of national consultants.

c) **Uneven Implementation of TAAT Compacts and Results:** The uneven implementation of TAAT's commodity compacts across countries is yet another factor that may affect the evaluation and its findings, especially the process for data collection. The evaluation will endeavour to also outline the different country geographic and other contents to ensure the results are linked to prevailing situation in the countries and sites. There is also potential for difficulties in attributing success (or failure) to TAAT activities especially for medium to long term outcome and impact results given the short duration of the first phase and the potential gaps in sources of data to assess the achievement of these results. Due the long recall period, the data provided through interventions if not validated, may not be very useful. The evaluation will triangulate information from multiple sources which may help address other data gaps and also through the extension use of corroborative qualitative data collection methods to argument the quantitative data.

d) **Conflicts and insecurity:** Another challenge is insecurity in some countries where the first phase of the TAAT program was implemented. This may affect the ability of the Evaluation Team to conduct field site visits and data collection in the affected areas. In the event that the evaluation team is not able to change the country and sites, the option will be to undertake these remotely with the help of national consultants.

6.0 Evaluation Team and Quality Assurance

The evaluation will be supervised by IDEV's Evaluator General, Karen Rot-Munstermann, and the Manager for Division 1 of IDEV, Rufael E. Fassil. The daily management of the evaluation will the led by the Task Manager, Andson Nsune (Principal Evaluation Officer), with the support of other Evaluation Team members (Latéfa Camara - Evaluation Officer, and Eustace Uzor - Evaluation Officer as Team Members). The Evaluation Team will also be supported by Stephanie Yoboue (Evaluation Officer-IDEV1) during data collection. This Team will be responsible for all aspects of the evaluation process, including the recruitment of consultants, evaluation deliverables, and coordinating the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) meetings and leading field missions. This technical evaluation team will also be supported by a Lead

Independent Consultant and National Consultants. In the event that the Lead consultant is from one of the selected countries, He/She will also serve as the national consultant for that country.

Other Evaluation Team Members include the team from IDEV 3, the Knowledge Management Division of IDEV comprising of: Raky Maryse Gassama (Senior Knowledge Management Officer), Najade Lindsay (Knowledge Management Officer) and Olive Bonga (IDEV Consultant). The Team will lead knowledge management activities and communication of the evaluation findings (and recommendations), including dissemination to internal and external stakeholders. They will also develop a communication and dissemination plan and participate in field site missions, including preparing and validating a sample of TAAT success stories.

Quality assurance will be undertaken at four (4) phases of the evaluation, in line with IDEV's Evaluation Manual and good evaluation practices. At the strategic level, IDEV's Management will engage with the leadership of the Agriculture, Human and Social Development Vice Presidency (AHVP) at the outset of the evaluation. The feedback from the meeting will be integrated into the final concept note to refine the evaluation questions and increase the utility of the evaluation for the Complex with regards to the Bank's strategies, policies, and operations in agriculture. At the technical level, the Evaluation Team will engage with the ERG consisting of staff representing the Agriculture & Agro-industry Department (AHAI), the user Department and all other relevant complexes of the Bank. The feedback from the ERG will be integrated into the evaluation, from the concept note to the summary report. In addition, the quality of the evaluation's deliverables will be strengthened by technical reviews from an External Peer Reviewer, and three (3) Internal Peer Reviewers with experience in undertaking evaluations of agricultural policies, strategies and programmes, and IDEV's Management.

7.0 Evaluation Deliverables and Timeline

Table 4, below, shows the four (4) phases of the evaluation and the timelines for the completion of major evaluation processes and completion of evaluation key evaluation products.

Table 2: Timelines for Major Evaluation Processes and Products

Milestones	Timeline	Responsibility	Status
Inception Phase			
Concept Note and Terms of Reference (ToR)	May/June 2022	IDEV Team	Completed
Recruitment of Lead Consultant and six (6) national consultants	July 2022		Completed
Submission of Draft Inception Report	July 2022	IDEV Team	Ongoing
Review, Quality Assurance and Approval of Inception Report	August 2022	IDEV Team, Lead Consultant, Internal and External Peer Reviewers, ERG, and Management	Ongoing
Data Collection Phase			
Structured Document Review	August 2022	IDEV Team & Lead Consultant	On-going
Key Informant Interviews	August – October 2022	IDEV Team & Lead Consultant	On-going
Evaluation Field Missions and Preparation of Country Case Study Reports	September – October 2022	IDEV Team & Lead Consultant	On-going
Preparation, Review and Approval of Background Reports			

Milestones	Timeline	Responsibility	Status
Preparation of Country Case Study Reports (integrating Commodity Value Chain Assessments)	October 2022	Lead Consultant & IDEV Team	Not Started
Preparation of Case Study Synthesis Report	November 2022	Lead Consultant & IDEV Team	Not started
Preparation of Preliminary Findings and Lessons Report/Presentation	November 2022	Lead Consultant & IDEV Team & Lead Consultant	Not started
Preparation, Review and Approval of Technical Summary Report Phase			
Preparation of Technical Evaluation Report (Overall Synthesis Report)	November 2022	Lead Consultant & IDEV Team	Not Started
Preparation of Summary Evaluation Report	December 2022	IDEV Team & Lead Consultant	Not started
Review and Approval of the Summary Evaluation Report	December 2022	IDEV Team & Consultant, Peer Reviewers, External Peer Reviewer, ERG, and Management	Not started
Submission of Management response[14], translation and submission to CODE and preparation of Evaluation Knowledge Products	2023 Q1	IDEV Team, KM & Management	Not started
Capitalization Workshop and Knowledge Events on the Evaluation	2023 Q2	IDEV Team and KM	Not started

There will be at least 11 main reports expected from the TAAT Cluster Evaluation: (a) Benchmarking Study Report; (b) Seven (7) Country Case Study Reports; (c) Synthesis Report of Country Case Studies; (d) Preliminary Findings and Lessons Report, and; (e) Summary Report (see Annex 5 for Report Outlines).

[14] The evaluation will only need to be submitted for Management Response if it makes recommendations. In general, IDEV's project cluster evaluations are intended as learning products and mostly do not contain recommendations, but if over the course of the evaluation it appears that it would be useful to make recommendations, this can be considered.

8.0 Annexes

Annex 1: Stakeholder Mapping

Table 3: TAAT Evaluation Stakeholders and Engagement Strategy

Main stakeholders	Engagement Strategy	Role during /after the evaluation process	Their interest and needs in terms of information	Communication Channel	Use of findings and recommendations
AfDB Board of Directors (CODE), Management members	⌖ Presentation of the Evaluation report	▪ Approve / accept or refuse the report or have some modifications made	▪ Evidence on the performance of the Bank in implementing the TAAT phase I interventions ▪ Evidence on the contribution of the Bank's assistance to the food security and improved lives of farmers in RMCs	❖ Report ❖ Meetings ❖ Emails ❖ CODE Presentation	Take decision based on the evaluation results for the Feed Africa Strategy (2016-2025) and other related initiatives
SNDR[15]	⌖ Presentation of the Evaluation report	▪ Launching the Management Response process ▪ Overall view on the quality of the evaluation report	▪ Evidence on the performance of the Bank in implementing the TAAT phase I interventions ▪ Lessons ▪ Recommendations	❖ Evaluation Reference Group Meetings ❖ Evaluation synthesis report (mail) ❖ Presentation (during CODE meeting)	Coordination of the Management Response to address recommendations with actions Distribution to OpsCom and CODE
Operations Complexes, Regional and Policy Departments, the Finance Complex (FNVP), the Chief Economist's (ECVP) Complex, and the Legal Department	⌖ Data collection ⌖ Distribution of the technical report and the summary report	▪ Provide information ▪ Use findings/lessons/Recommendations	▪ Findings ▪ Lessons/Recommendations	❖ Evaluation synthesis report ❖ IDEV Website ❖ Workshop	Use evaluation results to better support RMCs at implementation level
Executing Agency for the TAAT program: IITA	⌖ Data collection ⌖ Interviews	▪ Provide information ▪ Use findings/lessons/Recommendations	▪ Findings ▪ Lessons/Recommendations	❖ Evaluation synthesis report ❖ IDEV Website ❖ Workshop	Use evaluation results to take decision on implementation aspects of the TAAT program
Coordination entity -RTDI (TAAT consortium of CGIAR centers): NARES, FARA, AATF, and SROs	⌖ Data collection ⌖ Interviews	▪ Provide information ▪ Use findings/lessons/Recommendations	▪ Findings ▪ Lessons/Recommendations	❖ Evaluation synthesis report ❖ IDEV Website ❖ Workshop	Use evaluation results to give recommendation for decision to the Executing Agency and PSC
Project Steering Committee (PSC): representatives of participating Ministers of Agriculture, AfDB, CGIAR	⌖ Data collection ⌖ Interviews	▪ Provide information ▪ Use findings/lessons/Recommendations	▪ Findings ▪ Lessons/Recommendations	❖ Evaluation synthesis report ❖ IDEV Website ❖ Workshop	Use the results, lessons and recommendations to take decision for the execution of operations

[15] Département de la Prestation de services, de la Gestion de la performance et des Résultats

Main stakeholders	Engagement Strategy	Role during /after the evaluation process	Their interest and needs in terms of information	Communication Channel	Use of findings and recommendations
centers, Private sector, NARES, Regional farmers organizations					
Clearinghouse Members	⌖ Data collection ⌖ Interviews	▪ Provide information ▪ Use findings/lessons/Recommendations	▪ Findings ▪ Lessons/Recommendations	❖ Evaluation synthesis report ❖ IDEV Website ❖ Workshop	Take decision regarding technologies to be selected and promote learning among the different actors
The Commodity Technology Delivery Compact (CTDC) program	⌖ Data collection ⌖ Interviews	▪ Provide information ▪ Use findings/lessons/Recommendations	▪ Findings ▪ Lessons/Recommendations ▪ Questions relating to coordination and partnership	❖ Evaluation synthesis report ❖ IDEV Website ❖ Workshop	Use findings to improve the monitoring of implemented interventions
Project Management Unit	⌖ Data collection ⌖ Interviews	▪ Provide information ▪ Use findings/lessons/Recommendations	▪ Findings ▪ Lessons/Recommendations ▪	❖ Evaluation synthesis report ❖ IDEV Website ❖ Workshop	Use the results and recommendations to improve the implementation of project fiduciary and administrative activities. Promote learning among countries affected by the program
Selected RMCS: Benin, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Zambia	⌖ Site/visits ⌖ Country case studies ⌖ Interviews ⌖ Focus group discussions ⌖ Data collection ⌖ Most significant change stories / success stories ⌖ Households' questionnaire	▪ Provide information ▪ Use findings/lessons/Recommendations	▪ Findings ▪ Lessons/Recommendations	❖ Evaluation synthesis report ❖ IDEV Website ❖ Workshop	Use the results and recommendations to improve the implementation at country level and take stock of success stories for possible replication
The 29 RMCs of TAAT phase I	⌖ Presentation of the Evaluation report	▪ Use findings/lessons/Recommendations	▪ Findings ▪ Lessons/Recommendations	❖ Evaluation synthesis report ❖ IDEV Website ❖ Workshop	Use the results and recommendations to improve the implementation at country level and take stock of success stories for possible replication
Alliance for the Green Revolution in Africa, Bill and Melinda Gates and other donors	⌖ Presentation of the Evaluation report	▪ Provide information ▪ Use findings/lessons/Recommendations	▪ Findings ▪ Lessons/Recommendations ▪ Questions relating to coordination and partnership	❖ Evaluation synthesis report ❖ IDEV Website ❖ Workshop	Informative

Main stakeholders	Engagement Strategy	Role during /after the evaluation process	Their interest and needs in terms of information	Communication Channel	Use of findings and recommendations
Research organisations, private sector organisations, think tanks, academia, media and non-Governmental organisations	⌖ Data collection ⌖ Interviews	▪ Provide information ▪ Use findings/lessons/Recommendations	▪ Findings ▪ Lessons/Recommendations ▪	❖ Evaluation synthesis report ❖ IDEV Website ❖ Social media ❖ Workshop ❖ Interviews ❖ Focus Group Discussions ❖ News release, ❖ K-Event	Informative
Other MDBs : International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), AGRA, World Bank, BMGF, IFAD, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Government of the UK – Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	⌖ Presentation of the report	▪ Use findings ▪ Share advice	▪ Findings	❖ News release ❖ Summary report ❖ K-Event ❖ Website ❖ Webinar ❖ Social media	Use findings as they were directly or indirectly involved in the development and implementation of the TAAT I program and related programs in RMCs
EvalPartners	⌖ Presentation of the report	▪ Use findings, lessons	▪ Findings	❖ News release ❖ Summary report ❖ K-Event ❖ Website ❖ Webinar ❖ Social media	❖ Use the lessons to gain knowledge for other evaluations
Reference group	⌖ Specific consultations on deliverables (inception, technical and summary reports) ⌖ Sharing of the final evaluation report	▪ Provide advice, technical support ▪ Facilitate the conduct of the evaluation	▪ Findings ▪ Lessons/Recommendations	❖ Inception Report ❖ Technical report ❖ Synthesis report ❖ Summary	

Annex 2: Evaluation Design Matrix

Table 4: TAAT Project Cluster Evaluation Design Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Question	Specific Evaluation Questions	Judgement Criteria	Data Sources/ Methods
Strategic Orientation and Relevance	EQ. 1: To what extent was the TAAT I program relevant to meet the needs of RMCs and targeted beneficiaries, and other stakeholders?	1a) To what extent was the TAAT-I Program aligned with Bank's Policies, strategies and other programmes on Agricultural development?	• Extent of alignment of TAAT-I"s key objectives, components, strategies with those of the Bank's policies, strategies and other programs on Agricultural Development. • Extent of harmonization between TAAT-I interventions with those of the Bank's policies, strategies and other programs on Agricultural Development • Harmonized M&E systems with same KPIs	Document Review Key stakeholder and beneficiary interviews Country case studies Focus Group Discussions
		1b) To what extent did the TAAT-I program support selected RMCs to transform their commodity compacts to meet their needs?	• Extent to which TAAT-I program activities are integrated or drawn from National Agricultural Policies, Strategies and National Agricultural Investment Programmes (NAIPs) • Concordance between the designed TAAT-I program and the relevant country commodity compacts • Extent to which RMCs have developed and revised their commodity compact strategies to align with Regional compact strategies for countries in similar agro-ecological zone. • Extent to which the compacts selected for implementation in various countries are reflective of the needs of the countries	
		1c) Was the scale of TAAT I program funding and scope of interventions sufficient and appropriate to achieve expected results?	• Available resources for the TAAT-I program in relation to needs of the CGIAR Centres and RMCs and funding gap, while taking into account other sources of finance. • Percentage of the TAAT-I allocated funds that were disbursed and expended? • Scale/coverage of actual interventions compared to what was required to achieve the expected results	
		1d) To what extent did the program design target the right beneficiaries at various levels?[16]	• Appropriateness of targeted continental and regional organisations for the achievement of objectives and results of the TAAT-I program. • Appropriateness of targeted National Institutions for the achievement of objectives and results of the TAAT-I program. • Extent to which the TAAT-I program targets small-scale and emergent farmers in the selected countries and commodity compacts. • Extent of complementarity and mutual beneficiation of working with private sector, large scale farmers and small-scale farmers	
		Ie) To what extent does the design of the TAAT I program address fragility, inclusivity (Gender and Youth) and other cross cutting themes (environmental sustainability)?	• Extent to which the TAAT-I program was designed to focus on all appropriate beneficiaries and deal with sensitivities and cross-cutting themes for the Bank (Gender, Youth and Environment)? • Extent to which cross-cutting themes for the Bank (Gender, Youth and Environment) were mainstreamed into the TAAT 1 program • Proportion of beneficiaries that constitute Female-Headed and Youth- Headed household	
Coherence	EQ2. To what extent have TAAT-Interventions in the selected commodity	2a) To what extent were TAAT I program interventions integrated, complementary and coordinated with other Bank's agricultural	• Extent to which TAAT-I program interventions are linked to and coordinated with other global programmes (such as Global Agriculture & Food Security Program (GAFSP), Continental Programmes (such as CAADP) and other regional programmes applicable to different selected RMCs	Document Review Key stakeholder and beneficiary interviews

[16] The right beneficiaries are those meeting the criteria defined by national development program and strategy documents for targeted compacts.

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Question	Specific Evaluation Questions	Judgement Criteria	Data Sources/ Methods
	compacts and intervention sites been coherent with other Bank interventions focusing on agricultural development and increasing productivity, as well as those of RMCs and other development partners?	interventions, strategies and policies?		Focus Group Discussions with stakeholders at various levels[17] Country case studies
		2b) To what extent were TAAT I program interventions harmonised, complementary, integrated and coordinated with those of RMCs, other development partners and the private sector?	• Degree of collaborations/linkages, congruence/agreement, going together well, blending and working together between TAAT-I program interventions and those of RMCs, other development partners and the private sector? • Extent to which TAAT-I interventions are complimentary with those funded by other DPs working on similar themes • Harmonization of coordinating structures between TAAT and other DP supported interventions • Harmonization of M&E systems between TAAT-I interventions and those supported by other DPs	
Effectiveness	EQ3. To what extent has the TAAT-I program achieved or is likely to achieve its expected results and contribute to improved productivity, incomes and food security among targeted communities and individuals in the selected commodity compacts and intervention sites?	3a) To what extent did the TAAT I program achieved or was likely to achieve the expected results in selected commodity compacts in RMCs?	• The level of ownership of the TAAT-I commodity compacts in RMCs resulting in improved implementation performance • The extent of the quality of implementation of commodity compacts in RMCs evidenced by achieved results • The extent to which TAAT-I commodity compacts have been included in short, medium and long-term development strategies and programs of RMCs	Document Review Project Results Assessments (PRA) Key stakeholder and beneficiary interviews Focus Group Discussions with stakeholders at various levels Country case studies
		3b) To what extent did the interventions contribute to improved productivity, incomes and food security in targeted communities and households? Have there been any unintended results?	• Proportion of outcome results achieved at program level and country level in selected commodity compacts • Extent to which the TAAT-I program and selected countries are making progress on impact indicators influenced by TAAT-I interventions. • Improvements and trends of yield per unit, production, incomes and food security in targeted communities and households • Evidence of unintended results, both positive and negative.	
		3c) To what extent did the TAAT-I program enhance the capacity of CGIAR and National Agricultural Research Centres to effectively utilise technology transfer to increase productivity, especially among small scale farmers?	• Extent to which TAAT-I Interventions have been informed by capacity assessments of CGIAR and National Agricultural Research Centres. • Proportion of CGIAR and National Agricultural Research Centres demonstrating increased capacity, to effectively utilize technology transfer to increase productivity, especially among small scale farmers, as a result of the TAAT-I program in selected countries • Level of appreciation of TAAT-I program capacity development activities by RMCs and other stakeholders.	
		3d) To what extent did the TAAT-I program contribute to the development of regional ecological value chains across agro-ecological zones?	• Level of development of regional ecological commodity compacts contributed by TAAT-I program • Extent of implementation performance of regional ecological commodity compacts resulting from the contribution of TAAT-I program	
		3e) To what extent did the TAAT-I Program enhance the capacity of the Private Sector to contribute to agricultural technology transfer in	• Extent to which TAAT has increased/stimulated the 'participation' of the private sector in the commodity compact areas in respective countries. • The extent to which the private sector has increased its funding to agricultural technology transfer in targeted commodity compacts in selected countries	

[17] Choice of FGD participants will be done after getting initial data about implementation progress of interventions from Key Informants

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Question	Specific Evaluation Questions	Judgement Criteria	Data Sources/ Methods
		targeted commodity compacts and selected countries?	• The extent to which governments of RMCs have forged PPPs with the private sector to enhance technology transfer in targeted commodity compacts.	
		3f) To what extent did the TAAT-I program's Technical Assistance and Policy Dialogue contribute to the achievement of the planned results and objectives.	• Level of appreciation of TAAT-I program policy dialogue events by stakeholders • Extent to which TAAT-I program's Technical Assistance and Policy Dialogue has enabled the realisation of planned results and objectives	
		3g) To what extent did TAAT-I promote gender equality and empowerment at various levels (community, household, individual) in RMCs?	• Level of participation in TAAT-I activities by both men and women at various levels of implementation • Extent to which TAAT-I empowered women to access various economic resources and make decisions about them • Level of women social empowerment at various levels of implementation	
		3h) In what way(s) did TAAT-I promote youth empowerment at national and subnational level?	• Extent to which TAAT-I design included youth interventions • Level of youth participation in TAAT-I activities at various levels	
		3i) To what extend were environmental management and climate change issues addressed in the implementation of TAAT-I at continental, regional, national and subnational level?	• Level of support by TAAT-I towards environment and climate change policies at various levels • Level of climate change mitigation and adaptation supported by TAAT-I • Level of climate change resilience by small holder farmers resulting from TAAT-I implementation	
	3.2 To what extent was the TAAT I program effective in leveraging resources, and promoting innovation through partnerships in the selected Commodity compacts and intervention sites?	3.2a) To what extent have the partnerships created under the TAAT I program functioned in practice and are they likely to continue beyond the life of the program?	• Number of partnerships established • Functionality of partnerships created under TAAT-I program in practice • Likelihood of partnerships created under TAAT-I continuing to function beyond program	Document Review Key stakeholder and beneficiary interviews Focus Group Discussions with stakeholders at various levels Country case studies
		3.2b) To what extent was the design of the TAAT I program conducive to leveraging resources and services from within then Bank, RMCs, Private sector, NGOs, services (wholesale, transport, cold chain, access to finance, extension services, etc.) to scale up the implementation of tested and proven technologies in selected countries and value chains?	• Number of partners that contributed resources towards the implementation of the TAAT program • Volume of resources mobilised as direct contributions, counterpart funding, and in kind • Volume of resources provided by similar or related programs supported by other MDBs and development partners	
Efficiency	EQ4. How efficient has the TAAT-I program	4a) To what extent were TAAT program inputs used efficiently to	• Timeliness of program development, resource disbursement and implementation of activities • Levels of disbursements against available resources and utilisation of disbursed resources	Document Review

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Question	Specific Evaluation Questions	Judgement Criteria	Data Sources/ Methods
	been in utilising its resources and implementation arrangements, including the TAAT Ecosystem (PMU, Steering Committee, CTDC, Clearing House), to achieve its objectives?	achieve planned results? (Timeliness, Resource Use Efficiency and Implementation Progress)	• Level of adherence to covenants for effective implementation of TAAT-I program interventions in selected countries • Proportion of time it took to implement various key activities and achieve various deliverables under different country contexts in selected countries and commodity compacts.	Key stakeholder and beneficiary interviews Focus Group Discussions with stakeholders at various levels Country case studies
		4b) To what extent was the TAAT I program implementation model (Institutional arrangement) appropriate and efficient for the achievement of the program's objectives?	• Extent to which governance model adopted by TAAT-I was the most efficient in producing the desired program results and how it compares with programs of other stakeholders of similar size and focus. • Extent to which the key targets were realized timely • Coverage of targeted beneficiaries • Level of achievements of objectives within the stipulated timeframe	
		4c) How well did the monitoring and evaluation system put in place under the TAAT-I program function at all levels, and did it enable continuous learning and evidence-based course correction measures during program implementation?	• Level of stakeholder satisfaction of the M&E system at all levels • Extent to which the M&E System was used to enable evidence-based decision making and implementation of course correction measures during implementation • Extent to which the M&E system generated lessons to inform implementation, scale-up of proven and successful interventions, and replication of successes in countries with similar or different contexts	
Sustainability	EQ5. To what extent were TAAT-I program activities and results sustainable or were likely to be sustained in the selected commodity compacts and intervention sites?	5a) To what extent were results achieved by the TAAT-I program at output and outcome levels sustainable or were likely to be sustained overtime beyond the program's financing period?	• Degree to which benefits achieved by TAAT-I program at output and outcome levels likely to go on beyond the program's financing period. • Stakeholder perception about the sustainability of results achieved and the drivers of sustainability. • Extent to which TAAT-I supported institutions at various levels have continued performing beyond program life • Extent to which TAAT-I supported institutions have continued to leverage resources beyond program life	Document Review Key stakeholder and beneficiary interviews Focus Group Discussions with stakeholders at various levels / Field and Site Visits Country case studies
		5b) To what extent did RMCs, Private Sector Organisations and supported institutions at Continental, Regional, National and Sub-National levels demonstrate a sense of ownership of the TAAT-I program?	• Stakeholder perception about the ownership of various actors for the TAAT-I program • Extent to which supported RMCs, Private Sector Organisations and institutions at Continental, Regional, National and Sub-National levels have incorporated the TAAT program activities into their Annual Work-Plans and Budgets/ Development programmes or projects.	
		5c) To what extent were new institutions established and existing ones supported by the TAAT-I program at Continental, Regional, National and Sub-National levels sustainable or likely to be sustained overtime?	• The degree to which new institutions and existing ones supported by TAAT-I program at various levels have continued beyond TAAT-I financing period • The degree to which existing institutions supported by TAAT-I program at various levels are likely to continue to perform their mandate beyond TAAT-I financing period	
		5d) To what extent are TAAT I program activities in selected countries and commodity compacts	• Extent to which the program interventions were profitable • Availability of markets for products and favourable prices • Ability of farmers to achieve potential yields and economies of scale	

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Question	Specific Evaluation Questions	Judgement Criteria	Data Sources/ Methods
		financially and economically sustainable?		
		5e) To what extent are TAAT I program activities in selected countries and commodity compacts environmentally sustainable?	• Extent to which promoted technologies were resilient to climate change and environmental • Performance of technologies during adverse environmental situations • Environmental challenges associated with full-scale adoption of promoted technologies	
Lessons and Good Practices	EQ6. What key lessons can be drawn about what works and does not work, where and under what circumstances in the selected commodity compacts and in different country contexts and how effectively have good practices been shared during the implementation of program? (Applicable to all evaluation criteria)	6a) What were major enabling and inhibiting factors for the TAAT-I program's performance in different commodity compacts, geographical and country contexts?	• Major enabling factors for TAAT-I program's performance by value chain, geographical and country context; • Major inhibiting factors for TAAT-I program's performance by value chain, geographical and country context	Document review Key stakeholder and beneficiary interviews Focus Group Discussions with stakeholders at various levels /Field and Site Visits Country case studies
		6b) What were key lessons that can be drawn from the design and implementation of the TAAT 1 program?	• Identification of major lessons that can be drawn from the design of TAAT-I program; • Identify major lessons that can be drawn from the implementation of the TAAT-I program	
		6c) To what extent were good practices documented, shared and integrated in the implementation of the interventions?	• Identification of good practices documented during implementation; • Identification of good practices shared/disseminated during implementation; • Identification of good practices integrated in the implementation	
		6d) To what extent was innovation central to the design and implementation of the TAAT-I program?	• Identification of innovations in the TAAT-I program document; • Identification of innovations implemented during the TAAT-I program; • Identification of innovations scaled up by other countries on the continent, Non-TAAT-I program Sub-National level areas within RCMs, etc.	

Annex 3: TAAT I Program Results Framework

Table 5: TAAT I Results Based Logical Framework (RBLF)

Country and program name: Multinational – Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT), Phase I

Purpose: To "rapidly expand access of smallholder farmers, the majority of whom are women, in low-income RMCs to high yielding agricultural technologies to improve their food production, assure food security and raise rural incomes, and provide regional public goods by scaling up agricultural technologies across similar agro-ecological zones

Outcomes, Intermediate Results and Outputs	Performance Indicators				Progress towards end of project target (% realized)	Assessment	Means of Verification
	Indicator (Including CSI)	Baseline (2017)	Target (2021)	Most Recent Values			
Outcome Indicators							
OC2.1.1. % increase in income (USD) household	Maize	USD 300/Ha	USD 360 Ha	USD 495/Ha	325%	Completed	Compact PCR and Quarterly Reports
	Rice	0	50%	32%	64%	On-track	
	Wheat	1,560	2,340	2,086	89%	In progress	
	Cassava	2,598	3,000	3,150	137%	Completed	
	Livestock	0	80.7	186	230%	Completed	
	Sorghum/Millet	70	350	305	83.9%	On-track	
	Aquaculture – Tilapia	0	1,500	975	65%	On-track	
	Aquaculture – Catfish	0	1,500	1,470	98%	On-track	
	OFSP	190	451	432	95.8%	On track	
	HIB						
OC2.2.3. % increase of agricultural commodity productivity (T/Ha)	Maize	1.5 t/ha	3.5 t/ha	2.25 t/ha	38%	In progress	Compact PCR and Quarterly Reports
	Rice	2.7 t/ha	3.4 t/ha	3.16 t/ha	65%	On-track	
	Wheat	1.5 t/ha	3.0 t/ha	3.0 t/ha	100%	Completed	
	Cassava	11.0 t/ha	30.0 t/ha	34.2 t/ha	122%	Completed	
	Livestock (% increase of Livestock live weight productivity by at least 30% - 50%) (sheep live weight g/day)	50	100	66.5	33%	In progress	
	Livestock (% increase forage productivity/ha weight g/day)	1.5 t/ha	2.2 t/ha	2.0 t/ha	71%	On-track	
	Sorghum & Millet – Sorghum	1.25 t/ha	3.0 t/ha	3.0 t/ha	100%	Completed	
	Sorghum & Millet – Millet	0.75 t/ha	1.5 t/ha	1.5 t/ha	100%	Completed	
	Aquaculture – Tilapia (grams)	0	355	260	73%	On-track	
	Aquaculture – Catfish (grams)	0	100	589	59%	On-track	
	OFSP	5.0 t/ha	12.0 t/ha	11.5 t/ha	93%	On-track	
	HIB – Bush varieties	0.8 t/ha	1.2 t/ha	1.25 t/ha	113%	Completed	
	HIB – Climbing beans	1.5 t/ha	2.5 t/ha	-	-		
OC2.3.1. # of jobs created for women and youth disaggregated by food commodity	Maize	0	600,000 women and 200,000 youths				Compact PCR and Quarterly Reports
	Rice	0	12,000	3,458	29%	In progress	
	Wheat	0	45,000	112,774	251%	Completed	
	Cassava	500	4,800	3,820	77%	On-track	
	Livestock	0	1,000	475	47.5%	In progress	
	Sorghum and Millet	0	10,000	17,903	179%	Completed	
	Aquaculture	0	32,100	29,800	93%	On-track	
	OFSP	0	3,000	1,751	58.4%	In progress	

		HIB		0	100,000	104,614 (27,602 F, 45,627 M, 31,385 Y)	104%	Completed	
	OC2.4.2. Increased volume of food produced (additional) disaggregated by food commodity (MT)	Maize		0	12,000,000	2,202,664	18%	In progress	Compact PCR and Quarterly Reports
		Rice		0	1.43 Million	1,03 Million	72%	On-track	
		Wheat		0	1,600,000	1,300,661	81%	On-track	
		Cassava		200,000	212,500	214,300	114%	Completed	
		Livestock		–	–	–	–	–	
		Sorghum and Millet	Sorghum	14,571,761	18,142,464	18,898,618	121.2%	Completed	
			Millet	7,782,653	9,761,134	9,448,484	84.2%	On-track	
		Aquaculture	Tilapia	0	60,000,000	61,904,426	103%	Completed	
			Cat Fish	0	15,000,000	12,880,719	86%	On-track	
		OFSP		-	-	-	-	-	
		HIB		0	800,000	131,081	16%	Outstanding	
	OC2.5.1. Increased number of food groups for consumption/ household	Maize		-	-	-	-	-	Compact PCR and Quarterly Reports
		Rice		1	2	3	200%	Completed	
		Wheat		0	3	2	66%	On-track	
		Cassava		2	3	-	-	None	
		Livestock		-	-	-	-	-	
		Sorghum & Millet	Sorghum	2	1	-	-	-	
			Millet	2	1	-	-	-	
		Aquaculture		-	-	-	-	-	
		OFSP		-	-	-	-	-	
		HIB		-	-	-	-	-	
	OC2.7.1. % increase of land coverage (Ha)	Maize		0	1,980	441	22%	Suspended	Compact PCR and Quarterly Reports
		Rice		0	863,720,000	622,120,000	72%	On-track	
		Wheat		0	300,000,000	273,138,000	91%	Completed	
		Cassava		10,000,000,000	1,875,000,000	2,975,000,000	86%	On-track	
		Livestock		-	-	-	-	-	
		Sorghum and Millet		-	-	-	-	-	
		Aquaculture	Tilapia	0	-	185,713,278	-	-	
			Catfish	0	-	33,489,869	-	-	
		OFSP		0	10,000,000	11,289,271	113%	Completed	
		HIB		0	200,000,000	91,757,014	46%	In progress	
	OC2.7.1. % increase of land coverage (Ha)	Maize		430,945	1,500,000	979,406	65%	On-track	Compact PCR and Quarterly Reports
		Rice		-	-	-	-	-	
		Wheat		2,091,475	2,551,600	2,519,966	99%	Completed	
		Cassava		0	88	49	56%	On-track	
		Livestock		-	-	-	-	-	
		Sorghum and Millet	Sorghum	16,556,036	18,092,434	19,133,224	167.7%	Completed	
			Millet	11,267,377	12,648,500	12,530,620	91.5%	On-track	
		Aquaculture		-	-	-	-	-	
		OFSP		0	2,500ha	1,531	61.2%	On-track	
		HIB		-	-	-	-	-	
Average Outcome Performance Rate							89.72%		

Intermediate Results and Outputs							
1.0 TAAT-I Overall Objective/ Component 1: Creating an enabling environment for technology adoption by farmers via policies for deployment and adoption of food production technologies that are regionally harmonized, food and nutrition conscious, and environmentally sustainable.							
Output1.1: Policy implementation gaps identified, and corresponding solutions recommended	No. of policy Implementation gaps identified, and corresponding solutions recommended	0	64	64	100%	Completed	Internal Completion Report, Quarterly reports, Annual reports etc.
Output 1.2: Revised, approved and adopted new government policies, laws and regulations for implementation contributed to by TAAT	No. of new government policies, laws and regulations revised, approved and adopted for implementation contributed to by TAAT	0	15	29	193%	Completed	
Output1.3: Policy dialogue evidence- based events organized with stakeholders	No. of evidence- based policy dialogue events organized with stakeholders	0	69	100	145%	Completed	
Output1.4: Volume of funds leveraged for Compacts to provide services to country programs	Volume of funds leveraged for Compacts to provide services to country programs (USD)	0	12,900,000	9,499,723	74%	On-track	
Output1.5: Finance Leveraged from other independent initiatives (donors, public sector, private sector) in-kind and cash-based contributions to TAAT activities	Finance Leveraged from other independent initiatives (donors, public sector, private sector) in-kind and cash-based contributions to TAAT activities (USD)	0	4,820,000	8,213,797	170%	Completed	
TAAT-I Overall Objective/Component 2: Facilitating effective delivery of technologies to farmers by working with existing Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure in a compact with RMCs, represented by National Agricultural Research and Extension Systems (NARES), private sector actors, and an independent technology Clearing House (CH).							
Output 2.1: Partners involved in TAAT activities (or engaged in operational implementation) Seed compagnies	No. of partners involved in TAAT activities (or engaged in operational implementation) Seed compagnies	0	1,122	1,250	111%	Completed	Internal Completion Report, Quarterly reports, Annual reports etc.
Output 2.2: New entrepreneurs engaged in Agribusiness-Small and Medium Enterprises (ASMEs)	No. of new entrepreneurs engaged in Agribusiness-Small and Medium Enterprises (ASMEs)	0	2,421	2,789	115%	Completed	
Output 2.3: People trained with improved skills in agriculture enterprises development	No. of people trained with improved skills in agriculture enterprises development	0	9,573,665	497,275	5.2%	Outstanding	
Output 2.4: Multi-stakeholder platforms for learning, knowledge generation and dissemination established	No. of functional multi-stakeholder platforms for learning, knowledge generation and dissemination	0	234	202	86%	On-track	
Output 2.5: Capacity of national seed system built	No. of weak national seed system strengthened	0	106	102	96%	On-track	
TAAT-I Overall Objective/Component 3: Raising agricultural production and productivity through the identification and deployment of appropriate technologies, including nutrient dense crop varieties, and vigorous crop outreach campaigns, extension, and market linkage campaigns, in RMCs.							
Output 3.1: Technologies deployed in targeted specific agro-ecological zones	No. of technologies deployed in targeted specific agro-ecological zones	0	202	208	103%	Completed	Internal Completion Report, Quarterly reports, Annual

Output 3.2: Intermediate beneficiaries involved in technologies scaling up	No. of Intermediate beneficiaries involved in technology scaling up	0	62,427	63,472	102%	completed	reports etc.
Output 3.3: Final beneficiaries - effectively using technology products and services	No. of final beneficiaries effectively using technology products and services	0	40,480,887	10,892,685	27%	Oustanding	
Output 3.4: Final beneficiaries using market facilities and services	No. of Final beneficiaries using market facilities and services	0	101,275	21,236	21%	Outstanding	
Output3.5: Final beneficiaries using improved post-harvest technologies	No. of Final beneficiaries using improved post-harvest technologies	0	146,400	7,949	5.4%	Outstanding	
Output3.6: Final beneficiaries engaged into commercial agri-business supply chains	No. of final beneficiaries engaged into commercial agri-business supply chains	0	91,050	19,772	22%	Outstanding	
Output3.7: Input and output market accessed	No. of communities with better access to input and output markets	0	90	48	53%	On-track	
Output3.8: Campaigns or promotional activities organized	No. and type of campaigns or promotional activities organized	0	14,602	11,629	80%	On-track	
Output3.9: TAAT Beneficiaries reached	No. of beneficiaries reached	0	20,191,222	18,914,782	94%	On-track	
Output3.10: Information materials disseminated	No. of information materials disseminated	0	160,181	267,188	167%	Completed	
4.0 Project Management							
Output 4.1: Functional TAAT Program management	No. of fiduciary activities handled effectively and efficiently	0	870	730	84%	On-track	

Annex 4: Sampling Note

To design the evaluation sampling method, we use a combination of supply and demand-side indicators that best reflects the objective of TAAT across the commodity value chains of maize, rice, wheat, high iron beans, cassava, orange-fleshed sweet potato, sorghum/millet, livestock, and aquaculture. Using data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAOSTAT), we select the leading producers and importers of Compact Commodities. The import data illustrates the extent of self-sufficiency and food security for the targeted commodities. On balance, this sampling approach embeds the strategic objectives of TAAT to increase agricultural productivity and ensure food security in the selection of the countries for in-depth analysis.

The choice of a country to study a Compact Commodity primarily depends on whether it is a leading producer in Africa. However, there are important caveats to note. First, with TAAT Commodity Compacts available in only 29 African countries, not all leading producers are part of TAAT. For instance, South Africa is a leading producer of maize and poultry while Egypt and Madagascar are the leaders in the production of wheat and aquatic animals, respectively. Yet, they cannot be selected as they are not part of the TAAT programme. Second, each country can only be selected for two Commodity Compacts at most to allow for sufficient in-depth analysis during country missions (on-site or virtual). Thus, while Nigeria is a leading producer of rice, cassava, livestock, and the second-largest producer of maize after South Africa, it has only been selected for one commodity to allow for sufficient time to collect data on the TAAT PMU and implementation arrangements. Put together, other contextual factors have also influenced the selection of a country such as the strategic importance of a commodity for food security and livelihoods and regional balance as well as security considerations.

The selection of the countries also takes into account other contextual factors with a view to ensure: i) balanced coverage of regions and agro-ecological zones; ii) representation of countries of different development status based on both AfDB and other Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) classification, including fragile states; iii) beneficiary country agricultural production and consumption contexts; iv) conflict and security situation; v) evaluability of program interventions in selected value chains and countries; and vi ensuring a balance of best, average, and challenged countries.

Table 5: Preselected Countries for the TAAT Project Cluster Evaluation

	Commodity Compact	Leading producers in Africa (Tonnes, 2020)		Leading Importers in Africa* (Tonnes, 2019)		Current TAAT Compact Countries	TAAT Partner Institution and TAAT Enabler
1	Maize	South Africa Nigeria Ethiopia	15,300,000 12,000,000 10,022,286	Egypt Algeria Morocco	8,087,000 4,383,000 2,746,000	Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo DR, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.	African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF). Enabler Compact - Fall Armyworm Management (TAAT-FAWEC)
2	Wheat	Egypt Ethiopia Algeria	9,000,000 5,478,709 3,106,754	Egypt Algeria Nigeria	10,464,000 6,788,000 4,687,000	Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.	International Centre for Agriculture in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) TAAT Water Enabler Compact led by IWMI, Soil Fertility Enabler Compact (TAAT-SFEC) led by IFDC and the TAAT Policy Enabler Compact led by AATF.
3	Rice±	Nigeria Egypt Tanzania	5,450,724 3,263,969 3,020,176	Benin Côte d'Ivoire South Africa	2,282,000 2,237,000 1,488,000	Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Madagascar, Nigeria, Uganda, Sierra Leone and Senegal (Tier 1). Burkina Faso, Togo, Mali, Guinea, Kenya, Libera, Niger, Tanzania, and Zambia.	International Water Management Institute (IWMI) Enabler Compact - Water Management Technologies.
4	Millet/Sorghum	<u>Millet</u> Niger Nigeria Mali <u>Sorghum</u> Nigeria Ethiopia Sudan	 3,508,903 2,000,000 1,921,171 6,362,000 5,058,043 2,537,957	 South Africa Kenya Libya Ethiopia Kenya Sudan	 9000 6000 6000 250,000 142,000 105,000	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sudan.	International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). TAAT Water Enabler Compact led by IWMI, Soil Fertility Enabler Compact (TAAT-SFEC) led by IFDC
5	Cassava	Nigeria DR Congo Ghana	60,001,531 41,014,256 21,811,661	Rwanda Burkina Faso South Africa	205,000 46,000 15,000	Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo DR, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) Soil Fertility

	Commodity Compact	Leading producers in Africa (Tonnes, 2020)		Leading Importers in Africa* (Tonnes, 2019)		Current TAAT Compact Countries	TAAT Partner Institution and TAAT Enabler
							Enabler Compact (TAAT-SFEC) led by IFDC and Novel Agribusiness-Led Employment Compact (ENABLE TAAT) led by IITA
6	High Iron Beans§	Tanzania Kenya Uganda	1,267,684 774,366 608,980	Kenya Algeria Angola	76,000 71,000 40,000	Burundi, DR Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe.	Alliance of Biodiversity International and CIAT
7	Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato	Malawi Tanzania Nigeria	6,918,420 4,435,063 3,867,871	Mauritania Niger Botswana	5,000 2,000 1,000	Mozambique. Madagascar, DR Congo, Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, and Malawi	International Potato Centre (CIP) TAAT Water Enabler Compact led by IWMI, Soil Fertility Enabler Compact (TAAT-SFEC) led by IFDC
8	Aquaculture	Madagascar Seychelles Mozambique	2,560 1,090 280	Mauritius South Africa Namibia	780 420 240	Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania, Togo and Zambia.	Worldfish Centre. TAAT Water Enabler Compact led by IWMI and ENABLE TAAT led by IITA and the Capacity Development and Technology Outreach Enabler Compact (TAAT-CDTO) led by FARA.
9	Livestock	<u>Sheep & Goat Meat</u> Nigeria Sudan Algeria <u>Poultry Meat</u> South Africa Egypt Morocco	 411,747 387,012 354,671 1,880,662 1,468,854 881,764	 Mauritius South Africa Egypt South Africa Angola Ghana	 5,000 4,000 1,000 488,000 278,000 153,000	Ethiopia, Mali, and Nigeria	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) TAAT Water Enabler Compact led by IWMI and ENABLE TAAT led by IITA

Source: FAOSTAT, Food Balances (2010-) and production quantity of crops and livestock products in Africa

Notes

* The import quantity is used as a proxy for the unmet domestic need for a commodity compact, and therefore, illustrates whether a country is self-sufficient in the targeted commodity. The data reported by FAOSTAT includes other products made from wheat (i.e., wheat and other products).

± The production data reported is rice paddy (rice milled equivalent).

♀ Aquatic animals are broadly used to capture this compact component.

§ The data used here classifies beans under the general heading "dry bean". The categories of beans are not differentiated by the level of iron.

Table 6: Geographical Spread of TAAT Interventions by Priority Agricultural Commodity and Enablers

N°	Priority Agricultural Commodities/ Enabler Compacts	Targeted Countries	Best Performing Countries	Average Performing Countries	Low Performing Countries	Interventions Not Started
Commodity Compacts						
1	**Water efficient maize** *Target and objectives*: 7.5 million farmers with elite and drought resistant maize. The objective is to increase Maize yields to ensure more food and more revenues from the sales of the surplus of production, through eight elements including: elite and climate smart maize varieties, optimal maize planting density, efficient weed management, management of fall army worm, etc.	**East Africa**: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Rwanda **West Africa**: Nigeria, Benin, Ghana, **Central Africa**: Cameroun **Southern Africa**: Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe	**East Africa**: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania **West Africa**: Nigeria **Southern Africa**: Zambia	**East Africa**: Ethiopia **West Africa**: Ghana, **Central Africa**: Cameroun **Southern Africa**: Zimbabwe	**East Africa**: Rwanda **West Africa**: Benin	**Southern Africa**: Angola, Malawi, Mozambique
2	**Rice** *Target and objectives*: the rice compact targets 3.75 million farmers. It aims to provide improved technologies such as high yielding existing or new rice varieties, improved post-harvest technologies, and android-based application for e-registration for rice value chain actors.	**West Africa**: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Mali **East Africa**: Uganda, Madagascar **Central Africa**: Cameroun	**West Africa**: Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Uganda, Madagascar	**West Africa**: Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal	-	**Central Africa**: Cameroun
3	**Wheat** *Target and objectives*: these compact aims to reach 8.33 million farmers across the seven countries. The objective is to scale up proven wheat technologies such as high yielding, heat tolerant and disease resistant varieties.	**West Africa**: Nigeria, Mali **East Africa**: Sudan, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya, **Southern Africa**: Zimbabwe	**East Africa**: Ethiopia, Sudan	**West Africa**: Nigeria, Mali **East Africa**: **Tanzania**	**Southern Africa**: Zimbabwe* *The drought season and lack of irrigation in 2019 reduced wheat area	**East Africa**: Kenya dropped during 2nd year because of fund limitation
4	**Sorghum/Millet** *Target and objectives*: 7.5 million farmers are targeted in seven countries. Technologies being scaled out include: high yielding market preferred Striga parasitic weed and disease resistant sorghum and pearl millet yield-increasing technologies.	**West Africa**: Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal **East Africa**: Sudan **Central Africa**: Chad	**West Africa**: Senegal and Burkina Faso	**West Africa**: Chad, Mali, Nigeria	**West Africa**: Niger **East Africa**: Sudan	-
5	**Cassava** *Target and objectives*: expected beneficiaries estimated at 3.38 million in 15 countries. The	**West Africa**: Nigeria, Togo, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Liberia, Benin	**West Africa**: Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Sierra Leone,	**Southern Africa**: Zambia, **East Africa**: Uganda	**Central Africa**: Cameroon, **East Africa**: Burundi,	**West Africa**: Ghana, Liberia **East Africa**: Malawi

N°	Priority Agricultural Commodities/ Enabler Compacts	Targeted Countries	Best Performing Countries	Average Performing Countries	Low Performing Countries	Interventions Not Started
	objectives are to deliver technology package (including rapid propagation of high yielding, disease resistant and nutrient dense varieties, innovative good agricultural practices) to boost cassava productivity.	**Central Africa**: DR Congo, Cameroon **East Africa**: Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Malawi **Southern Africa**: Zambia, Mozambique	**Central Africa**: DR Congo **East Africa**: Tanzania **East Africa:** Rwanda.			**Southern Africa**: Mozambique
6	**Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato** *Target and Objectives:* Targets 1.25 million beneficiaries across the 12 countries. The objective is to propose technology package comprising elite and climate smart varieties, appropriate agronomic management practices, appropriate fertilizer blend, etc.	**West Africa**: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, **East Africa**: Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Malawi **Central Africa**: DR Congo, Cameroon, **Southern Africa**: Mozambique, Madagascar	**West Africa:** Nigeria **East Africa:** Kenya, Uganda, Malawi **Southern Africa:** Mozambique	**West Africa:** Ghana **East Africa**: Rwanda* **Southern Africa:** Madagascar *Rwanda activities reduced substantially due to the pandemic and post-pandemic environment coupled with country containment measures	**West Africa:** Burkina Faso **East Africa**: Tanzania **Central Africa**: DRC	**Central Africa**: Cameroon
7	**High Iron Beans (HIB)** *Target and objectives*: 2 million beneficiaries targeted in eight countries. It aims to facilitate access to quality high iron bens seeds, complementary inputs, as well as HIB-based value-added products.	**East Africa**: Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Malawi **Central Africa**: DR Congo, **Southern Africa**: Zimbabwe	**East Africa**: Kenya **Southern Africa:** Zimbabwe	**East Africa**: Tanzania, Malawi, Burundi	**Central Africa**: DR Congo **East Africa**: Rwanda, Uganda	-
8	**Small livestock** Target and objectives: 1.65 million beneficiaries expected in 6 countries. It aims to improve productivity and profitability of small animal value chains through upscaling innovations in livestock	**West Africa**: Nigeria, Mali, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Benin **East Africa**: Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi **Central Africa**: DR Congo, Cameroon	**East Africa**: Ethiopia	**West Africa:** Mali	**West Africa:** Nigeria, **East Africa**: Kenya	**West Africa**: Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Benin **East Africa**: Tanzania, Burundi **Central Africa**: DR Congo, Cameroon

N°	Priority Agricultural Commodities/ Enabler Compacts	Targeted Countries	Best Performing Countries	Average Performing Countries	Low Performing Countries	Interventions Not Started
	genetics, feed, health, production systems, policy and marketing.	**Southern Africa**: Zambia				**Southern Africa**: Zambia Interventions not started due to limited funds and limited organizational footprint.
9	**Aquaculture** **Target and Objectives**: Implemented in 10 countries, with a targeted 1.5 million beneficiaries. This compact aims to increase production, and self-sufficiency through sustainable intensification of existing aquaculture enterprises.	**West Africa:** Nigeria, Ghana, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, **East Africa:** Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi **Central Africa:** DRC, Cameroon **Southern Africa:** Zambia	**Southern Africa:** Zambia **East Africa:** Kenya	**West Africa:** Nigeria (with Enable TAAT), Ghana, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, **East Africa:** Tanzania, **Central Africa:** DRC, Cameroon	**East Africa:** Burundi	-
E						

Based on the criteria elaborated above, the following values chains and countries have been selected for the evaluation.

Table 7: Countries and Value Chains selected for in-depth analysis across Commodity Compacts.

Commodity Compact(s)	Selected Country	Region[18]	AfDB Classification	Fragile State	WB Classification	Production/Consumption Status
Wheat and Livestock	Ethiopia	RDGE	ADF		LIC	Maize producer and Wheat importer
Cassava	Nigeria	RGDW	ADB		L-MIC	Cassava production in a much safer area and also has youth interventions and the PMU.
Millet/Sorghum	Chad	CENSAD	ADF	Yes	LIC	Millet and Sorghum Producer with livestock and folder interventions
High Iron Beans and Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato	Kenya	RDGE	Blend		L-MIC	Producer of High Iron Beans and Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato including focus on Clearing House
Maize and Aquaculture	Zambia	RDGS	Blend		LIC	Producer of Maize and Aquaculture
Rice and Maize	Benin	RDGW	ADF		L-MIC	Rice and Maize producer, including focus on Clearing House.
Cassava and Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato	DRC	RDGC	ADF	Yes	LIC	Producer of Cassava and Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato

In addition to the Commodity Compacts, the Evaluation Team will examine the Commodity Technology Delivery Compact (CDTC), the applicable enabler compacts in each country and value chains, and the leading CGIAR Centre Partner with the mandate for the commodity in each country. Also, a more in-depth analysis of TAAT's Management structure, high-level partnerships, and leveraging will be conducted in Nigeria, Burkina Faso, and Kenya. The Program Management Unit (PMU) led by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria leads the overall administration of TAAT while the TAAT Clearinghouse (CH) in Benin with representation in Kenya is the key decision-making body of the Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI) that selects and disseminates agricultural technologies. Further, TAAT's monitoring, and evaluation function is also housed in Nairobi, Kenya.

[18] North African countries were not among the targeted beneficiaries

Annex 5: Outlines of Background Reports

Annex 5.1 Benchmarking Study - Outline

Title Page
Acknowledgements
Table of Contents
List of Acronyms

Executive Summary
Background (TAAT conceptual framework)
Objectives of the Benchmarking Study
Major Findings from the Benchmarking
Major Similarities – Strategic Approach
Major Similarities – Evaluation Criteria
- Strategic Orientation and Relevance
- Coherence
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Sustainability

Major Similarities – Resource Allocation
Key points of departure – Strategic Approach
Key points of departure – Evaluation Criteria
- Strategic Orientation and Relevance
- Coherence
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Sustainability

Key points of Departure – Resource Allocation
Good Practices and Lessons Learnt
Annex – Comparative Matrix

Annex 5.2 TAAT Phase I Country Case Study - Report Outline

Title Page
Acknowledgement
Table of Contents
List of Acronyms

Executive Summary
Introduction and Country Context (with focus on the Agriculture sector and Commodity Compacts examined)
Overview of TAAT in Case Study Country
Evaluation Findings
Strategic Orientation and Relevance
Coherence
Effectiveness
Efficiency
Sustainability
Lessons learned and Good practices
Conclusion

Annexes
Annex1: Results framework
Annex2: Methodological approach
Annex3: Performance ratings by evaluation criterion

Annex 5.3 Synthesis Report of Country Case Studies – Report Outline

Title Page
Acknowledgement
Table of Contents
List of Acronyms

Executive Summary
Introduction (Focus countries and Commodity Compacts examined)
Overview of TAAT (In Focus Countries)
Evaluation Findings
Strategic Orientation and Relevance
Coherence
Effectiveness
Efficiency
Sustainability
Lessons learned and Good practices
Conclusions

Annexes
Annex1: Results framework
Annex2: Methodological approach
Annex3: Performance ratings by evaluation criterion

Annex 5.4 Preliminary Findings and Lessons – Report Outline

Title Page
Acknowledgement
Table of Contents
List of Acronyms

Executive Summary
Introduction
    Objectives of the TAAT I Cluster Evaluation
    Focus Areas
Initial Findings
Strategic Orientation and Relevance
Coherence
Effectiveness
Efficiency
Sustainability
Lessons learned and Good practices
Conclusions

Annex 5.5 Summary Report – Report Outline

Title Page
Acknowledgement
Table of Contents
List of Acronyms

Executive Summary
Introduction
    Reports Summarized
Key Findings from Various Reports
Overview of Emerging Common Themes
Emerging Issues
    Strategic Orientation and Relevance
    Coherence
    Effectiveness
    Efficiency
    Sustainability
Lessons learned and Good practices
Conclusions

Annex 6: TAAT Commodity and Enabler Compacts Enablers

Table 8: TAAT Commodity and Enabler Compacts Enablers

N°	PRIORITY AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES/COMPACTS	COUNTRIES	Enablers
1	**Water efficient maize** *Target and objectives*: 7.5 million farmers with elite and drought resistant maize. The objective is to increase Maize yields to ensure more food and more revenues from the sales of the surplus of production, through eight elements including: elite and climate smart maize varieties, optimal maize planting density, efficient weed management, management of fall army worm, etc.	**East Africa**: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Rwanda **West Africa**: Nigeria, Benin, Ghana, **Central Africa**: Cameroun **Southern Africa**: Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe	**1. Capacity Development Compact** Target and objectives: 2.5 million beneficiaries targeted across 12 countries. This compact aims to strengthens the capacity of regional and NARES actors to facilitate outreach and scaling of proven technologies and GAPs promoted by commodity compacts. **2. Enable TAAT Compact** *Target and objectives*: implemented in 19 countries, it aims to include young people in TAAT by opening agribusiness opportunities to a target of 850 000 youth across TAAT value chains. **3. TAAT Policy Compact** *Target and Objectives*: it is a four-pronged approach organized around the following work streams: seeds policies that deliver certified accreditation of agro-inputs suppliers, harmonization of regional variety release and registration, and policy reforms to facilitate performing value chains. **4. Water Management Compact** *Target and objectives*: implemented in seven countries with a target of 650,000. The objective is to scale out proven water management and
2	**Rice** *Target and objectives*: the rice compact targets 3.75 million farmers. It aims to provide improved technologies such as high yielding existing or new rice varieties, improved post-harvest technologies, and android based application for e-registration for rice value chain actors.	**West Africa**: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Mali **East Africa**: Uganda, Madagascar **Central Africa**: Cameroun	
3	**Wheat** *Target and objectives*: this compact aims to reach 8.33 million farmers across the seven countries. The objective is to scale up proven wheat technologies such as high yielding, heat tolerant and disease resistant varieties.	**West Africa**: Nigeria, Mali **East Africa**: Sudan, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya, **Southern Africa**: Zimbabwe	
4	**Sorghum/Millet** *Target and objectives*: 7.5 million farmers are targeted in seven countries. Technologies being scaled out include: high yielding market preferred Striga parasitic weed and disease resistant sorghum and pearl millet yield-increasing technologies.	**West Africa**: Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal **East Africa**: Sudan **Central Africa**: Chad	
5	**Cassava** *Target and objectives*: expected beneficiaries estimated at 3.38 million in 15 countries. The objectives are to deliver technology package (including rapid propagation of high	**West Africa**: Nigeria, Togo, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Liberia, Benin **Central Africa**: DR Congo, Cameroon	

N°	PRIORITY AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES/COMPACTS	COUNTRIES	Enablers
	yielding, disease resistant and nutrient dense varieties, innovative good agricultural practices) to boost cassava productivity.	**East Africa**: Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Malawi **Southern Africa**: Zambia, Mozambique	irrigation technologies to increase productivity, build capacity of trainers, etc. **5. TAAT Fall Armyworm Compact (FAW)** *Target and objectives*: Implemented in over 20 countries, it targets about 3.3 ha. The objective is to identify in partnership with bio pesticide producers, effective products that can be used in an integrated pest management approach to manage the FAW in endemic areas and countries. **6. Soil Fertility Management Compact** *Target and objectives:* Implemented in six countries, with a target of 24,000 beneficiaries. It aims to support the commodity compacts with the development and dissemination of crop and site-specific fertilizer recommendations, etc.
6	**Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato** *Target and Objectives:* Targets 1.25 million beneficiaries across the 12 countries. The objective is to propose technology package comprising: elite and climate smart varieties, appropriate agronomic management practices, appropriate fertilizer blend, etc.	**West Africa**: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, **East Africa**: Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Malawi **Central Africa**: DR Congo, Cameroon, **Southern Africa**: Mozambique, Madagascar	
7	**High Iron Beans (HIB)** *Target and objectives*: 2 million beneficiaries targeted in eight countries. It aims to facilitate access to quality high iron bens seeds, complementary inputs, as well as HIB-based value-added products.	**East Africa**: Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Malawi **Central Africa**: DR Congo, **Southern Africa**: Zimbabwe	
8	**Small livestock** Target and objectives: 1.65 million beneficiaries expected in 6 countries. It aims to improve productivity and profitability of small animal value chains through upscaling innovations in livestock genetics, feed, health, production systems, policy and marketing.	**West Africa**: Nigeria, Mali, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Benin **East Africa**: Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi **Central Africa**: DR Congo, Cameroon **Southern Africa**: Zambia	
9	**Aquaculture** **Target and Objectives**: Implemented in 10 countries, with a targeted 1.5 million beneficiaries. This compact aims to increase production, and self-sufficiency through sustainable intensification of existing aquaculture enterprises.	**West Africa:** Nigeria, Ghana, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, **East Africa:** Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi **Central Africa:** DRC, Cameroon **Southern Africa:** Zambia	

Annex 7: TAAT Linked Projects in RMCs

Table 9: Tank linked pipeline projects for countries that expressed interest in TAAT I program (November 2017)

S/No.	Country	Projects	Aligned to inserting a TAAT component? (X = Yes)	Amount (UA M)	Source	Date Approved
1	Gambia	PROJET DE NUTRITION COMMUNAUTAIRE (PNC1) - 2018				
2	Benin	PROJET ENTREPRENARAIT AGRICOLE JEUNE - 2018				
3	Ethiopia	INTEGRATED AGRO INDUSTRIAL PARK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT -	X			
		2018				
4	Tanzania	AGRICULTURAL VALUCHAIN PROJECT - 2018	X			
5	Uganda	AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAINS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	X			
		(INCLUDING IRRIGATION) – PROJECT 2 - 2020				
6	Zambia	ZAMBIA YOUTH IN AGRI-BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURE	X			
		COMMODITY CORRIDORS PROGRAM - 2018				
		FARM BLOCKS IRRIGATION PROJECT (LUSWISHI FARM BLOCK	X			
		DEVELOPMENT PROJECT) - 2018				
7	Morocco	PROJET DE PROMOTION DES CHAINES DE VALEURS ET DE	X			
		L'ENTREPRENARIAT AGRICOLE - 2018				
		PROGRAM D'APPUI AUX RÉFORMES POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT	X			
		DES FILIÈRES AGRICOLES DURABLES - 2018				
8	Sudan	AGRICULTURE AND VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	X			
9	Tunisia	PROJET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA CHAINE DE VALEUR DE				
		L'HUILE D'OLIVES – 2018				
		PROJET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE PROMOTION DES FILIÈRES	X			
		AGRICOLES DE ZAGHOUAN - 2018				
		PROJETS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE PROMOTION DES FILIÈRES	X			
		AGRICOLES DE KASSERINE ET DE MAHDIA - 2019				
10	Senegal	PROJET NATIONAL APPUI IRRIGATION LOCALE PNDIL	X			
11	Nigeria	AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION AGENDA SUPPORT PROGRAM -	X			
		PROJECT II (ATASP-2) – 2018				
		FISHERIES SECTOR SUPPORT PROJECT – BLUE ECONOMY 2019	X			
12	Ghana	AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAIN PROJECT – 2017/2018	X			
13	Mauritania	AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAIN PROJECT - 2018	X			
14	Malawi	SHIRLEY VALUE CHAIN PROJECT – 2017/2018	X			

S/No.	Country	Projects	Aligned to inserting a TAAT component? (X = Yes)	Amount (UA M)	Source	Date Approved
15	Cameroun	LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAIN PROGRAM 2018	X			
16	DRC	BOKANGO-LONZO AGROINDUSTRIAL PARK 2017/2018	X			
17	Chad					
18	Egypt	FARM LEVEL IRRIGATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT 2018	X			
19	Guinea-Bissau	INTEGRATED PROG FOR DVPT AND CLIM CHANGE ADAPTATION IN NIGER BASIN (ABNI 2017/2018	X			
20	Mali.	INTEGRATED PROG FOR DVPT AND CLIM CHANGE ADAPTATION IN	X			
		NIGER BASIN (ABNI 2017/2018				
21	Niger	INTEGRATED PROG FOR DVPT AND CLIM CHANGE ADAPTATION IN	X			
		NIGER BASIN (ABNI 2017/2018				
22	Burkina	INTEGRATED PROG FOR DVPT AND CLIM CHANGE ADAPTATION IN	X			
		NIGER BASIN (ABNI 2017/2018				
23	Rwanda	PROJET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA CHAINE DE VALEUR	X			
		ARBORICOLE 2018				
24	Sierra Leone	ENABLE YOUTH / VALUE CHAIN PROGRAM 2018	X			
25	Kenya	GREEN ZONES PROJECT PHASE II: A VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT APPROACH TOWARDS FOREST CONSERVATION & FOOD SECURITY	X			

Table 10: Agricultural value chain projects benefitting from TAAT (2017-2018)

Eleven approved TAAT Country Programmes (CP) worth UA 335.72 million with $245.07 of co-financing have been approved (2017-2018)

Country	Project Title	Amount (UA M)	Source	Co-Financing in (USD Million)	Date Approved
Uganda	Agricultural Value Chain Development (AVCD) Project	57.00	ADF Loan	N/A	11 December 2017
Angola	Cabinda Province Agriculture Value Chain Development Project	71.41	ADB Public	N/A	15 December 2017
Ghana	Savannah Agricultural Project Productivity Increase (SAPIP)	27.86	ADF Loan	N/A	15 December 2017
Sudan	Agric. Value Chain Development Project	28.95	TSF/ADF	FAPA: 0.96 million	6 June 2018
Senegal	Project to Open Up Production Areas in Support of the National Local Development Programme (PDZP/PNDL)	20.00	ADF	OFID: 19.20 million	22 June 2018
Mozambique	Agricultural Value Chain and Youth Empowerment Project (AVACYEP)	11.00	ADF Grant	N/A	20 July 2018
Cameroon	Livestock and Fish Farming Value Chains Development Project (PD-CVEP)	70.00	ADB Loan	N/A	12 September 2018
CAR	Savannah-Based Agricultural Value Chains Development Support Project (PADECAS)	7.00	TSF/ADF Grant	IFAD: 17.77 million	22 October 2018
Malawi	Shire Valley Transformation Program I	24.50	NTF/ADF Loan	OFID: 15.00 million WB: 160.00 million GEF: 5.59 million	04 December 2018
Gambia	Rice Value Chain Transformation Programme (RVCP)	5.00	ADF/TSF Grant	IsDB: 16.55 million BADEA: 10.00 million	6 December 2018
Mauritania	Agricultural Transformation Support Project (PATAM)	13.00	ADF/NTF Loan	N/A	12 December 2018
	Total	**335,72**		**245, 07**	

Table 11: TAAT Country and regional Programmes (CP) - (2019-2022)

Ten approved TAAT Country and regional Programmes (CP) worth USD 899.7 million (2019-2022)

Countries	Project Title	Amount (USD Million)	Source	Co-Financing in (USD Million)	Date approved
Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, and South Sudan	Programme to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa (BREFONS)	139.6	ADF Loan/ ADF Grant/ TSF Pillar 1	FAO: 0.672 Governments: 14.92 Beneficiaries: 1.77	November 2021
DR Congo	Ngandajika Agro-Industrial Development Support Programme (PRODAN)	70	ADF Loan	Government: 22.2	November 2021
CAR	Savannah-Based Agricultural Value Chains Development Support Project (PADECAS)	11.6	TSF/ADF Grant	IFAD: 17.9 Government: 1.4	October 2018
Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Chad	Programme intégré de développement et d'adaptation au changement climatique dans le bassin du Niger (PIDACC)	68.8	ADF Loan	FVC: 94.92 FSC: 12.6 GEF: 16.81 UE-FIAF-PAGODA:20.44 Governments: 20.3	October 2018
Angola	Cabinda Province Agricultural Value Chains Development Project (CPAVCDP)*	101.07	ADF	Government: 19.91 Beneficiaries: 2.17	November 2017
Gabon	Project d'Appui au Programme Graine Phase 1 (PAPG1)	104.15	ADF	Government: 18.43	November 2017
DRC	Project to Support the Development of Agricultural Value Chains in Six Provinces in DRC (PADCA-6P)	30.2	ADF	NA	Mai 2019
DRC	Integrated Rural Economic Development Support Project (PROADER)	58.92	ADF Loan	Government: 9.58 Beneficiaries: 0.79	August 2019
South Sudan	Agricultural Markets, Value Addition and Trade Development Project (AMVAT)	14.1	ADF loan/TSF Pillar 1	FAO: 0.28 GoSS: 0.83	November 2020
Ethiopia	Multi-Sectoral Approach for Stunting Reduction Project (MASREP)	31.02	ADF	Government: 16.05 Beneficiaries: 1.11	April 2021
	Total	**624.86**		**273.78**	

Annex 8: TAAT Success Stories (TBD)

Table 12: List of Consultative Meetings Held

Meeting Number	Dates	Participants	Focus of the Meeting
1	04/05/2022	Agriculture Complex (Vice President and Staff)	IDEV to officially launch the evaluation, and consult the Agriculture Complex on the Purpose and Scope of the Evaluation to ensure its usefulness and utility as well as receive feedback on the Draft Concept Note of the TAAT Evaluation
2	28/06/2022	TAAT Coordination, PMU and Clearing House Staff	To enable the Evaluation Team have a better understanding of the TAAT Ptogram and the Program team to have a better understanding of the purpose, rationale scope and methodology and timelines of the evaluation. The Program Team also provided initial feedback on the Concept Note
3	4th – 13th July 2022	Consultations with CODE and Executive Directors/Advisors (BDR 10, 11, 12, 13, 16 and 19).	To consult CODE and Executive Directors on the focus and scope of the TAAT Evaluation as well as its usefulness in the Post Covid-19 and Russia-Ukraine Conflict environment.
4	30th July, 2022	TAAT Coordination, PMU and Clearing House Staff	To obtain additional feedback on the purpose, scope and methodology of the evaluation as well as an understanding of the factors to support the selection of countries and value chains for case studies.

Annex 9 Data Collection Tools and Templates

Annex 9.1 Country Case Study Data Collection Template

Country Case Study Template									
Country	**country and region of implementation**	**Rating Scale**							
Evaluation Criteria and Question	**Specific sub-question addressed**	**4** Highly Satisfactory	**3** Satisfactory	**2** Partly Unsatisfactory	**1** Unsatisfactory	**Yes/No/NA**	**Judgement Criteria**	**Basis for Rating**	**Sources of Evidence**
Introduction and Country Context									
Country-level information on the agricultural sector and selected commodity compacts (strategic plans, actions plans etc, contribution of agriculture to GDP, food production, imports, exports, food (in)security), compact commodities, and the link with the Bank's Country Strategic Paper Pillars, and overview of TAAT Implementation in the Country.								Descriptive analysis with no rating expected	
1. Strategic Orientation and Relevance									
EQ1: To what extent was the TAAT I program relevant to meet the needs of stakeholders, RMCs and targeted beneficiaries	**EQ1.1)** To what extent was the TAAT I Program aligned with Bank's Policies, strategies and other programmes on Agricultural development?						• Extent of alignment of TAAT's I key objectives, components, strategies with those of the Bank's policies strategies and other programs on Agricultural Development • Extent of harmonization between TAAT I interventions with those of the Bank's policies, strategies and other programs on Agricultural Development • Harmonized M&E systems with same KPIs	**4 -** Clear evidence of strategic fit/alignment/harmonization between TAAT, the Bank's CSP and a country's agriculture strategic objectives and priorities, including at the commodity compact level. Strong evidence of stakeholder participation/consultation in TAAT commodity compact selection and clear identification of beneficiaries at the country, community, and farm/individual-level **3 -** While there is	- Project Appraisal and Annual Reports, - Implementation Progress Reports (IPRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs), Supervision reports/Aide Memoire - Targeted interviews with Stakeholders (Internal - TAAT Ecosystem (PMU, Clearing House, etc), Task Managers, Country

	EQ1.2) To what extent did the TAAT I program support selected RMCs to transform the agricultural sector through selected commodity compacts to meet their needs? *Notes:* *1. Examine alignment between TAAT, national (i.e., Kenya), and regional (i.e., East Africa) agriculture strategy and policies, incliuding National Agriculture Investment Programmes (NAIPs)* *2. Examine how various commodity compacts in a country (i.e, Nigeria, Zambia) was selecxted.* ***Address question to the in-country TAAT Team and the Bank's agricultural Expert.***						• Extent to which TAAT I program activities are integrated or drawn from National Agricultural Policies, Strategies and National Agricultural Investment Programmes (NAIPs). • Concordance between the designed TAAT I program and the relevant country commodity compacts • Extent to which RMCs have developed and revised their commodity compact strategies to align with Regional compact strategies for countries in similar agro-ecological zone. • Extent to which the compacts selected for implementation in various countries are reflective of the needs of the countries • Extent to which the compacts selected for implementation in various countries are reflective of the needs of the countries	evidence/documentation on strategic fit/alignment/harmonization between TAAT, the Bank's CSP and a country's agriculture strategic objective, there is no evidence on the actions taken to address any strategic misalignments or gaps in stakeholder participation identified during TAAT implementation. **2 -** Available evidence/documentation does not address or provide remedial actions for strategic misalignments at the Bank, Country, and Community levels. **1 –** No evidence of alignment between TAAT, Bank's CSP, and Country-level strategies, and no consultative process for TAAT compact selection in a beneficiary country.	Program Officers and Country Economists; External - Government Officials/Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development/Livestock, Community leaders at TAAT Project Sites and Programme/Project beneficiaries CIGAR Centers). - Project Results Assessments (PRA)
	EQ1.3) To what extent was TAAT I program design (and financing) adequate to achieve its intended objectives, including leveraging financial and technical resources from the Bank, RMCs, Private Sector, NGOs, and service (wholesale, transport, cold chain, access to finance, extension services, etc.) in selected countries and value chains. *Note: This questions explores TAAT's fit-for-purpose in a country.*						• Amount of resources mobilized from within the Bank, RMCs, Private sector, NGOs, services, etc. on account of the design and implementation of TAAT I program • Level of services mobilized from within the Bank, RMCs, Private sector, NGOs, services, etc. on account of the design and implementation of TAAT I program • Amount of resources from within the Bank and those of RMCs and other stakeholders for implementation of other programmes in support of TAAT I interventions • Resources allocated in National Budgets for Agricultural Sector for scale-up of TAAT I interventions		

	EQ1.4) To what extent did the program design target the right beneficiaries at various levels?						• Appropriateness of targeted continental and regional organisations for the achievement of objectives and results of the TAAT I program. • Appropriateness of targeted National Institutions for the achievement of objectives and results of the TAAT I program. • Extent to which the TAAT I program targets small-scale and emergent farmers in the selected countries and value chains. • Extent of complementarity and mutual beneficiation of working with private sector		
	EQ1.5) To what extent was the TAAT I program designed to be inclusive and address fragility and key cross cutting themes for the Bank (Gender, Youth and Environment and enabler compacts)						• Extent to which the TAAT I program was designed to focus on all appropriate beneficiaries and deal with sensitivities and cross-cutting themes for the Bank (Gender, Youth and Environment)? • Extent to which cross-cutting themes for the Bank (Gender, Youth and Environment) were mainstreamed into the TAAT 1 program • Proportion of beneficiaries that constitute Female-Headed and Youth- Headed household		
	Key lessons learned on Relevance								
2. Coherence									
EQ2. To what extent have TAAT interventions in the selected value chains and intervention sites been coherent with other Bank interventions focusing on	**EQ2.1)** To what extent are TAAT I program interventions linked to and coordinated with other global, continental or regional programmes such as the Global Agriculture & Food Security Program (GAFSP) and the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)						• Extent to which TAAT I program interventions are linked to and coordination with other global programmes (such as Global Agriculture & Food Security Program (GAFSP), Continental Programmes (such as CAADP) and other regional programmes applicable to different selected RMCs.		

agricultural development and increasing productivity, as well as those of RMCs and other development partners?	**EQ2.2)** To what extent are TAAT innovative technologies and practices embedded/linked to existing Bank's projects at project appraisal and during implementation? *TAAT's Value-added (high-yielding seedlings, better farming practices, higher agricultural productivity per hectare, increased farmer income, more connected value-chain for the commodity, financial leveraging effect etc).*						• Evidence that the Results-Based Logical Framework (RBLF) of a Bank project at Appraisal contains program component(s) and output indicator(s) specific to TAAT technologies and practices. • Evidence/degree of TAAT's participation/involvement in the achievement of outputs related to specific commodity value chains in the RBLF. • Evidence that project beneficiaries (i.e., farmers, pastoralists, and other value chain actors such as marketing boards, producers, etc) adopted and used TAAT's innovative technologies and good practices.	**4 –** There is clear evidence of synergy and linkage between TAAT operations and other Bank-financed sovereign and non-sovereign operations (including project financed by other donors) in the Agriculture Sector. **3 –** There is some evidence of synergy and link between TAAT operations and other Bank-financed sovereign and non-sovereign operations (including project financed by other donors) in the Agriculture Sector **2 –** There is limited evidence of synergy and link between and other Bank-financed sovereign and non-sovereign operations (including project financed by other donors) in the Agriculture Sector. **1 –** There is no evidence of synergy and link between synergy and link between and other Bank-financed sovereign and non-sovereign operations (including project financed by other donors) in the Agriculture Sector.	- Project documentation and interviews with Bank staff members and country-level stakeholders. - The evidence on TAAT's linkage to a Bank project can be derived from the PAR, IPRs, Interviews with the Bank's Project Task Manager, government Project Implementation Units (PIUs), and the TAAT Program Team. - Project Results Assessments (PRA)
	EQ2.3). To what extent were there synergies, harmonisation, complementarity, integration and coordination between the TAAT I program interventions and those of RMCs, other development partners and the private sector?						• Degree of collaborations/linkages, congruence/agreement, going together well, blending and working together between TAAT I program interventions and those of RMCs, other development partners and the private sector? • Extent to which TAAT I interventions are complimentary with those funded by other DPs working on similar themes" • Harmonization of coordinating structures between TAAT and other DP supported interventions · Harmonization of M&E systems between TAAT interventions and those supported by other DPs		
	Key lessons learned on Coherence								
3. Effectiveness									

EQ3. To what extent has the TAAT I program achieved or is likely to achieve its expected results and contribute to improved productivity, incomes and food security among targeted communities and individuals in the selected value chains and intervention sites?	**EQ3.1)** To what extent has the TAAT I program achieved or is likely to achieve the expected results in selected value chains in RMCs?						• The level of ownership of the TAAT I value chains in RMCs resulting in improved implementation performance • The extent of the quality of implementation of value chains in RMCs evidenced by achieved results • The extent to which TAAT I commodity compacts have been included in short, medium and long-term development strategies and programs of RMCs	**4 -** IPR/PCR/Survey evidence shows that all the planned activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts (private sector participation in value chain for instance) of TAAT projects were achieved in the targeted country, including the integration of TAAT's commodity compacts and enablers in the national (and regional) agriculture strategy/policy, and action plans (or at the commodity level) **3 -** IPR/PCR/Survey evidence shows that most of the planned activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts (private sector participation in value chain for instance) of TAAT projects were achieved in the targeted country, including the integration of TAAT's commodity compacts and enablers in the national (and regional) agriculture strategy/policy, and action plans (or at the commodity level) **2** - IPR/PCR/Survey evidence shows that some of the planned activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts (private sector participation in value chain for instance) of TAATs projects were achieved in the targeted country, including the integration of TAAT's commodity compacts and enablers in the national (and regional) agriculture strategy/policy, and action plans (or at the commodity level)	- Implementation Progress Reports (IPRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs), Supervision reports/Aide Memoire - Targeted interviews with Stakeholders (Internal - AAT Ecosystem (PMU, Clearing House, etc), Task Managers, Country Program Officers and Country Economists; External - Government Officials/Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development/Livestock, and CIGAR Centers) - Beneficiary interviews at TAAT project sites, and Evaluator's field observation. - - Project Results Assessments (PRA)
	EQ3.2) To what extent did the interventions contribute to improved productivity, incomes and food security in targeted communities and households? Have there been any unintended results?						• Proportion of outcome results achieved at program level and country level in selected value chains • Extent to which the TAAT I program and selected countries are making progress on impact indicators influenced by TAAT interventions. • Improvements and trends of yield per unit, production, incomes and food security in targeted communities and households • Evidence of unintended results, both positive and negative.	
	EQ3.3) To what extent has the TAAT I program enhanced the capacity of CGIAR and National Agricultural Research Centres to effectively utilise technology transfer to increase productivity, especially among small scale farmers?						• Extent to which TAAT I Interventions have been informed by capacity assessments of CGIAR and National Agricultural Research Centres. • Proportion of CGIAR and National Agricultural Research Centres demonstrating increased capacity, to effectively utilize technology transfer to increase productivity, especially among small scale farmers, as a result of the TAAT I program in selected countries • Level of appreciation of TAAT I program capacity development activities by RMCs and other stakeholders.	
	EQ3.4) To what extent has the TAAT I program contributed to the development of regional ecological value chains?						• Level of development of regional ecological value chains contributed by TAAT I program • Extent of implementation performance of regional ecological value chains resulting from the contribution of TAAT I program	

	EQ3.5) To what extent has the TAAT I Program enhanced the capacity of the Private Sector to contribute to agricultural technology transfer in targeted value chains and selected countries?						• Extent to which TAAT has increased/stimulated the 'participation' of the private sector in the commodity compact areas in respective countries. • The extent to which the private sector has increased its funding to agricultural technology transfer in targeted value chains in selected countries • The extent to which governments of RMCs have forged PPPs with the private sector to enhance technology transfer in targeted value chains	**1 -** IPR/PCR/Survey evidence shows that none of the planned activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts (private sector participation in value chain for instance) of TAAT projects was achieved in the targeted country, including the integration of TAAT's commodity compacts and enablers in the national (and regional) agriculture strategy/policy, and action plans (or at the commodity level).	
	EQ3.6) To what extent did the TAAT I program's Technical Assistance and Policy Dialogue contribute to the achievement of the planned results and objectives.						• Level of appreciation of TAAT I program policy dialogue events by • • stakeholders • Extent to which TAAT I program's Technical Assistance and Policy Dialogue has enabled the realisation of planned results and objectives		
	Key lessons learned on Effectiveness								
4. Efficiency									
EQ4. How efficient has the TAAT I program been in utilising its resources and implementation arrangements, including the TAAT Ecosystem (PMU, Steering Committee, CTDC, Clearing House, and Commodity/Enabler Compacts), to achieve its objectives?	**EQ4.1)** To what extent were TAAT program inputs used efficiently to achieve planned results? (Timeliness, Resource Use Efficiency and Implementation Progress)						• Timeliness of program development, resource disbursement and implementation of activities • Levels of disbursements against available resources and utilisation of disbursed resources • Level of adherence to covenants for effective implementation of TAAT I program interventions in selected countries • Proportion of time it took to implement various key activities and achieve various deliverables under different country contexts in selected countries and value chains;	**4 –** Evidence from IPR/PCR/SAP shows that TAAT's implementation adhered to the approved procedures, guidelines, approval, and disbursement timelines. Additionally, interviews with Bank staff and the TAAT Ecosystem show that the Bank dedicated adequate manpower and financial resources were dedicated to supporting implementation activities. **3 -** Evidence from IPR/PCR/SAP shows that the TAAT program adhered to the approved procedures, and guidelines but experienced some delays in approval, disbursement, and	- Project Appraisal and Annual Reports, - Implementation Progress Reports (IPRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs), Supervision reports/Aide Memoire - Targeted interviews with Stakeholders (Internal - TAAT Ecosystem (PMU, Clearing House, etc), Task Managers, Country Program Officers and Country Economists; External - Government Officials/Ministry of

	EQ4.2) To what extent was the TAAT I program implementation model (i.e. ecosystem) sufficient and efficient for the achievement of the program's objectives?						• Extent to which governance model adopted by TAAT is the most efficient in producing the desired program results and how it compares with programs of other stakeholders or similar size and focus. • Extent to the various institutional arrangements (PMU, TAAT Clearing, CDTC e.t.c) functioned to meet their mandates • Extent to which the key targets were realized timely • Coverage of targeted beneficiaries • Level of achievements of objectives within the stipulated timeframe	implementation. Additionally, interviews with Bank staff and the TAAT Ecosystem show that the Bank dedicated limited manpower and financial resources during implementation. **2-** Evidence from IPR/PCR/SAP shows that the TAAT program adhered to the approved procedures, and guidelines but experienced significant delays in approval, disbursement, and implementation. Additionally, interviews with Bank staff and the TAAT Ecosystem show that the Bank dedicated limited manpower and financial resources during implementation.	Agriculture and Rural Development/Livestock, Community leaders at TAAT Project Sites and Programme/Project beneficiaries CIGAR Centers).
	EQ4.3) How well did the monitoring and evaluation system put in place under the TAAT I program function at all levels, and did it enable continuous learning and evidence-based course correction measures during program implementation?						• Level of stakeholder satisfaction of the M&E system at all levels • Extent to which the M&E System was used to enable evidence-based decision making and implementation of course correction measures during implementation • Extent to which the M&E system generated lessons to inform implementation, scale-up of proven and successful interventions, and replication of successes in countries with similar or different contexts "	**1 -** Evidence from IPR/PCR/SAP shows that the TAAT program adhered to the approved procedures, and guidelines but experienced significant delays in approval, disbursement, and implementation. Additionally, interviews with Bank staff and the TAAT Ecosystem show that the Bank dedicated inadequate manpower and financial resources during implementation.	
	Key lessons learned on Efficiency								
5. Sustainability									
EQ5. To what extent are TAAT I program activities and results sustainable or are likely to be sustained in the selected value chains and intervention sites?	**EQ5.1)** To what extent are the results achieved by the TAAT I program at output and outcome levels sustainable or are likely to be sustained overtime (meduim to long-term).						• Degree to which benefits achieved by TAAT I program at output and outcome levels likely to go on beyond the program's financing period. • Stakeholder perception about the sustainability of results achieved and the drivers of sustainability. • Extent to which TAAT I supported institutions at various levels have continued performing beyond program life • Extent to which TAAT I supported institutions have continued to leverage resources beyond program life	**4 -** Clear evidence that a sustainability plan was approved as part of the PAR and tracked at implementation at the program and project levels. Evidence of corrective actions/measures taken and documented to tackle/improve sustainability. Systematically planned and replicated success stories across commodity compacts/countries and	- Project Appraisal and Annual Reports, - Implementation Progress Reports (IPRs), Project Completion Reports (PCRs), Supervision reports/Aide Memoire - Targeted interviews with Stakeholders (Internal - TAAT Ecosystem (PMU,

	EQ5.2) To what extent have RMCs, Private Sector Organisations and supported institutions at Continental, Regional, National and Sub-National levels demonstrated a sense of ownership of the TAAT I program?						• Stakeholder perception about the ownership of various actors for the TAAT 1 program • Extent to which supported RMCs, Private Sector Organisations and institutions at Continental, Regional, National and Sub-National levels have incorporated the TAAT program activities into their Annual Work-Plans and Budgets/ Development programmes or projects.	documentation of failures. **3 -** Clear evidence that a sustainability plan was approved as part of the PAR and tracked at implementation at the program and project levels. Limited evidence of corrective actions/measures taken and documented to tackle/improve sustainability. Limited replication of success stories across commodity compacts and weak documentation of failures. **2 -** Limited evidence that sustainability was considered at approval and tracked at implementation. Limited evidence of corrective actions/measures taken and documented to tackle/improve sustainability. Limited replication of success stories across commodity compacts and weak documentation of failures. **1 -** No evidence that sustainability was considered at PAR and tracked at implementation. No evidence of corrective actions/measures taken and documented to tackle/improve sustainability. Success stories were not replicated in commodity compacts/countries and failures were not properly documented.	Clearing House, etc), Task Managers, Country Program Officers and Country Economists; External - Government Officials/Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development/Livestock, Community leaders at TAAT Project Sites and Programme/Project beneficiaries CIGAR Centers).
	EQ5.3) To what extent are new institutions established and existing ones supported by the TAAT I program at Continental, Regional, National and Sub-National levels are sustainable or likely to be sustained overtime? The continental or regional part is for						• The degree to which new institutions and existing ones supported by TAAT I program at various levels have continued beyond TAAT I financing period • The degree to which existing institutions supported by TAAT I program at various levels are likely to continue to perform their mandate beyond TAAT I financing period		
	EQ5.4) To what extent have the partnerships created under the TAAT I program functioned in practice and are they likely to continue beyond the life of the program?						• Functioning of partnerships created under TAAT I program in practice • Likelihood of partnerships created under TAAT I continuing to function beyond program		
	Key lessons learned on Sustainability								
6. Lessons and Good Practices									
EQ6. What key lessons can be drawn about what works and does not work, where and under what	**EQ6.1)** What have been the major enabling and inhibiting factors for the TAAT I program's performance in different value chains, geographical and country contexts?						• Major enabling factors for TAAT I program's performance by value chain, geographical and country context; • Major inhibiting factors for TAAT I program's performance by value chain, geographical and country context	n/a	n/a

circumstances in the selected value chains and in different country contexts and how effectively have good practices been shared during the implementation of program? (Applicable to all evaluation criteria)	**EQ6.2)** What are the key lessons that can be drawn from the design and implementation of the TAAT 1 program?						• Identify major lessons that can be drawn from the design of TAAT 1 program; • Identify major lessons that can be drawn from the implementation of the TAAT I program		
	EQ6.3) To what extent were good practices documented, shared and integrated in the implementation of the interventions?						• Identify good practices documented during implementation; • Identify good practices shared/disseminated during implementation; • Identify good practices integrated in the implementation "		
	EQ6.4) To what extent was innovation central to the design and implementation of the TAAT I program?						• Identify innovations in the TAAT I program document; • Identify innovations implemented during the TAAT I program; • Identify innovations scaled up by other countries on the continent, Non-TAAT I program Sub-National level areas within RCMs, etc.		

Annex 9.2 Country Level Results Based Indicator Data Collection Template

Country Name:	Date/period of data collection
Name of Data Collection:	e-mail address:

Level	S/N	Outcome Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (B/line)	2018	2019	2020 (Target)	2020 Actual
Impact	1	Proportion (%) of country level food secure population disaggregated by gender Overall % of food secure population (male & female) % of food secure female headed households % of food secure male headed households									
	2	Proportion (%) of country level prevalence of stunting among children under 5 disaggregated by gender Overall % of stunting among under 5 children Under 5 stunting among female headed households Under 5 stunting among male headed households									
Outcomes	3	Country level average household income in US $ (disaggregated by gender) Overall average household income (male + female) Female headed households average income Male headed households average income									
	4 Both	Average crop productivity (crop yield/hectare) of targeted commodity crops disaggregated by gender Productivity for targeted commodity (a) Productivity for targeted commodity (b) Productivity for targeted commodity (c)									
	Female	Productivity for targeted commodity (a) Productivity for targeted commodity (b) Productivity for targeted commodity (c)									
	Male	Productivity for targeted commodity (a) Productivity for targeted commodity (b) Productivity for targeted commodity (c)									
	5	The proportion (%) of national crop production attributed to TAAT supported commodity crops	0	0	0	0	0				
	6	The proportion (%) of national livestock production attributed to TAAT supported livestock types	0	0	0	0	0				
	7	Proportion (%) of farmers growing TAAT I targeted crops who are using TAAT I supported seed varieties	0	0	0	0	0				
	8	Out of the total farming population, the proportion (%) of the country's population that depends on TAAT supported commodities by type of farming: % population that depends on TAAT supported commodity crops % population that depends on TAAT supported Livestock types % population that depends on TAAT supported commodity crops and Livestock types	 0 0 0	 0 0 0	 0 0 0	 0 0 0	 0 0 0				
	9	Proportion (%) of the volume of TAAT I supported crops out of the total national volume (Metric Tons) of crops produced	0	0	0	0	0				

Level	S/N	Outcome Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (B/line)	2018	2019	2020 (Target)	2020 Actual
	10	Proportion (%) of national value of crops (US $) attributed to TAAT supported commodity crops	0	0	0	0	0				
	11	Proportion (%) of national value of livestock (US $) attributed to TAAT supported livestock types	0	0	0	0	0				
	12	Proportion (%) of national value of exports (US $) attributed to TAAT supported commodities	0	0	0	0	0				
	13	Proportion (%) of national value of imports (US $) attributed to TAAT supported commodities	0	0	0	0	0				
	14	Proportion (%) of the production of the targeted commodity attributed to TAAT promoted varieties	0	0	0	0	0				
	15	Average productivity (yield/hectare) of targeted TAAT I commodity crops under research centre conditions: Commodity crop (a) Commodity crop (b) Commodity crop (c)									
		Average productivity (yield/hectare) of targeted TAAT I commodity crops under large scale farmer conditions: Commodity crop (a) Commodity crop (b) Commodity crop (c)									
		Average productivity (yield/hectare) of targeted TAAT I commodity crops under emergent farmer conditions: Commodity crop (a) Commodity crop (b) Commodity crop (c)									
		Average productivity (yield/hectare) of targeted TAAT I commodity crops under small scale farmer conditions: Commodity crop (a) Commodity crop (b) Commodity crop (c)									
	16 Both	Country level livestock productivity (livestock yield/animal) of the targeted commodities by gender Productivity for targeted livestock type (a) Productivity for targeted livestock type (b) Productivity for targeted livestock type (c)									
	Female	Productivity for targeted livestock type (a) Productivity for targeted livestock type (b) Productivity for targeted livestock type (c)									
	Male	Productivity for targeted livestock type (a) Productivity for targeted livestock type (b) Productivity for targeted livestock type (c)									
	17	Country level number of jobs created (disaggregated by gender and age) Total jobs created across all categories Jobs created for women Jobs created for men									

Level	S/N	Outcome Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (B/line)	2018	2019	2020 (Target)	2020 Actual
		Jobs created for youth									
	18	Country level tons of additional food (disaggregated by food commodity) Food commodity (a) Food commodity (b) Food commodity (c) Total across all food commodities (a+b+c)									
	19	Country level household dietary diversity (disaggregated by gender household head) Overall h/hold dietary diversity (male and female) Female headed household dietary diversity Male headed household dietary diversity									
	20	Country level number of beneficiaries across all targeted commodities (by sex and age): Total beneficiaries across all commodities Female beneficiaries Male beneficiaries Youth beneficiaries									

Supporting Data (Various)

S/N	Data Variable	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Average price of 1 kg of seed (TAAT targeted commodity a)								
2	Average price of 1 kg of seed (TAAT targeted commodity b)								
3	Average price of 1 kg of seed (TAAT targeted commodity c)								
4	Average price of 1 kg of basal fertilizer								
5	Average price of 1 kg of top dressing fertilizer								
6	Average price of 1 kg of produce (TAAT targeted commodity a)								
7	Average price of 1 kg of produce (TAAT targeted commodity b)								
8	Average price of 1 kg of produce (TAAT targeted commodity c)								
9	Average volume sold (MT) TAAT I supported commodity (a)								
10	Average volume sold (MT) TAAT I supported commodity (b)								
11	Average volume sold (MT) TAAT I supported commodity (c)								
12	Annual rainfall (mm)								
13	Occurrence of Fall Army Warm (show by ticking)								
14	Occurrence of other destructive pests and diseases (tick)								
15	Fertilizer subsidies per annum (MT)								
16	Seed subsidies (targeted TAAT crops) in MT								
17	Value of fertilizer subsidies (US $)								
18	Value of fertilizer subsidies (US $)								
19	Value of market support (US $)								
20	Extension staff (frontline) to Farmer Ratio								
21	Proportion of agriculture budget vis a vis the national budget								
22	Proportion of agriculture spending vis a vis overall national spending								
23	National inflation rate								
24	Local currency to 1 US $ exchange rate								
25	Agriculture GDP								

Annex 9.3 Interviews and FGDs Questions and Checklists Applicable to Different Stakeholders

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Question	Specific Evaluation Questions	AfDB	RECs	Project Staff	PSC	PMU	CH	Funding Partners	Impl Patrners	RMCs	CGIAR/ NARES	Other DPs	Private Sector	Community Leaders	Beneficiary Interviews	Beneficiary FGs
Relevance	EQ. 1: To what extent was the TAAT I program relevant to meet the needs of RMCs and targeted beneficiaries, and other stakeholders?	1a) To what extent was the TAAT I Program aligned with Bank's policies, strategies and other programmes on Agricultural development?	√	√	√	√	√	√			√	√					
		1b) To what extent did the TAAT I program support selected RMCs to transform their agricultural sectors to meet their needs?	√	√	√	√	√	√			√	√					
		1c) Was the scale of TAAT I program funding and scope of interventions sufficient and appropriate to achieve expected results?	√	√	√	√	√	√			√	√			√	√	√
		1d) To what extent did the program design target the right beneficiaries at various levels?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
		Ie) To what extent does the design of the TAAT I program address fragility, inclusivity (Gender and Youth) and other cross cutting themes (environmental sustainability)?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
Coherence	EQ2. To what extent have TAAT interventions in the selected value chains and intervention sites been coherent with other Bank interventions focusing on agricultural development and increasing	2a) To what extent were TAAT I program interventions create synergy, are complementary to and coordinated with other Bank's agricultural interventions, strategies and policies?	√	√	√	√	√										
		2b) To what extent were TAAT I program interventions harmonised, complementary, integrated and coordinated to those of RMCs, other development partners and the private sector?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Question	Specific Evaluation Questions	AfDB	RECs	Project Staff	PSC	PMU	CH	Funding Partners	Impl Patrners	RMCs	CGIAR/ NARES	Other DPs	Private Sector	Community Leaders	Beneficiary Interviews	Beneficiary FGs
	productivity, as well as those of RMCs and other development partners?																
Effectiveness	EQ3.1 To what extent has the TAAT I program achieved or is likely to achieve its expected results and contribute to improved productivity, incomes and food security among targeted communities and individuals in the selected value chains and intervention sites?	3.1a) To what extent has the TAAT I program achieved or is likely to achieve the expected results in selected value chains and countries?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
		3.1b) To what extent did the interventions contribute to improved productivity, incomes and food security in targeted communities and households? Have there been any unintended results?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
		3.1c) To what extent has the TAAT I program enhanced the capacity of CGIAR and National Agricultural Research Centres to effectively utilise technology transfer to increase productivity, especially among small scale farmers?	√	√	√	√	√	√				√					
Partnerships		3.1d) To what extent has the TAAT I program contributed to the development of selected value chains across agro-ecological zones?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
		3.1e) To what extent has the TAAT I Program enhanced the capacity of the Private Sector to contribute to agricultural technology transfer in targeted value chains and selected countries?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
		3.1f) To what extent did the TAAT I program's Technical Assistance and Policy Dialogue contribute to															

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Question	Specific Evaluation Questions	AfDB	RECs	Project Staff	PSC	PMU	CH	Funding Partners	Impl Patrners	RMCs	CGIAR/ NARES	Other DPs	Private Sector	Community Leaders	Beneficiary Interviews	Beneficiary FGs
		the achievement of the planned results and objectives.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√				
	3.2 To what extent was the of TAAT I program effective in leveraging resources, and promoting innovation through partnerships in the selected value chains and intervention sites	3.2a) To what extent have the partnerships created under the TAAT I program functioned in practice and are they likely to continue beyond the life of the program?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
		3.2b) To what extent was the design of the TAAT I program conducive to leveraging resources and services from within then Bank, RMCs, Private sector, NGOs, services (wholesale, transport, cold chain, access to finance, extension services, e.t.c) to scale up the implementation of tested and proven technologies in selected countries and value chains?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
Efficiency	EQ4. How efficient has the TAAT I program been in utilising its resources and implementation arrangements, including the TAAT Ecosystem (PMU, Steering Committee, CTDC, Clearing House), to achieve its objectives?	4a) To what extent were TAAT program inputs used efficiently to achieve planned results? *(Timeliness, Resource Use Efficiency and Implementation Progress)*	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
		4b) To what extent was the TAAT I program implementation model (Institutional arrangement) appropriate and efficient for the achievement of the program's objectives?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
		4c) How well did the monitoring and evaluation system put in place under the TAAT I program function at all levels, and did it enable continuous learning and evidence-based course correction measures during program implementation?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Question	Specific Evaluation Questions	AfDB	RECs	Project Staff	PSC	PMU	CH	Funding Partners	Impl Patrners	RMCs	CGIAR/ NARES	Other DPs	Private Sector	Community Leaders	Beneficiary Interviews	Beneficiary FGs
Sustainability	EQ5. To what extent are TAAT I program activities and results sustainable or are likely to be sustained in the selected value chains and intervention sites?	5a) To what extent are results achieved by the TAAT I program at output and outcome levels sustainable or are likely to be sustained overtime beyond the program's financing period?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
		5b) To what extent have RMCs, Private Sector Organisations and supported institutions at Continental, Regional, National and Sub-National levels demonstrated ownership of TAAT I program interventions?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
		5c) To what extent are new institutions established and existing ones supported by the TAAT I program at Continental, Regional, National and Sub-National levels are sustainable or likely to be sustained overtime?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
		5d) To what extent are TAAT I program activities in selected countries and commodity value chains financially and economically sustainable?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
		5e) To what extent are TAAT I program activities in selected countries and commodity value chains environmentally sustainable?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Lessons and Good Practices	EQ6. What key lessons can be drawn about what works and does not work, where and under what circumstances in the selected value chains and in	6a) What have been the major enabling and inhibiting factors for the TAAT I program's performance in different value chains, geographical and country contexts?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
		6b) What are the key lessons that can be drawn from the design and	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Evaluation Criteria	Key Evaluation Question	Specific Evaluation Questions	AfDB	RECs	Project Staff	PSC	PMU	CH	Funding Partners	Impl Patrners	RMCs	CGIAR/ NARES	Other DPs	Private Sector	Community Leaders	Beneficiary Interviews	Beneficiary FGs
	different country contexts and how effectively have good practices been shared during the implementation of program? (Applicable to all evaluation criteria)	implementation of the TAAT 1 program?															
		6c) To what extent were good practices documented, shared and integrated in the implementation of the interventions?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			
		6d) To what extent was innovation central to the design and implementation of the TAAT I program interventions?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			

Annex 10: References

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