AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

Independent Development Evaluation

Evaluation of Bank's Support to the Agricultural Value Chains Development

Draft Approach Paper

July 2016

IDEV
Independent Development Evaluation
Évaluation indépendante du développement

Contents

1. Introduction. 1

1.1. Background 1

1.2. Definition of Value Chain (VC) 2

1.3. Inclusiveness of the agricultural value chain 4

2. Bank Strategies and Approach 5

3. Objective of the evaluation 5

4. Scope and Limitation 6

5. Key evaluation questions 7

6. Evaluation Design and Approach 7

7. Stakeholder Engagement 10

8. Evaluation Management and Governance 10

9. Communication and Dissemination Strategy 11

10. Qualification and Skill requirements for the consultancy service ... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

11. Key Literature 11

Annex A. Theory of change 13

Annex B. Evaluation Matrix 15

Annex c. Time schedule for the deliverables of the Agriculture value chain evaluation 18

Annex D. Some Example of agriculture projects in the portfolio 19

1. Introduction.

1.1. Background

Agriculture is considered the mainstay of the economy of most African countries. It has been well reckoned that agriculture contributes to a major share of GDP, rural employment and export earnings in the continent. It is also the main source of income for rural population. However, the growth of agriculture sector has slowed down over the past years signaling low productivity growth and limited value addition activities in the sector.

The African agriculture is predominantly characterized by fragmented small plots of land administered under smallholder farmers who grow low yield staple food (Africa Competiveness report 2015). It is oriented towards subsistence farming than commercially driven. Further, it is subjects to weather variability since most smallholders depend on rain-fed agriculture.

Despite the importance of agriculture for the continent's economy, Africa still remains a net importer of food. According to the 2015 Africa competitiveness report, the level of value addition and crop processing of agricultural commodities is low and post-harvest losses in sub-Saharan Africa average 30 percent of total production.

The African development Bank has long been supporting the agriculture sector on the African continent. Since 2015, the Bank has made a shift in its approach to the development of the agriculture sector through its new strategy, titled Feed Africa: the Agriculture Transformation Strategy (2016-2025), by focusing on the agricultural value chains development. The new approach embarks on viewing agriculture as a business rather than a means of survival. Feed Africa is one of the 5 top priorities of the Bank's new approach to the Africa's development, known as Hi 5s.

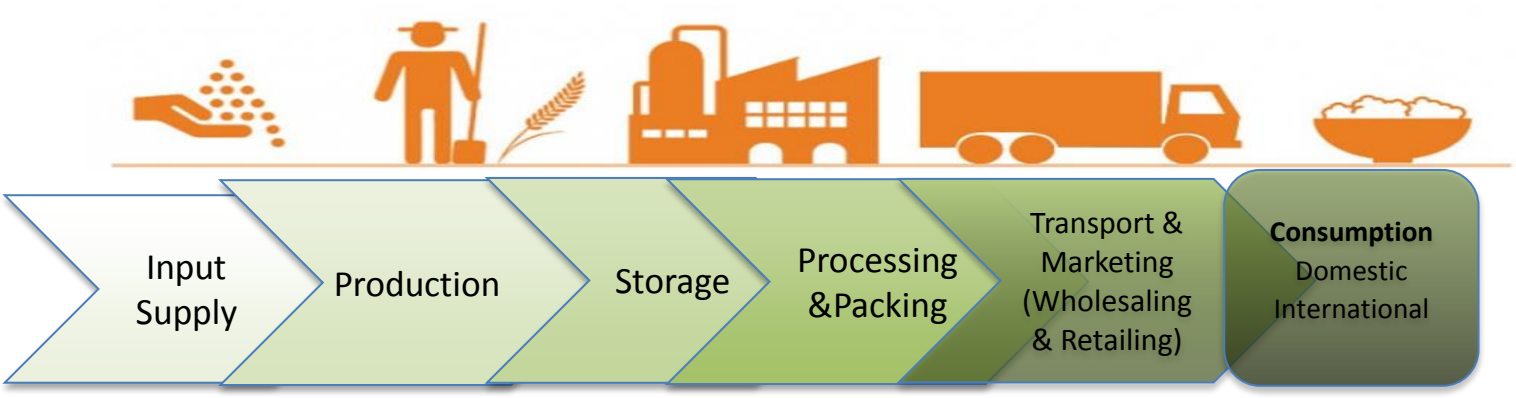
In the worlds of Dr. Akinwumi Adesina, the President of the African Development Bank group," **African smallholders are the private sector – the largest segment on the continent. By seeing agriculture as business, smallholders as customers and entrepreneurs, and companies as organizations that want smallholders as customers and suppliers, policymakers and investors can leverage the continent's existing assets to catalyze economic transformation rather than trying to create it from whole cloth".**

As part of its 2016 work program approved by the Board's Committee on Operations and for Development Effectiveness (CODE) in December 2015, IDEV has planned to undertake an evaluation of the Bank's support to the development of the agricultural value chains. This approach paper provides the bases for the evaluation in terms of objectives, scope, evaluation questions, and methodological approaches in subsequent sections.

1.2. Definition of Value Chain (VC)

The "value chain" concept was early used in the private sector and recently gained momentum in the agriculture sector development. It is commonly defined (IFAD, World Bank) as the full range of activities in producing a product/service required to bring a product or service from its conception to the sale in its final market. It is comprised of the whole network of actors engaged in input supply, production, storing, transporting, processing, marketing and consumption. It describes a coordinated and collaborative chain in which producers are responding to specific consumer demands, and where value is added along its various segments (Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), 2012). That is, an agricultural value chain consists of a value added path that an agricultural products such as crops takes from the farmer's field to the consumer's plate.

Figure 1. Generic agricultural value chain

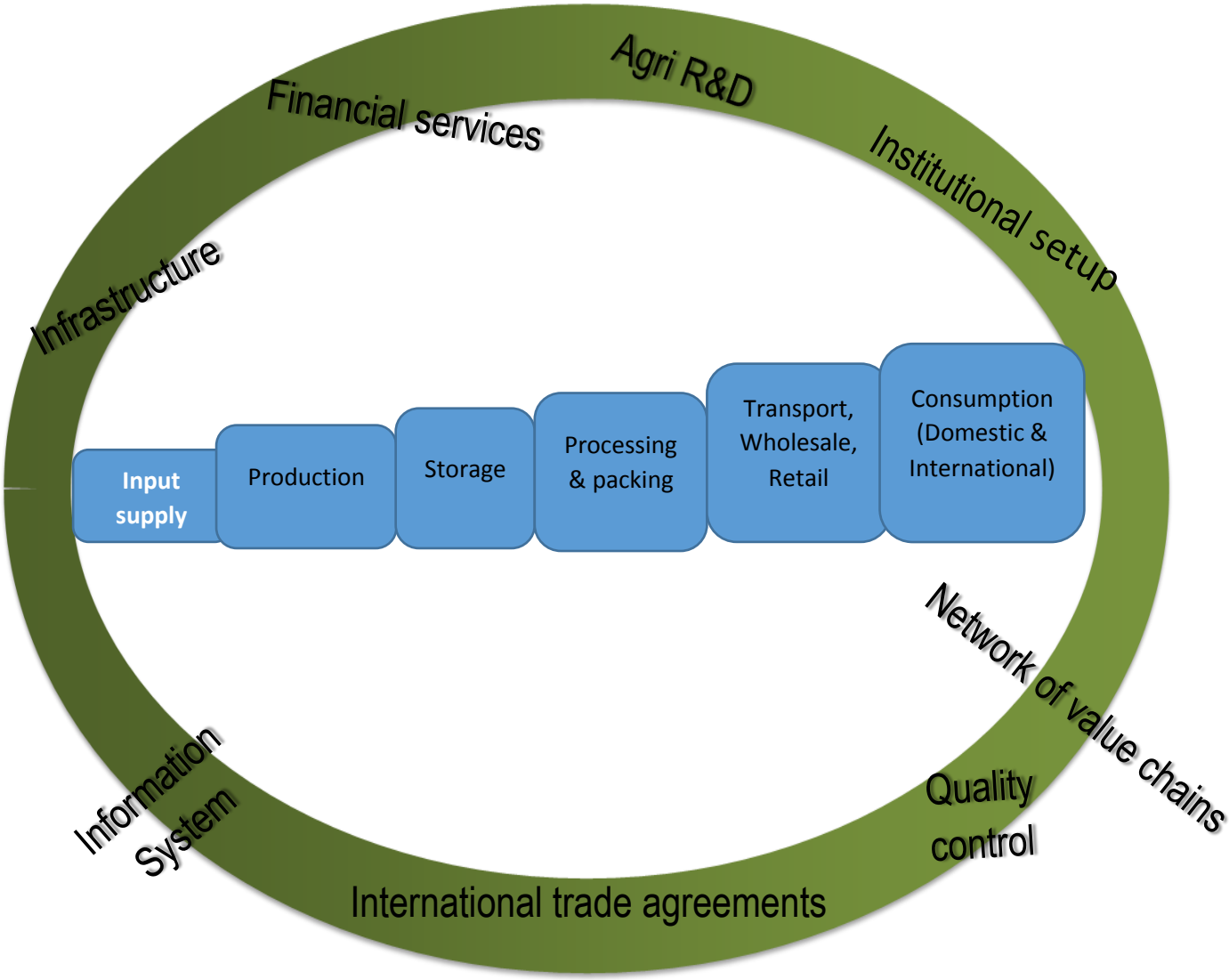


Studies and literature focused on agricultural value chains identified the key factors that affect the performance of the value chain. As listed below and shown in figure 2, these are the areas that deserve focus in designing interventions contributing to the proper function of the value chain:

a) Institutional setup: laws, rules, regulations, policies, international trade agreements, and social norms and customs.
b) Infrastructure: roads, market infrastructure, ICT, storage facilities, and other technologies
c) Price information system / Marketing.
d) Knowledge and skill- level of education.
e) Business development services such as finance, transportation, quality control.
f) Agricultural research and extension.

These factors help facilitate or hinders the productivity, efficiency and profitability of the value chain. Adequate infrastructure such as irrigation, roads, power supply and transmission, storage and marketing facilities, and ICT is very important in producing, moving and processing, and more generally adding value for agricultural products. Without access to marketing infrastructure, excess production may lead to price collapse which create de-incentive to the producers. Similarly, governance, policies and rule of law are equally important in guiding and directing the interactions of the various actors in the value chain.

Figure 2. Determinant of the agricultural value chains performance



1.3. Inclusiveness of the agricultural value chain

One of the main challenges for smallholder farmers in Africa is how to include poor, women and youth in the modern value chain development. Participation in the value chain requires African farmers to deliver higher quality products at competitive prices and attract both domestic and internal consumers by fulfilling the norms and standards set out by their trading partners. But, the weak capacity and low asset endowment of the smallholder farmers, women and youth create constraints to the participation of these groups in the value chain as per requirements. Improving the competitiveness of smallholder farmers and increasing the share of income of the poor, women and youth from the total value of the chain are key challenges. Mostly, poor smallholders and vulnerable groups get a low share of the profit generated in a

particular the value chain as income. The largest share often goes to higher level value chain participants such as sales agents, retailers, and supermarkets. This calls on how to balance equity and competitiveness - ensuring higher income earnings for poor and higher participation of women and youth while still remaining competitive (IFAD and Michigan State University, 2012).

Given the importance of inclusiveness as one of the strategic objective of the Bank's long term strategy (2013-2022), the proposed evaluation will look at how the Bank has been addressing this issue through its interventions.

2. Bank Strategies and Approach

The value chain approach in agriculture was lightly addressed in the 2010-2014 Agriculture Strategy of the AfDB. The approach gained firmer ground recently in the Ten Year Strategy (TYS) 2013-2022 of the Bank. The TYS indeed states that "By continuing to invest in rural infrastructure (such as rural roads, irrigation, electricity, storage facilities, access to markets, conservation systems and supply networks), the Bank will help countries increase their agricultural productivity and competitiveness. By investing in regional infrastructure and engaging in policy dialogue to remove trade barriers to importing food and inputs such as fertilizers, it will help dampen food price volatility and reduce food insecurity, so that excess production in some countries can offset shortfalls in others"(TYS,2013 P 17). The new strategy in agriculture -Feed Africa (2016-2025) -totally embarks on the value chain approach in the sector. It targets specific commodity value chains development - such as rice, wheat, cocoa, cashew, cotton, beef, and cassava- to achieve success in the agricultural transformation.

The ultimate goals of Bank's interventions in agricultural value chain development are to reduce poverty, enhance food security and support Africa becoming net exporter of food. The Theory of Change (TOC) is presented in annex A. The proposed evaluation of the agricultural value chain will review the Bank policies and strategies in detail and compare with other development partners approach in this respect.

3. Objective of the evaluation

The African Development Bank has embarked on the implementation of its new strategy of transforming agriculture in Africa: Feed Africa. This strategy urges to look at agriculture differently from a mean of survival for rural population. Rather it views agriculture as a business. Thus, the evaluation aims to provide lessons and experience for the implementation and design of agriculture value chain interventions which is at the center of agriculture commercialization and agri-business development. In doing so, this evaluation aims at contributing to the effective implementation of the new strategy of the Bank in transforming the agriculture in Africa: Feed Africa (2016-2025).

The evaluation will assess the Bank's support for value chain development and its results including promoting gender, improving incomes and agricultural productivity. Specifically, the evaluation will focus on the relevance, inclusiveness, effectiveness, and sustainability of the Bank support.

4. Scope and Limitation

As shown above, agricultural value chains development features multi-sectoral interventions which involve both farm and non-farm activities. Value chain development is broader than the support in the agriculture sector alone. As a result, not only Bank's interventions in agriculture sector support the value chain development but also other sectors, to certain extent, such as transport, energy, governance and so on. In other words, there is or should be synergy among various Bank interventions in other sectors in supporting agricultural value chains development. For the purpose of this evaluation, it is proposed to focus on interventions in the agriculture sector only for the following reasons:

1) Interventions in the agriculture sector primarily aim at improving the livelihood of the farming population for whom the agriculture value chain is directly relevant. Thus it is highly beneficial to draw lessons from the Bank's portfolio in the agriculture sector which directly focuses on agriculture value chain development. Also, focusing on agriculture sector portfolio has high relevance from the sector's strategic point view and will facilitate contributing to the implementation of the new Strategy.
2) The primary aim of interventions in other sectors such as transport, energy, governance is to address broader development challenges than agriculture value chain alone. IDEV's previous evaluations of support to transport and energy sectors have already examined the development lessons in these sectors. When relevant, key relevant lessons will be drawn from these evaluations and other past IDEV evaluations.
3) Other development partners such as ADB, IFAD, FAO and USAID look exclusively at agriculture sector support in evaluating support to agriculture value chains development.
4) Finally, resource limitations do not practically allow examining interventions in all other sectors outside agriculture sector.

While focusing on the agriculture sector, the evaluation will carefully select the agricultural projects so the variety of interventions (infrastructure, access to credit and finance, policy reforms, market access, capacity, agri-business development, and etc.) along the value chain is included. This will enable assessing the effectiveness of different forms of intervention along the value chain.

As indicated above, the evaluation will not assess the contribution of Bank's interventions in energy, roads, and governance such general budget support, and water and sanitation. Relevant lessons will be drawn from IDEV evaluations as needed. Agriculture sector budget support is covered by the evaluation.

The other limitation is that the evaluation will only assess the contribution of the Bank support in agriculture sector for the value chain development. Given the complexity nature of value chains and the many confounding factors at play, it will be difficult to attribute any result to the Bank alone.

In terms of the period, the evaluation will cover 2005-2016. This long period helps to understand the evolution of the Bank's approach to the agriculture value chain and provide adequate time for assessing the effectiveness of interventions on the ground.

The agricultural portfolio consists of 255 interventions which amount to around UA 3.1 billion during the period 2005-2016 (as of May 2016). This includes projects, PBOs, studies, ISPs, and emergency assistances. Among these interventions, 136 are closed/completed, 90 are ongoing and 29 are at approval stage. Public sector accounts for 95 percent while the remaining balance is private sector investment. This figure excludes the interventions, worth about 2.3 million, which were either abandoned (1) or terminated (8) during the same period. The evaluation will cover projects, PBOs, ISPs and studies in the analysis and exclude emergency operations. See annex D for some example of agriculture projects related to value chain developments. Details of the portfolio will be presented through the planned portfolio review exercise.

5. Key evaluation questions

The evaluation will address the three key questions:

- To what extent have Bank agricultural projects been relevant in their focus on value chain development?
- To what extent have value chain development interventions been effective in delivering sustainable development results?
- To what extent have value chain development interventions been inclusive (pro-poor, women and youth) and supportive of green growth?

These key questions and sub-questions are presented in the Evaluation Matrix shown in Annex B.

6. Evaluation Design and Approach

The evaluation is theory based. The draft ToC is proposed in Annex A.

The evaluation applies both quantitative and qualitative approaches in generating evidence and providing answers to the evaluation questions. It has two main components a) Desk Research and b) Field study. These are planned to be implemented in four phases:

Phases	**Activities/deliverables**
Phase I	Portfolio review , Literature review
Phase II	Bank Policy and Strategy review
Phase III	Field study- Country case study
Phase IV	Evaluation synthesis report

Phase I and II cover the desk-based research that involves the review of Bank's portfolios, literatures and Bank Policies and strategies. This helps to provide better understanding about the nature, approach and level of the Bank's support to the agricultural value chains and key lesson or knowledge of agricultural value chain's success factor around the world.

Phase I

This phase mainly deals with the evaluation design phase. It will inform the fine-tuning evaluation questions and the design of the evaluation methodology.

i) Literature review:
The literature review aims at presenting the features and status of agricultural value chains in Africa, the value chain concepts, the features of value chains, and the constraints of value chains development in agriculture. It helps identifying the methodological approach to be employed in assessing the inclusiveness of the agricultural value chain in particular. It reviews the nature of other development partners' support to agricultural value chains development as well as lessons learned from experience. In particular it synthesizes key findings and lessons from previous evaluation conducted by the Bank and other development partners such as IFAD, FAO, World Bank, IFPRI and etc.

ii) Portfolio review:
The portfolio review assesses and presents the nature and level of Bank support to the development of agricultural value chains. It also presents the areas of support for agriculture value chain development. It helps understand the design features of the agriculture portfolio that supports value chains. The extent of inclusiveness of the agriculture value chains interventions in terms of gender and youth and other marginal group in design and implementation is also assessed. Further the portfolio review identifies the projects or cases for the field study. The source of data is the Bank's project data base (SAP), project appraisal reports (PAR) and project completion reports (PCRs), and PCR evaluation Notes, as well as interviews with key operations staff.

Phase II

This phase deals with the review of the Bank's policies and strategies as well as those of other development partners in supporting agricultural value chains development.

iii) Policy and Strategy reviews

The review analyzes Bank's policies and strategies in place over the last decade and to what extent they incorporate value chain development. It also provides a comparison with other multilateral development institutions approaches to agricultural value chains development. Furthermore, the extent of the inclusiveness at the policy and strategy level will be assessed. The following list of policies and strategies will be covered in this review.

- Bank Agricultural Policy(2000)
- Bank Agricultural Strategy(2010-2014)
- African Food Crisis response Framework, 2008
- Bank Medium term strategies(2003-2007), (2008-2012)
- Bank Long-term Strategy(2013-2022)

- Feed Africa: Strategy for Agricultural Transformation in Africa (2016- 2025)
- Selected 15 Country Strategy Papers
- Other donors policy and strategy: World Bank, IFAD, FAO, ADB

Phase III

The activities under this phase cover field studies.

A selection of agricultural projects will be examined as case studies. The selection criteria for the case study is based on a) regional representativeness b) support to priority value chains as identified in the new strategy of Feed Africa c) balance of agriculture value chain such as crop/horticulture, livestock/poultry, fishery (since the value chain varies, considering different VC helps to generate specific lessons apply to specific VC).

The projects to be selected for the field study should have adequate support for the value chain. To adequately address the evaluation questions, a sampling strategy will be in place to select the agricultural projects to be covered as case studies. One project may support the development of one or more agricultural value chains. For example, projects that support livestock development may target diary, meat and hides& skill as a value chain. The available resource may not allow us to cover many projects in many countries. The case studies to be included will be determined with inputs from the portfolio review under phase one of the evaluation.

The field studies involve carrying out interviews and sample surveys. The evidence gathered will help to assess the effectiveness and sustainability of the Bank supported projects to Value Chain. In addition, the inclusiveness of the agriculture value chain will be assessed.

a) Sample Household survey

Once a particular value chains supported by the Bank projects are selected, a sample survey will be administered in generating the evidence. A random selection of actors in the value chain- e.g. farmers, processors, wholesalers, and retailers, marketing agents - will be made. The inclusion of women and youth will be ensured during the sampling process. A household survey of about 150-200 sample will be conducted for one value chain or agricultural product. A survey instruments such as well-structured questionnaire will be designed in structured way to address the inclusiveness issues and provide answers to other evaluation questions.

b) Interviews, FGD, Rapid Rural Appraisal, Observations

In addition to the sample survey, the evaluation will conduct key informant interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), and make observations in the field to triangulate the evidence base of the evaluation. The FGD and Key informant interviews will be organized with relevant stakeholders:

- Project staff (Bank & Government)
- Government ministries
- Project beneficiaries
- Farm cooperatives
- Agriculture Research Centers

- Transporter
- Private sector associations
- Donors
- NGOs

During the field study, the evaluation team will also collect pertinent secondary data and country analysis which can provide both macro and micro views of the agricultural value chain development in the case study country.

Phase IV

Synthesis report of the evaluation: At this stage the synthesis of evaluation report on agriculture value chain will be prepared based on the work undertaken in the previous three phases; literature review, portfolio review, Bank strategy and policy review and case studies. The report summarizes the key evidence, findings, conclusion and lessons for presentation to the Board of Directors of the Bank through CODE.

7. Stakeholder Engagement

We plan to extensively engage with relevant stakeholder both internally and externally to the Bank during the course of the evaluation starting from the conception stage. The primary stakeholders are:

- Feed Africa team
- Relevant staff in OSAN, OPSD and OFSD, OSHD and Complexes
- President's Front office
- Other department possibly created in the future (e.g. Agricultural Finance, etc.)
- Regional Hub
- Regional member Countries

We will also seek partnership with development partners such as IFAD in designing and implementing the evaluation.

8. Evaluation Management and Governance

IDEV has the overall responsibility for the design, implementation and production of key outputs of the evaluation. The evaluation will be prepared by IDEV staff and team of consultants under the task management of Girma E. Kumbi, and the guidance and direction of Samer Hachem, Division Manager IDEV.2 and Rakesh Nangia, Evaluator General. The evaluation plans to complete all its key deliverables by June 2017 (see Annex C, for the detail time table with key activities).

Consultants will be hired to provide substantive support to IDEV in the implementation of the evaluation and production of outputs with the proposed split of responsibilities below:

- IDEV staff designs the evaluation approach and carries out the portfolio review;

- International / Senior consultants conducts the literature review and Bank policy and Strategy reviews;
- International firm consultants and IDEV staff implements the field case studies;
- IDEV staff writes the final synthesis report.

Stakeholder Reference Group (SRG): will consist of representatives from OSAN, Feed Africa team and other relevant parts of the Bank, and RMC representatives. The SRG role will be to review and comment on evaluation outputs and interact with the evaluation at milestone points. The OSAN or feed Africa team will be requested to provide a person who will be the day-to-day contact point for the evaluation task manager.

External Peer Review Group (PRG) will be hired to provide external and independent quality assurance and comment on the evaluation outputs. The PRG will consist of agricultural value chain expert and evaluator.

9. Communication and Dissemination Strategy

During the execution of the evaluation regular contact will be maintained with the Bank's relevant department or team to brief them on progress and share preliminary findings. The evaluation will request that the OSAN/ Feed Africa team provide a contact / liaison for the evaluation through which sharing and requests for information can be made. The evaluation will also seek to take advantage of opportunities to attend Bank and non-Bank meetings or conferences at which the design and / or findings of the evaluation can be discussed and disseminated.

After review by CODE, the evaluation will be published and disseminated by IDEV within the Bank and outside to member countries. Lesson learning products will be developed and directed at Bank staff and also at RMCs in order to ensure a rapid absorption of the evaluative findings, which will improve opportunities for institutional learning and change. Opportunities will also be sought to present the report to donor partners involved in providing support to agriculture sector.

10. Key Literature

ADB (2012). Support for Agricultural Value Chain Development: Evaluation knowledge Study

Agriculture for Impact (2014). Small and Growing: Entrepreneurship in African Agriculture

DANIDA (2010). Gender and Value Chain Development: Evaluation Study

FAO (2013). Value Chain Analysis for Policy Making: Methodological Guidelines and country cases for a Quantitative Approach.

IDRC (2002). A Handbook for Value Chain Research.

IFAD & MSU (2012). A Conceptual Framework for Promoting Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains

ILO (2007). Making the Strongest Links. A practical guide to mainstreaming gender analysis in value chain development.

Kidoido, M. and Child, K. 2014. Evaluating value chain interventions: A review of recent evidence. ILRI Discussion Paper 26. Nairobi, Kenya: International Livestock Research Institute.

M4P (2008). Making Value Chain work better for the poor- A tool book for practitioners of value chain analysis.

Miller, C and Jones, L (2010): Agricultural Value Chain Finance. Tools and Lessons.

Sheck, R, and et al (Eds, 2013).Assessing Impacts of Value Chain Development on Poverty: A Case-Study Companion to the 5Capitals Tool.

Trienekens, H (2011).Agricultural Value Chains in Developing Countries: A Framework for Analysis

TWIN (2013). Empowering Women Farmers in Agricultural Value Chains.

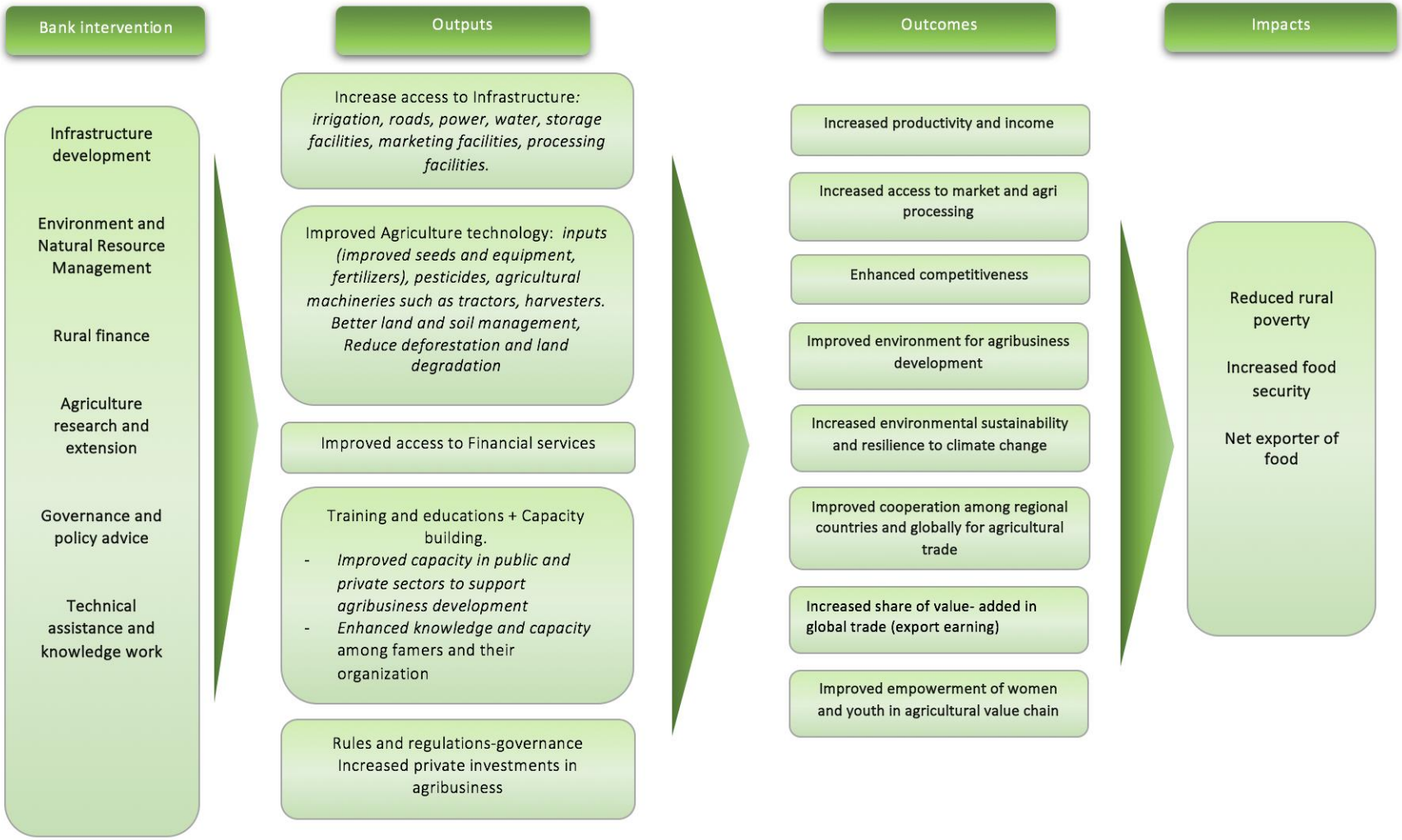
USAID, World Vision (2013). Integrating Very Poor Producers into Value Chains -Field Guide.

World Bank (2016). Enabling the Business of Agriculture: Comparing Regulatory Practices.

World Bank (2010). Building Competitiveness in Africa's Agriculture: A guide to value chain concepts and applications.

World Bank (2011). Impact Evaluations in Agriculture. An Assessment of the Evidence. IEG

Annex A. Theory of change



Theory of Change- Assumptions /factors

- Farmers technology adoption behavior
- Coordination among actors in the value chains
- Effectiveness of Training and equipment
- Women and youth participation
- Weather conditions
- Coordination among development partners
- International market condition

Annex B. Evaluation Matrix

Key Evaluation questions with its sub-questions	Indicator	Source of data	Methodology
1).How relevant and appropriate is the Bank support to agriculture value chain development (To what extent are the Bank's support in agriculture sector focused on value chain development?)			
• What are the Bank's approach to deal with agriculture value chain in terms of policy and strategy? How it's evolved over time? • Did the Bank's approach address vulnerable group (women, youth and poor) in its policies and strategies? • How far does country ownership reflected in designing the policies and strategies? • What types of instrument the Bank was used and what was the innovations in dealing with agriculture value chain? • Were appropriate support provided for policy and institutional reforms to enable/promote agribusiness and value chain development? • What was the pattern of expenditure in agriculture sector which support value chain development? • How far does the Bank assistance base on the existing or new knowledge work? • What partnerships and collaboration has the Bank developed with other donors and in-country partners? • Are there differences between Bank's approach and other MDBs?	Objectives and operational focus of the Banks strategies and policies. Inclusion of poor, women, and youth in the design of the strategies and policies. Number of projects designed to support commercial agriculture with value chain. Nature of the innovations supported in production, post productions, management, financing etc. Number of Economic and sector work on agriculture value chain approach	Bank Strategy(2003-2007) MTR(2008-2012) Agricultural sector strategy(2010-2014) LTY(2013-2022) Feed Africa(2016-2025) Transport sector polices Energy sector polices Africa Food Crisis Response Framework(2009) Country strategy papers Bank's agriculture sector portfolio Country strategy papers Other DPs Strategies/Policies	Policy and strategy review Portfolio review Literature review Stakeholders' interview Country case studies including sample Household survey
2. **Are the projects with value chain intervention effective and sustainable in delivering development results?**			

• Has agricultural production and productivity been increased? • Has the Bank intervention led to increase in farm household income? • To what extent the farmers use improved technology (such as fertilizer, seed, and farm tool) has been increased? • What are the results of small scale irrigation interventions? • Did the Bank's intervention help upgrading of the value chains? • What are the most effective support along the value chain(Input supply, infrastructure, governance and institutional reforms, marketing & processing facilities, etc.) .That is, What are the most successful approaches to linking small farmers to markets that result in sustainable increases in family income? Is there a mix of project components that is more likely to realize this objective? • Are Bank supports promoting the engagement of the private sector into the agribusiness /value chain? • Has the private sector been able to leverage the support provided by the public sector? • Have there been efforts made to ensure that benefits to smallholders are sustained?	Crop production/yield, % of farmers access to inputs(%women), % farmers access to small scale irrigation system (%women), crop yield from irrigated land, % farmers benefited from storage infrastructure, % increase in household income, Yield gap between male and female farmer, Women participation in farmers group Rural access roads(km) Farmers with access to extension Services. Access of smallholder producers and traders to agricultural markets (time and transport charges) Reduced post-harvest losses # of operations with climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, # of Bank operations informed through ESWs. % Land covered with forest Average agricultural value-added per agricultural worker. Flow of private investment into agriculture sector. Evidence of private sector development as a result of the Bank support in public sector	Ministry of Agriculture, National statistical offices, Household survey, PCRs and PCRs note/synthesis note, XSRs Other development partners reports,	Country case studies including sample Household survey Portfolio review Stakeholders' interviews. Various existing studies(by government or DPs)

	Support provided in various stages of product development cycles (i.e., production, post production, processing, marketing etc.).		
3. Have the Bank support in Agricultural value chain been inclusive in terms of the participation of the poor, women and youth in the sector?			
• How can the Bank help poor farmers and vulnerable groups to compete in commercially viable market niches? • In which channels and competitive niches can the poor, women and youth compete? • What are the challenges to link smallholder farmers in the modern value chains? • Has the Bank targeted growth potential for both employment and income of poor, women and youth? • What is the location and position of poor, women, and youth in the value chain (who do what, who own what, and who controls what, who earns what?) • Were the projects designed to ensure sufficient level of participation by poor, women and marginal groups for sustained benefits from agribusiness/value chain development? • Are the poor and marginal groups sufficiently included at the stage where there is most value addition (i.e., usually the end stage)?	Targets and indicators in RMF on the extent of benefits to these groups? Access to and appropriateness of support services (i.e., technical, credit, extension, marketing) networks) provided in AfDB projects. Type of niche the poor , women, youth involved in the value chain Assets controlled and income earned by these group Inclusion of poor, women, and youth in the design of the strategies and policies, and projects Mechanism and support systems to ensure that these groups are incorporated where there are most value added benefit.	See above	Policy and strategy review Portfolio review Stakeholders' interview Country case studies including Household survey

Annex c. Time schedule for the deliverables of the Agriculture value chain evaluation

| No | Deliverables | Final date | 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2017 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Annex D. Some Example of agriculture projects in the portfolio

Benin- Projet D'appui Aux Filieres Lait et Viande (Approved 2008)

Multinational- Projet D'appui A La Filiere Coton-Textile - 4 Pays

Rwanda- Livestock Infrastructure Support Programme

Uganda- Market and agricultural trade improvement

Kenya- Small scale Irrigation and agriculture value addition project

Zimbabwe- Lake harvest aquaculture project (private sector loan)

Gambia- Farmers managed rice irrigation project

Malawi- Smallholders irrigation and value addition projects

Cote d'Ivoire- SUCDEN Soft Commodity Facility (private sector loan)

Liberia- Maryland Oil Palm Plantation

Private sector initiatives

Agric- Vie- private equity funds

Agvance Africa Fund of Funds –Launched 2012 by AfDB