



EX-POST EVALUATION OF PROJECT STDF 145
“RWANDA HORTICULTURE EXPORT STANDARDS
INITIATIVE (RHESI)

Final Report

By

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EX-POST EVALUATION OF PROJECT STDF 145
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A. METHODOLOGY

- ***Desk Study of Project Documentation***

Reviewed were workshop materials, workshop and seminar reports, project reports and other relevant material. Phone interviews with key staff.

- ***Questionnaire on Project Implementation***

Questionnaires were developed and sent to over 40 stakeholders and implementers. A mission to Rwanda was undertaken to interview key implementers and stakeholders. Finally 8 completed questionnaires.

- ***Final analysis of data***

- ***Limitations and Challenges***

Two and a half year after the completion of the project it was difficult to locate stakeholders and key implementers. Difficulties in remembering details .

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B. OBJECTIVES

Overall Objective

To expand Rwanda’s presence in international and regional export markets for fruits, vegetables and flowers by establishing a sound SPS management system with a particular focus on plant health management.

Specific Objectives

- Sensitising/Raising Awareness
- Promotion of Good Practises
- Legal/Regulatory Reform
- Other Institutional Capacity Building in SPS Measures
- Information and Database Development
- Action Plan for Horticulture SPS Standards Compliance

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C. MAIN FINDINGS

STDF Project 145 was highly relevant and fully achieved most of its objectives

Highlights were: IPPC adherence; NPPO establishment; Development of draft legislation.

STDF Project 145 was efficiently implemented

Timely reporting; Activities were carried out in the time foreseen; Application for a 6 months extension was declined.

Sustainability of the Project 145 was good

Institutional structures have been maintained and action plans developed under the RHESI project are still implemented. Adoption of draft legislation lags behind. High staff fluctuation is a threat.

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D. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (1)

Recommendation 1:

In order to allow smooth and precise evaluation activities it is recommended that evaluations are commissioned as soon as possible after the completion of the project.

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It is recommended that phytosanitary projects proposed to the STDF and other international donors should be based as much as possible on findings developed through the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation tool of the IPPC.

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D. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (2)

The Challenges encountered:

Private stakeholder involvement proved to be a challenge.

Draft seed law on variety protection encountered difficulties.

Cost/benefit analysis for complying with standards fell short of expectations.

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E. LESSONS LEARNT

The development of proper IPPC compliant structures is most important

The identification of private stakeholders in subsistence driven agriculture maybe difficult

Projects designs should take account of high staff fluctuations after project conclusion

Implementation and/or transposition difficulties after project conclusion should be addressed