

**COALITION FOR AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT
(CARD)**

**REPORT ON THE SUPPORT WORKSHOP RELATED TO
THE NATIONAL RICE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES
FOR CARD SECOND GROUP COUNTRIES**

*Held at the Africa Rice Center, Cotonou, Benin
05–09 July 2010*

August 2010

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1. Executive Summary

From 5 to 9 July 2010, a “Support Workshop for the Formulation of National Rice Development Strategies” was held at the Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice) in Cotonou, Benin.

The workshop was organized by the CARD Secretariat and the AfricaRice to assist the second group of 11 CARD countries to develop their National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS).

The CARD second group countries are: Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Liberia, Rwanda, Togo and Zambia.

All countries presented the current zero draft of NRDS except DRC who presented the current situation of the rice development in the country.

The meeting allowed peer review of the draft documents in small groups of countries based on official language affinities, allowing for cross-country comparisons in order to improve NRDS and the building of synergies/standardization in the future.

After the five-day intensive sessions, the workshop resulted in solid recommendations for improvement of the drafts and concrete actions for finalization and further implementation of NRDS.

Indeed, all participants recognized the diversity of the rice value - chains constituents which need to be addressed with a view to achieving a suitable rice development.

Based on the results, the delegates presented their follow-up actions before launching of NRDS.

Many countries planned the launching event by the end of this year. Technical assistance may be required for some countries for final write up of the NRDS (version one).

2. Background and Objectives

According to the approval of the Third General Meeting which took place in Arusha, Tanzania in May 2010, the Coalition has started the full fledged support to the CARD Second Group countries, namely Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Liberia, Rwanda, Togo and Zambia.

In this regard, the CARD Secretariat in cooperation with the AfricaRice has organized a regional workshop in Cotonou, Benin from July 05 to July 09, 2010.

This workshop is one of the efforts of the Coalition to assist the Second Group countries to develop their NRDS from the current zero draft. More specifically, the objectives of the workshop are as follows:

- To conduct peer review of the zero draft NRDS for standardization / improvement,
- With a view to sustainable funding for NRDS, to identify the actions in order to reconcile NRDS and other development / financial framework, such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), Sector-based strategies and other initiatives, particularly CAADP and
- To take stock of the rice-related interventions in each country.

This report summarizes the main results of this Support Workshop. The workshop programme is attached as Annex 1.

The workshop recorded the participants from the eleven countries of the second group at the rate of two representatives from every national Taskforce. A full list of participants is attached as Annex 2.

Besides some staff and facilitators from CARD Secretariat and AfricaRice Center, the workshop was also attended by some Steering Committee members' organizations: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

3. Detailed Workshop Report

3.1 Opening Session

A keynote address was delivered by representative of the Benin Ministry of Agriculture. He expressed his country's support to the CARD initiative to double rice production in Africa by 2018, because it is in line with the MDGs to increase food security and reduce poverty.

In his opening remarks, Dr. Paul Kiepe, representing Dr. Marco Wopereis, Deputy Director for Research, AfricaRice, emphasized the historic background of AfricaRice and underlined opportunities gained by the 2nd Group countries from experiences of the 1st Group countries and the importance of rice as well for African countries as AfricaRice. On behalf of the Director General (Dr. Papa Abdoulaye Seck) and the Deputy Director for Research, he welcomed the delegates to AfricaRice Center.

An overview of the status of CARD first Group, its NRDS implementation and lessons learned were introduced by Hiroshi Hiraoka, CARD Secretariat. He among other things outlined the objective of CARD to increase investment for rice-related development mainly through existing funding frameworks by facilitating funding opportunities for the member countries. Among lessons learned is the importance of post-harvest processing and marketing to member countries, the relevance of diversity (quality) and the number (quantity) of Taskforce membership. Finally, the relevance to align the NRDS with other sector strategies was articulated.

3.2 Presentations from Resource Persons / Facilitators

The first presentation on CAADP compact and financing plans was made by Dr. Mbaye Yade of the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS). The ReSAKSS is an Africa-wide network established to provide readily available analysis, data, and tools of the highest quality to promote evidence-based decision-making, improve awareness of the role of agriculture for development in Africa, fill knowledge gaps, promote dialogue and facilitate the benchmarking.

In this regard, the ReSAKSS participated in the review processes associated with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and other regional agricultural development initiatives in Africa.

He pointed out the fact that all national strategies and action plans related to agriculture have to be aligned with CAADP which is the main framework of reference.

The next presenter was Dr. Aliou Diagne, Leader of Africa Rice Policy and Impact Assessment Programme. In his presentation, he articulated AfricaRice's intention to strengthen the availability of rice statistics in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). This will be achieved through impact assessment and economic analysis of rice in SSA with a special focus on technology adoption, poverty analysis, and policy and institutional aspects of the rice sectors. The work is expected to finish in the coming 3 – 5 years.

This was followed by a presentation from IFAD representative and a current Co-chair of the CARD Steering Committee (SC), Mr. Cheikh Sourang. He predicted a possibility of hike in current rice prices based on decline in current world cereals production. He indicated the importance to pay attention to annual growth rates in addition to the overall objective of doubling production because demand is bound to change with population growth. In the context of supply and demand, he pointed out the importance of partnership at local level and international level.

During the sessions of the Francophone and Anglophone working groups, two presentations based on the experiences of the CARD first group of countries were undertaken by Mr. Souleymane Diouf, a CARD consultant:

- (i) Briefing on PRSPs, Sector-based strategies and CAADP and how they relate to NRDS and
- (ii) Identification of champions: Lessons learned from the First Group countries.

The first presentation dealt mainly with the main characteristics features of the PRSPs and the Sector-based Strategies including the status of rice in these documents.

The second presentation concerned the identification of champions during the elaboration, planning and funding process of strategies / projects / programmes. In this line, the attention was drawn to the fact that the composition of

stakeholders can vary according to the degree of decentralization for which countries can be classified in two categories: (i) countries advanced well in decentralization and (ii) countries where the process of decision-making is centralized.

3.3 NRDS Peer Review and Suggested Improvements

The delegates of the countries presented at a plenary session the zero draft of their NRDS with the exception of the representatives of Zambia who, due to problems of flights were able to arrive to Cotonou only the second day.

For the peer review of NRDS, the participants were divided into three groups having each a facilitator: a group for the Anglophone countries (Ethiopia, the Gambia, Liberia, Rwanda and Zambia) and two groups for Francophone countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic) in one hand and in the other hand (Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Togo).

Before the peer review, the desired format and content of NRDS planning and scheduling were introduced and developed by the facilitators. Then, by brainstorming, the discussions focused on the different components of the whole rice value - chains which in addition to the production and irrigation aspects, contains other key issues such as (i) mechanization, (ii) quality improvement, (iii) roads and feeder roads, (iv) access to inputs and to credit, (v) commercialization and (vi) needs for an enable environment (policies issues, institutional issues and regulatory framework) which have also to be taken into account.

In the second phase, on the basis of the proposed format, the countries delegates were called to review the strategies of the other countries.

This approach was fruitful as far as it allowed an interaction between the participants and thus a good understanding of what is requested and information sources to investigate.

All the delegates noted and accepted to a large extent the detailed critics made by their colleagues from other countries and related as well the form as the content.

During the plenary session of the last day, these critics were displayed by the countries delegates who took the commitment to improve their NRDS accordingly.

The suggested improvements per country were as follow:

Country	Comments/Issues
Benin	Need to specify the major components of the value-chain and the key actors; provide import data; create a diverse institutional governance within the steering committee; need to look at IFAD's manual on value chain to assist in the process; Need to develop a roadmap, identify problems and solution.
Burkina Faso	Need to take advantage of lesson learned in the 1 st group countries in the area of resource allocation; create a roadmap on how to address problems with analysis of current status; Explain governance organogram more clearly.
Cote D'Ivoire	Need for a roadmap; linking NRDS with CAADP; Define the role Rice Sector Steering Committee, to avoid governance conflict; Provide explanation on rice production and demand data; Define the role of the Government and key actors in the rice subsector; linking NRDS with CAADP.
Central African Rep.	Governance need to be clear with definition of M&E roles; Provide data on production, yields and projections.
D.R. Congo	Need to use NRDS as an opportunity to help the country evolve from the post-conflict crisis; Emphasize seed production; Identify ecologies with greater potential
Ethiopia ¹	Need to emphasize relevant intervention strategies such as capacity strengthening, policy changes; Need to develop a roadmap to identify strategies in a systematic manner; Involvement of wider group of stakeholder is needed.
Gambia	Explain choice of ecology for NRDS intervention; Roadmap needed to pursue action plan; Need to look at possibilities to introduce new lowland NERICAs; Need to foster linkages with more institutions
Liberia	Need to clarify subsector strategies more clearly; Need to look at ways to increase yields in the lowland were production environment is more favorable; Define roles of the Seed Committee which in under the Minister of Agric.; Need to set realistic NRDS target to address post-conflict demands, rather than modest targets; NRDS interventions

¹ The NRDS document has been already printed, bounded and launched. However, the remarks should be integrated during the implementation phase.

	need to take into consideration cost benefit analysis, especially when dealing with capital intensive investments
Rwanda	Need to elaborate on rice demand per capita; Clearly articulate NRDS objectives; Clearly define ecologies and their current and potential outputs; Elaborate on gender dimensions of rice production.
Togo	Clearly redefine Governance to articulate the linkages between traders and producers; Need to articulate the projected levels of rice production by 2018 vis-à-vis total agric. production Integrate in order to justify the relevance of rice as a food security crop in the NAIP; Elaborate on the advantages of the National Forum in the NRDS process
Zambia	Clearly outline the Governance structure (articulate the role of Zambian Rice Federation; Harmonize yields per ha; Elaborate on rice trans-boundary trade; Explain the rice consumer preferences; Classification of rice farmers (Typology); Gender dimensions on rice production; Clarify agro-ecological priorities.

3.4. Matching NRDS with PRSPs, Sector-based strategies and CAADP

A briefing on PRSPs, Sector-based strategies and CAADP and how they relate to the NRDS was made both in French for Francophone Groups and in English for Anglophone Groups.

The objective was to stimulate the understanding of participants on the significance of the reconciliation of NRDS to PRSPs, relevant Sector-based strategies and CAADP.

The presentation was followed by discussions on how to extract, interpret and analyze the information in PRSPs / Sector-based strategies / CAADP and relate it to the NRDS because they will not refer directly to rice. For example, the NRDS might determine a need to improve feeder roads so that the increased rice production can reach the markets.

The discussions showed that the delegates made appropriation of the following points for which they are going to inform their Taskforces:

- The importance of identifying current projects and programmes related to rice,
- Developing a Sub-sector Intervention Element Matrix.

- How to identify from a Matrix the opportunities and the gaps (reconciliation between the demand and the supply).
- The importance of mainstreaming the NRDS' investments into the different expenditure frameworks.

At the same time, they recognized the advantages of having NRDS aligned to PRSP and CAADP such as (i) laying the ground for broader donors support and (ii) contributing to ensure the sustainability of the NRDS funding and implementation.

3.5. Identifying and motivating champions

This issue was also presented in French and in English during working groups' sessions. The presentation focused on the roles of champions (lessons learned from the first group countries) and what they need to be informed and motivated about to advance the cause of rice development.

Whilst complementing Mr. Diouf's presentation, Mr. Cheikh Sourang delineated the process towards scaling-up the rice value - chains in Africa. He categorized the Drivers into Actors and Catalysts and identified the spaces in which to manoeuvre in the implementation process. An outline of his presentation was generated graphically by Dr. Mustapha Ceesay, CARD consultant (see annex 4). The Actors include champions who are the key players and the other stakeholders. Among the stakeholders, there will be winners and losers from change. It will be necessary in the process to identify compensatory measures as well. The Catalysts were described as events and processes conducive to food security and agricultural development. In the implementation process of the NRDS, Mr. Sourang identified the Spaces within which to manoeuvre. These include the cultural setting, policies, institutions, finances, partnerships and the knowledge management systems.

After discussions on "who can be considered as champions", four principal conclusions were shared with participants:

- The identification of champions is a key issue as far as it can support and facilitate a good mainstreaming / implementation of NRDS.
- The identification of champions (among stakeholders) has to be done at all levels: central government, regional and local.

- Champions can be institutions and / or people with influence, not necessary authorities and in some cases development partners who are in the position to influence decision-makers.
- There is a need for wider evidence-based advocacy towards champions.

The delegates are going to inform their Taskforces which have a role to play in the identification and the sensitization of the champions. They are convinced that this advocacy should bring opportunities for implementing the required actions and mobilizing incremental resources.

3.6. Exercises on the development of Project Profiles and Sub-Sector Intervention Element Matrix (SIEM)

Managed by the facilitators, these two exercises were undertaken in the working groups' sessions.

The objective of developing project profiles was to get access to relevant strategy documents and how to understand them and relate their priorities to NRDS priorities.

Elements of the Project Profile entry sheet were reviewed.

Sample sheets from a member country were also reviewed. After which blank sheets were used to fill in data from a country project document provided.

The exercise was successful as far as the delegates expressed their understanding of the set task.

Concerning the Sub-Sector Intervention Element Matrix (SIEM), the expected output was the identification of gaps between needs and resources and the development of matrices.

The definitions of the elements and parameters of the matrix table were explained and reviewed.

The delegates expressed significant understanding of how to develop a matrix in view of identifying the opportunities and the gaps (reconciliation between the demand and the supply).

3.7. Outputs of Series of Discussions throughout the Workshop

All participants recognized the diversity of the rice value - chains constituents who are upstream and downstream the production. In consequence, for a

suitable rice development, it is understood that all factors influencing rice at the different stages (from the farm to the market) have to be taken into consideration. In this regard, as already mentioned above, the annex 4 shows the scaling up of rice value - chains in Africa.

The following key issues raised should be considered as recommendations for all countries:

- 1) to discuss the NRDS with the development partners working groups such as the one in charge of agriculture as well as with the relevant other stakeholders,
- 2) to have a clear roadmap for actions with a clear identification of problems, solutions (on-going and / or planned) and a related timeframe,
- 3) to involve other relevant line ministries / institutions / stakeholders in the formulation / development of NRDS,
- 4) to identify all key stakeholders of the rice - value chains and to analyze their role and responsibilities,
- 5) to make the linkages between NRDS and CAADP initiative / other national and international initiatives in terms of investments for rice development,
- 6) to identify champions at all levels: central government, regional and local. It is understood that champions can be institutions and / or, people with influence, not necessary authorities and in some cases development partners who are in the position to influence decision-makers,
- 7) to ensure a better coordination and communication with the champions (such as Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Planning, CAADP country team / focal point) and relevant stakeholders (including private sector).
- 8) To set up with the support of the CARD Secretariat an electronic forum of discussion and exchanges of experiences and views among countries on issues related to rice development. The key stakeholders of the rice value chains of each country should participate in such an electronic forum.

3.8. Conclusions

The meeting created an opportunity for peer reviews of the draft NRDS in small groups of countries based on official language affinities (French and English) to improve NRDS. This allowed for cross-country comparisons and the building of synergies and harmonization which will be valuable for future actions at national and regional levels.

The delegates presented their follow-up actions before launching of NRDS. Many countries planned the launching event by the end of this year. Technical assistance may be required for some countries for final write up of the NRDS (version one). At the moment, Benin, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Rwanda and Togo are expected to receive such services.

The tentative road map per country (see Annex 5) is the following:

Proposed Schedule	Finalisation NRDS	Launching
Benin	August	12 – 14 October
Burkina	end August	December
CAR	August	October
Côte d’Ivoire	22 July	27 – 30 August
DRC	Assistance from the CARD Secretariat is essential.	
Ethiopia	Completed	September
The Gambia	September	October
Liberia	15 August	15 September
Rwanda	July / August with projects profiles and matrices	November
Togo	August	September
Zambia	August	September

The meeting was closed by the DDG-Research of the AfricaRice Center, Dr. Marco Wopereis who underlined the way forward for NRDS in three main directions:

- The NRDS should not only be a document and it should be a realistic roadmap for actions and investments in the rice sector,
- Inclusion of all relevant sector ministries (Agriculture, Industry, Trade, Economy, Finance and Planning and etc.)
- Inclusion of producers associations, rice processors, rice traders including major rice importers...etc.

Annex 1: Workshop programme

Time	Activity	Presenters/ Facilitators
Day 1 Monday 5th July: ORIENTATION		
08.30 – 08.45	Welcome and introductions, Overview of CARD :	Representative of Ministry of Agriculture, Benin Dr Marco Wopereis, AfricaRice
08.45 – 09.00	Opening Remarks by a current co-chair of Steering Committee	Mr Cheikh Sourang, IFAD
09.00 – 09.30	Status of CARD Group 1: implementation and lessons learned	Mr Hiroshi Hiraoka, CARD Secretariat
09.30 – 10.00	CAADP Country compacts and financing plans	Dr Mbaye Yade, ReSAKSS expert based at IITA
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break	
11.00 – 11.30	Strengthening the availability of rice statistics for SSA	Dr Aliou Diagne, AfricaRice
11.30 – 13.00	Presentations of draft NRDS: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire	Country delegates (20 mins x 3 + Q&A)
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch	
14.00 – 16.00	Draft NRDS: Central African Republic, DR Congo, Ethiopia, The Gambia	Country delegates (20 mins x 4 + Q&A)
16.00 – 16.30	Coffee break	
16.30 – 18.30	Draft NRDS: Liberia, Rwanda, Togo, Zambia	Country delegates (20 mins x 4 + Q&A)
DAY 2 Tuesday 6th July: PPER REVIEW: BREAKOUT GROUPS		
08.30 – 09.30	Recap of desired format and content of NRDS Planning and scheduling for breakout group sessions	Dr Mustapha Ceesay, CARD Consultant (En) Dr Amadou Beye, AfricaRice (Fr)
09.30 – 10.30	Concurrent Breakout Group Session 1: Review of 1 st draft NRDS Francophone Group 1: Benin, Burkina Faso, CAR Francophone Group 2: Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Togo Anglophone Group: Ethiopia, The Gambia, Liberia, Rwanda, Zambia	Francophone Group 1: Facilitator: Dr Aliou Diagne, AfricaRice Francophone Group 2: Facilitator: Dr Ibrahima Bamba, AfricaRice Anglophone Group: Facilitator: Dr Joe Rickman, IIRI
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break	
11.00 – 13.00	Breakout Group Session 2: Review of 1 st draft NRDS (Continued)	
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch	
14.00 – 16.00	National teams work on how to improve the NRDS	
16.00 – 16.30	Coffee break	
16.30 – 17.30	National teams work on how to improve the NRDS	
19.30-21.30	Welcome dinner	Ms Yabre Safiatou, AfricaRice
DAY 3 Wednesday 7th July: BREAKOUT GROUPS (cont'd) Matching NRDS and PRSPs, Sector Strategies and CAADP and identifying and motivating champions		
08.30 – 09.30	Francophone Group 1&2: Briefing on PRSPs, sector-based strategies and CAADP and how they relate to the NRDS Anglophone Group: National teams work on Developing Project Profiles	Mr Souleymane Diouf, CARD Consultant (French) Dr Mustapha Ceesay (English)
09.30 – 11.00	Francophone Group 1&2: Discussion on the practical issues associated with getting access to the relevant strategy documents and how to understand them and relate their priorities to NRDS priorities	Dr Amadou Beye (French)

	Anglophone Group: Briefing on PRSPs, sector-based strategies and CAADP and how they relate to the NRDS	Mr Souleymane Diouf (English)
11.00 – 11.30	Coffee break	
11.30 – 13.00	Francophone Group 1&2: Identification of champions: Lessons learned from the first group of countries	Mr Souleymane Diouf (French)
	Anglophone Group: Discussion on the practical issues associated with getting access to the relevant strategy documents and how to understand them and relate their priorities to NRDS priorities	Dr Mustapha Ceesay (English)
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch	
14.00 – 15.30	Francophone Group 1&2: National teams work on Developing Project Profiles	Dr Amadou Beye (French)
	Anglophone Group: Identification of champions: Lessons learned from the first group of countries	Mr Souleymane Diouf (English)
15.30 – 16.00	Coffee break	
16.00 – 16.45	Francophone Group 1&2: Recap: Next Step	Mr Souleymane Diouf (French)
	Anglophone Group: National teams work on Developing Project Profiles (cont'd)	Mr Mustapha Ceesay (English)
16.45 – 17.30	Francophone Group 1&2: National teams work on Developing Project Profiles (cont'd)	Dr Amadou Beye (French)
	Anglophone Group: Recap: Next Step	Dr Souleymane Diouf (English)
DAY 4 Thursday 8th July: BREAKOUT GROUPS (cont'd):		
Identification of Gap between Needs and Resources and Developing Matrices		
08.30 – 11.00	Each Group: Identification of Gap between Needs and Resources and Developing Matrices	Francophone Group 1&2: Dr Amadou Beye Anglophone Group: Dr Mustapha Ceesay
11.00 – 11.30	Coffee break	
11.30 – 13.00	National teams work on Developing Matrices	
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch	
14.00 – 15.30	Each Group: Report progress in plenary to enable joint learning	Francophone Group 1: Mr Souleymane Diouf Francophone Group 2: Dr Amadou Beye Anglophone Group: Dr Mustapha Ceesay
15.30 – 16.00	Coffee break	
16.00 – 17.30	Each Group: Report progress in plenary to enable joint learning (cont'd)	
Day 5 Friday 9th July: PRESENTATION OF OUTPUTS & PLANNING THE WAY FORWARD		
08.30 – 10.00	Presentation on NRDS revisions 1	Country delegates (15 mins x 6)
10.00 – 10.30	Coffee break	
10.30 – 12.00	Presentation on NRDS revisions 2	Country delegates (15 mins x 5 + Q&A)
12.00 – 12.30	Planning the way forward including the organisation of national NRDS workshops	Dr Amadou Beye, AfricaRice
12.30 – 13.00	AOB and conclusion	Dr Marco Wopereis, AfricaRice
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch	
14.00 – 15.30	Visit of AfricaRice facilities	Dr Cyrille Adda, AfricaRice

Annex 2: List of participants

Country of residence	Title	Family name	Other names	Position	Organization
Benin	Ms	ALIDOU D.	Aichatou	Point Focal PNSA - FAO - MAEP	DPP - MAEP
Benin	Mr	ASSIGBE	Paulin	Coordinateur National du Projet multinational de Diffusion du Riz NERICA	Institut National des Recherches Agricoles du Benin (INRAB)/MAEP
Burkina Faso	Dr	ZIGANI	Lamoussa Mathias	Point Focal Adjoint	Ministere de l'Agriculture, de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques
Burkina Faso	Eng	OUATTARA	Yousseuf	Coordonnateur National du Projet Riz Pluvial, Point Focal	Ministere de l'Agriculture, de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques
Burkina Faso JICA	Eng	SARE	Salifou	Assistant Programme Agriculture et Developpement Rural	JICA Burkina Faso Office
CAR	Mr	KADEKOY-TIGAGUE	David	Directeur de la Coordinational Scientifique et Technique, Point Focal	Institut Centrafricain de la Recherche Agronomique (ICRA)
CAR	Mr	BENINGA	Jeremie	Directeur des Operations, Membre du Task Force	Agence Centrafricaine de Developpement Agricole (ACDA)
CIV	Ms	KOUASSI	Adjoua Jeannine	Agronomist in charge of Planning	Ministry of Agriculture
CIV	Mr	DEMBELE	Yacouba	Director of the National Rice Programme cote d'Ivoire	National Rice Programme, Agricultural Ministry, Cote d'Ivoire
DRC	Mr	LUSAKWENO	Nalemba Andre	Chef de Division de l'Agro-Industrie	Ministère de l'Agriculture
DRC	Mr	KOY KAYOMBO	Florent Richard	Coordonnateur National	Programme National Riz/Ministère de l'Agriculture
Ethiopia	Dr	BIMEREW	Dawit Alemu	Coordinator, Agricultural Economics, Research Extention & Farmers Linkage	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research
Ethiopia	Mr	BEDIYE	Teshome Negussie	Coordinator, Rice Research & Development, Secretary, Rice Technical Committee	JICA in Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development
Gambia	Dr	CEESAY	Mustapha	Consultant	National Agricultural Research Institute
Gambia	Mr	MARONG	Alphu Jain	Regional Director	Ministry of Agriculture, Gambia
Liberia	Dr	ZINNAH	Moses Moroe	Senior Food Security Advisor	Ministry of Agriculture

Liberia	Dr	SUBAH	Sizi Z	Deputy Minister for Technical Services	Ministry of Agriculture
Rwanda	Mr	SENDEGE	Norbert	Director General	Rwanda Agricultural Development Authority
Rwanda	Mr	CYUBAHIRO	Edouard	Head of Rice Development Unit	Rwanda Agricultural Development Authority
Rwanda JICA	Mr	SUZUKI	Fumihiko	Program Manager	JICA Rwanda Office
Togo	Mr	ABOA	Kossi	Ingenieur Agronome, Selectionneur Riz a l'ITRA, Chef Programme Riz	Ministere de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Peche (MAEP)
Togo	Mr	KADJOSSOU	Bama Akoussou	Ingenieur Agronome, Chef de Division de la Promotion des Cultures Vivrieres	Ministere de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Peche (MAEP)
Zambia	Dr	MASUHWA	Kayoya	Chief Agricultural Officer (Tree Crops)	Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives
Zambia	Mrs	PHIRI	Mutakwa Dora	Chief Cooperatives Officer	Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives
Cote d'Ivoire	Dr	BEYE	Amadou	Senior Seed Expert, Coordinator Japan Emergency Project	Africa Rice Centre
Senegal	Mr	DIOUF	Souleymane	Consultant	CARD Secretariat
Kenya	Dr	VON KAUFMANN	Ralph		CARD Secretariat
Mozambique	Mr	RICKMAN	Joseph	Regional Coordinator, IRRI East & Southern Africa	International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
Benin	Dr	WOPEREIS	Marco	Deputy Director General-Director of Research for Development	Africa Rice Centre
Benin	Dr	DIAGNE	Aliou	Researcher	Africa Rice Centre
Kenya	Mr	HIRAOKA	Hiroshi	Coordinator	CARD Secretariat
Kenya	Mr	FUJIWARA	Kazuyuki	Technical Coordinator	CARD Secretariat
Kenya	Ms	BWIRE	Caroline	Executive Assistant	CARD Secretariat
Nigeria	Dr	YADE	Mbaye	Regional Coordinator	Agricultural Research for Development in Africa (IITA)
Nigeria	Mrs	ADEJUMO-AYIBIOWU	Oluwakemi Damola	National Consultant Nigeria	CARD Secretariat
Italy	Mr	SOURANG	Cheikh	UN Official, Unit Head, PTA/CPI	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

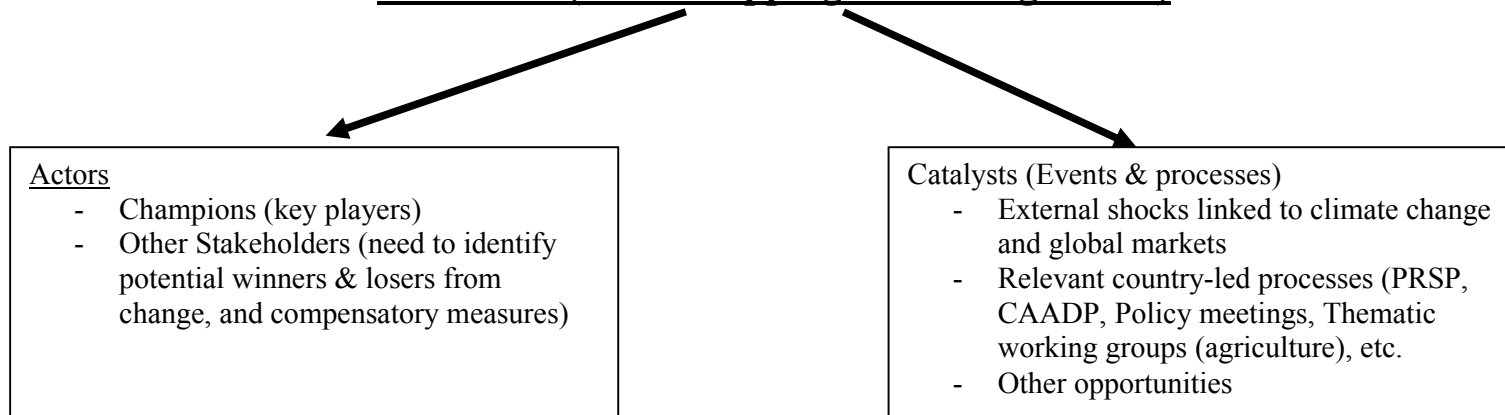
Annex 3: Sub-sector / Intervention Element Matrices – List of outputs

	Policy / Institutional	Infrastructure	Human resource capacity	Provision / supply	Information / knowledge
Seed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seed policy - Seed law / standard - Seed multiplication / delivery mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding facilities - Multiplication facilities - Distribution facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research staff (breeder) - Community (if CVS) - Technicians (multiplication) - Distributor (public / commercial) - Implementation of quality standard (public) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free distribution subsidies by the public sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research results on breeding (new varieties etc)
Fertilizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fertilizer policy - Fertilizer law / standard - Fertilizer delivery mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production facilities - Distribution facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of quality standard (public) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free distribution subsidies by the public sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research results on fertilizer use (application ratio etc)
Irrigation / water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy on water use - Laws and regulations - Group water user association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full irrigation facilities - Lowland raised facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers (farm water management) - WUA (collective resource management) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nonregularly budgeted technical services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research results on farm / community resource management
Onfarm technology dissemination (R&E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research and extension policy - Groups (farmer association) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilities for research and extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Researchers / technicians - Extension staff - Farmer leaders - Farmers / farmer groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nonregularly budgeted technical services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research results on farm technology packages
Mechanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanization policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Factories / workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Artisans for manufacturing - Operators 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research results on mechanization
Quality improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy for quality improvement - Quality standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality processing / packaging - Effective storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operators of processing, packaging - Operators of storage - Staff for quality inspection 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research results on quality improvement technologies
Access to market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade policy (for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Storage / road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmer groups 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research results on

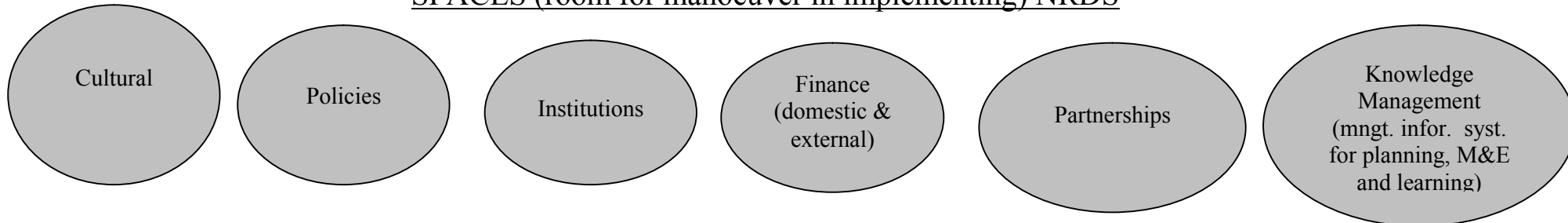
	imports, cross-border trades) - Profession groups (farmers, processors, traders etc)	- Access for traders, consumers	- Processors - Traders		trades
Access to credit	-	-	- Lenders - Borrowers (individual / group)	- Provision of financial capital for credit schemes	- Research results on credit issues (e.g. creditworthiness of the each stakeholder on value chain)
Overall policy tools	- National strategies - Regional policies - Relevant policies				- Research results on overall rice sector development
Unclassified		- Infrastructure not classified as above	- Human resource capacity not classified as above		- Research results not classified as above

Annex 4: Scaling-up Rice Value-chains in Africa

DRIVERS (initial mapping in evolving NRDS)



SPACES (room for manoeuver in implementing) NRDS



Annex 5: The tentative road map by country

1. Benin

FEUILLE DE ROUTE

Révision et amélioration du Draft 0 de la SNDR

N°	Activités	Echéance	Assistance souhaitée
1	Distribution de la version avec les critiques de l'atelier aux autres membres de la Task Force	15 juillet 2010	-
2	Retour du document amendé par les membres	22 juillet 2010	-
3	Synthèse et mise en forme	10 août 2010	AfricaRice, JICA
4	Présentation au MAEP	23 août 2010	
5	Présentation au Secrétariat de la CARD	30 août 2010	
6	Validation par l'atelier national	12- 14 octobre 2010	MAEP, CARD, AfricaRice, JICA
7	Finalisation et transmission au Secrétariat de la CARD	29 octobre 2010	

2. Burkina Faso

CRITIQUES ET OBSERVATIONS POUR AMELIORATION DE LA SNDR DU BURKINA FASO

Les critiques ont été faites par le BENIN, la RCA et Mr Diagne.

Ces critiques prennent en compte les aspects forme et fonds du document.

Le document n'a pas été élaboré strictement selon le format de la CARD mais toutes les informations demandées sont fournies dans le document.

Contexte : Le résumé du document est relativement long. Certaines informations doivent être éliminées au niveau du résumé et réintégrées dans la partie introduction du document.

Le paragraphe 2 du contexte est mal formulé.....

Titre 2.1 : Les sigles ne sont pas définis. Le document ne fait pas assez référence aux OMD et PNIA.

Titre 2.3 : La formulation du troisième paragraphe non harmonisée avec les deux premiers paragraphes

Titre 2.3 : Carte trop vieille et légende non lisible.

Titre 2.4 : L'aspect genre n'est pas assez développé dans le titre acteurs de la filière

Titre 2.4.1 : Les acteurs directs et indirects sont confondus donc nécessiter de les distinguer

Titre 2.5 : Les subventions en intrants (semences, engrais etc) de l'Etat ne sont pas quantifiées

Titre 3.2 : Les questions sociales n'ont pas été évoquées dans le titre sur le foncier

Titre 3.5 : Le nombre de centres de formation agricole n'est pas indiqué

Titre 3.5 : Le tableau des contraintes (titres 3.5) n'a pas sa place sous ce titre.

Titre 4.5 : L'axe3 (valorisation durable de la production rizicole) est mal formulé donc le reformuler en faisant référence à la chaîne de valeur de la filière riz.

Titre 4.6.2 : Le titre *intensification de la production rizicole* n'est pas assez explicite donc le remplacer par *intensification de la production rizicole et amélioration des rendements*.

Appréciation et perspective de finalisation de la SNDR

Toutes les critiques faites à notre SNDR sont pertinentes et nous permettrons d'améliorer le document final.

CRITIQUES ET OBSERVATIONS POUR AMELIORATION DE LA SNDR DE LA REPUBLIQUE CENTRE AFRICAINE (RCA)

Les critiques ont été faites par le BENIN, le Burkina Faso et Mr Diagne. La formulation a assez respecté le format canevas de la CARD. Le document n'est pas paginé. Le document ne comporte pas de résumé ni de sommaire.

Introduction : L'introduction de la SNDR commence par une phrase négative. Le titre 1.1 ne parle pas du contexte national. Les données de la production mondiale de riz (données RCA=240 millions tonnes de riz comme prévision en 2007) semblent être sous estimées dans la SNDR.

Titre 2 (bilan) : L'arrimage ou relation avec les OMD et le PNIA n'est pas fait. La SNDR ne fait pas référence à un document national de planification sectorielle (Agricole ou développement).

Titre 2.3.3 Les besoins en semences améliorées et d'engrais ne sont pas indiquées.

Titre 2.3.5 : Il est nécessaire de fusionner les titres 2.3. 5 (*les femmes décortiqueuses de riz*) et les titres 2.3.7 (transformateurs).

Titre 2.3.7 : L'aspect transformation ne traite ici que des mets culinaires e oubliant le décortilage un aspect important de la transformation

Titre 2.4 (dimension genre.....) il ya beaucoup de répétitions donc revoir la formulation des phrase.

Titre 3.3 : les rendements indiqués sont trop élevé donc probablement des rendements potentiels et non de champs donc à revoir.

Titre 3.4 : la phrase *le pays dispose assezde ressources humaines* doit être supprimée car remet en cause la pertinence des besoins de formation indiqués dans la SNDR.....

Titre 4.1 : les zones (écologiques) décrivent des régions sans donner réellement les écologies de production (Pluvial, bas-fonds ou irrigué) mais plus une description géographique des régions de production.....

Titre 5 : décalage temporel entre la SNDR et les horizons temporels donner par la CARD. Horizon =2015 et 2020.

Titre 5.1 : Les rendements projetés ou visés (5,5T/ha) sont trop ambitieux voire irréalisables en écologie pluvial strict d'ici 2018.

Le document est trop long, un peu général au secteur agricole, non spécifique et ne comporte pas assez de données chiffrées. Il comporte toujours beaucoup de fautes de frappe.

Les sources des données utilisées ne sont pas citées dans la SNDR.

La SNDR semble donner ou indiquer un ensemble d'intensions sans une grande assurance ou de lien entre les éléments.

Les axes stratégiques de la SNDR ne sont pas indiqués.

Le document devra être relu et reformulé en s'accordant plus de temps en impliquant tous les acteurs (ministères, OP, etc.).

3. Central African Republic

CRITIQUE DE LA SNDR DE LA REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE

Les critiques ont été faites par le BENIN, le Burkina Faso et Mr Diagne.

1. Sur la forme

- Le document n'est pas paginé ;
- Le document ne comporte pas de résumé ni de sommaire ;
- Quelques coquilles à corriger.

2. Sur le fond

Introduction

- Le contexte national de production n'est pas clairement présenté ;
- Les données de la production mondiale de riz semblent être sous estimées et méritent une réactualisation ;

Reste du document

- L'arrimage ou relation avec les OMD et le PNIA n'est pas fait ;
- Manque de référence à un document national de planification sectorielle (Agriculture ou développement) ;
- Bien orienter le document sur le secteur riz ;
- Manque d'indications sur :
 - Les axes stratégiques et les activités de la SNDR ;
 - Les besoins en semences améliorées et les engrais ;
- Fusionner les paragraphes traitant des transformateurs et des femmes décortiqueuses de riz ;
- Mettre l'accent sur le segment décorticage qui est un aspect important de la transformation dans la chaîne de valeur du riz ;
- Revoir les données de rendements (par écologie de production) qui semblent être des rendements potentiels et non les rendements au champ ;
- Bien préciser les écologies de production de riz (pluvial ; bas-fonds ; irrigué) ;
- Recaler les dimensions temporelles entre la SNDR et les horizons temporels donnés par la CARD ;
- Revoir la taille du document en précisant les sources de données utilisées.

3. Conclusion

- Les observations faites semblent pertinentes ;
- Elles seront prises en compte pour amender et finaliser le draft 1 de la SNDR ;

Quelques précisions

- Existence des documents fondamentaux sur les stratégies agricoles : DSRP ; PDA ; PDDAA-NEPAD ; PNIMT-NEPAD ;

PERSPECTIVES (CHRONOGRAMME)

D'ici le 25/07/10

- Amendement du document intégrant les différentes observations faites par le Task force (2 semaines) ;

Du 26 - 31/07/10

- Réunion élargie Task force – partenaires clés (Ministère des finances, du Plan, Désenclavement, Environnement) au Cabinet du MDRA ;
- Actualisation du document ;
- Transmission du Draft1 actualisé à la CARD ;

Entre août et octobre 2010

- Elaboration du programme de l'atelier national de présentation et de validation de la SNDR
- Soumission du programme de l'atelier à la CARD
- Tenue de l'atelier national
- Elaboration des profils de projets
- Soumission des projets aux partenaires (BAD ; FIDA ; JICA ; BM ; UE ; etc.)

IDENTIFICATION DES LEADERS

Domaine de finalisation de la SNDR et planification :

- Directeur de Cabinet du MDRA ;
- Directeur de Cabinet du Min. Plan et de l'Economie ;

Domaine de négociation des financements

- Directeur Général du Plan et de l'Economie
- Directeur Général des Finances

4. Côte d'Ivoire

STRATEGIE NATIONALE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA RIZICULTURE EN COTE D'IVOIRE

AMELIORATION A APPORTER AU DRAF ZERO LA SNDR DE COTE D'IVOIRE

I - Format

1. Le canevas de la présentation doit s'adapter au format de la CARD pour une meilleure présentation de la SNDR tout en limitant le nombre de pages entre 20 et 25.
2. L'élaboration de la stratégie doit tenir compte de la période de 10 ans (2008-2018).

II - Le contenu

1. Définir les causes des échecs des stratégies antérieures et indiquer pourquoi on procède à une révision de la stratégie ;
2. Préciser la problématique des importations qui représente des volumes importants avec une forte présence des décideurs politiques ;
3. Préciser les 3 objectifs prioritaires de la SNDR ;
4. Préciser les actions à mener sur les coopératives dans leur regroupement si possible ;
5. Préciser les actions à mener sur les semences améliorées qui contribuent à l'augmentation de la production ;
6. Préciser les actions à mener par l'Institut de recherche notamment dans la production des pré bases ;
7. Les points saillants de chaque maillon doivent être hiérarchisés ;
8. Faire ressortir la vision globale de la chaîne des valeurs et identifier pour chaque maillon, les éléments suivants :
 - Les acquis
 - Les défis
 - Les problèmes qui se posent
 - Les propositions de solutions
 - Le coût des actions d'amélioration
9. Définir les actions post-récoltes qui constituent une des causes de perte de production ;
10. Préciser les actions devant conduire à la pérennisation de l'encadrement réalisé par l'Agence de conseil agricole (NADER) ;

11. Spécifier les actions devant permettre d'assurer un prix rémunérateur (exp. Prix garantie par l'Etat et les Professionnels de la filière) ;
12. Préciser les domaines de compétences à satisfaire en matière de personnel ;

IDENTIFICATION DES CHAMPIONS

Au Plan de la Planification

- Le Directeur de Cabinet du Ministre de l'Agriculture qui est aussi le Président du Comité de Pilotage du Programme d'Urgence Riz
- Le Directeur Général de l'Economie

Au Plan de la finalisation et de la prise en compte

- Le Président de l'Association Nationale des Riziculteurs

Au Plan du Budget du Financement et de la Mobilisation des Ressources Financières

- Le Directeur de la Dette Publique
- Le Directeur Général de l'Economie

CHRONGRAMME DE MISE EN OEUVRE

1. **du 12 au 22 Juillet 2010** : Amélioration du draf zéro de la SNDR au niveau du PNR ;
2. **22 juillet 2010** : Finalisation du document de la SNDR ;
3. **du 27 au 30 juillet 2010** : Atelier de bilan du Programme d'Urgence Riz et de présentation de la SNDR revue ;
4. **05 Août 2010** : Mise à jour de la SNDR corrigée après l'atelier ;
5. **du 09 au 26 août 2010** : Communication en Conseil des Ministres pour l'adoption de la SNDR ;
6. **10 septembre 2010** : Transmission de la SNDR définitive au CARD ;

5. DR Congo

GROUPE FRANCOPHONE 2

Le groupe francophone 2 est constitué des pays ci-après :

- la Côte d'Ivoire ;
- le Togo ;
- la République Démocratique du Congo.

La facilitation a été assurée par Dr Ibrahima BAMBA.

I- Observations sur le document de stratégie nationale de développement de la riziculture de la cote d'ivoire

La Côte d'Ivoire a présenté son travail très clairement et les critiques qui ont été apportées par les membres du groupe sont les suivantes :

- 1. Les échanges mondiaux s'élèvent à 30 millions.**
- 2. Concernant les organisations des producteurs, il en existe un grand nombre. Il faut proposer des solutions.**
- 3. L'élaboration de la stratégie doit tenir compte de la période de 10 ans (2008-2018). Il faut adapter le travail au canevas établi par le CARD. L'idée est de doubler la production.**
- 4. Il faut considérer les variétés améliorées pour l'augmentation de la production et y mettre l'accent car l'utilisation des semences améliorées contribue à hauteur de 40% à la production.**
- 5. La privatisation de la filière riz n'avait pas marché, il faut identifier les causes de cet échec et en tenir compte pour l'élaboration de la stratégie.**
- 6. Les points saillants de chaque maillon de la chaîne de valeur doivent être hiérarchisés.**
- 7. Concernant les techniques post-récoltes, il faut y mettre l'accent car des pertes sont remarquées si elles ne sont pas respectées.**
- 8. Spécifier les actions entreprises par le Gouvernement pour assurer un prix rémunérateur aux producteurs.**
- 9. Préciser les domaines de compétences à satisfaire en matière de personnel.**
- 10. S'appuyer sur les données statistiques récentes pour la finalisation des SNDR.**

II- Observations sur le document de stratégie nationale de développement de la riziculture du Togo

Des modifications ont été apportées au document de stratégie (document de base) par la délégation togolaise avant le début des échanges. Il faut noter que :

- les rendements évolueront de 2,344 à 3,5 T/ha et la production de 85 540 à 232.750 tonnes en 2018 (page ii) ;**
- le tableau 2 a été actualisé (page 10) ;**
- le tableau 3 a été actualisé ainsi que le paragraphe sur la gouvernance de la SNDR (page 11).**

A l'issue de la présentation de la stratégie nationale de développement de la riziculture du Togo, les observations et suggestions suivantes ont été apportées.

1. Au niveau de l'enquête budget de consommation, des informations plus récentes doivent être fournies. Celles communiquées dans le document sont issues de l'enquête de 1987 (page i).

2. Les objectifs de production pour 2018 doivent être mis en rapport avec les projections en matière de consommation (page ii).

3. Concernant les données chiffrées, préciser la nature du produit (riz paddy, riz blanchi) (page 1).

4. Le paragraphe sur l'avantage comparatif de la riziculture doit être enrichi avec les informations qui seront transmises par Dr BAMBA (page 4).

5. Au niveau du chapitre sur le foncier :

- remplacer le titre par « le régime foncier » ;**
- mentionner les difficultés observées au niveau de la mise en œuvre de la loi sur le domaine foncier ;**
- préciser les ébauches de solutions aux problèmes fonciers notamment la création des Zone d'aménagement Agricole (page 6).**

6. Au niveau des domaines d'actions prioritaires, le volet sur les semences est bien développé, il faudrait en faire de même pour les autres domaines d'actions prioritaires (page 10).

7. Le processus de renforcement des capacités des producteurs doit être développé de manière plus explicite (page 11).

8. Le cadre de mise en œuvre des actions de la SNDR ainsi que les rôles des différents acteurs doivent être précisés (page 11).

9. Préciser les domaines de compétences à satisfaire en matière de personnel.

10. S'appuyer sur les données statistiques récentes pour la finalisation des SNDR.

III- Observations sur le document de stratégie nationale de développement de la riziculture de la République Démocratique du Congo

La RDC qui n'a pas encore terminé l'ébauche de sa SNDR, doit mettre à profit les enseignements tirés des stratégies nationales de développement de la riziculture des autres pays.

La Task Force Riz/RDC représentée par deux de ses membres est priée d'envoyer la SNDR de la RDC au Secrétariat du CARD dans les meilleurs délais.

6. Ethiopia



The Way forward

National Rice Research and Development Strategy of Ethiopia (NRRDSE)



July 5 - 9, 2010
Cotonou, Benin

The way forward: Ethiopia



- 1) **Strategy Implementation Plan (Sept, 2010)**
 - Finalize the draft SIP by incorporating issues not well elaborated in the strategy
 - Undertake a series of stakeholder meetings at Federal and Regional level
 - Get approved by the GoE

The way forward: Ethiopia (cont...)



2) Stakeholder Analysis (Dec, 2010)

- Undertake stakeholder analysis to determine the strategies of swift implementation of the SIP

The way forward: Ethiopia (Cont...)



3) Project profiles and Project matrix (Dec, 2010)

- Develop the profiles of rice related projects in the country (probably at federal and regional level)
- Develop the project Matrix

The way forward: Ethiopia (Cont...)



4) National Rice R&D Steering Committee Meeting

— Sept, 2010

The way forward: Ethiopia (Cont...)



5) CARD Steering Committee's advocacy support in linking the NRRDS to the country processes

- Members' visit to higher officials and other stakeholders and donors
- Stakeholder analysis and the linkage of NRRDSE in country processes
- Sept, 2010



Thank you



7. The Gambia

The Gambia NRDS Revision I The way forward

To address the deficiencies in the zero draft in the following areas:

- Introduction
 - Consumer preference

- National Rice Sector
 - Gender issues (rice cultivation is gender sensitive)
 - Issue of comparative advantage
 - Number of rice farmers



➤ **Challenges and Opportunities**

- Articulate the growing season relative to the ecology
- Indicate the amount of land available under the different ecologies and current output
- Indicate the estimate level of re-exportation
- Indicate the extensive requirement for infrastructure development (irrigation, post-harvest processing facilities, and feeder roads)



➤ **Strategies for the Sub-sectors**

- Identification of areas of intervention
- Provide a roadmap with the following
 - How the strategies are to be achieved
 - Who in going to implement the strategies
 - When the strategies are to be implemented
 - Estimated cost of required infrastructure

Activities to be undertaken

- A meeting of the technical working group of the Taskforce to identify and engage key partners (early-mid Aug.)
 - Preparation of Project Profiles and SIEM Matrix
- Broad-based stakeholder meeting (early Sept.)
- Finalization of the Zero Draft (mid Nov.)
- Launching (mid Dec.)

**Thank you for your
attention**

8. Liberia

Liberia NRDS – The Wary Forward



CARD Group 2 Regional NRDS Workshop
AfricaRice Center – Cotonou, Benin
July 5-9, 2010

By

S. Z. Subah, M. M. Zinnah & J. O. Subah

1

Comments on the Draft NRDS

- ▶ Generally, the draft NRDS contains the major elements, but it should be redone according to the CARD Framework taking into consideration the following:
 1. The projections for rice yields in the various ecologies (especially irrigated lowlands) are too conservative – too low.
 2. Ensure that the NRDS is clearly reflected in relevant country-led processes (PRSP, CAADP, policy meetings, agriculture working groups).

2

Comments on the Draft NRDS (Cont'd)

3. The “NRDS Governance Structure”, including a Task Force, should be formally established.
4. The “Governance Structure” should take into consideration the multifaceted nature of the rice sub-sector. Thus, it should consider other line ministries and agencies (Finance, Planning & Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry, Gender & Development, Public Works, etc.), and Cooperatives, Agriculture Sector Donors Working Group, private sector, NGOs and civil society.



3

Comments on the Draft NRDS (Cont'd)

5. Prepare profiles of projects & project matrix and integrate issues related to rice into the NRDS.
6. The criteria for the estimated Capacity Development Targets for various staff (researchers, technicians and extensionists) should be clarified.



4

Road Map

1. Revise the Zero Draft of NRDS taking into consideration the suggestions from the Group 2 Workshop in Benin, Benin.
Date: August 15, 2010.
 - Technical assistance will be needed from CARD Secretariat to help in finalizing the revised NRDS draft.
2. Validate the NRDS at a national stakeholders' forum. *Date: Before September 15, 2010.*
3. Launch the NRDS. *Date: Before the end of September, 2010?*

5



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

6

Rwanda NRDS “Way forward”

1. Improve NRDS document (Jul, 2010)

1. to make more clear Governance structure
2. to consider details on the Strategy for sub-sectors (Seed system, Fertilizer, Post-harvest, Water management (including development of irrigation schemes), Mechanization, Access to market)
3. to reflect other advices got in peer review session in this WS.

Ex of advices

- to mention the demand, price, preference of the rice in Rwanda
- to mention the statistics of fertilizer use, its subsidy and distribution system

2. Prepare Project profiles & Project Matrix and integrate them into NRDS (Jul, 2010)

➤ Candidate projects

RSSP II (WB), PAPSTA/KWAMP (IFAD), PADAB (AfDB), AAA(German NGO), Fertilizer Grant (JICA), Mechanization project (GoR), CIP (GoR), IPM (FAO/BTC), AFSR (BTC), PASNVA (BTC), Extension Project (JICA), Extension Center (Under construction, China)

3. TF meeting & SC meeting (Aug, 2010)

4. Stakeholders meeting (other ministry, Cooperatives, private sector, etc) (Sep, 2010)

5. Report Draft NRDS in monthly Inter ministerial meeting (IDP) (Oct, 2010)

6. NRDS launching (Nov, 2010)

10. Togo

Plan d'action de la SNDR Togo

N°	Activités	Période	Responsable
01	Compte rendu au SG et MAEP	13 Juillet 2010	Délégation
02	Elaboration et transmission d'une lettre d'information sur le processus CARD au Chef de file (Banque Mondiale) des PTF du PNIASA	13-16 Juillet 2010	MAEP
03	- Feed back au Comité SNDR élargie aux membres de l'Unité de Coordination du PNIASA : information sur les améliorations du draft zéro - Inventaire de projets rizicoles (en cours d'exécution et mûrs) - Remplissage de la matrice des projets recensés	20-27 Juillet 2010	Délégation
04	Finalisation du draft 1	27 - 31 Juillet 2010	Comité SNDR
05	Elaboration des projets de la SNDR	27 Juillet - 02 Août 2010	Comité SNDR
06	Validation du draft 1	04 Août 2010	Pays
07	Transmission du draft 1 au secrétariat de la CARD	Fin Août 2010	MAEP, point focal
08	Atelier de lancement de la SNDR	Septembre 2010	CARD, pays

COMITE DE FORMULATION DE LA STRATEGIE NATIONALE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DU RIZ (SNDR) AU TOGO

Compte rendu de la deuxième réunion

Date : 19 Février 2010

Lieu : Salle de conférence du cabinet du MAEP

Institution représentées : DA, SG, ITRA, ICAT, DSID, INADES Formation, CAGIA.

Ordre du jour :

- 1- Adoption du rapport de la première réunion
- 2- Etat d'avancement de l'élaboration des différents documents
- 3- Programmation des rencontres des sous-groupes
- 4- Programmation de la réunion de synthèse des travaux des sous-groupes

Déroulement de la réunion

1- La réunion a été présidée par le point focal du comité de formulation de la SNDR Monsieur KADJOSSOU, qui a tout d'abord saluer les membres présents et souhaité plein succès aux travaux. La parole fut ensuite donnée à Monsieur FANTCHEDE pour présenté le rapport de la première réunion qui fut adopté après amendement notamment à propos de Monsieur TOKPA Yao de l'INADES Formation qui s'était fait représenté par Monsieur AZIABA Emmanuel de la même institution.

2- Concernant l'élaboration des documents, la parole a été donnée aux représentants de chaque institution tenant de dossier pour présenter l'état d'avancement. Il est ressorti que l'élaboration des documents était encore au stade préliminaire et qu'il était nécessaire de programmer des rencontres des sous-groupes pour faire une synthèse avant de faire parvenir les documents au point focal.

3- Les rencontres ont été ainsi programmées :

- Lundi, 22/02/10, groupe : **Bilan du secteur rizicole national** (INADES, DSID, SG) à 10 heures au SG.

- Lundi, 22/02/10, groupe : **Commercialisation et distribution des engrais** (Commerce, CAGIA), Commerce à 10 heures.
- Mardi, 23/02/10, groupe : **Recherche, diffusion des technologies et renforcement des capacités** (ITRA, DSID, ICAT) à l'ITRA, à 14 heures.
- Mardi, 23/02/10, groupe : **Vision et portée des SNDR** (ICAT, ITRA, DSID), à l'ICAT à 14 heures.
- Mercredi, 24/02/10, groupe : **Stratégies pour des sous-secteurs** (ITRA, INADES, Commerce), à l'ITRA à 9 heures.
- Mercredi, 24/02/10, groupe : **Défis et opportunités liés au développement du secteur rizicole** (DA, ITRA, Commerce,) à la DA à 9 heures.
- **Post-récolte et commercialisation** (ICAT et Commerce), arrangement interne.
- **Irrigation et investissement dans les technologies de maîtrise de l'eau** (PARTAM), arrangement interne.
- **Accès au crédit/financements agricoles** (INADES, ICAT), arrangement interne.











Il a été convenu que les synthèses des sous-groupes devraient parvenir au point focal au plus tard le 1^{er} / 03 / 10.
























4- La prochaine réunion a été prévu au 05 / 03 / 10 dans la salle de conférence du cabinet du MAEP pour la synthèse des travaux des sous-groupes à 9 heures.

Fait à Lomé, le 19 février 2010

11. Zambia

ZAMBIA NATIONAL RICE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (WAY FORWARD)

FISCAL YEAR 2010 - 2011																				
YEAR CALENDAR																				
VISION: A vibrant rice sector contributing significantly to economic growth by 2030						Objectives: To double rice production in Zambia in the next five (5) years and improve market access														
	Activities	Responsibility	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O		
			U	U	E	C	O	E	A	E	A	A	U	U	U	E	C			
			2010						2011											
1 Improve NRDS document																				
1.1	Insure clear governance structure (Role of Zambian rice federation)	Task force																		
1.2	Harmonize yields per ha in the document	Task force																		
1.3	Elaborate on rice transborder trade	Task force																		
1.4	Expain the rice consumer preferences in Zambia	Task force																		
1.5	Classification of rice farmers	Task force																		

1.6	Gender dimensions on rice production	Task force																	
1.6	Correct table 1 on agroecological priorities	Task force																	
1.7	Correct table 2 on human resource	Task force																	
1.8	Under section 7. Rice should be reflected in the National Plans	Task force																	
1.9	Clarify on seed varieties vis a vis quality	Task force																	
2	Preparation of Project profiles and Project matrix and integrate them in the NRDS																		
2.1	Project profile	Task force																	
2.2	Project matrix	Task force																	
3	Task meeting and steering committee meeting																		
3.1	Task force meeting	Task force																	
3.2	Steering committee meeting	Permanent Secretary (MACO)																	
4	Post Stakeholders validating workshop																		
4.1	Technical assistance	Task force																	
4.2	Consultation in country and within government	Task force																	

5	Submission of NRDS version one ready for launching																		
5.1	Submission of letter of endorsement and request for financial support	Permanent Secretary (MACO)																	
6	Launching of NRDS																		
6.1	Pre launch support for gap analysis	Permanent Secretary (MACO)																	
7	Actions for operationalization of NRDS																		
7.1	Generating a project documents	Task force																	
7.2	Integrating them into MTEF	Department of Agriculture																	
8	Mid year stakeholders meeting																		
8.1	Conduct the meeting	Task force																	
9	Presentation of The Fourth CARD General meeting (Uganda)																		
9.1	Presenting the NRDS	Task force																	