



**MAPPING OF POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPERS, SECTOR  
STRATEGIES AND POLICIES RELATED TO RICE DEVELOPMENT**

**SYNTHESIS REPORT**

**FINAL DRAFT**

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## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

**ABDEA:** Arab Bank for the Development of Africa

**AFDB:** African Development Bank

**ASBF:** Agricultural Sector Basket Fund

**CAADP:** Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program

**CARD:** Coalition for African Rice Development

**EC:** European Community

**FARA:** Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa

**FDA:** French Development Agency

**GBS:** General Budget Support

**IFAD:** International Fund for Agricultural Development

**IDB:** Islamic Development Bank

**JICA:** Japan International Cooperation Agency

**MA:** Ministry in charge of Agriculture

**MCA:** Millennium Challenge Account

**MF:** Ministry in charge of Finance

**MP:** Ministry in charge of Planning

**MTEF:** Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

**NGOs:** Non Governmental Organization

**NRDS:** National Rice Development Strategy

**OPEC:** Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

**USA:** United States of America

**USAID:** United States Aid

**PIP:** Public Investment Plans

**PPBE:** Program / Project-Based Expenditure

**PRSPs:** Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers

**SBF:** Sector Basket Fund

**SBR:** Special Budgetary resources

**WADB:** West African Development Bank

**WB:** World Bank

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) initiative was launched at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in 2008 and spearheaded by JICA, NEPAD and AGRA. It brings together research agencies and regional/international financial institutions and aims at doubling rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa from 14 to 28 millions tons in 10 years.

In this line, a first group of pilot countries was selected: Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea Conakry, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda. During 2009, these selected countries have designed their National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS).

CARD has secured a grant from IFAD for assisting among other issues the first group of countries to link effectively their rice development strategies to their Poverty Reduction Strategies Papers (PRSPs) and other relevant country priorities and budgets, so that they will be eligible for development funding in accordance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

The present study is a constituent of this IFAD support and concerns eight countries: Cameroon, Guinea Conakry, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda.

Four countries (Ghana, Kenya, Mali and Nigeria) should have been included but were left out due to difficulties in recruiting national consultants.

The purpose of the study is for every country:

- (a) To assess the coherence and linkages between the NRDS and the relevant planning and programming frameworks including (i) growth and poverty reduction strategies or equivalent, (ii) relevant sector-based strategies, (iii) public expenditure frameworks at national / sector levels and (iv) ongoing rice related programs.
  
- (b) To provide a basis for reconciling the NRDS' requirements (demand side) in terms of policy, institutional and investments measures / actions and the related opportunities (supply side) as indicated in the above planning frameworks and tools.

The study was conducted with the following methodology: (i) selection of a regional consultant and national consultants for the national reports and (ii) organization of a team building workshop at FARA Headquarters in Accra (Ghana).

The present report is the synthesis of country papers. Besides the introduction, it contains six other parts:

- Salient points of strategies / policies and expenditure frameworks in relation to the rice sub-sector,
- Stakeholders,

- Status of rice.
- Determination of some key unsatisfied issues per country.
- Aligning the NRDS to the CAADP Country Processes.
- Conclusions and recommendations.

The conclusions highlight the principal remarks which came up from the NRDS' mainstreaming with strategies / policies and expenditure frameworks and the recommendations are orientated towards the advocacy required to create opportunities for implementing the NRDS components and mobilizing incremental funding for them.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) initiative was launched at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in 2008 and spearheaded by JICA, NEPAD and AGRA. It brings together research agencies and regional/international financial institutions and aims at doubling rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa from 14 to 28 millions tons in 10 years.

In this line, a first group of pilot countries was selected: Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea Conakry, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda. During 2009, these selected countries have designed their National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS).

Sustainable development of the rice value chains will imply interventions from various sectors and financing from various sources to meet policy, institutional and investment requirements - which is best addressed in the context of the country led processes. Poverty Reduction and National Development Strategies (PRS/NDS) and related expenditure frameworks- are considered to be the main frameworks for decision making in CARD countries. This was recognized on occasion of the Second CARD General meeting in June 2009-- that reviewed the NRDS and agreed on the next steps.

In this regard, CARD has secured a grant from IFAD for assisting among other issues the first group of countries to link effectively their rice development strategies to their Poverty Reduction Strategies Papers (PRSPs) and other relevant country priorities and budgets, so that they will be eligible for development funding in accordance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

The present study is a constituent of this IFAD support and concerns eight countries: Cameroon, Guinea Conakry, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda.

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The purpose of the study is for every country:

- (c) To assess the coherence and linkages between the NRDS and the relevant planning and programming frameworks including (i) growth and poverty reduction strategies or equivalent, (ii) relevant sector-based strategies, (iii) public expenditure frameworks at national / sector levels and (iv) ongoing rice related programs.
- (d) To provide a basis for reconciling the NRDS' requirements (demand side) in terms of policy, institutional and investments measures / actions and the related opportunities (supply side) as indicated in the above planning frameworks and tools.

The study was conducted with the following methodology: (i) selection of a regional consultant and national consultants for the national reports and (ii) organization of a team building workshop at FARA Headquarters in Accra (Ghana).

In collaboration with a policy expert from FARA and the CARD Secretariat, the role of the regional consultant was (i) definition of detailed terms of reference of national consultants and tools for collecting information, (ii) preparation of templates and guidelines for the national reports, (iii) feedback to the draft report of each country and (iv) synthesis of country papers for the overall report.

Attended by IFAD, FARA, the CARD Secretariat, the regional consultant and the national consultants, the team building workshop was intended to gain value from interactions between the consultants with a view to equipping them well for designing the national reports and their work programs.

The present report is the synthesis of country papers. Besides the above introduction, it contains six other parts:

- Salient points of strategies / policies and expenditure frameworks in relation to the rice sub-sector,
- Stakeholders,
- Status of rice,
- Determination of some key unsatisfied issues per country,
- Aligning the NRDS to the CAADP Country Processes,
- Conclusions and recommendations.

## **II. SALIENT POINTS OF STRATEGIES / POLICIES AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORKS IN RELATION TO THE RICE SUB-SECTOR**

Before treating this chapter, it is suitable to clarify the terms strategies and policies which in fact are the same as far as they mean orientations to reach defined objectives.

They are different from programs which while having objectives, can be declined in constituents or projects with activities and costs. Thus, this chapter is only dealing with strategies in terms of orientations.

Concerning the strategies, according to the national reports, in every country, the importance of the Poverty Reduction Strategy paper (PRSP) is noted as the framework of reference for all sectors.

There are also in the different countries sector-based strategies and multi-sector –based strategies.

The chapter consists of the following sections: (i) the main characteristic features of the PRSPs, (ii) the relevant sector based strategies and (iii) the on-going public expenditure frameworks.

It is understood that the programs as instruments of implementation for strategies and expenditure frameworks appear in another part of the report entitled “Status of Rice Value Chains”.

### **2.1 The main characteristic features of the PRSPs**

The national reports reveal three main characteristic features attached to the PSRPs of the eight countries (i) the PSRPs as frameworks of reference, (ii) the generation of PSRPs and (iii) the duration of PSRPs.

#### **2.1.1 The PSRPs as frameworks of reference**

In every country, the PSRP is the main multi-sector framework of reference and orientations for the whole economic and social development. In other terms, all strategies, programs and expenditure frameworks at sector and multi-sectors levels are diverted from the PRSP.

For the rural sector in general and the agricultural sub-sector in particular, the PSRP indicates only objectives and strategic orientations.

### **2.1.2 The generation of PSRPs**

With the exception of Tanzania which always has its first PSRP dated on 2001, considering the generation issue, countries can be divided in three categories: (i) countries having PSRPs of second generation, (ii) countries having PSRPs under review / revision / extension and (iii) countries engaged for the preparation of the third generation of PSRPs.

The countries which have on-going second generation of PSRPs are: Senegal, Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Uganda (since 2006), Guinea Conakry and Madagascar (since 2007), Sierra Leone (since 2008) and Cameroon (since 2010).

Tanzania and Mozambique belong to the second category.

In Tanzania, the first PSRP is at the same time on-going since 2001 and under review / revision / extension whereas for Mozambique, the second PSRP is extended from 2009 to 2011.

With regard to the third category, Senegal is the only country engaged now in the preparation of the third generation of PSRP for the period 2011-2015.

In principle, two countries should probably do the same exercise during the next twelve months: Uganda before the end of 2010 and Madagascar and Guinea Conakry during next year.

### **2.1.3 The duration of PSRPs**

The study showed three kinds of duration:

- 4 years (Guinea Conakry, Mozambique without the extension).
- 5 years (Madagascar, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Uganda).
- 10 years (Cameroun).

## **2.2 The relevant sector-based strategies**

The sector-based strategies are elaborated both by the Ministry in charge of agriculture and the other key line Ministries and / or other institutions in charge of issues related to rice value chains such as roads, feeder roads, irrigation infrastructures, finance, credit access, incentives for agricultural products marketing, cross-cutting issues like decentralization and private sector development.

The diversity of the constituents of the rice value chains shows the variety of stakeholders and thus should allow seeing what is necessary to be done in terms of activities and instruments for its improvement. So, for each country, the key line Ministries / institutions are indicated below along with the relevant sector-based strategies and the strategy of reference (PSRP).

### **2.2.1 Tanzania**

Seven institutions are involved:

**1) Ministry in charge of Agriculture :**

- The Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS): On-going since 2001 and currently under review. The new one will include rice exports.
- The Kilimo Kwanza (Green Revolution) Initiative (including rice): On-going since 2009.

**2) Ministry in charge of Finance, Planning and Economy :**

- The PRSP.
- The MDGs.

**3) Ministry in charge of Trade and Marketing :**

- Agricultural Marketing Policy (AMP): On-going since 2009 but lack of implementation strategies.
- Agricultural Marketing Development Strategy (AMDS): In draft for implementation in June 2010.

**4) District Irrigation Development Fund (DIDF):** On-going at district level.

**5) National Irrigation Development Fund (NIDF):** On-going at national level.

**6) Bank of Tanzania :**

- Micro-finance Policy: On-going since 2000 at national level.
- Agriculture Financing and Insurance Schemes: on-going since 2005 at national level.

**7) Prime Minister Office (Regional Administration and Local Governments):**

- The Strategy related to the District Agricultural Development Plans (DAPs) which is on-going since 2004 at district level. The DAPs provide the planning and implementation platform for decentralizing public programs and services under the on-going Local Government Reform Program and under the responsibility of Local Government Authorities (LGAs).

**2.2.2. Cameroon**

Seven institutions are involved:

**1) Ministry in charge of Agriculture :**

- Rural Sector Development Strategy: On-going since 2006 at national level. It will be reviewed during 2010 in accordance with the PSRP.
- Emergency plan for increasing agricultural production: On-going since 2008 after the food crisis. In 2009, regarding the 3 billions FCFA allocated to all crops, 450 millions FCFA were for rice (input subsidies, support to processing and storage and support to mechanization).

**2) Ministry in charge of Water and Energy :**

- National Strategy for Sustainable Water and Soil Management: On-going for Soil Fertility and Water Management (2006-2010).
- 3) Ministry in charge of Mines, Industry and Technology Development :**
- Product Processing through Value Chains (From PSRP orientations for 2010-2020).
- 4) Ministry in charge of Trade :**
- Quality regulations (From the PSRP II orientations).
- 5) Ministry in charge of Economy, Planning and Territory Management :**
- Input accessibility and availability (From the PSRP II orientations).
  - Accessibility to Technological Innovations (From the PSRP II orientations).
  - Competitiveness of Products Value Chains (From the PSRP II orientations).
- 6) Ministry in charge of Transport:**
- Master Plan for Transport.
  - Transport Sector-based Strategy for the main road network and feeder roads maintenance.
- 7) Research and Innovation :**
- Planning for the Agricultural Development Research Institute (IRAD): For the period 2007-2011.

### 2.2.3 Senegal

Seven institutions are involved:

**1) Ministry in charge of Agriculture :**

In Senegal, the focus is now made on programs instead of strategies. The main and actual strategies of the Ministry of Agriculture are:

- Sylvo-Agro-Pastoral Law for Rural Sector Development: On going since 2007.
- The Letters of Mission of the National Company in charge of irrigated rice from the Senegalese river (SAED): On-going.
- The Charter on the Irrigated Domain: On-going since 2007.
- The Great Fight for Food and Abundance: On-going since 2009 and in which there is a particular focus on the increase of rice production.

**2) Ministry in charge of Water :**

- The Policy Letter of Hydraulic and Sanitation.
- Strategy on Infrastructures Development in the Senegal River (by the sub-regional Organization of Senegal River).

**3) Ministry in charge of Trade:**

- Incentive Measures for the Marketing of Local Rice (partnership between strategic actors: farmers, processing actors and dealers) with the establishment of joint companies at local level.

**4) Ministry in charge of Industry :**

- Incentive Measures for the creation of small and medium enterprises.

**5) Ministry in charge of Finance and Planning :**

- On-going PSRP of second generation and the third generation (2011-2015) is under preparation.
- Establishment of bonus funds to facilitate access to credit.
- Establishment of a “Green Bank”

**6) Minister in charge of Infrastructures :**

- Strategy of building good roads with long duration
- Strategy for building and maintenance of feeder roads.

**7) National Fund for Agricultural Research**

- Research on seeds and farming techniques.
- Extension of the research’s results.

**2.2.4 Guinea Conakry**

Four institutions are involved:

**1) Ministry in charge of Agriculture:**

- National Strategy for Food Security.

**2) Ministry in charge of Finance:**

- PSRP.

**3) Ministry in charge of Planning:**

- National MDGs Strategic Plan: For attaining the MDGs objectives.

**4) Ministry in charge of Local Development and Decentralization:**

- Policy Letter of Rural Development at grassroots level.

**2.2.5 Mozambique**

Seven institutions are involved:

**1) Ministry in charge of Agriculture:**

- Green Revolution Strategy: Approved in 2007 by the Council of Ministers, on-going and translated into a Plan of Action for the food crops production in which rice is the priority crop.
- Agricultural Marketing Strategy: On-going for market access.

**2) Ministry in charge of Water :**

- National Irrigation Policy and Strategy: On-going for the issue of irrigation.

**3) Ministry in charge of Industry and trade :**

- Agricultural Commercial Strategy: On-going for market access.

**4) Ministry in charge of Planning and Finance :**

- PSRP.
- National Strategy on the Decentralization of Development, Planning & Funding: On-going.

**5) Ministry in charge of Environment :**

- National Strategy for Sustainable Development: On-going since 2007.
- Soil Erosion Prevention and Control Action Plan: On-going since 2007 for erosion control in agriculture sector.

**6) Inter-Ministerial Commission (IC):**

- On going plan of actions for food crops (2008-2011): Rice is the second top priority crop after maize.

**7) Investment Promotion Center:** On-going for private investments, including agriculture.

### 2.2.6 Sierra Leone

At this stage, due to problems of data collection faced by the national consultant, four institutions are involved:

**1) Ministry in charge of Agriculture in joint collaboration with the Ministry of Trade:**

- **Private sector Development (2008-2010):** Focus on infrastructures and capacity building.

**2) Ministry in charge of Infrastructures.**

To be completed after receiving the second draft.

**3) Research.**

To be completed after receiving the second draft.

### 2.2.7 Uganda

Seven institutions are involved:

**1) Ministry in charge of Agriculture:**

- The Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture (PMA): Translated into a Development Sector Plan for 2010-2016. Multi-sectored approach to modernizing agriculture

(agricultural research and advisory services, agriculture education, access to rural finance, marketing and value addition...etc.)

- Rural Development Strategy : On-going since 2005
- Agriculture Zoning Strategy: On-going since 2004.
- National Agricultural Policy: in the pipeline, 2010 on wards. Will replace the one dated on 2003.

## **2) Ministry in charge of Industry**

- Energy for Rural Transformation (Agriculture Component) : On-going (2004-2012)
- Privatization Policy (in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade): On-going since 1990s;

## **3) Ministry in charge of Trade:**

- Medium Term Competitive Strategy: Rice is one of the crops earmarked for production for export.

## **4) Ministry in charge of Finance**

- Prosperity for All (PFA): It is the name of the on-going PSRP since 2006 with focus on planning and budgeting based at lowest Unit of local government.
- Rural Development Strategy: On-going since 2005 for support to organized farmers groups.

## **5) Ministry in charge of Planning**

- National Development Plan: in the pipeline for improving productivity within 5 years.

## **6) Ministry in charge of Infrastructures**

- Community Infrastructure Development Plan (2008-2013): For extension, training, production, marketing and post-harvest.

## **7) Research :**

- National Agriculture Research Services Policy (supported by National Agricultural Research Act of 2005):

The sub-sectors targeted are: Research, Technology and Capacity Building with the involvement of the Public Research Institute, Universities, Private Companies, Farmers Organizations and National Agricultural Research Centers.

### **2.2.8 Madagascar**

Eight institutions are involved:

#### **1) Ministry in charge of Agriculture**

- Rural Development Policy Letter: On-going 2004-2010.
- Agricultural Policy Letter: On-going for 2008-2012 and including the Green Revolution.

## **2) Ministry in charge of Water**

- Policy Letter for Water and Sanitation: On-going since 2008.
- Integrated Water Resources Management: On-going since 2008.

## **3) Ministry in charge of Finance**

- PSRP called “Madagascar Action Plan” (MAP) which is translated into 11 programs.
- National Strategy for Micro-finance (2008-2012).
- Strategy for the Aid Coordination (in the pipeline for adoption by the Council of Ministers).

## **4) Ministry in charge of Trade**

- Trade Policy Letter: On-going for liberalization, international commerce and support to exports.

## **5) Ministry in charge of Industry**

- Industrial Policy Letter: On-going for 2008-2012.
- Strategy for the Development of Small Medium Enterprises and Small Medium Industries: On-going with the promotion of the approach “One village, One product”.

## **6) Ministry in charge of Transport**

- Strategy for a Road Program focused on the Development of Potential Areas of Growth.

## **7) Ministry in charge of Land Tenure Reform**

- Policy Reform for the Land Secularization.

## **8) Research**

- National Strategy for Agronomic Research: In the process of being up dated.

## **2.3 The on-going expenditure frameworks**

### **2.3.1 The common aspects of all expenditure frameworks**

For all countries, four types of expenditure frameworks exist: (i) the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), (ii) the Basket Fund<sup>1</sup> (BF), (iii) the Program / Project-Based Expenditure (PPBE) and the (iv) the funding coming from other national institutions.

Concerning the three first frameworks, the major providers of funds are the development partners and the governments.

Another type called “Special Budgetary Resources” generally taken care by the national public resources is used by some countries such as Cameroon and Senegal in case of emergency situation like the last food crisis.

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<sup>1</sup> The basket fund is composed of two types : general support to the state budget for all sectors and support to the state budget for one sector like agriculture.

In principle, except for the “Special Budgetary Resources”, all other funding frameworks are indicated in the MTEF, even if their management is autonomous.

Indeed, the MTEF is the instrument of budgetary planning related to of the implementation of the Poverty Reduction strategies frameworks and the attached sector- based programs.

The MTEF is an instrument of planning that was developed with the cooperation of World Bank to serve essentially for resources allocations to Ministries in view of aligning their budgets on their strategic orientations. It is in line with a logic management focused on the results according to the declaration of Paris on the aid efficiency.

The MTEF duration is three or five years rolling plans sliding every year.

According to the national reports, in all countries, the duration of the MTEF is three years except for Cameroon where it is five years.

In line with the MTEF philosophy, there is a central MTEF designed by the Ministry of Finance and sector-based MTEF elaborated by the different line Ministries.

The sector-based MTEF defines objectives, programs and associated expenditures while the central MTEF does not go up to details.

The functioning is that the central MTEF through the public Investment Plans (PIP) is translated in the Annual General Budget<sup>2</sup> of the state which gives allocations to line Ministries according to their sector-based MTEF for each year. The annual budget is approved by the parliament.

### **2.3.2 The expenditure frameworks of the different countries**

This section is dealing with the presentation of the list of current expenditure frameworks of each of the eight countries as far as the detailed information is in the national reports.

#### **1) Tanzania**

Four expenditure frameworks are noticed: (i) the General Budget Support (GBS), (ii) the Agricultural Sector Basket Fund (ASBF) supported by multi-development partners, (iii) the PPBE funded by donors such Japan, Korea and Iran and (iv) the Bank of Tanzania for micro-finance and agricultural financing and insurance schemes.

These expenditure frameworks specify the allocation of funds to the implementation of various strategies, programs and projects at national and district levels as far as Tanzania is very advanced in decentralization<sup>3</sup>.

In Tanzania, most donors have moved their priorities to budget support and to basket funding preferring to rely on the government to allocate funds appropriately to programs.

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<sup>2</sup> In the Annual General Budget, besides the national resources, there are the donors’ resources of either for a general support to all sectors, or for a sector-based support like agriculture.

<sup>3</sup> See the first point of section 1.4.2.2 on the process of implementing funding frameworks in Tanzania

For Agriculture, the basket fund is used for the implementation of the National Program for Agricultural Development (PROAGRI). It is on-going since 2005. The new one for the period 2013- 2018 is under preparation.

## **2) Cameroon**

There are three expenditure frameworks: (i) the GBS supported by donors, (ii) the PPBE sponsored by donors like IFAD, World Bank, AFDB, IDB, France and EC and (iii) the Special Budgetary Resources (SPR) coming from the government.

Following the food crisis of 2008, the SPR was used for increasing the agricultural production. Thus in 2009, as earlier indicated, a specific allocation of 450,000,000 FCFA was given to rice production.

## **3) Senegal**

Four expenditure frameworks exist: (i) the GBS supported by donors, (ii) the PPBE which is fed by donors such as IFAD, World Bank, AFDB, ABDEA, IDB, OADB, FAO, UNDP, USAID, FAO, China, France, South Korea, India and Japan, (iii) the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) from USA and (iv) the Agricultural Credit Season granted by the Agricultural Credit Bank.

As regards the MCA, it will start in 2010 for a first period of five years with focus on roads and feeder roads rehabilitation, water resources management, irrigation in the North and land tenure reform.

## **4) Guinea Conakry**

According to the political situation<sup>4</sup>, there are two expenditure frameworks: (i) the GBS consisted only of national resources and (ii) the PPBE funded by two donors: IFAD and AFDB. The traditional donors who suspended their program of cooperation promise to intervene after the elections planned in June 2010.

## **5) Mozambique**

Four expenditure frameworks are identified: (i) the GBS supported by donors, (ii) the ASBF, (iii) the PPBE and (iv) the MCA (USA).

The GBS feeds the funds for Science and Technology and the Road Fund.

The ASBF which is exclusively intended to the National Program for Agricultural Development<sup>5</sup> (PROAGRI) is the main expenditure framework in the agricultural sector. The PROAGRI is a broadly basket funds supported by Canada, Austria, DANIDA, Finland, FAD, Sweden and EC.

The donors involved in the PPBE are AFDB, Austria, Belgium and EC via NGOs, Canada, DANIDA, JICA, USAID, Norway, FAO, Finland, Germany, IFAD, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, UK and World Bank.

Concerning the MCA, it is now on-going for five years in Northern provinces and the objective is to increase the productive capacity of the population, including farmers.

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<sup>4</sup> Since 2005, many programs / Projects have been elaborated but not implemented due to donors' boycott.

<sup>5</sup> The National Program for Agricultural Development is the translation of the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS)

## *6) Uganda*

Three expenditure frameworks are noted: (i) the GBS composed of national and donors' resources, (ii) the PPBE and (iii) the MCA<sup>6</sup> which is currently under preparation.

The GBS concerns both national and sector levels<sup>7</sup>. So, it is the funding source of the on-going Agricultural Development Strategy and Investment Plan (ADSIP) and the Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) for the period 2010-2016. The ADSIP's principal activities are related to production / productivity program and market access whereas the SWAP is focused on (i) agricultural research, (ii) agricultural advisory services, (iii) agro-business development, (iv) district agricultural training, (v) restoration of agricultural livelihoods in the North, (vi) agricultural products inspections and (vii) formulation of agricultural bills and regulations.

For the PPBE, there are various donors like World Bank, EC, DANIDA and JICA (NERICA Rice Promotion and Establishment of Regional Rice Research and Training Center).

## *7) Sierra Leone*

There are three kinds of funding frameworks: (i) the GBS supported by donors, (ii) the ASBF and (iii) the PPBE.

The ASBF is for the National Agricultural Response Program (NARP) and the contributors are AFDB, IFAD, FAO, Irish Aid and IDB.

Regarding the PPBE, the development partners are Germany, FAO, and STABEX Funds from EC, IFAD, FAO, AFDB, World Bank, China, USAID, and JICA.

## *8) Madagascar*

Two expenditure frameworks exist in this country: (i) the GBS which is supported by donors (AFDB, World Bank, Germany, France, IMF and UC) and (ii) the PPBE.

The main contributors of the PPBE are: Government, World Bank, ABADE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Japan (3 current rice projects), AFDB, IFAD, OPEC Fund, EC and FAO.

Regarding the political situation, some donors (World Bank, EC and MCA of USA) suspended some of their programs of cooperation with Madagascar.

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<sup>6</sup> Uganda is eligible since 2009.

<sup>7</sup> For sector level, see the second point of the section 1.4.2.2 on funding process in Uganda.

### **III. THE STAKEHOLDERS**

The issue of stakeholders is treated at three levels: (i) for the elaboration of strategies, (ii) for the planning and funding process and (iii) for every country, the list of key stakeholders is indicated together with an analysis of their role and responsibilities.

For the first two levels, among the stakeholders, the champions are identified.

#### **3.1 For the elaboration of strategies**

In all countries, the elaboration of strategies (PSRPs and sector-based strategies) is now based on the participative approach (formal implication of all concerned stakeholders such as public bodies, private sector, civil society, NGOs, donors, beneficiaries).

As it is known and then confirmed by the different reports, strategies are translated into programs which are funded by the expenditure frameworks. Thus, the issues which are treated in strategies are important as far as they can be declined in programs / projects to be funded.

##### **3.1.1. Regarding the elaboration of PSRPs:**

According to the institutional arrangements prevailing in each country, the lead Ministry which is the champion can be one of the Ministries in charge of Economy, or Finance, or Planning and the stakeholders are the other line Ministries such as the Ministry in charge of agriculture, the donors community who in several countries have their policy dialogue frameworks, the private sector, farmers organizations and NGOs.

##### **3.1.2. Regarding the elaboration of sector-based strategies:**

The line Ministry in charge of the sector is the champion and the stakeholders are those having activities which are relevant for the sector development (other line Ministries, private sector, farmers' organizations and NGOs).

#### **3.2 For the planning and funding process**

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

Tanzania, Uganda and Mozambique belong to the first category whereas the other countries are in the second category.

##### **3.2.1 The planning process**

## *1) The countries advanced well in decentralization*

### A) Tanzania

The planning of programs and projects at local level are under the responsibilities of local stakeholders: Local Governments authorities (LGAs), private sector enterprises and farmers' organisations. Thus, the Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries are no longer directly involved in the design and the implementation of programs, projects and delivery of extension services to producers. These are carried out by the LGAs in their respective districts through the District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs).

The District Agricultural and Livestock Development Officer (DALDO), following a participatory planning process from the grassroots level to the district, submits proposals of the projects and budget estimates to the District Agricultural Sector Advisory Committee (DASAC) meeting in which stakeholders (from villages and wards) and civil society organizations operating in the district area participate. The draft plan and budget of DADP developed from this process are submitted to the DASAC for approval as a part of the District Development Plan and Budget (DDPB). The DDPB is submitted to the Council Finance Committee (CFC) before it is sent to the Regional Secretariat, which scrutinizes it to ensure that regulations, policies, guidelines and directives from PMO-RALG are adhered.

NRDS will be championed by the DALDO at district and regional levels for inclusion in the DADPs which form the basic components of the ASDP. The other stakeholders are the DASAC, the CFC, the DAPs, the office of the Prime Minister which manages the on-going Local Governments Reform Program and the LGAs.

### b) Uganda

The process of programs planning is the central government's duty and line Ministries in collaboration with local governments and other stakeholders.

It may begin with a level of coverage defined together by the donor and the sector line ministry through the decentralization framework. The targeted beneficiaries have to be specified (farmers, public institutions and private sector).

Thus, in Uganda, NRDS will be championed by (i) the Ministry in charge of Planning and Finance that is responsible of planning and funding at local level and (ii) the Ministry in charge of agriculture which is taking care of agricultural issues.

The other stakeholders are the line Ministries having activities related to rice development, the interested development partners, the local governments and the beneficiaries who can be organizations of producers or of private sector.

### c) Mozambique

The lines Ministries have the responsibilities to plan and implement government policies and programs for their respective sectors at national and provincial / district levels. They have all provincial Directorates which are mandated to disseminate policies, provincial planning and coordination of activities in the province. The local authorities have quite an

important role to play in the planning process at provincial and district levels. They have autonomy to decide about their priorities which are reflected in district and provincial plans and feed up to central level ministerial plans.

This means that in Mozambique, NRDS will be championed by the Ministry in charge of Agriculture. The stakeholders are the local authorities, the other line ministries having relevant activities for rice development and the beneficiaries (farmers and / or private sector entrepreneurs).

## *2) The countries where the process of decision-making is centralized*

The planning process is generally undertaken by (i) the governmental institutions (interested line Ministries such as the Ministry in charge of agriculture, the Ministry in charge of Economic and Finance Affairs and eventually the Ministry in charge of International Cooperation), (ii) the program management, (iii) the development partners and (iv) the beneficiaries' organizations who often are members of programs' Steering Committees.

In these countries, the champions are (i) the Ministry in charge of Agriculture and (ii) the Ministry responsible of Economic and Finance Affairs.

Regarding other stakeholders, they are the other line Ministries having activities which are relevant for NRDS, the donors, the program management and the beneficiaries.

### **3.2.2 The funding process**

#### *1) The countries advanced well in decentralization*

##### a) Tanzania

The implementation of expenditure frameworks takes place at both central government and LGA level.

For implementing national expenditure frameworks, the central government, through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, is responsible for managing the various funding frameworks (e.g., GBS, PPBE) that facilitate implementation.

The sector ministries are responsible for managing sector basket funds through institutional arrangements which they set up. For example, the ASDP Basket Fund is managed by a Secretariat and supervised by the Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries<sup>8</sup> (ASLMs) under the auspices of the Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (ASSC) and the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (ICC). On budgeting and financing issues, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs is often co-opted, but is formally not a member.

The adoption of NRDS into the ASDP will have to be endorsed by the ASSC, possibly under the initial sponsorship of the Ministry in charge of agriculture. Thereafter, NRDS

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<sup>8</sup> The ASLMs is comprised by the Ministries responsible for (i) Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives; (ii) Livestock Development and Fisheries; (iii) Industry, Trade and Marketing; (iv) Water Development and Irrigation; and (v) the Prime Ministers' Office.

implementation will automatically qualify for financing under GBS and ASDP. NRDS subsectors under PPBE projects are governed by specific programs /project agreements signed by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs and the respective development partners.

That is why, for the implementation of national expenditure frameworks, the champions are the ASSC and the Ministry in charge of Agriculture and the stakeholders are the ASLMs and the development partners.

Concerning the funding process of decentralized programs, it is well exemplified by ASDP expenditure framework. ASDP activities at district level are implemented by LGAs, based on the DADP. Most of ASDP expenditures will be at LGA level and will be provided through three fiscal grant transfers from the ASDP Basket Fund: (i) District Agricultural Development Grant (DADG); (ii) Extension Block Grant (EBG); and (iii) Agricultural Capacity Building Grant (A-CBG). LGA investments are financed through the DADG. The DADG supports implementation of DADPs on a cost-sharing basis, with beneficiaries contributing additional labour and materials in varying proportions, depending on the nature of the investment. At this level, LGAs are the champions and the stakeholders are beneficiaries (farmers and or private sector organizations).

#### b) Uganda

For the process of implementing the expenditure frameworks, the government has adopted a deliberate policy for decentralizing its budgetary process by developing a medium term fiscal management as well as an effective system of fiscal decentralization. Fiscal decentralization was adopted to increase the autonomy of local governments (LGs) to respond to the grassroots needs.

The budget process adopts the MTEF framework which is based on interaction of a top-to-bottom and bottom-up approach. The process starts with the issuance for a budget call circular indicating resource ceilings for the various spending entities. This is followed by a national budget conference for stakeholders' (Civil Society, LGs, Line Ministries and development partners).

With these consultations, the annual budget is defined according to the identified policies and priority programs across sectors institutions and government hierarchy.

After the budget process, the LGs are allocated funds in form of conditional, unconditional and equalization grants. Conditional grants are meant to fund programs and projects agreed upon between the centre and the local government and spent for the purpose and in accordance to the conditions agreed upon. This funding constitutes 88% of government subventions based on the clear framework for negotiations between LGs and central government sector ministries to agree on conditions that promote effective implementation of programs.

Considering this decentralized process supervised by the central government, for NDRS funding, the champions are the Ministry of Agriculture, LGs and the other line Ministries in

charge of issues related to rice value chains. The stakeholders are the development partners and the civil society participating in the national budget conference.

#### c) Mozambique

The main expenditure framework of agricultural sector being the basket fund named PROAGRI, for budget allocations, the central authorities taking final decision are the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Planning and Development and the Ministry of Finance.

The budget calendar of PROAGRI has been progressively aligned with that of the State Budget. PROAGRI funds follow the state budget cycle, including the elaboration of a three-year Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the annual State Budget approved by Parliament. It is therefore important that plans submitted by the Ministry in charge of Agriculture and the other line Ministries have incorporated NRDS investments explicitly identified.

So, for the funding process, the Ministry in charge of Agriculture is the champion and the stakeholders are the Ministry of Planning and Development, the Ministry of Finance and the other line Ministries in charge of relevant activities for NRDS implementation.

#### *2) The countries where the process of decision-making is centralized*

In these countries, the funding decision belongs to the central governments and the development partners.

For the funds coming from the state budget, the allocation of resources to line ministries is made by the Ministry in charge of Finance according to the available resources, the governmental priorities and the agreements signed between the governmental authorities (Ministry of finance, line ministries and eventually Ministry in charge of International Cooperation,) and the donors. The champions are the Ministry in charge of Agriculture, the Ministry in charge of Finance and the donors which are funding or planning to fund the agricultural sector..

Concerning the Program / Projects- based expenditures, the donors and the project management who are responsible are the main stakeholders and champions.

### **3.3 Analysis of the key stakeholders' role and responsibilities**

The analysis concerns every country.

#### **1) Tanzania**

The key stakeholders in NRDS implementation are public sector institutions and private sector enterprises.

##### **A) The public institutions :**

They constitute the core of NRDS implementation and include the following:

- a) **Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC)** will be responsible for implementation of agricultural sector policies and strategies as well as managing the ASDP program and its expenditure framework at national level (namely, within the GBS and PBA funding frameworks). It should be noted that MAFC's extension service and training programs are subsumed under the ASDP, under which they are also funded. NRDS training and extension service requirements will equally be subsumed and funded under ASDP.
- b) **Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MFEA)** is responsible for managing the formulation and implementation of the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (NSGPR)-MKUKUTA, the funding frameworks (GBS and PBAs) and the expenditure frameworks (NB and Sector Basket Funds) at national level.
- c) **Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing (MITM)** is responsible for formulating and managing policies and strategies in the industry, trade and marketing sectors. In particular, it will be responsible for development of value addition through processing and marketing in the rice sector as envisaged under the NRDS, AMP and AMDS. It also manages the expenditure frameworks for the industry, trade and marketing sectors.
- d) **Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)** is responsible for formulating and implementation of policies and programs in the water and irrigation sectors. It is specially responsible for formulating and implementing strategies and programs for developing the river basins in the country. MWI will play a leading role in developing Irrigated rice farming in the river basins as envisaged under the NRDS.
- e) **Bank of Tanzania (BoT)** is responsible for managing the development of suitable micro-finance policies and programs in the country, which are necessary for providing access to finance by NRDS stakeholders, especially farmers and agribusiness enterprises.
- f) **The Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO- RALG)** plays an important role in ensuring the success of the decentralization program that shifts planning and implementation of development programs from the central government ministries to the local government authorities. It does this by facilitating the development and implementation of District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs) as funding and expenditure frameworks at district level. This enables the LGAs to become the focus of decentralized programs and public service delivery. The LGAs will implement most of the NRDS subsectors through DADPs and the decentralized expenditure frameworks (sector basket funds and PBEs).

## **B) The Private Sector**

They include rice farmers, autonomous corporate bodies and agribusiness enterprises (traders), and transporters:

- (a) Rice Farmers** currently account for 18 percent of farming households in the country and are projected to account for 24 percent in 2018.
- (b) Autonomous Corporate Bodies** include large scale farm enterprises (3 in Mbeya, Iringa and Rufiji) and large scale processors (Kapunga, Madibira, and Mbarali)
- (c) Small and Medium Scale Rice Millers** who are located in urban centers within rice producing areas and owned by male and female entrepreneurs.
- (d) Traders** of paddy and rice are scattered all over the country. Paddy trading is normally concentrated in paddy producing areas, while rice trading takes place in all urban centers at wholesale and retail levels.
- (e) Transporters** of paddy and rice within and outside producing areas to market are largely small and are usually hired by rice millers and traders.
- (f) Banks and Financial Institutions** provide working and investment capital to most of the above rice stakeholders are located in urban centers within or near rice producing areas.

## **2) Cameroon**

The stakeholders for the NRDS implementation are: the Governmental authorities, the development partners and the farmers' organizations.

### **A) The Governmental authorities**

- a) The Ministry in charge of agriculture** which is responsible of implementing agricultural strategies and programs and managing the agricultural MTEF.
- b) The Ministry in charge of Water and Energy** for soil fertility management and energy accessibility for famers.
- c) The Ministry in charge of Mines, Industry and Technology Development** for products processing through value chains.
- d) Ministry in charge of Economy, Planning and Territory Management** for managing the budget and giving subsidies for input accessibility and facilitating accessibility to technological innovations.

- e) **The Ministry in charge of Transport** for managing the Transport Master Plan (roads and feeder roads).
- f) **The Agricultural Development Research Institute** for developing research in rice input and farming techniques.
- B) The Development Partners** involved in the rice value chains through on-going projects: EC, World Bank, FAO, IFAD, AFDB, FDA and IDB.
- C) The Rural Producers** through their national platform who participates in the elaboration and implementation of programs and in the steering committees of many programs / projects.

### 3) Senegal

The key actors are: the public institutions (Government, Local Authorities, Parliament, national agencies dealing with rice), the private sector, the farmers' organizations, the development partners and the civil society.

#### A) Public institutions :

- a) **Government:** Enabling the environment (policies formulation, legal issues, institutional arrangements and land tenure reform), improvement of the production and the productivity, accessibility of rural areas by building roads and feeder roads resources mobilization, sustainability of resources, capacity building, promotion of partnership and monitoring and evaluation.
- b) **Local Authorities:** Management of lands (Affectation and closing down of lands).
- c) **Parliament:** Enabling the environment (Law on land tenure), make sure of the respect for the 10% of the budget to allocate to agriculture during the vote of the budget.
- d) **National Agencies dealing with rice:** interface between government and farmers, facilitation and monitoring of credit, establishment of partnership between actors, follow up of rice market, data collection and diffusion of information on the local rice, quality regulations.
- B) Private Sector:** Establishment of a sustainable funding mechanism (financing of the credits related to the rice value chains, monitoring of credits, financing investments in medium and long terms), improvement of the processing, improvement of the system of commercialization (organization of the rice value chains, efforts joint-ventures)
- C) Farmers Organizations:** Improvement of the production and the productivity (Adoption of good and innovative farming techniques), influence for an enabling environment
- D) Development Partners:** Establishment of a sustainable financing system, monitoring and evaluation.

- E) Civil Society:** Enabling the environment (lobbying for improving the legal and institutional framework) by participating to the process of elaboration of the relevant frameworks, capacity building, partnership building, monitoring system and establishment of a sustainable financing system by funding activities.

#### 4) Guinea Conakry

The key stakeholders are the following:

**A) The public Institutions :**

- a) The Parliament:** Vote of laws, including the loan agreements for funding programs / projects.
- b) The Supreme Court:** Expresses the legal opinions on the loan agreement,
- c) The Council in charge of Economic and Social Affairs** is the framework of dialogue in which are represented labor unions, private sector, associations in charge of social affairs and university. It is necessarily consulted on all planned laws and programs related to Laws and Programs with economic and social character.
- d) The Ministry in charge of agriculture and the line ministries having relevant activities for rice development** (Ministry in charge of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry in charge of Economic and Financial Affairs, Ministry of Local Development and Ministry of Planning and Regional Integration).

- B) The Civil Society** consists of agricultural organizations composed of actors operating in the rice value chains (farmers, millers, traders, transporters) and NGOs which play a role in the formulation, implementation and following up of strategies.

- C) The Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Agriculture:** They are represented at local level and participate to the formulation, implementation and following up of strategies.

Regarding the civil society and the chambers of commerce and agriculture, despite their power of influence in the formulation, the implementation and the follow-up- of strategies, programs / projects, they remain nevertheless confronted with institutional constraints among which an absence of a framework of dialogue / coordination and a lack of capacities (human and financial resources).

#### 5) Mozambique

**A) The Public Institutions**

- a) The Ministry in charge of Agriculture:** its mandate is to direct, plan and implement government policies on agriculture. It has seven national directorates out of which 3 are of direct interest to rice sector: agrarian services, extension, finance and administration. There are also six subordinate institutions of interest to the rice sector development: research, commercial, agricultural support services, land

management and registry and support services to specific commodities, such as cotton and cashew. Rice follows under the mandate of a Ministry's institution called CEPAGRI which is a key stakeholder to the NRDS. In the provinces, the ministry is represented through Provincial Directorates of Agriculture which are mandated to disseminate policies, provincial planning and budgeting and coordination of activities in the province. At the district level, the ministry is represented through the Economic Activities District Service, within the District Administration Office.

- b) **The Ministry of Industry and Trade**, which is responsible for matters related to agricultural commercialization. The Agriculture commercial strategy document brings an analysis highlighting the strengths, weakness, opportunities of agriculture products including rice needs in terms of production, storage, processing, and distribution to national and international markets. This ministry is also responsible for licensing agriculture commercial activities through its provincial directorates. Recently, new legislation has been approved to simplify and speed up the licensing process. The ministry also produces weekly bulletins in which the rice prices at national and international markets are divulged.
  - c) **The Ministry of Public Works and Housing** is mandated with infrastructures development. It is responsible for the Road fund implementation.
  - d) **The Ministry of Planning and Development** is mandated to approve sector plans.
  - e) **The Ministry of Finance** is responsible for determining the sector budget allocation.
- B) The National Farmers Union of Mozambique (UNAC)** is the strongest entity representing farmers' interests in the country. It is a key stakeholder to be involved in the implementation of the NRDS due to its capacity to reach out and influence decision makers and farmers throughout the country.
- C) The Private Sector** involvement in rice is a determinant factor to NRDS successful implementation and has been playing a big role in terms of investment to increase rice production. Two main players were identified and their initiatives described below can demonstrate how important private sector is to promote rice production.
- a) **Bela Vista-Rice Project** for the production of 40,000 tons of rice in Mozambique. It is a consortium formed by the Libya Africa Investment Portfolio (LAP) and the Mozambican company Ubuntu SA which have launched a project of \$30 millions to raise rice production in the southern province of Maputo. The "Bela Vista-Rice Project" started in 2009 and will be implemented within the next five years. Of this amount, \$10 million will be used to build a new processing plant and storage silos.
  - b) **Moçfer Indústrias Alimentares SA (MIA)** has been in the Chókwè region since 2005, investing all its efforts in the rehabilitation of an old processing rice factory (ORLI), and currently holds 5 silos with an individual capacity of 2,000 tons and projected

installation of a further 5 silos until April 2010. This added capacity will allow for a total of 20,000 tons of rice. A drier shall be fitted with a capacity of processing 350 tons a day. Although rehabilitation work is still underway, the factory already allows for an annual processing capacity of 20,000 tons of rice using Buhler equipment. The MIA Project increased its production volumes and cropped area during the 2009/2010 season to 5,000ha-1 through partnerships with associated producers.

## 6) Sierra Leone

Five categories of stakeholders are involved in agricultural activities with specific reference to rice.

- A) **The Government** for setting the entire process in motion, and creating the enabling environment for the effective and efficient management of rice at both national and sector levels
- B) **The NGOs** to provide needed support to government in the form of financial resources and technical aid. They also assist in the training of manpower for carrying out technical tasks at field level.
- C) **The Farmers** for increasing production and productivity.
- D) **The Private Actors** help by investing in rice production and supply to the market. They also engage in research activities to evolve new and adaptable seedlings for harvest.
- E) **The Researchers including Research Technicians and Extension Workers** to conduct research for improving production and productivity.

Unfortunately, and as noted in the National Rice Development Strategy, this brand of stakeholders in the rice production are in short supply and the few number often face series of problems that hamper their effectiveness. If a serious policy is to be pursued by government, primary attention needs to be paid to this aspect as a tendency exists for the available researchers to leave for greener pasture. Furthest down the line are the farmers who do the bulk of the manual labour, without which the efforts from above will be a fairy tale.

All of these five stakeholders are very important and can exhibit great potential if the resources are available to support their efforts. In the absence of any meaningful support, their efforts would only be relegated to the dustbin with the concomitant effect of minimal rice production.

## 7) Uganda

Three categories of actors with an ascendancy of the public actors:

- A) **Public Institutions :**

- a) **Ministry in charge of Agriculture:** For agricultural strategies formulation and programs implementation.
- b) **Ministry in charge of Industry** for the supply of rural energy and formulation of the privatization policy.
- c) **Ministry of Trade** for the promotion of rice export
- d) **Ministry in charge of finance** for the allocations of resources and support to farmers groups.
- e) **Ministry in charge of planning** with particularly the planned strategy for improving productivity within 5 years.
- f) **Ministry in charge of infrastructures** mainly with the on-going Community Infrastructure Development Plan on extension, training, production, marketing and post-harvest.
- g) **Local Governments** for traditional extension services
- h) **National Agriculture Advisory Services (NAADS)** for advisory extension services, technologies and financing.
- i) **National Agriculture Research Services** for research, development and dissemination of technologies.
- j) **Micro Finance Support Centers** for providing financial services to farmers.

**B) Producers :**

- a) **Individuals or family and informal groups of farmers** for production- cultivation, sowing, weeding, harvesting, threshing and drying, and transportation to the market.
- b) **Association and Cooperatives of farmers** for enhancing the farmers' ability to access inputs and collective produce marketing; enhance farmers' access to support services and loans micro credit institutions.

**C) Donors Agencies** for budget support and sector budget support.

**8) Madagascar**

Six categories of stakeholders:

**A) Public Institutions**

- a) **Ministry in charge of Agriculture:** According to the importance of rice as principal food, to increase rice production and productivity for self sufficiency and coordination between sectors related to the rice value chains.
- b) **Ministry in charge of Trade:** To boost exports and influence importations of rice.
- c) **Ministry in charge of Industry:** to develop agricultural industries.
- d) **Ministry in charge of Budget: Budget planning for all sectors and can influence with tax system on the imports and on the agricultural machines.**
- e) **Ministry in charge of road infrastructures:** Building and maintenance of economic roads and feeder roads and influence on the prioritization of roads / feeder roads to be rehabilitated and to be built.
- f) **Research** for a better use of results and availability of basic seeds.

- B) Donors** for budget support and sector budget support.
- C) NGOs** as major relay at grassroots level.
- D) Rice Platform:** Management of the rice value chains and influence on policy makers.
- E) Rice Observatory** for having reliable information on rice.
- F) Private Sector** for a competition and a transparency on the rice market and influence on the quantity of the imports. The Chamber of Commerce which consists of private actors can influence policies and the system of price setting.

## IV. STATUS OF RICE

The issue is to assess the place of rice with regard to the various strategies and to the current or planned programs. Indeed, it is understood that the programs are the practical instruments of implementing strategies through the expenditure frameworks.

By considering this assertion, this chapter is treating the status of rice (i) in PSRPs, (ii) in sector-based strategies and (iii) in on-going and planned programs / projects.

### 4.1 Status of rice in PSRPs

In PSRPs, there is no specific mention on rice, but generally on the orientations for the agriculture along with the indication of some issues.

For the following seven countries, the indicated issues are:

- 1) Tanzania : household food security
- 2) Cameroon: input accessibility, technological innovations accessibility and development of products value chains.
- 3) Senegal: access to rural credit, agricultural insurance, input subsidies and creation of a green Bank
- 4) Uganda: improvement of agricultural production
- 5) Guinea Conakry: food security
- 6) Mozambique: empowering farmers to increase their productivity
- 7) Madagascar: food security.

### 4.2 Status of rice in sector-based strategies

The section 2.2 on the sector-based strategies shows the important place which occupies there rice from the production to the market. In other terms, the sector-based strategies are dealing with the whole rice value chains.

The conclusion is that rice has a key place in sector-based strategies of the eight countries which are studied.

### 4.3 Status of rice in on-going and planned programs / projects

It is important to notice that in all the countries, there are on-going and planned programs / projects which focus on the rice value chains with a coverage at national level and / or at local level.

The annex gives the list of these programs / projects in the different countries, excepted Uganda for which the national consultant was requested to make the editing of the programs / Projects list.

Besides giving information on programs / projects names, host institutions and funding sources, through this list, the number by country is the following:

- 1) Tanzania: 13 programs /projects.
- 2) Cameroon: 7 programs / projects.
- 3) Senegal: 16 programs / projects.
- 4) Madagascar: 35 programs / projects.
- 5) Mozambique: 44 programs / projects.
- 6) Guinea Conakry: 17 programs / projects.
- 7) Uganda: 16 programs / projects.
- 8) Sierra Leone: 12 programs / projects.

## V. DETERMINATION OF SOME KEY UNSATISFIED ISSUES PER COUNTRY<sup>9</sup>

Country	Needs in the operational Domain including human resources	Policies Issues	Institutional Issues	Legal Issues
Tanzania	(i) Shortage of funds for programs funded by the government, (ii) Extension services, (iii) credit access, (iii) Research & Development	(i) Involvement of beneficiaries in planning and implementation, (ii), (iii) Solution to the conflict food-security – food exports (restrictions).	Establishment of the Grains Marketing Board as the Regulatory Agency for major grains including rice	(i) Quality regulation for rice, (ii) Fertilizers quality control
Cameroon	(i) Seeds infrastructures, (ii) Subsidies for fertilizers /pesticides, (iii) Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructures, (iv) Capacity building of actors on seeds, marketing and farming techniques et (v) Building and maintenance of feeder roads	(i) Decentralization of seeds quality control, (ii) Management of irrigation infrastructures, (iii) Liberalization of input market, (iv) Taxes exemption of agricultural equipment		
Uganda	(i) 20 Researchers (Msc & PHD), 20 technicians, (ii) credit access for all actors, (iii) Capacity building in processing and marketing.	A Policy draft related to rice is in the pipeline.	(i) Establishment of a Rice Secretariat, (ii) Need for a Semi Autonomous Agency to address issue related to rice production and rice quality	
Senegal	(i) Building of irrigation infrastructures for 10,000ha, (ii) 830 tractors, (iii) equipments for harvest & post harvest, (iv) Seeds production, (v) Supply of fertilizers and soil amendments	(i) Guarantee of the credit, (ii) Support to commercialization, (iii) Building of 1000kms of feeder roads		Reform on Land Management and application of the Sylvo-Agro-Pastoral Law
Guinea Conakry	(i) Building of irrigation infrastructures, (ii) Research and Extension, (iii) Building of feeder roads, (iv) Credit access	Input subsidies	Private sector involvement	Land tenure security
Mozambique	(i) 3 regional laboratories equipped with competent technicians, (ii) Building & maintenance of irrigation infrastructures, (iii) Fields of demonstration to transfer technologies, (iv) Equipments for small farms, (v) Rehabilitation of processing plants, (vi) Training on irrigation techniques	(i) Building of feeder roads, (ii) To facilitate the creation of seeds national professionals, (iii) Establishment of a research program for rice seeds, (iv) Input accessibility, (v) Creation of a rice concessional credit line.	Establishment of a coordinating group led by the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture at the provincial level. <sup>10</sup>	Analysis of the implication of regional and international agreements on the rice sector development
Madagascar	(i) Seeds, (ii) Research, (iii) Input supply	(i) Building of feeder roads and roads, (ii) Soil fertility management		(i) Quality control, (ii) Up date of micro-finance regulations, (iii) Land access

<sup>9</sup> Due to a lack of data, Sierra Leone is not included. The costs of unsatisfied needs were only determined by a few countries. That is why the costs issue is not treated. Also, many countries are engaged in the process of updating the NRDS, including the determination of the unsatisfied needs with their costs.

<sup>10</sup> It is a recommendation of the NRDS which has not been implemented so far. It is of highest importance to mainstream rice needs to provincial development plans.

## VI. ALIGING THE NRDS TO THE CAADP COUNTRY PROCESSES

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) is a program of the African Union Commission (AUC) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) with a vision to revitalize and restore growth in Africa's agriculture. It provides a strategic framework around which African governments, regional bodies, donors, development partners and other stakeholders are aligning their investments in the agriculture sector. CAADP aims to attain an average annual growth rate of 6% in agriculture and a 4.4% growth in agricultural total factor productivity (TFP). To support the CAADP Agenda, African Heads of State and Governments (AHSG) have committed to allocate a minimum of 10% of their national budgets to agriculture.

CAADP encourages investments in agriculture in four mutually reinforcing priority areas (pillars): (i) Improving land and water management (Pillar 1); (ii) improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for improved market access (Pillar 2); (iii) increasing food supply and reducing hunger (Pillar 3); and (iv) agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption (Pillar 4). Two priority themes cut across these pillars: (i) Institutional and human capacity building; and (ii) HIV/AIDS.

During the December 2006 Abuja Summit on Food Security in Africa, African Heads of State and Government (HSG) identified rice, among other crops<sup>11</sup>, as a continent level strategic commodity for food security and poverty reduction and called on African countries, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the AUC and AU-NEPAD (now NCPA)<sup>12</sup> to promote rice production in order to attain continental self-sufficiency in rice.

CARD was initiated in response to the above call from African HSG. The CARD objective to double rice production from 14 to 28 million tons within 10 years and to enhance income and food security contributes to the CAADP objective of 6% annual growth and 4.4% growth in TFP. To make this contribution meaningful, CARD needs to be aligned to the CAADP. The national rice development strategies (NRDS) need to be an integral part of CAADP Pillars for the following reasons:

- Increasing productivity of rice requires the use of appropriate land and water management practices (Pillar 1) and the development, dissemination and adoption of improved rice technologies (Pillar 4).
- Enhancing rice value chains for increased incomes and food security requires improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access (Pillar 2) and increasing food supply and reducing hunger (Pillar 3).

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<sup>11</sup> The other commodities of strategic importance include legumes, maize, cotton, oil palm, beef, dairy, poultry and fish.

<sup>12</sup> NEPAD Coordination and Planning Agency

CAADP country round table processes (pre-compact preparation and post-compact implementation) provide a suitable platform for placing rice on the CAADP Agenda and ensuring that NRDS are aligned to PRS/NDS in order to benefit from national and external sources of finance. As a continent-wide strategic commodity, rice should feature as one of the priority investment programs under each country CAADP Compact.

CARD requires special champions within each of the CAADP Pillars. The Expert Reference Group (ERG) being established under each pillar provides a pool from which experts can be identified to champion the cause of CARD within CAADP. Information on the CARD initiative needs to be availed to the Senior and Country level Experts that the NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA) and Pillar Lead Institutions have recently identified to provide support to CAADP country processes.

The Framework documents developed for each CAADP Pillar provide an important tool for the alignment of rice productivity and value chain development programmes to the CAADP Agenda. For example, the Pillar 4 Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP) articulates the essential ingredients needed for the evolution of national rice productivity programs; highlights the need for increased investments in rice productivity and spells out how such funding should be made available; and advocates for harmonization of resources with contributions from development partners. Adherence to the FAAP (like the other pillar framework documents) provides a direct link to the CAADP country processes; allowing the NRDS to be a part and parcel of the PRS/NDS and therefore, benefit from national and external financing and partnership arrangements.

## VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The majority of national reports have provided information for matching NRDS with PRSP and other national strategies, programs and funding frameworks.

The principal remarks coming out of the matching are the following:

- None of the PRSP has taken a commodity approach to specifically define a strategy for that commodity.
- The NRDS are all consistent with the priorities identified in PRSP for agricultural sector.
- Most countries have several sector-based strategies and programs that address different constraints faced by the rice-value chains that the NRDS proponents should take advantage of.
- The NRDS extend over 10 years which are long-term in financing meaning. It is important therefore to incorporate rice into the long-term funding process.

Thus, the NRDS have to be mainstreamed into line ministries sector-based strategies, programs and expenditure frameworks

Inclusion of NRDS elements into programs and expenditure frameworks can be done during the annual reviews and the aim must be to ensure long-term support for the NRDS.

Considering that successful implementation of the NRDS will depend on ensuring they are properly mainstreamed into line Ministries' programs and expenditure frameworks, there is the need for wider dissemination of evidence-based advocacy towards the key stakeholders and the champions identified in the third section. So, it is important to have NRDS recognized as an official strategy and therefore gain priority in the planning and budgeting process at all levels.

The African political leadership has accepted the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) as the strategic framework for developing Africa's agriculture. CAADP also provides the tool around which African governments, regional bodies, donors, development partners and other stakeholders are aligning their investments in the agriculture sector. This means that for any sectoral or commodity based agricultural development programme to gain political recognition, and therefore benefit from domestic and external funding support, it has to be aligned to the CAADP.

CARD's objective to double rice production from 14 to 28 million tons supports the CAADP objective of 6% annual growth and 4.4% growth in TFP. CARD needs to be aligned to the CAADP and national rice development strategies (NRDS) need to be an integral part of the four CAADP Pillars in order to achieve this objective. Appropriate avenues for this alignment are the country and regional roundtable processes, CAADP framework documents and CARD/CAADP champions.

This advocacy should bring opportunities for implementing the required actions and mobilizing incremental resources.

In addition to the National Rice Development Task Forces, advocacy is an important function of the CARD Secretariat, members of the CARD Steering committee and the Annual General Meeting.

The advocacy has to be based on an efficient communications strategy developed and facilitated by the CARD Secretariat in conjunction with the National Rice Development Task Forces for:

- 1. Raising awareness of the NRDS at the highest national, regional and international levels to sensitize all decision makers (national authorities, regional organizations and development partners).**
- 2. Supporting the NRDS by highlighting the unsatisfied needs identified in the national reports and during NRDS implementation.**
- 3. Accommodating the current Medium term national planning modes with the long-term financing required for implementing the NRDS.**
- 4. Improving agriculture sector coordination so that rice development requirements can be sourced within wider agricultural sector strategies and priorities such for feeder roads, water management, fertilizer procurement, etc.**
- 5. Integrating NRDS in each CAADP Pillar through the country and regional roundtable processes and using CARD Champions to advocate for NRDS to be part of the CAADP Agenda.**
- 6. Ensuring that NRDS are an integral part of the programmes being funding under the CAADP MDTF.**

## Annex on current or planned Programs / Projects

### 1) Tanzania

Ministry/Agency	Program	Coverage	Funding Framework	Expenditure Framework
<b>1. Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives</b>	1. Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS)	National	General Budget Support (GBS)	National Budget (NB), Agricultural Sector Basket Fund (ASBF)
	2. Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP)	National	GBS and Project-Based Assistance (PBA)	NB ASBF and Project-Based Expenditure (PBE)
	3. Kilimo Kwanza (Green Revolution) Initiative	National	GBS and PBA	NB, ASBF and PBE
	4. Supporting Service Delivery Systems of Irrigated Agriculture (TanRice)	Six Irrigated Rice Producing Areas	PBA by JICA	NB, PBE
<b>3. Industry, Trade and Marketing</b>	1. Agricultural Marketing Policy (AMP)	National	GBS and PBA	NB, Sector Basket Funds and PBEs
	2. Agricultural Marketing Development Strategy (AMDS)	National	GBS and PBA	NB, Sector Basket Funds and PBEs
<b>4 Water and Irrigation</b>	1. National Irrigation Master Plan (NIMP - 2002)	National	GBS and PBA	NB, Sector Basket Funds and PBEs
	2. Rufiji River Basin Development Authority (RUBADA)	Rufiji River Basin	PBA	PBE
	3. Pangani River IWRM Plan	Pangani River Basin	PBA	PBE
	4. District Irrigation Development Fund (DIDF)	District	GBS, PBA	NB, SBF, PBE
	5. National Irrigation Development Fund (NIDF)	National	GBS, PBA	NB, SBF, PBE
<b>5. Bank of Tanzania (BoT)</b>	1. Microfinance Policy	National	GBS, PBA	NB, SBF, PBE
	2. Agriculture Financing and Insurance Schemes	National	GBS, PBA	NB, SBF, PBE
<b>6. Prime Minister's Office: Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO- RALG)</b>	District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs)	District	GBS, PBA	NB, SBF, PBE

## 2) Cameroon:

Partenaires au développement	Nom du Projet /Programme	Statut (en cours et planifiés)	Période	Catégorie (activités spécifiques menées)	Couverture territoriale	Type (crédit ou don)	Budget total du Projet /Programme	Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SNDR et budget	Remarques
Africanice /CFC	Amélioration de la compétitivité du riz en Afrique Centrale	En cours	2008 - 2012	- Diffusion de variétés améliorées dont des NERICA  - Amélioration des capacités de production, transformation et marketing du riz	Hors zone de forêt	Don	4 672 571 USD	- Promotion des NERICA et des technologies complémentaires  - Renforcement des capacités et dissémination de l'information  - création des centres de qualité du riz	384 720 dollars USD pour le Cameroun
Banque mondiale	Projet d'amélioration de la Compétitivité agricole	En cours	2009-2015	-Réhabilitation des pistes rurales et des périmètres irrigués  - Appui aux partenariats et sous-projets productifs  - Renforcement capacités des OP et des services d'appui - Amélioration du cadre réglementaire	30 départements /38 dans 4 régions/ 10	prêt	80 millions dollars USA	- réhabilitation de périmètres irrigués  - soutien à la production et appui à la Commercialisation du riz	(EN- NW)  Pour ce qui est du riz
Fonds International pour le développement agricole (FIDA) °	Le Projet d'appui au développement de la microfinance rurale (PADMIR)	En cours	2010-20	Soutien aux établissements de micro finance exerçant en milieu rural	Ouest, Centre et l'Extrême Nord en phase 1  Nord Ouest et le Nord En phase 2	prêt	Coût total 22,5 millions d'USD dont 13,5 millions d'USD financé par un prêt FIDA	Amélioration de l'environnement de la microfinance rurale et renforcement de l'accès aux services financiers ruraux	

Partenaires au développement	Nom du Projet /Programme	Statut (en cours et planifiés)	Période	Catégorie (activités spécifiques menées)	Couverture territoriale	Type (crédit ou don)	Budget total du Projet /Programme	Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SNDR et budget	Remarques
Fonds International pour le développement agricole (FIDA) °	Projet d'appui au développement des filières agricoles (PADFA)	En cours de négociation	2010-2017	(i) augmenter la production de riz et d'oignon;  (ii) améliorer la conservation, la transformation et la mise en marché des productions cibles; et  (iii) renforcer les capacités techniques et organisationnelles des producteurs de riz et d'oignon.	Régionale (NO-EN- OU-NW)	Prêt	28 millions dollars US	Appui à la production riz par (i) renforcement des capacités d'organisation des groupements de producteurs/trices, développement des infrastructures hydroagricoles et de l'accès à l'eau dans les bas-fonds rizicoles, mise en place de Champs-écoles des producteurs (CEP) et d'un programme semencier	
Banque Islamique de développement (BID)	Projet de développement rural de la région du Mont Mbappit	En cours	2006	Développement rural ;  Appui aux filières ;  gestion durable des ressources naturelles	Populations rurales du Noun (Région de l'Ouest)	Prêt		- Infrastructures  - Animation / sensibilisation, formation des bénéficiaires et appui à la vulgarisation  - Acquisition d'intrants et équipements agricoles	Attendus : Aménagement de 1200 ha de bas-fonds
<b>CARD</b>	Projet semence d'urgence	En cours					181 000 000	Distribution de 30 tonnes de semences enregistrées et certifiées à 2500 bénéficiaires	Programme destiné aux 21 pays candidats à la CARD
<b>BAD</b>	Projet d'amélioration du revenu familial rural (PARFAR)	En cours	2002-2010	Développement local  Appui filière  financement	Régions  Nord  Extrême – Nord  Adamaoua	Prêt	15, 942 milliards	6 000 ha de riz emblavées en semences sélectionnées en année 5.	240 km de pistes réhabilitées, 50 petits périmètres 25 points de vente,  85 magasins de stockage.  20 000 bénéficiaires sont appuyés par le crédit en 5° année

### 3) Mozambique

Partners in Development	Name of Project /Progr.	Status	Period	Category (specific activities)	Country Coverage	Type (loan or grant)	Total Budget of Project /Progr.	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors & related budget	Remarks
ADB	ARA - SUL (MOPH)	Pipeline	Jan/2009 to Dez/2011	Cofamosa Irrigation Development project in	Moamba, Maputo province	Loan On Budget Project	22,400,000		This is a pipeline project that has not been appraised. Relevant project info including Project No., Officer, title will not yet available.
ADB	Ministério da Agricultura Programa de Irrigacao de Pequena Escala Coordinator Mr. Armando Ussivane +258 823043160 +258 823043160 <a href="mailto:a.ussivane@tvcabo.co.mz">a.ussivane@tvcabo.co.mz</a>	Fase out	Mar/2010	Small scale irrigation		Loan On Budget Project	20,350,000	Suports increase in Rice production among other crops.	ADB Contact Mr. Hesham Kandil Telephone: +216 71 333511 <a href="mailto:h.kandil@afdb.org">h.kandil@afdb.org</a>
ADB	Women's Entrepreneurship and Skills Developmnet project Ministerio da Mulher e da Accao Social	On going	Dez/2012	Women's Entrepreneurship and Skills Developmnet	Manica e Sofala Provinces	Loan Off Budget Project	3,750,000	Gender, HIV/AIDS	Ms Nana Oumou Toure Telephone: +216 71 333511 +216 71 333511 , Email: <a href="mailto:n.toure@afdb.org">n.toure@afdb.org</a>
ADB	Programa de Apoio as Financas Rurais Mr. Martinho Madeira Coordinator Phone: +258 21 311176 <a href="mailto:mmjfernandes_06@yahoo.com.br">mmjfernandes_06@yahoo.com.br</a>	On going	Jun/2011	RURAL FINANCE INTERM. SUPPORT PROJECT		Loan Off Budget Project	22,900,000		ADB Contact Ms. Nana Oumou Toure Telephone: +216 71 333511 +216 71 333511 , Email: <a href="mailto:n.toure@afdb.org">n.toure@afdb.org</a>
Austria	PROAGRI II MINAG Dr. Songane Phone: +258 21 46 00 26	Pipeline	Dec/2010	Support to Proagri II	Sofala province	Grant On Budget Budget Support	715,000	Programme formulation & design	Eva Kohl Telephone: (+258) 21 31 73 05 (+258) 21 31 73 05 , Email: <a href="mailto:maputo@ada.gv.at">maputo@ada.gv.at</a>

Partners in Development	Name of Project /Progr.	Status	Period	Category (specific activities)	Country Coverage	Type (loan or grant)	Total Budget of Project /Progr.	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors & related budget	Remarks
Austria	Support PROAGRI II Ministério das Finanças, Direcção Nacional de Tesouro 00258 21 31 50 0 0 MINAG Dr. Francisco Songane 00258 21 46 00 26 00258 21 46 00 26 <a href="mailto:fsongane@map.gov.mz">fsongane@map.gov.mz</a>	On going	Dec/ 2010	PROAGRI II in	Sofala Province	Grant On Budget	4,285,000		Eva Kohl Telephone: (+258) 21 31 73 05 (+258) 21 31 73 05 , Email: <a href="mailto:maputo@ada.gv.at">maputo@ada.gv.at</a>
Austria	Land Access Program ORAM - Mozambique Elizabeth Augusto Roque 00258 23 31 12 20/21 <a href="mailto:orambeira@teledata.mz">orambeira@teledata.mz</a>	On going	Jun/ 2010	Land access and sustainable development	Sofala	Grant Off Budget Project	660,000	Projects at Sofala, a priority province to NRSD.	Eva Kohl Telephone: (+258) 21 31 73 05 (+258) 21 31 73 05 , Email: <a href="mailto:maputo@ada.gv.at">maputo@ada.gv.at</a> Hilfswerk Mocambique Francisco Mbofana 00258 21 41 00 52 00258 21 41 00 52 <a href="mailto:hilfswerkmaputo@tvcabo.co.mz">hilfswerkmaputo@tvcabo .co.mz</a>
Belgian	NGOprogram	Ongoin	Dec/201 0	Support to agricultural cooperations, food security and water provision	National	Grant Off Budget Project	1,900,000		Contact Marc Deneer Telephone: +258 21 49 20 09 <a href="mailto:marc.deneer@diplobel.fe.d.be">marc.deneer@diplobel.fe .d.be</a>
Canada	Support to PROAGRI II	Ongoing	Nov/ 2011	PROAGRI II		Grant Direct Budget Support	18,000,000		MINAG Fernando Songane <a href="mailto:fsongane@map.gov.mz">fsongane@map.gov.mz</a>
Canada	Coastal Rural Support Program	Ongoing	March/ 2012			Grant Off Budget	8,600,000		CANADA Contact Alberto Silva Telephone: 258-21499889/91, Email: <a href="mailto:alberto@cida-psu.com">alberto@cida-psu.com</a>

Partners in Development	Name of Project /Progr.	Status	Period	Category (specific activities)	Country Coverage	Type (loan or grant)	Total Budget of Project /Progr.	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors & related budget	Remarks
						Project			
CANADA	CARE	On going	Dec/2012	Sustainable and Effective Economic Development		Grant Off Budget Project	7,270,000		Alberto Silva 21499889 / 21499891, <a href="mailto:alberto@cida-psu.com">alberto@cida-psu.com</a>
CANADA	SLAP	On going	Nov/2011	Sustainable Livelihoods and Agriculture	TETE All Districts and Moatize Guro Tambara	Grant Off Budget Project	5,450,000		Alberto Silva 258-21499889/91, <a href="mailto:alberto@cida-psu.com">alberto@cida-psu.com</a>
Danida	ASPS II	Ongoing	Dec/2010	PROAGRI II : Private sector development; roads and land access	National	Grant Direct Budget Support	26,000,000	Executed under the National Road Administration and implemented by the Provincial Roads Departments (DEP).	DENMARK Contact Karsten Peter Nielsen/ Paulino D' uamba Telephone: 21480000, Email: <a href="mailto:karniel@um.dk">karniel@um.dk</a> ; <a href="mailto:paudua@um.dk">paudua@um.dk</a>
Danida	ASPS III	Pipeline	2011-2015	PROAGRI II Support to Public and private Sectors ; International Advisors Agriculture		Grant Direct Budget Support	65,000,000		
EC		On going	2007-Dec	PROAGRI II		Grant Direct Budget	25,000,000		Francoise Millecam Telephone: +258-21-494949

Partners in Development	Name of Project /Progr.	Status	Period	Category (specific activities)	Country Coverage	Type (loan or grant)	Total Budget of Project /Progr.	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors & related budget	Remarks
			2010			Support			+258-21-494949 , Email: francoise.millecam@ec.europa.eu
EC Africa Works Tinashe Chitambira +258 21 486180/3 <a href="mailto:chitambira@gmail.com">chitambira@gmail.com</a>	AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	On going	May/ 2012		In Gaza and Maputo provinces	Grant Off Budget Project	265,500		Giancarlo Monteforte +258-21-494949 <a href="mailto:giancarlo.monteforte@ec.europa.eu">giancarlo.monteforte@ec.europa.eu</a>
EC Oxfam Novib Theo Bouma/ Antonio (Apac) +258 21 488721 <a href="mailto:abosquetapac@tdm.com.z">abosquetapac@tdm.com.z</a>		On going	Nov/ 2011	Rice marketing		Grant Off Budget Project	315,000	Rice focused project on a NRDS geographic area	Giancarlo Monteforte +258-21-494949 <a href="mailto:giancarlo.monteforte@ec.europa.eu">giancarlo.monteforte@ec.europa.eu</a>
EC STICHTING HIVOS Jean Paul Heerschap Phone: +31(0)703765500 +31(0)703765500 <a href="http://www.concern.ie">www.concern.ie</a> <a href="mailto:odr@hivos.nl">odr@hivos.nl</a>		On going	Nov/ 2011	Rice value chain development	Nampula Angoche district	Grant Off Budget Project	290,000	Rice focused project in a NRDS geographic area	Giancarlo Monteforte +258-21-494949 <a href="mailto:giancarlo.monteforte@ec.europa.eu">giancarlo.monteforte@ec.europa.eu</a>
EC		On going	Jan/ 2013	development of certified economically, environmentally and socially sustainable pilots supplying processed biomass		Grant Off Budget Technical Assistance project	1,400,000	Environmental sustainability of rice value chain	Ana Monge Telephone: +258 49 49 49 +258 49 49 49 , Email: <a href="mailto:ana.monge@ec.europa.eu">ana.monge@ec.europa.eu</a>

Partners in Development	Name of Project /Progr.	Status	Period	Category (specific activities)	Country Coverage	Type (loan or grant)	Total Budget of Project /Progr.	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors & related budget	Remarks
EC	Tranche MPF 2005	On going	Jun/2006 - Jun/2012	AGRICULTURE : - Protocolo de Acordo 'facilité en devise' 2006. - Reforme Institutional MIC INAM - Reforma dos recursos humanos MINAG - MIC - INAM - Apoio Institutional IAM INCAJU CEPAGRI - Provincial Outsourcing	National	Grant Direct Budget Support	6,000,000	Ministério das Finanças Implementing Organisation Direcção Nacional do Orcamento / DNT Arginaldo Andrisse Muandula +25821311392	EC Contact Antonio Crespo Telephone: +258-21-494949 +258-21-494949 , Email: <a href="mailto:antonio.crespo@ec.europa.eu">antonio.crespo@ec.europa.eu</a>
Embrapa-JICA	Agriculture development	Starting 2010	Regional			grant		Capacity building/ technology transfer	South-south cooperation Contact <a href="mailto:contini@embrapa.br">contini@embrapa.br</a> and ask contact of brasilian whom is coming to Moz to coordinate
Embrapa-USAID	Agriculture development	Starting 2010	Regional			grant		Capacity building / technology transfer	South-south cooperation

Partners in Development	Name of Project /Progr.	Status	Period	Category (specific activities)	Country Coverage	Type (loan or grant)	Total Budget of Project /Progr.	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors & related budget	Remarks
FAO/ Norway funded	UP-CA	On going	Aug/ 2010	Conservation Agriculture for Improved Food Security Using the CAADP Framework		Grant Off Budget Project	1,100,000		Jose da Graça <a href="mailto:Jose.DaGraca@fao.org">Jose.DaGraca@fao.org</a>  MINAG DNEA Jose Gaspar
FAO		On going	Jun/ 2010	Building Commodity Value Chains and Marketing Linkages for Farmers' Associations	National	Grant On Budget Project	440,000		Ministry of Industri and commerce/ MINAG
FAO	CAP II	On going	Jun/ 2010	Preparatory assistance to the 2nd Census of agriculture and livestock	National	Grant off budget Project	379.000	Important to generate M&E information to NRDS	FAO Eugenio Macamo <a href="mailto:eugenio.macamo@fao.org">eugenio.macamo@fao.org</a>  INE Coordinator Azarias Nhanzimo <a href="mailto:anhanzimo@ine.gov.mz">anhanzimo@ine.gov.mz</a>
FINLAND	Support to PROAGRI MINAG Dr. Fernando Songane	On going	Dec/ 2010	PROAGRI		Grant On Budget	7,000,000		Marjaana Pekkola Telephone: +258 82 310 7360 <a href="mailto:marjaana.pekkola@formin.fi">marjaana.pekkola@formin.fi</a>
FINLAND	Ministry of Planning and Development Ms. Ofélia Santos +258 21414622 <a href="mailto:ossimão@yahoo.bom.br">ossimão@yahoo.bom.br</a>	On going	May/ 2010	Support to Rural Development in	Zambézia Province,	Grant On Budget Project	7,140,000		Marjaana Pekkola Telephone: +258 82 310 7360 <a href="mailto:marjaana.pekkola@formin.fi">marjaana.pekkola@formin.fi</a>

Partners in Development	Name of Project /Progr.	Status	Period	Category (specific activities)	Country Coverage	Type (loan or grant)	Total Budget of Project /Progr.	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors & related budget	Remarks
GERMANY	Support to Program of Decentralized Planning and Finance (PPFD)MPD- Ministry of Planning and Development	On going	Dec/ 2010	Agriculture planning and development	National	Grant On Budget Technical Assistance	20,000,000		GERMANY Contact Dr. Claudia Maennling Telephone: +258 21 305505 +258 21 305505 , Email: <a href="mailto:Claudia.Maennling@gtz.de">Claudia.Maennling@gtz.de</a>
IFAD	Agricultural Support Programme MINAG DNEA José António Gaspar +258 21460280 <a href="mailto:jgaspar@map.gov.mz">jgaspar@map.gov.mz</a>	Ongoing	2015	Under PROAGRI II supports the National Programme for Agricultural Extension (PROMER)	National	Loan On Budget Project	20,000,000		Alessandro Marini +39 0654592115 <a href="mailto:a.marini@ifad.org">a.marini@ifad.org</a> Custódio Mucavele +258 82 3044880 <a href="mailto:c.mucavel@ifad.org">c.mucavel@ifad.org</a>
IFAD	Fundo de Apoio à Reabilitação da Economia - FARE Martinho Mareira Fernades +258 82 3062520 <a href="mailto:mmifernandes_06@yahoo.com.br">mmifernandes_06@yahoo.com.br</a>	On going	Jul/ 2013	Rural Financial Services	National	Loan Off Budget Project	9,450,000		IFAD Contact Custódio Mucavele +258 82 3044880 <a href="mailto:c.mucavel@ifad.org">c.mucavel@ifad.org</a>
IRELAND	Fernando Songane Coordinator Phone: +258(82)3053880 +258(82)3053880	On going	Dez/ 2012	MINAG: Agricultural policy and administrative management	National	Grant Direct Budget Support	33,500,000		Palmira Vicente Telephone: 258 (1) 496312, Email: <a href="mailto:palmira.vicente@dfa.ie">palmira.vicente@dfa.ie</a>
ITALY	Ministério da Administração Estatal Placido Pereira <a href="mailto:placido.pereira@mae.gov.mz">placido.pereira@mae.gov.mz</a>	On going	Jun/ 2010	Support to the decentralisation and local economic development		Grant On Budget Project	9,000,000		ITALY Contact Paolo Mistè Telephone: +258-21-491782 <a href="mailto:paolo.miste@italcoop.org.mz">paolo.miste@italcoop.org.mz</a>

Partners in Development	Name of Project /Progr.	Status	Period	Category (specific activities)	Country Coverage	Type (loan or grant)	Total Budget of Project /Progr.	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors & related budget	Remarks
ITALY	PSSR	On going	Jul/ 2010	Support to the rural development	Manca and Sofala provinces	Grant On Budget Project	20,800,000		ITALY Contact Paolo Mistè Telephone: +258-21-491782 <a href="mailto:paolo.miste@italcoop.org.mz">paolo.miste@italcoop.org.mz</a>
ITALY	NGO MATE	On going	Dec/ 2010	Agriculture for Socio-economic development	Gilé district, Zambesia Province	Grant Off Budget Project	1,100,000	NRDS geographic priority area.	Paolo Mistè Telephone: 00258-21-491782 00258-21-491782 , Email: <a href="mailto:paolo.miste@italcoop.org.mz">paolo.miste@italcoop.org.mz</a>
MCC	Ministry of Planing and Development; Minstry of Finance; MCA Mozambique	On going	5 years	Increase the productive capacity of the population	Northern provinces Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa and Zambézia	Grant	506,900,000	Water Supply; Roads; Land Tenure; Farmer Income;	
SPAIN	Fundación CEAR Amalia Hernando 21429885 <a href="mailto:cearfun@tvcabo.co.mz">cearfun@tvcabo.co.mz</a>	On going	Set/ 2010	Rural Development	District of Catuane	Grant Off Budget Project	3,200,000		SPAIN Contact OTC Telephone: 21309777, Email: <a href="mailto:otc@aeci.org.mz">otc@aeci.org.mz</a>
SPAIN	PROSALUS Blanca Abad 826924580	On going	Jun/ 2010	Rural Development	District of Boane and Namaacha	Grant Off Budget Project	4,300,000		SPAIN Contact OTC Telephone: 21309777, Email: <a href="mailto:otc@aeci.org.mz">otc@aeci.org.mz</a>
SWEDEN	PROAGRI support MINAG Dr. Victorino Xavier	On going	JUN/ 2011	PROAGRI support		Grant On Budget	13,500,000		Anna Liljelund-Hedqvist Telephone: +258 21 480 300

Partners in Development	Name of Project /Progr.	Status	Period	Category (specific activities)	Country Coverage	Type (loan or grant)	Total Budget of Project /Progr.	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors & related budget	Remarks
	+258 21 460004/69 <a href="mailto:vxavier@map.gov.mz">vxavier@map.gov.mz</a>								+258 21 480 300 , Email: <a href="mailto:anna.liljelund-hedqvist@foreign.ministry.se">anna.liljelund-hedqvist@foreign.ministry.se</a>
SWEDEN	SAKSS 08-11 Capacity dev MINAG Implemented by IFPRI James Garrett <a href="mailto:j.garrett@cgiar.org">j.garrett@cgiar.org</a>	On going	Jun/2012	Agricultural policy and administrative management		Grant Off Budget Project	3,200,000		Anna Liljelund-Hedqvist Telephone: +258 21 480300 +258 21 480300 , Email: <a href="mailto:anna.liljelund-hedqvist@foreign.ministry.se">anna.liljelund-hedqvist@foreign.ministry.se</a>
SWEDEN	Community Land Use Fund	Pipeline	April/2010 to Jun/2011	Land use	Provinces	Grant Off Budget Project	570,000	Project in NRSD provinces	Anna Liljelund-Hedqvist Telephone: +258 21 480 <a href="mailto:anna.liljelund-hedqvist@foreign.ministry.se">anna.liljelund-hedqvist@foreign.ministry.se</a>
SWEDEN	Malonda Foundation +258 21 48 76 71	Pipeline	Jan/2010 Dec/2014	Rural Development in	Niassa Province	Grant Off Budget Project	10,000,000		Anna Liljelund-Hedqvist +258 21 480 300 <a href="mailto:anna.liljelund-hedqvist@foreign.ministry.se">anna.liljelund-hedqvist@foreign.ministry.se</a>
WB	Ministry of Planning and Development Salim Vala Phone: +258-21-419824 +258-21-419824 <a href="mailto:salimvala.dnpdr@tvcabo.co.mz">salimvala.dnpdr@tvcabo.co.mz</a>	On going	Mar/2013	Market led Smallholder Agriculture Development	Zambezi Valley ZAMBÉZI A: Mopeia, Morrumbala TETE: Mutarara	Loan On Budget Project	26,000,000		WORLDBANK Patrick Verissimo Telephone: +258-21-482342 +258-21-482342 , <a href="mailto:pverissimo@worldbank.org">pverissimo@worldbank.org</a> <a href="http://web.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK">web.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK</a>

Partners in Development	Name of Project /Progr.	Status	Period	Category (specific activities)	Country Coverage	Type (loan or grant)	Total Budget of Project /Progr.	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors & related budget	Remarks
					SOFALA: Chemba, Maringue				<a href="#">=64027221&amp;piPK=64027220&amp;theSitePK=382131&amp;menuPK=382166&amp;Projectid=P093165</a>
WB	Market Driven Irrigation MINAG Implementing agency	Pipeline	Jan/ 2010 to Dez/ 2014	Irrigation		Grant On Budget Project	50,000,000		Patrick Verissimo Telephone: +258-21-482300 +258-21-482300 , Email: <a href="mailto:pverissimo@wolrdbank.org">pverissimo@wolrdbank.org</a>
UK	Land tenure KPMG Emidio de Oliveira Telephone: +258 21351400	On going	Jul/ 2010	land tenure and natural resource rights to local communities		Grant On Budget Project	4,100,000	Projects in NRDS geographic al priority provinces	

#### 4) Sierra Leone

Name of program / project	Funding source	Coverage	Category and type	Status and Period	Total Budget	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors & related budget	Remarks
Program for the intensification of rice production	Min. of Agric Govt. of Sierra Leone	Nationwide	Budget allocation	2010 – 2012	Le 21 Billion		On-going
				2003 – present	N/A	Seed	
Seed Multiplication Project	GTZ/FAO	Nationwide	Grant	N/A	Le. 2.4 Billion		
NERICA Rice Dissemination Project	African Development Bank	Nationwide	Grant	2005 -2010	\$5. million	R&D. Technical Coop. Extension.	
Mano River Rice Project	IDA	Nationwide	Grant	N/A	Le 14.6 Billion		
Hybrid rice production	PR China	Nationwide	Grant.		N/A	Technical Coop. Production.	Ending 2010. Uptake limited
Links project by CORAD	USAID	Nationwide	Grant		N/A	Technical Coop. Production	
	EU						

Name of program / project	Funding source	Coverage	Category and type	Status and Period	Total Budget	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors & related budget	Remarks
Use of STABEX Transfers Project	JICA	Nationwide			\$2.1 million	Technical Coop. Mechanisation.	2007 - 2009
Agricultural Development Project in Kambia		Nationwide	Grant/National Budget	2006 - 2009	\$3.5 million	Technical Coop. Production	New project being developed.
Rural Finance and Community Improvement Programme	IFAD	Nationwide	Grant	2007 - 2013	\$10.9 million		Ongoing
National Agricultural Response Programme (NARP).	AfDB, IFAD, EC Food Facility, FAO, Irish Aid, Islamic Development Bank	Nationwide	Grant	2008 - present	\$100 million	Extension & training. Production. Marketing. Post harvest.	As of May 2009 not all of the programme funds had been achieved.
Agricultural Sector Rehabilitation project	African Development Bank	Nationwide	Loan	2005 – 2010	UA 14.10 million	Technical Coop. Infrastructure development	Ongoing
Diversified Food Production Project	Islamic Development Bank		Loan	2006 – 2009	\$11.87 million	Extension. Irrigation. Credit. Seed. Infrastructure	Ongoing
Seed Enterprise Enhancement and Development	Govt. of Germany						On-going
Purchase for Progress	World Food Programme		Grant	2009 – 2011	\$2.2 million	Production. Marketing. Post-harvest.	On-going

Name of program / project	Funding source	Coverage	Category and type	Status and Period	Total Budget	Matching with NDRS sub-sectors & related budget	Remarks
			Grant	2008 -2012	N/A	Marketing	

### 5) Madagascar

Partenaires au développement	Nom du Projet /Programme	Statut	Période	Catégorie	Couverture territoriale	Type	Budget total du Projet /Programme	Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SNDR et budget correspondant	Remarques
<b>EAU</b>									
FAD, Etat	GIRE (ANDEA)	Clôturé	2004-2009	GIRE	Nationale	Subvention		GIRE en amont périmètres irrigué	Actuellement 4 AB sur 6 prévus
Etat	PROGRAMME NATIONAL D'APPUI A LA GESTION DES RESSOURCES EN EAU		2009-20001	GIRE	Nationale	RPI	2300 millions Ar (2009)		
<b>TRAVAUX PUBLICS</b>									
Etat	Extension projet himo -pistes rurales	Planifié	2005-2012		Nationale		350 millions d' Ar (2009)	Désenclavement des zones de production	Besoin de coordination inter sectorielle
Etat Banque mondiale	ex-programme de transport en	Planifié	2002-2010	Routes rurales	Nationale	Crédit	18 708 millions d' Ar	Désenclavement des zones de	Besoin de coordination

<b>Partenaires au développement</b>	<b>Nom du Projet /Programme</b>	<b>Statut</b>	<b>Période</b>	<b>Catégorie</b>	<b>Couverture territoriale</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Budget total du Projet /Programme</b>	<b>Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SNDAR et budget correspondant</b>	<b>Remarques</b>
	milieu rural						(2009)	production	inter sectorielle
Etat	Routes de désenclavement	Planifié	2003-2012	Routes rurales	Nationale	RPI	3 090 millions d'Ar (2009)	Désenclavement des zones de production	Besoin de coordination inter sectorielle
Etat	gestion et entretien des routes ex: PNER	Planifié	2008-2012	Entretien routier	Nationale	RPI	4 270 millions d'Ar (2009)	Désenclavement des zones de production	Besoin de coordination inter sectorielle
Etat	fonds d'entretien routier (phase ii)	Planifié	2004-2012	Entretien routier	Nationale	RPI	2 400 millions d'Ar (2009)	Désenclavement des zones de production	Besoin de coordination inter sectorielle
Etat BADEA Arabe Saoudite	Construction RN 43 Sambaina - Faratsiho - Soavinandriana	Planifié	2005-2010		2 Régions	Crédit	12 973 millions d'Ar (2009)	Zone de production rizicole	Zone de concentration éventuelle
Etat Banque mondiale	Projet des investissements dans les infrastructures transport	Clôturé	2007-2009			Crédit	25 000 millions d'Ar (2009)		
Etat Koweït	Etudes et travaux de la RN 5 Soanierana Ivongo - Mananara	Planifié	2006-2011	Routes régionales		Subvention	1 321 millions d'Ar (2009)	Zone de sécurité alimentaire	
Etat Japon	Construction route Anjozorobe -Betatao Ambodirano	Planifié	2008-2011	Routes régionales		Subvention	4 451 millions d'Ar (2009)	Zone à forte production rizicole	
Etat FAD	PROJET ROUTIER	Planifié	2008-2012			Subvention	31 790 millions d'Ar		

Partenaires au développement	Nom du Projet /Programme	Statut	Période	Catégorie	Couverture territoriale	Type	Budget total du Projet /Programme	Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SNDR et budget correspondant	Remarques
							(2009)		
<b>RIZ</b>									
FIDA / MCA / UE / ONG	Projet d'appui au Développement des Régions du Menabe et du Melaky AD2M	En cours	2007-2016	Institutionnel Vulgarisation formation	2 régions	Crédit et subvention	23,43 millions USD	Riziculture 1000 ha à 3,5 t/ha	
FIDA / EU	Projet Appui au Renforcement des Organisation des Producteurs Agricoles AROPA	En cours	2009-2018	Structuration producteurs Services agricoles	5 régions	Crédit	56,4 millions USD	Institutionnel, vulgarisation et formation renforcement de capacité	
FIDA/ OPEP fund	Programme de Promotion des Revenus Ruraux PPRR	En cours	2005-2014	Appui aux activités génératrices de revenus	2 régions	Crédit	28,3 millions USD	Institutionnel, Vulgarisation et formation, microfinance Impact sur 2500 ha de rizières	
FIDA / Banque mondiale	Projet de mise en valeur du Haut Bassin du Mandrare II	En cours	2001-2009	Réhabilitation des infrastructures Création de nouveaux périmètres irrigués	1 région	Crédit	23,1 millions USD	Vulgarisation et formation, irrigation, microfinance	
FIDA / Desjardins International	Projet d'appui au développement agricole du Nord Est PADANE	Clôturé	1997-2006	Infrastructure périmètre irrigué et routier Renforcement de capacité	1 région	Crédit	16,9 millions USD	Impacts sur 12738 ménages avec une augmentation de 6700 de la production de riz	
Aga Khan	Programme de	En cours	2007-	Améliorer la	1 région	Subvention	7,0 millions	Tester des	

Partenaires au développement	Nom du Projet /Programme	Statut	Période	Catégorie	Couverture territoriale	Type	Budget total du Projet /Programme	Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SNDR et budget correspondant	Remarques
Foundation AKF	Soutien dans la Région de la Sofia pour le Développement Rural Intégré PSSDRI		2013	profitabilité de la riziculture			USD	innovations technologiques dans la plantation de riz	
FAO	Appui pour la redynamisation du sous-secteur semencier malgache en vue de la production et de l'utilisation de semences de qualité	En cours	2008-2010	Appui au secteur semencier	N.D.	Assistance technique	394.000 USD	Renforcement des GMS et CMS	
KfW / GVT	Programme de Lutte Anti Erosive PLAE	En cours	2004-2011	Défense et restauration des sols	6 régions	Subvention	9,0 millions d'euros	Approche BVPI	
BAD	Projet de Réhabilitation du Périmètre Irrigué de Manombo PRPIM	En cours	2008-2013	Périmètres irrigués	1 Région	Subvention et Crédit	10,8 UA	Périmètres irrigués	
BAD / OPEC / GVT	Projet de développement du périmètre irrigué de la Bas Mangoky	En cours	1999-2011	Périmètres irrigués	1 région	Subvention et crédit	33,4 UA	Périmètres irrigués	
Banque mondiale /AFD	Appui à la PCP Riz	En cours	2005 – ND	Plateforme de concertation	Nationale	Subvention	N.D.	Concertation	

Partenaires au développement	Nom du Projet /Programme	Statut	Période	Catégorie	Couverture territoriale	Type	Budget total du Projet /Programme	Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SNDR et budget correspondant	Remarques
Banque mondiale	Emergency Food Security and Reconstruction Project	En cours	2009-2012	Travail contre nourriture Sécurité alimentaire Projet communautaire	Nationale	Crédit	40 millions USD	Sécurité alimentaire Infrastructure périmètres irrigués	
USA (MCC)	Millenium Challenge Account Grant	En cours	2005-N.D.	Sécurisation foncière, information agricole, microfinance	N.D.	Subvention	110 millions USD	Sécurisation foncière	
EC	Appui à l'Observatoire du Riz ODR	Clôturé	2005-2009	Concertation secteur privé public	Nationale	Subvention	350 millions d'Ar	Consultation du secteur privé	
GVT	Programme Spécial Sécurité Alimentaire PSSA	En cours	2004-2011	Diversification de la riziculture	1 région	Ressources propres internes	180 millions d'Ar	Pisciculture, culture de contre saison	
GVT	Relance de la Production Agricole	En cours	204-2012	Réhabilitation et extension périmètres irrigués	10 régions	Ressources propres internes	9272 millions d'Ar	Augmentation de la production et la productivité rizicole	
Banque mondiale AFD / GVT	Bassin Versant Périmètre Irrigué	En cours	2004-2011	Développement de l'agriculture commerciale, développement du secteur irrigué gestion bassin versant	8 régions	Subvention et crédit	23 482 millions d'Ar	Secteur irrigué, gestion bassin versant	
Banque mondiale / GVT	Projet de Soutien au	En cours	2002-2011	Investissement productive, services	National	Crédit	142,19 millions USD	Infrastructure du secteur irrigué,	

Partenaires au développement	Nom du Projet /Programme	Statut	Période	Catégorie	Couverture territoriale	Type	Budget total du Projet /Programme	Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SNDR et budget correspondant	Remarques
	Développement Rural PSDR			agricoles, renforcement de capacités				transformation du riz	
AFD / GVT	Appui à Diffusion de Techniques Agro écologique	Clôturé	2004-2008	Recherche thématique, appliquée, diffusion technique	13 régions	Subvention	4,2 millions d'Euros	Technique rizicole SCV	
Banque mondiale	Projet de reconstruction et de sécurité alimentaire d'urgence	En cours	2008-2011	Nourriture contre travail, infrastructure communautaire gestion post catastrophes naturelles	N.D.	Crédit	40 millions USD	Réhabilitation infrastructure, services socio-économiques	
FCV Japan	Opération d'Appui au Crédit Intrants OACI	En cours	2006-2011	Avance en intrants agricoles	N.D.	Subvention	650 millions d'Ar	Intrants agricoles	
GVT	Fonds d'Entretien des Réseaux Hydroagricoles des Périmètres Irrigués FERHA	En cours	2004-2011	Fonds d'entretien	6 régions	Ressources propres	3220 millions d'Ar	Entretien des périmètres irrigués	
BADEA	Etude de Faisabilité Techno-économique du Projet de	Approuvé	N.D.	Etude	5 régions	Subvention	540 millions d'Ar	Transformation du riz	

Partenaires au développement	Nom du Projet /Programme	Statut	Période	Catégorie	Couverture territoriale	Type	Budget total du Projet /Programme	Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SNDR et budget correspondant	Remarques
	Décorticage de Riz et de Provenderie								
CRS	Réponse à la crise alimentaire à Madagascar: la fourniture de semences améliorées de riz et des engrais aux producteurs agricoles ruraux	Clôturé	2008-2009	Post catastrophe : approvisionnement en semences et engrais	2 régions	Subvention	63 510 USD	Post catastrophe. Semences et engrais	
USAID	La sécurité alimentaire en vue d'améliorer les moyens de subsistance par l'agriculture et à la nutrition	Clôturé	2003-2008	Sécurité alimentaire	5 régions	Subvention	16,9 millions USd	Vulgarisation, production, irrigation, diversification des cultures	
CRS	Système Voucher semences pour faire face à la crise alimentaire mondiale	Clôturé	2008-2009	Réponse crise alimentaire	3 régions	Subvention	133 304 USD	Microfinance, semences	
USA / OFDA	Projet de relance de l'agriculture sur la côte est après le	Clôturé	2008-2009	Post cyclonique	1 région	Subvention	100 000 USD	Approvisionnement en semence de	

Partenaires au développement	Nom du Projet /Programme	Statut	Période	Catégorie	Couverture territoriale	Type	Budget total du Projet /Programme	Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SNDAR et budget correspondant	Remarques
	cyclone Yvan et Jokwe							riz 10 tonnes	
USA (MCC) / CRS	Projet d'urgence après le cyclone Clovis dans la région du Sud-est	Clôturé	2007-2007	Post cyclonique	2 régions	Subvention	9 996 USD	Fourniture en semence	
USA (MCC)	Projet d'urgence de relance des moyens de subsistance dans le sud est	Clôturé	N.D.	Post cyclonique	1 région	Subvention	252 901 USD	Fourniture semences	
FAO	Projet d'atténuation des impacts de la crise alimentaire sur les couches les plus vulnérables dans le sud est	Clôturé	2008-2009	Post cyclonique	1 région	Subvention	24 186 USD	Fourniture semences	
AFD / GVT	Mise en Valeur et Protection des Bassins Versants du Lac Alaotra (Projet BV Lac Alaotra) Phase 1 et 2	En cours	2003-2013	Gestion des périmètres irrigués et valorisation des ressources naturelles	1 région	Subvention	22,9 millions d'euros	BVPI	
JICA	Projet d'Amélioration de	En cours	2009-2013	Production rizicole	5 régions	Assistance technique	6,5 millions USD	Production rizicole	

Partenaires au développement	Nom du Projet /Programme	Statut	Période	Catégorie	Couverture territoriale	Type	Budget total du Projet /Programme	Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SADR et budget correspondant	Remarques
	la Productivité Rizicole sur les Hautes Terres Centrales de Madagascar								
JICA	Projet d'amélioration de la gestion des bassins versant périmètres irrigués dans le sud ouest du Lac Alaotra	En préparation	2010-2012	Gestion et valorisation périmètre irrigué	1 région	Subvention	9 millions USD	Riziculture aquatique	
JICA	Etude sur le développement rural et la gestion des bassins versant au sud ouest du Lac Alaotra	Clôturé	2003-2008	Etude	2 régions	Subvention	3 millions USD	Approche BVPI	
JICA	Projet d'appui au centre de formation sur le machinisme agricole Antsirabe	Clôturé	2008-2009	Formation sur la Mécanisation agricole	1 région	Subvention	5, 78 millions USD	Mécanisation agricole	
JICA	Développement	Clôturé	2009-	Gestion périmètres	1 région	Subvention	40 millions	Production	

Partenaires au développement	Nom du Projet /Programme	Statut	Période	Catégorie	Couverture territoriale	Type	Budget total du Projet /Programme	Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SNDR et budget correspondant	Remarques
	de la gestion du Bassin versant périmètres irrigués au sud ouest de Lac Alaotra		2009	irrigués			USD	rizicole	
JICA	Conseiller en Agriculture et Développement Rural	En cours	2003-2010	Assistance technique	Nationale	Subvention	N.D.	Appui technique	

## 6) Senegal

Partenaires au développement	Nom du Projet /Programme	Statut	Période	Catégorie	Couverture territoriale	Type	Budget total du Projet /Programme	Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SNDR et budget correspondant
AFD	Projet de promotion de l'investissement privé	En cours	2009-2010	Maitrise de l'eau, financement renforcement de capacité	Nord	Subvention	7 millions Euros	Maitrise de l'eau, financement, renforcement de capacité, aménagement (7 millions euros)
	Projet d'élaboration de PAOS	En cours	2008-2013	Aménagement spatiale	Nord	Subvention		
	Projet d'élaboration de chartre de développement de l'irrigation	En cours	2008-2013	étude	Nord	Subvention et prêt		

Partenaires au développement	Nom du Projet /Programme	Statut	Période	Catégorie	Couverture territoriale	Type	Budget total du Projet /Programme	Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SNDR et budget correspondant
MCC	programme d'aménagement hydro agricole dans le Delta et le Podor avec notamment la réalisation de cinq périmètres hydro-agricoles, de ponts et de chenaux	En négociation très avancée	2010-2015	Infrastructures et aménagement	Nord	subvention	85 milliards FCFA	Aménagement et infrastructures
Coopération Coréenne	réhabilitation du périmètre de Grande Digue-Télel	En négociation	2011-2015	aménagement	Nord	Subvention	Voir étude financé en 2008	Amélioration des bases productives
	Projet d'amélioration du système d'irrigation au Sénégal	En cours	2008-2011	Maitrise de l'eau	Nord	Subvention	1.8 millions de US\$	Amélioration des bases productives
	Projet d'amélioration de la production dans le Département de Dagana	En cours	2007-2010	Aménagement et appui aux secteurs socio de base	Nord	Subvention	1.5 millions de US\$	Amélioration des bases productives
Coopération Chinoise	Projet acquisition d'équipements agricole	En négociation	2010	Equipement	Sud	Crédit	-	Mécanisation
FAO	projet de coopération technique (PCT) axé sur la promotion et le développement de la riziculture a examiné les différentes	terminé	2008-2009	étude	National	Subvention	-	SNDR

Partenaires au développement	Nom du Projet /Programme	Statut	Période	Catégorie	Couverture territoriale	Type	Budget total du Projet /Programme	Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SNDR et budget correspondant
	contraintes de la filière							
Banque Mondiale	programme d'urgence de réfection des PIV dans la VFS et d'aménagement de cuvettes rizicoles dans le département	En négociation avancée	2010-2015	Aménagement	Nord et Sud	Prêt	-	Aménagement
	PDMAS	En cours	2005-2010	Marchés	National	Prêt	7.3 millions de US\$	Commercialisation
	PSAOP (avec FIDA)	En cours	2006-2010	Conseils techniques	National	Prêt	47 million US\$	Renforcement de capacité
	PNDL	En cours	2007-2012	Infrastructures	National	Prêt	50 millions de US\$	Pistes de désenclavement
BAD	PDERBA	En cours	2002-2008 (avec prolongation)	Sécurité alimentaire	Sud	Prêt	7.9 milliards de FCA	Aménagement
	PADERCA	En cours	2006-2011	Sécurité alimentaire	Sud	Prêt	13 milliards de FCFA	Aménagement
	PAPIL	En cours	2004-2009	Petite irrigation	Centre	Prêt	13 milliards de FCFA	Aménagement
	PMIA	Terminé	1998-2006	Crédit	National	Prêt	8 milliards de FCFA	financement
GTZ	PROCAS	En cours	2004-2015	Soutient à la production vivrière	Sud	Subvention	-	Amélioration des semences
BADEA	Projet d'aménagement dans les délégations de Podor, Matam et Dagana	En Négociation	2011	Aménagement	Nord	Prêt	-	Aménagement
	Projet de développement	En cours	2008-2011	Maitrise de l'eau,	Nord	Prêt	8 millions de US\$	Aménagement,

Partenaires au développement	Nom du Projet /Programme	Statut	Période	Catégorie	Couverture territoriale	Type	Budget total du Projet /Programme	Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SNDR et budget correspondant
	intégré de l'agriculture  Réhabilitation et aménagement au niveau de la rive droite du lampsar	En cours	2009-2015	financement, aménagement  Aménagement	Nord	Prêt	10 millions de US\$	amélioration des bases productives, financement  Aménagement, amélioration des bases productives
JICA	Projet d'amélioration de la productivité de l'irrigation dans la VFS  projet d'aménagement hydro-agricole de la Commune de Podor	En cours  En phase de démarrage	2009-2013  2010-2013	Maitrise de l'eau  Aménagement	Nord  Nord	Coopération technique  Subvention	4.9 millions de US\$  -	Amélioration des bases productives  Amélioration des bases productives, commercialisation, aménagement
USAID	Etude sur la chaine des valeurs	En cours	2009	étude	National	subvention	-	
BOAD/FIDA  BOAD/AFD	Partenariat rizicole dans le Delta (3PRD)  PRODAM II  Programme d'urgence de réfection des PIV	En cours  En cours  Programmé	2010  2004-2011  2010	Aménagement  Aménagement  Aménagement	Nord  Nord  Nord	Prêt  Prêt  Prêt	-  24,3 millions de US\$	Aménagement, amélioration des bases productives  Aménagement, amélioration des bases productives  Aménagement, amélioration des bases productives
FIDA	Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles	En cours	2009-2015	Marchés et études	Bassin Arachidier (centre)	Prêt et dons	31.6 millions US\$	
Gouvernement	GOANA	En cours	2008	Maitrise de l'eau, financement, aménagement, commercialisation	National	-		Maitrise de l'eau, financement, aménagement, commercialisation

Partenaires au développement	Nom du Projet /Programme	Statut	Période	Catégorie	Couverture territoriale	Type	Budget total du Projet /Programme	Corrélation avec les sous secteurs de la SNDR et budget correspondant
	Programmes spéciaux (programme d'autosuffisance en riz)	En cours	2008	Maitrise de l'eau, financement, aménagement, commercialisation	National	36 milliards		Maitrise de l'eau, financement, aménagement, commercialisation

### 7) Guinée Conakry

Bailleurs	Libellé Projet	coûts en USD	Durée	Démarrage	Couverture	Financement	Activités	Corrélation avec les	Remarques
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Baillleurs	Libellé Projet	coûts en USD	Durée	Démarrage	Couverture	Financement	Activités	Corrélation avec les	Remarques
<i>AFD</i>									
	Projet d'Appui à la Production Durable du Riz de Mangrove en Guinée Maritime	14 885 455	5 ans	2007	Régionale	Subvention	aménagements, mise en valeur, R/D	aménagements, mise en valeur	
	Projet de Diffusion du Riz NERICA	5 349 363	5 ans	2005	Nationale	Crédit	Transfert de technologies, production	Semences, engrais	
	Projet d'Appui au Développement Rural de la Haute Guinée	15 630 000	5 ans	2001	Régionale	Crédit	aménagements, mise en valeur, Pistes	aménagements, mise en valeur, R/D	
	Appui à la sécurité alimentaire	450 000	1 an	2009	Régionale	Don	semences, engrais, équipements	semences, engrais, équipements	
<i>BAD</i>	Projet National d'Infrastructures Rurales 2	10 454 000	5 ans	2003	Nationale	Crédit	Réhabilitation pistes rurales	Désenclavement zones de production	
	Projet d'Assistance d'Urgence pour la Sécurité Alimentaire	700 000	1 an	2009	Nationale	Don	Achat d'engrais	Amélioration de la santé des sols	
	Projet de Développement Rural Intégré de Dubréka	11 480 000	4 ans	1998	Préfecturale	Crédit	aménagements, mise en valeur	aménagements, mise en valeur	
	Projet de Dév. Rural Intégré de la Haute Guinée Occidentale	11 540 000	5 ans	2001	Régionale	Crédit	aménagements, mise en valeur, pistes	aménagements, mise en valeur	
	Projet de Développement Rural Intégré de Téliélé	16 500 000	6 ans	2003	Préfecturale	Crédit	aménagements, mise en valeur, pistes	aménagements, mise en valeur	
	Projet de Développement Rural de Kakossa	11 500 000	3 ans	2003	Préfecturale	Crédit	aménagements, mise en valeur	aménagements, mise en valeur	
	Projet de Développement Rural Intégré du Fouta Djallon	11 230 000	5 ans	2009	Préfecturale	Crédit	aménagements, mise en valeur, pistes	aménagements, mise en valeur	
<i>BID</i>	Projet National d'Infrastructures Rurales 2	9 034 000	5 ans	2003	Nationale	Crédit	aménagements, mise en valeur, pistes	aménagements, mise en valeur	
<i>Espagne</i>	Projet Aménagements Hydro Agricoles Tougué-Dabola	2 160 000	3 ans	2008	Préfecturale	Don	aménagements, mise en valeur	aménagements, mise en valeur	
	Progr. Participatif au Dév. Rural de la Haute Guinée	19 800 000	10 ans	2001	Régionale	Crédit	aménagements, mise en valeur, pistes	aménagements, mise en valeur	
	Projet d'Appui au Développement Rural de Basse Guinée Nord	17 700 000	5 ans	2004	Régionale	Crédit	aménagements, mise en valeur, pistes	aménagements, mise en valeur	
	Programme de Développement Agricole Durable en Guinée Forestière	15 594 500	8 ans	2002	Régionale	Crédit	aménagements, mise en valeur, pistes	aménagements, mise en valeur	
<i>FIDA</i>	Appui à la production agricole	450 000	1 an	2009	Nationale	Don	engrais, outillage et semences	Semences, engrais	

Bailleurs	Libellé Projet	coûts en USD	Durée	Démarrage	Couverture	Financement	Activités	Corrélation avec les	Remarques
	Projet National d'Infrastructures Rurales 2	30 000 000	5 ans	2003	Nationale	Crédit	aménagements, mise en valeur, pistes	aménagements, mise en valeur	
	Programme Urgence Appui à la Productivité Agricole	5 000 000	2 ans	2008	Nationale	Don	Semences, engrais, appui à la production	Semences, engrais	
<i>OPEP</i>	Projet de Développement Rural Intégré de Télimélé	5 000 000	6 ans	2003	Préfectorale	Crédit	aménagements, mise en valeur, pistes	aménagements, mise en valeur	
<i>RSA</i>	Projet Tripartite RSA-Vietnam-Guinée/FAO	6 017 325	3 ans	2009	Préfectorale	Crédit	aménagements, mise en valeur	aménagements, mise en valeur	
<i>Italie</i>	Intensification, diversification et valorisation de la production agricole	2 000 000	4 ans	2009	Préfectorale	Don	aménagements, mise en valeur	aménagements, mise en valeur	
	Assistance agricole d'urgence pour l'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire	500 000	1 an	2008	Nationale	Don	engrais, outillage et semences	Engrais, semences	
<i>FAO</i>	Fourniture d'intrants aux populations vulnérables dans le cadre de l'ISFP	500 000	1 an	2008	Nationale	Don	engrais, outillage et semences	Engrais, semences	
	Evaluation du potentiel de bas-fons en Guinée forestière	360 000	1 an	2009	Régionale	Don	Inventaire, études pour aménagements	aménagements, mise en valeur	
<i>WFP</i>	Protracted relief and rehabilitation operation	24 446 403	3 ans	2007	Régionale	Don	Assistance alimentaire		
<i>Japanese Gov</i>	Support to "post-conflict transition in Forest Guinea Region"	1 000 000		2008	Régionale	Don	Assistance Formation	Semences	
<i>JICA</i>	Development study for sustainable rural development in middle and upper Guinea	3 000 000	3 ans	2008	Don				
<i>TOTAL</i>		<b>252 281 046</b>							

## 8) Uganda

<b>Name of Project /Program</b>		<b>Country coverage</b>
National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)		Whole Country
<b>Partners in Development</b>		<b>Total Budget of Project</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- World Bank</li> <li>- Irish Aid</li> <li>- Netherlands International Assistance.</li> <li>- Department for International Development (DFID)</li> <li>- European Union (EU)</li> <li>- International Development Association (IDA)</li> <li>- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</li> </ul>		First phase estimated at US\$108 million
<b>Period</b>	<b>Status (on going and in the pipeline)</b>	<b>Type (loan or grant)</b>
25 years	On going	Basket funding through budget support and Contributions from Participating Local Governments & Participating Farmers
<b>Category (specific activities)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Agricultural Advisory services</li> <li>➤ Public Private partnerships</li> <li>➤ Enterprise mix approach</li> <li>➤ Zoning of the country to harmonize activities and backstopping.</li> <li>➤ Agricultural Financing</li> <li>➤ Marketing</li> <li>➤ Supply of technologies for production</li> </ul>		

<p><b>Matching with NDRS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The seed system machinery and equipment improve irrigation and water management,</li> <li>• Agricultural financing,</li> <li>• Policy,</li> <li>• Post harvest handling,</li> <li>• Processing and Marketing,</li> <li>• increase access and adoption of knowledge and technologies</li> </ul>
<p><b>Remarks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aims at enhanced production aimed at boosting production using a holistic approach that encompasses all strategies of the Rice development strategy</li> </ul>

<b>Name of Project /Program</b>		<b>Country coverage</b>
Technical assistance support to sustainable Irrigated agricultural development in Eastern Uganda		22 districts of Eastern Uganda
<b>Partners in Development</b>		<b>Total Budget of Project</b>
JAPAN International Development Agency(JICA)		US\$ 3, 500,000
<b>Period</b>	<b>Status (on going and in the pipeline)</b>	<b>Type (loan or grant)</b>
2008-2011	On going	Technical Cooperation grant
<b>Category (specific activities)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Carry out the baseline survey, and select the Project Sites and Model Farmers</li> <li>➤ Conduct trainings for strengthening farmers groups,</li> <li>➤ Monitor, evaluate and follow-up of farmers groups' activities</li> </ul>		

<p><b>Matching with NDRS</b></p> <p>-Policy</p> <p>-R &amp; D</p> <p>-Extension &amp; Training</p> <p>-Production</p> <p>-Post-harvest</p> <p>-Irrigation</p>
<p><b>Remarks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of concerned personnel, necessary for training and extension of irrigated rice production in the targeted Districts is developed.</li> <li>• Irrigated rice cultivation techniques are promoted among smallholders and their community based groups in the Project</li> </ul>

<b>Name of Project /Program</b>		<b>Country coverage</b>
Technical Assistance Support to NERICA Rice Promotion Project		Countrywide
<b>Partners in Development</b>		<b>Total Budget of Project</b>
JICA		US\$ 3, 900,000
<b>Period</b>	<b>Status (on going and in the pipeline)</b>	<b>Type (loan or grant)</b>
2008-2011	On going	Technical Coop./Assistance

<b>Category (specific activities)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Seed production and maintenance of NERICA varieties</li> <li>➤ To develop appropriate agronomic practices for upland and lowland rice</li> <li>➤ Establish networks among stakeholders at local and continental level</li> </ul>		
<b>Matching with NRDS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• Research &amp; Development</li> <li>• Marketing-Post-harvest</li> <li>• Irrigation</li> <li>• Financing</li> <li>• Seed system</li> <li>• Machinery and Equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>Remarks</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continental networks on rice production enhanced</li> <li>• Stakeholders acquired training in NERICA rice cultivation</li> <li>• quality seed production</li> <li>• machinery fabrication</li> </ul>		
<b>Name of Project /Program</b>		<b>Country coverage</b>
Establishment of Regional Rice Research and Training Center in the National Crops Resources Research Institute in the Republic of Uganda		National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO)
<b>Partners in Development</b>		<b>Total Budget of Project</b>
JICA		US\$ 6,700,000
<b>Period</b>	<b>Status (on going and in the pipeline)</b>	<b>Type (loan or grant)</b>
2009-2010	On going	The Grant Aid Project

<b>Category (specific activities)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construct new rice research laboratories with enhanced equipments</li> <li>➤ Renovate and expand experimental field attached to the institute</li> </ul>
<b>Matching with NDRS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R &amp; D</li> <li>• Seed system</li> </ul>
<b>Remarks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and Seed development and production enhanced.</li> </ul>

<b>Name of Project /Program</b> Area based Agriculture Modernization Program (AAMP)		<b>Country coverage</b> Bundibugyo, Bushenyi, Kabale, Kabarole, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Kasese, Kisoro, Kyenjojo, Mbarara, Ibanda, Kiruhura, Isingiro, Ntungamo, Rukungiri, and Sembabule
<b>Partners in Development</b> Agricultural Development(IFAD)and African Development Bank (AfDB)		<b>Total Budget of Project</b> Total cost: US\$ 16.1 million IFAD loan: US\$ 13.2 million, Contribution of borrower: US\$ 1.5 million, Contribution of beneficiaries: US\$ 1.4 million
<b>Period</b> 2003-2008	<b>Status</b> Ended	<b>Type (loan or grant)</b> Loan and Contributions from Uganda government and Beneficiaries

<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Agricultural Commercialization</li> <li>➤ Rural Infrastructure Development</li> <li>➤ Community Mobilization</li> <li>➤ Program Facilitation</li> </ul>
<b>Matching with NDRS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marketing</li> </ul>
<b>Remarks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary improved road infrastructure and access to market. Need for continuity of the program activities.</li> </ul>

<b>Name of Project /Programme</b>		<b>Country coverage</b>
District Livelihoods Support Programme		7 districts
<b>Partners in Development</b>		<b>Total Budget of Project</b>
IFAD		Total cost: US\$38.9 million IFAD loan: US\$27.4 million, IFAD grant: US\$400,000, Belgian Survival Fund for the Third World (BSF): US\$4.8 million, Contribution of borrower: US\$4.95 million, Contribution of beneficiaries: US\$1.34 million
<b>Period</b>	<b>Status (on going and in the pipeline)</b>	<b>Type (loan or grant)</b>

2007-2014	On going	Grant and Loan
<b>Activities</b> -Community Mobilisation, - Savings and Services -Agriculture and Land Management - Access Road, Water Infrastructure - District, Sub-county Execution - Program Liaison		
<b>Matching with NDRS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension &amp; Training</li> <li>• Production -Marketing</li> <li>• Irrigation</li> <li>• Agriculture Finance</li> </ul>		
<b>Remarks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likely reinforce and enhance agriculture financing, irrigation and production and marketing</li> </ul>		

<b>Name of Project /Program</b> Community Agricultural Infrastructure Improvement Program (CAIIP)	<b>Country coverage</b> 41 districts of central and Eastern part of Uganda
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<b>Partners in Development</b>		<b>Total Budget of Project</b>
IFAD		Total cost: US\$65.0 million African Development Bank (AfDB)/ADF: US\$43.8 million, IFAD loan: US\$15.0 million, Government of Uganda: US\$5.5 million, Beneficiaries: US\$0.6 million
<b>Period</b>	<b>Status (on going and in the pipeline)</b>	<b>Type (loan or grant)</b>
2008-2013	On going	Loan
<b>Category (specific activities)</b>		
a) Rural Infrastructure Improvement b) Community Mobilization and Capacity building c) Project Management and Training (PFT) and Coordination		
<b>Matching with NDRS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension &amp; Training</li> <li>• Marketing</li> <li>• Post-harvest</li> <li>• Policy(strengthen institutional linkages and participation of stakeholders)</li> </ul>		
<b>Remarks</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will enhance post harvest handling and marketing and also likely to strengthen institutional linkages and participation of stakeholders</li> </ul>		

<b>Name of Project /Program</b>	<b>Country coverage</b>
Rural Financial Services Program	Throughout the country

<b>Partners in Development</b>		<b>Total Budget of Project</b>
IFAD		Total cost: US\$24.5 million IFAD loan: US\$18.4 million, Government of Uganda: US\$ 1.10 million, Microfinance institutions: US\$ 4.63 million, Beneficiaries: US\$ 352 827
<b>Period</b>	<b>Status (on going and in the pipeline)</b>	<b>Type (loan or grant)</b>
2004-2011	On going	Loan
<b>Category (specific activities)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promotion of Products Innovation:</li> <li>➤ Rural Area Penetration</li> <li>➤ Strengthening of Training Market</li> <li>➤ MFI Capacity-Building</li> <li>➤ Promotion of a Rural Business Culture</li> <li>➤ Support to Apex Structures</li> <li>➤ MFI Upgrading Scheme</li> </ul>		
<b>Matching with NDRS</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marketing and Agriculture Finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likely to enhance access to finance by farmers and traders</li> </ul>	

<b>Name of Project /Program</b>	<b>Country coverage</b>
	7 districts of Hoima, Masindi, Gulu, Lira, Mbale, Tororo, Wakiso and

Dissemination of NERICA and Improved Rice Production Systems to Reduce Poverty and Food Deficit in Uganda		Mpigi.
<b>Partners in Development</b> Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations(FAO)		<b>Total Budget of Project</b> USD 1 239 983
<b>Period</b> 2006-2008	<b>Status (on going and in the pipeline)</b> Completed	<b>Type (loan or grant)</b> Technical Coop./Assistance
<b>Category (specific activities)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Organize a participatory workshop to raise awareness and participation of all stakeholders, to select first project site, and to identify participating farmers.</li> <li>➤ Purchase and distribute NERICA seeds, inputs and appropriate small farm tools and equipment for rice production, harvesting and post-harvest operation.</li> <li>➤ Provision, Management and Maintenance, and Ownership Of Equipment</li> <li>➤ Capacity Building For Extension and National Officers</li> </ul>		
<b>Matching with NDRS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension &amp; Training</li> <li>• Post-harvest</li> <li>• Seed production</li> <li>• Machinery and Equipment</li> </ul>		
<b>Remarks</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed access and Extension services and agro processing enhanced</li> </ul>		

<b>Name of Project /Program</b> Agriculture and Rural Development through Innovative Rice-based Farming Systems for Food Security and Poverty Reduction		<b>Country coverage</b> ➤ Northern part of Uganda involving 9 districts namely Amolotar, Amoro, Apac, Dokolo, Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, Oyam and Pader
<b>Partners in Development</b> FAO		<b>Total Budget of Project</b> US\$ 1 499 400
<b>Period</b> 2008-2010	<b>Status (on going and in the pipeline)</b> Ongoing	<b>Type (loan or grant)</b> Technical Coop./Assistance
<b>Category (specific activities)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed production, marketing and dissemination of Nerica1,4,and 10 Technologies</li> <li>• Rice threshing, storage and Milling</li> <li>• Farmer field schools</li> <li>• Establish National Project Steering Committee and Technical Working Group</li> </ul>		
<b>Matching with NDRS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension &amp; Training</li> <li>• Seed Production</li> <li>• Post-harvest</li> </ul>		
<b>Remarks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance rice production in ecologically suitable Northern Uganda</li> </ul>		

<b>Name of Project /Program</b> Farm Income Enhancement and Forest Conservation Project (FIEFOC)		<b>Country coverage</b> Project location not yet fixed as of 2009
<b>Partners in Development</b> African Development Bank (AfDB) Nordic Development Fund (NDF)		<b>Total Budget of Project</b> Total cost: US\$ 76.72 million (EUR 61.4 million) AfDB: EUR 37.3 million, NDF: EUR 5.0 million
<b>Period</b> 2008-todate	<b>Status (on going and in the pipeline)</b> Ongoing	<b>Type (loan or grant)</b> loan
<b>Category (specific activities)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil Fertility Management</li> <li>• Small Scale Irrigation</li> <li>• Agricultural Marketing</li> </ul>		
<b>Matching with NDRS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fertilizer marketing and distribution, and sustainable soil management</li> <li>• Improve irrigation and water management</li> <li>• Marketing</li> </ul>		
<b>Remarks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likely to enhance use of fertilizers and irrigation water stressed rice growing areas</li> </ul>		

<b>Name of Project /Program</b> Investment in Developing Export Agriculture (IDEA)		<b>Country coverage</b>
<b>Partners in Development</b> US Agency for International Development (USAID)		<b>Total Budget of Project</b>
<b>Period</b> 1995-2004	<b>Status (on going and in the pipeline)</b> Completed	<b>Type (loan or grant)</b> Grant
<b>Category (specific activities)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post harvest technologies and seed multiplication and distribution</li> </ul>		
<b>Matching with NDRS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension &amp; Training, Marketing &amp; Post-harvest</li> </ul>		
<b>Remarks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project ended but with limited coverage</li> </ul>		

<b>Name of Project /Program</b> Agriculture Marketing and Support Project		<b>Country coverage</b> Countrywide
<b>Partners in Development</b> WFP		<b>Total Budget of Project</b> 4.77M
<b>Period</b> 2002-2010	<b>Status</b> Ongoing	<b>Type (loan or grant)</b> Grant
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Food for Assets facilitates the creation and rehabilitation of community sustainable social, economic or human assets so as to promote food security and self reliance among the poor and food insecure.</li> <li>➤ Market Support. provision of market information, promotion and formation of farmers groups, upgrading marketing infrastructure, training in post harvest management</li> <li>➤ Increased incomes and food security through small scale irrigation, water reservoir and dam construction, construction of farm roads, establishment of agricultural demonstration plots etc</li> </ul>		
<b>Matching with NDRS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigation &amp; Water management, Post Harvest handling, Processing and Marketing.</li> </ul>		
<b>Remarks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to extend the program for more years.</li> </ul>		