



MEETING REPORT

**THE FOURTH GENERAL MEETING OF
THE COALITION FOR AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT**

**KAMPALA, UGANDA
8-9 NOVEMBER 2011**

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Co-Chairs' Summary of the Fourth General Meeting of CARD

Kampala, Uganda, 8–9 November 2011

* See ANNEX 3 for French version

The Fourth General Meeting of the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) convened in Kampala, Uganda on 8–9 November 2011. Participants attended from 18 partner organizations/institutions, six non-sub-Saharan African countries as South-South Cooperation partners and 12 CARD First Group countries, together with 10 Second Group countries.

The meeting noted the significant progress that had been made since the establishment of the Coalition as a global partnership in keeping to its regional focus and in producing quantified, time-bound, commodity-related results. This progress included development of National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS), diagnostics and priority focus areas, mapping of rice-related interventions, efforts to link NRDS to other relevant country-led processes, and promoting South-South cooperation. After taking stock of CARD's achievements, the participants underlined the need for obtaining a better understanding of the key drivers – at global, regional and country levels – for scaling up rice production. They also stressed the need to identify good practices, develop and utilise capacities, build partnerships, mobilise resources, track results, manage knowledge and enhance South-South cooperation.

The agenda included presentations and discussions on the following topics.

1. Progress achieved with the National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS)

Each country delegate made a brief presentation on the progress achieved since the Third General Meeting (Arusha, Tanzania, May 2010) in the formulation and operationalization of their respective NRDS in Agenda 3 and 4. Notably, the Meeting welcomed the launching of NRDS in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Togo and Zambia. On the other hand, the participants reaffirmed the need for continued efforts on the part of those countries that had not yet finalized the first versions of their NRDS and appealed for continuing support for this from the development partners. Meanwhile, many countries of the First Group and some countries of the Second Group had already reached the stage where they have identified priority interventions based on systematic gap analysis, and had drawn them up as concept notes.

While it was felt that satisfactory progress had been made overall, the Meeting nevertheless

felt that the quality of the NRDS implementation still required improvement, which included getting the NRDS into better alignment with the respective country CAADP frameworks. Equally importantly, the Meeting felt that the way in which the Task Forces involve their ‘champions’ will be extremely crucial to their success in materializing their priority interventions.

***Recommendation 1:** NRDS Task Forces will regularly update the gap analysis and priority interventions for their national rice sectors. In doing so, they will improve the quality and robustness of their work, including achieving better alignment with country-led processes, such as CAADP and other relevant frameworks through more balanced and diverse participation of key stakeholders, including non-agricultural line ministries and the private sector.*

***Recommendation 2:** With a view to ensuring the sustainability of the NRDS process, the NRDS Task Forces are encouraged to seek additional sources of funding to supplement what is provided by the CARD Secretariat, for activities related to the NRDS implementation through, for example, securing the government budget and establishing linkages with other relevant in-country processes.*

***Recommendation 3:** As the crucial step towards ensuring the success of the NRDS implementation, the NRDS Task Forces will pursue the operationalization of the priority interventions identified. This will mean greater involvement by the ‘champions’ and identification of incentives to secure their support. The CARD Secretariat will provide appropriate support to the Task Forces in these aspects.*

***Recommendation 4:** NRDS Task Forces that have not yet finalized their NRDS Version One will continue to focus on their completion, with the Steering Committee members mobilizing local institutions to provide technical support where that is necessary.*

2. Status of rice-related assistance from development partners

A review of the assistance from the Steering Committee members was presented by the Secretariat with some members providing further elaboration. The Meeting noted with satisfaction the upward trend in rice production recorded over the last three years in the CARD countries. The participants also applauded the support from Steering Committee members and other development partners, both for rice-related development and in strengthening functions of the agricultural sector, which provide an essential base for supporting segments of the rice sector in a balanced manner. It was, however, felt that more effort and assistance would be required to achieve the Initiative’s goals well as to refine quantitative and qualitative targets and the indicators of the processes and results (inputs, outputs, outcomes), which should be done in synchrony with relevant M&E systems of the countries and agencies.

***Recommendation 5:** The CARD Secretariat should follow-up with the Steering Committee members to review and make proposals on cost-effective ways to track processes and results, as a tool to guide Steering Committee deliberation and to help enhance the partners' support of the CARD Initiative at country level.*

3. The Coalition's efforts to advance South-South Cooperation

The South-South cooperation countries – Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam – made presentations in Agenda 6 on their human and infrastructural capacities related to rice research and extension, as well as on their recent activities in capacity development in sub-Saharan Africa. The ensuing FAO presentation highlighted its scheme of South-South cooperation. Additionally, as a follow-up to recommendations from the last General Meeting, FARA presented a plan for creating a common platform for facilitating and accelerating South-South exchanges. The pilot phase of this initiative would be funded by IFAD and would be executed by AfricaRice and IRRI.

***Recommendation 6:** Concerned CARD countries will confirm their interest in joining the South-South Cooperation platform and related priority areas as a basis for finalising the programme of work under the IFAD-funded project. South-South Cooperation countries will further develop the information on available facilities and human resources related to rice research and extension, post-harvest activities and other relevant segments of the rice value chain.*

***Recommendation 7:** FARA, AfricaRice and IRRI will collaborate in creating the platform for enhanced South-South exchange, including linkages with relevant South-South cooperation initiatives and programmes. Steering Committee members will provide information on their ongoing or planned South-South cooperation initiatives and make suggestions on opportunities from which the above-mentioned platform could benefit.*

4. The Coalition's efforts to develop the private sector

The Coalition, cognizant of the significant roles of the private sector in promoting rice development in Africa, has undertaken to capture various categories of the private sector in its network. Several events were conducted in the area of mechanization, with particular emphasis on providing an enabling environment for private players on the value chain. Based on the progress reported in Agenda 7, the Meeting agreed to continue this effort by having some NRDS Task Forces work on policy recommendations in the NRDS implementation round next year, with full participation by key in-country stakeholders.

***Recommendation 8:** Concerned NRDS Task Forces will follow up on the recommendation on*

mechanization in the context of relevant processes at the country level. Relevant Steering Committee members will provide technical assistance to the process, while others will explore opportunities for advocacy at the high-level forums. The CARD Secretariat will provide financial and technical assistance for in-country / regional meetings.

The Council of Ministers of Agriculture for West and Central Africa (CMAOC), the Lead Agency of CAADP Pillar Two, informed the meeting in Agenda 7 about its efforts to improve and expand market access for agricultural commodities, particularly by strengthening the capacities of private entrepreneurs, including commercial and smallholder farmers. The Meeting recognized the common objectives of the Coalition and CMAOC with respect to improved market access and therefore felt that collaboration between the two parties to pursue this end would be mutually beneficial.

***Recommendation 9:** The CARD Secretariat will communicate with CMAOC and explore the modalities of assisting interested NRDS Task Forces to program-in addressing issues of market access.*

5. Accelerating efforts in capacity development

The Meeting was informed about the status of capacity development activities by key Steering Committee member organizations in Agenda 5. While the Meeting appreciated the interventions that had been made as well as those already planned, it remained concerned that these were not sufficient and requested increased and more concerted efforts aimed at meeting the quantitative human capacity targets set by the Second CARD General Meeting in June 2009. In this regard, AfricaRice provided an update on the Global Rice Science Partnership (GRiSP) in Agenda 7 and expressed its expectation that the Coalition, as a unique forum of both research and development institutions, would be able to play more catalytic roles to facilitate capacity development interventions.

***Recommendation 10:** Steering Committee members will discuss ways in which capacity development assistance could be accelerated.*

6. Conclusions

Overall, the Meeting concluded that the recommendations made at the previous session in Tanzania have been followed up in a satisfactory manner. In particular, the Coalition's support for the implementation of NRDS had provided opportunities to strengthen capacity and ownership of the key government stakeholders in rice sector development. On the other hand, the Meeting requested the Coalition to expand and strengthen networking among the development partners, South-South cooperation partners, and more importantly, the private

sector, in order to achieve rice sector development in a more efficient and sustainable manner.

7. Other business

The Seventh CARD Steering Committee will be held in mid-2012 and the next CARD General Meeting will be held early in 2013. The Venues for these events have yet to be decided.

(Appendix) List of Participating Countries and Agencies

Governments of Sub-Sahara African Countries

Republic of Benin

Burkina Faso

Republic of Cameroon

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Republic of The Gambia

Republic of Ghana

Republic of Guinea

Republic of Kenya

Republic of Madagascar

Republic of Mali

Republic of Mozambique

Federal Republic of Nigeria

Republic of Rwanda

Republic of Senegal

Republic of Sierra Leone

United Republic of Tanzania

Togolese Republic

Republic of Uganda

Republic of Zambia

Governments of non-SSA Countries

Arab Republic of Egypt

Republic of Indonesia

Malaysia

Republic of the Philippines

Kingdom of Thailand

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Development Partners

Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice)
Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)
BRAC
Conference of Ministers of Agriculture for West and Central Africa (CMA/AOC)
Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations (FAO)
Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)
Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Sussex
International Fertilizer Development Corporation (IFDC)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS)
Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)
NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA)
Sasakawa Africa Association
World Bank
World Food Program (WFP)



The Fourth General Meeting of the Coalition for African Rice Development 8 – 9 November 2011, Kampala, Uganda

MEETING REPORT

Introduction

The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) was launched at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in 2008. It brings together research agencies and regional and international financial institutions working in collaboration with rice producing countries in Africa.

CARD is coordinated by a secretariat hosted by the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) in Nairobi, Kenya. It is supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in partnership with AGRA and the Forum of Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA).

Other Steering Committee members include the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Japan International Research Centre for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS), the NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA), and the World Bank.

The first general meeting of CARD was held on 29–30 October 2008 in Nairobi, Kenya. This was followed by the development of national rice development strategies (NRDS) by 12 sub-Saharan CARD priority countries, namely Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda. CARD also supported scoping studies to identify on-going and pipeline programmes and projects in the rice sectors of the NRDS countries to help determine what gaps still needed to be filled to complete the priority actions identified in the NRDS.

The second general meeting was held on 2–4 June 2009 in Tokyo. The CARD First Group countries presented their NRDS and it was agreed these 12 countries start to implement the strategies. The Meeting also exchanged updates and ideas on coordinated assistance including south-south cooperation, and agreed to promote such modes of assistance.

The third general meeting was held on 18–19 May 2010 in Arusha, Tanzania. The progress of

the Implementation of NRDS of 12 first-group countries was shared and 11 second-group countries joined the CARD initiative.

This document reports the outcomes of CARD's fourth General Meeting in Kampala, Uganda, on 8–9 November 2011 to review the status of CARD and provide direction for the ensuing year up to the fifth General Meeting in 2013.

The meeting was attended by delegates from the 12 CARD first-group countries and from 10 of the 11 CARD second-group countries, also representatives of 18 partner organizations/institutions, and six non-sub-Saharan African countries as South-South Cooperation partners.

The meeting discussed the following issues:

1. Progress achieved with the NRDS
2. Status of rice-related assistance from development partners
3. The Coalition's efforts to advance South-South Cooperation
4. The Coalition's efforts to develop the private sector
5. Accelerating efforts in capacity development
6. Way forward for CARD.

Opening ceremony

Chair, Dr Namanga Ngongi, President of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) / Director of CARD Secretariat

Dr Namanga Ngongi opened the proceedings by welcoming the participants and invited Honourable Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries to officiate the meeting and Remarks by His Excellency Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Uganda to make remarks. He also introduced Dr Cheikh Sourang of IFAD, a Co-Chair of the CARD Steering Committee to deliver welcome remarks.

Official opening by Honourable Mr Tress N Buchanayande, MP, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries

Hon. Minister welcomed all the participants to Uganda and officiated the fourth CARD Annual General Meeting. He also expressed his appreciation for organisers of the meeting and supporting partners.

He illustrated the importance of rice in the economy, growing demands and interests by people for Uganda and for Africa, saying 'among the strategic commodities, rice is one' – in Uganda rice production increased from 120,000 MT in 2002 to 200,000 MT in 2010, saving US dollars 50 million, making further effort to achieve the self-sufficiency.

He reiterated the strong commitments of the Government of Uganda, in accordance with the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP, 2010/11-2014/15) and NRDS, to overcome challenges including; with partners such as JICA SG2000, BRAC-

Uganda, Africa Rice Centre, and Islamic Development Bank, implementing NRDS.

Welcome remarks by a co-chair of the CARD Steering Committee, Mr Cheikh Sourang, Senior Programme Manager, International Fund for Agricultural development (IFAD)

Following the Minister's welcome note, Mr Cheikh Sourang, a Co-Chair also welcomed all the participants. He illustrated the trends of rice in the world economy and highlighted the importance of CARD initiative in the given situation. He thanked the co-founders of the initiative, AGRA and JICA, as well as the presence of Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries, Uganda and H.E. Japanese Ambassador.

Remarks by His Excellency Mr Kazuo Minagawa, Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Uganda

On behalf of the Government of Japan, H.E. Ambassador extended his heartiest congratulations on the participation of all in the General Meeting and extended the sincere gratitude to the Government of Uganda to co-host the meeting. He described Uganda as food basket of the region.

H.E. Ambassador appreciated the effort made by all the stakeholders to achieve the goal of the CARD initiative of doubling rice production, which was launched in the TICAD IV in 2008 in Yokohama, Japan.

In light of population growth in the world, now reaching 7 billion and expected up to 9.3 billion by 2050, this initiative become more and more important in addressing global food security issues.

Japan has been, since 2004, to promote rice through technical cooperation of JICA, including dispatching of experts, establishment of national rice research and training centre, with focus on the development and dissemination of NERICA rice. H.E. Japanese Ambassador explained the history of rice in Japanese society.

He congratulate once again on convening the CARD GM in Uganda, wished to see the progress in rice promotion and expressed his willingness to see the representatives in the forthcoming fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in 2013 in Japan.

Dr Ngongi thanked H.E. Ambassador of Japan for his support, in particular, for the support to establish a rice research and training centre in Uganda.

Approval of the Co-chairs

Dr Ngongi handed over the chairmanship to Mr Cheikh Sourang, IFAD as an out-going Co-Chair. Mr Sourang welcomed Dr Komla Bissi, NEPAD Project Coordination Agency (NPCA) who was also one of the members of the CARD Steering Committee, as the alternate/

incoming co-chairs for the subsequent sessions. Both of the Co-Chairs were approved by the participants.

Chair: Mr Cheikh Sourang

Adoption of the agenda

Mr Hiroshi Hiraoka, Coordinator of the CARD Secretariat, presented the agenda (ANNEX1) for the fourth General Meeting and explained the outline of the meeting, which was adopted without amendments.

Agenda 1: Minutes of the previous meeting

The Co-chair, Mr Sourang, invited the participants to review the Co-chairs' summary of the Third General Meeting of CARD as the summary of the previous meeting which were circulated and shared after the meeting via email and on the CARD Website and make any comments, particularly on the action points. There were no comments by the participants.

Agenda 2: Overview of the Meeting

CAADP framework and the CARD Initiative

By Dr Komla Bissi

Dr Komla Bissi, NEPAD/ NPCA made a presentation on the CAADP framework and the alignment between CAADP and NRDS. Currently 41 countries are actively engaged in the CAADP process and out of which 28 countries signed the CAADP compact. 21 National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs) were developed and reviewed. 16 Business Meeting were held. G8 and Global Agricultural Food Security Program (GAFSP) fund allocated to 6 African countries which are Togo, Niger, Rwanda, Serra Leone and Ethiopia. Multi-donor trust fund has supported CAADP process together with some technical assistance by some development partners.

Among 23 CARD first and second group countries, 19 countries signed the Compacts, 18 countries developed NAIPs out of which 17 IPs were technically reviewed.

Great progress has been made that are meeting one or the other of two components to MDG1: hunger and poverty, namely, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Rep., Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Senegal and Uganda which are on track towards halving poverty by 2015, Benin, The Gambia and Mozambique which are on track towards halving hunger by 2015, and Ghana which in on track in both.

A few examples of dramatic increase in the Government and donor financing of investments in agriculture were shared – from 700-800 million Birr (2003/04) to 5,300 Birr (2009/10) in Ethiopia and below 40 million Rwandan Francs (2006) to 140 million Francs (2010). The fields of investment linked to NRDS within CAADP Investment Plans in were illustrated by

the examples of Tanzania and Ghana's cases.

The 2012 NPCA CARD Support were presented including 1. Agribusiness and Trade Promotion Strategy, 2. Coordination and alignment issues, 3. Seek alignment of NRDS with NAIPs, 4. Value Chain Promotion and capacity building for NRDS countries in collaboration with GIZ, 6. Post-harvest infrastructure, quality and marketing issues, 7. National and regional policy dialogues and reforms and 8. Private sector finance negotiations.

Agenda 3: First Group countries

The Overall progress, analysis and recommendation were presented by Mr Souleymane Diouf, a CARD Lead Regional Consultant. It was followed by the Country presentation made by each country's representative.

Overall progress, analysis and recommendation

Mr Souleymane Diouf

Mr Souleymane Diouf, a CARD Lead Regional Consultant, made a presentation on the overall progress, analysis and recommendation for the 12 First Group countries. Firstly, the process was explained through which 12 G1 countries conducted the gap analysis, identified priority intervention areas, then elaborated them into concept notes. Secondly, the analysis on the composition of stakeholders were shared, namely, the core team, NRDS Taskforce, wider stakeholders consulted and 'Champions' who has strong power in influencing policy making and resource allocation. The identified priority areas in the matrix of the rice value chain was also reviewed and linked to the on-going interventions of DPs by segments of the value chain. General comments on the concept notes were made including the need of further elaborations and of maintaining the consistency.

The conclusions and recommendations covered two points, the one is the involvement of stakeholders and the other is improvement of the concept notes. Firstly, the Ministry of Agriculture plays in leading role in all the countries, however, in some countries, it was observed that other key actors concerning the rice value chain such as other ministries and private sector participation were not involved. It is of paramount important to involve such crucial players in the NRDS Process. Good examples of diversification of stakeholders were seen in Cameroon, Madagascar and Senegal. Secondly, the concept notes should be improved by incorporating some advice and regarded as a path towards the funding of the countries' priorities.

Delegates from the First Group countries (Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda) presented the progress in implementing their NRDS. The presentations covered rice production over the last three years, priority intervention areas and their alignment to in-country CAADP framework, actions taken and success in materializing those priorities, issues and challenges in implementation. These are discussed below in order of presentation.

Country presentation

Uganda

Presented by Mr Vincent Rubarema

Rice has been taking over some other crops in terms of the growth in production over the last three years which recorded a 22.63% increase. Rice has now become the second crop to secure funding among cereals.

The seven priority intervention areas which needs more attentions to the immediate funding opportunities – through gap analysis, were presented, namely, 1. Seed Generation, Mutiplication, Distribution, 2 Rice Yield Enhancement, 3. Water for Rice Production, 4.Rice Production Mechanisation, 5. Support to Rice Value Addition and Improve marketing, 6. Rice Industry Secretariat Strengthening and 7.Generation and dissemination of Information and knowledge.

The champions which Government of Uganda identified as persons/ institutions who/ which could influence on the rice development and resource mobilization, were introduced, including H.E. Y.U. Museveni, President, Hon. Vice President, Hon. Price Minister and Hon. Minister for MAAIF.

Cameroon

Presentation by Mr Tobie Ondo-Manga

Rice has been the fifth major food crop. Its drastic growth in production over the three years since 2008 by 143% is the top among those cereals. The identified priorities and their link to in-country CAADP framework were shared.

Actions taken including discussions with the relevant stakeholders such as Ministry of Finance contributed to the release by MINADER about USD 1.2 million allocated to 18 rice producer's organisations for the acquisition of inputs 'seeds, fertilizers, pesticides. Another success was that a plot project on development of new irrigation scheme has been discussed for the sponsorship by Korean Rural Community Corporation (KRC). The Project on Upland Rice Development of the Tropical Forest Zone in Cameroon Sponsored by JICA is on-going since May 2011.

The issues were raised concerning the lack of finance for activities, lack of manpower (or time) of the focal point and taskforce in negotiating with champions, cross-checking information, timely provision of support to rice farmers and enterprises, poor financial credibility of private sector interested in the partnership with the public. The challenges included coordination and persuading some development partners who had been committed to other priority areas under Sector Wide Approaches (SWAs).

Ghana

Presentation by Mr Gordon Kunatighr Ekekp

Rice production marked a 63% increase from 2008 to 2010 and became the fifth major crop in

2010.

The identified priority intervention areas were presented as well aligned to the CAADP framework, including: 1. Human Resource Development for Rice seed Production and distribution; 2. Infrastructure Development to improve Rice seed quality; 3. Development of lowlands/inland valleys with water control structures for rice cultivation; 4. Support for the dissemination of improved rice technologies; 5. Support for mechanisation of rice production; 6. Establishment of mechanisation Service Centres; 7. Support for rice quality improvement; and 8. Infrastructure development for rice quality improvement.

Some of those priorities (3., 4., 5., 6., 7., and 8. above) were addressed by Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security as well as some Development Partners.

Guinea

Presentation by Mr Ibrahima SAKHO

Rice has been a staple food with 3.5% increase in production from 2001 to 2009.

The identified priority intervention areas included: 1. Credit line for production and acquisition of seeds (aligned to the Pillar 1); 2. Support for the construction of a fertilizer packaging and distribution networks (P2); 3. Development of 131,000ha of irrigation over 10 years (P3); 4. Training needs for technicians in research to reassess (P4); 5. Soil preparation equipment and post-harvest to quantify (P5); and 6. 3,000 km of rural roads in areas with high potential for rice development (P6).

Some of the priorities were addressed by DPs such as the proposed Hydro-agricultural and sustainable farming in Upper Guinea by JICA, WAAP by World Bank/ IDA, AFD, IFAD and others.

Actions were taken including the development of National Agricultural Investment Plan. A Business meeting for the Pledging PNIASA was planned to be organised by the end of December 2011.

Discussions

Uganda: Two comments were made by the representative of AGRA to Uganda. Firstly, AGRA pointed out that variety development was missing among the list of priorities given that there were no suitable varieties for lowland and irrigated ecologies and that varieties currently being grown were old varieties released in 1970s which were even mixed up. Secondly, AGRA also contended that private seed companies were not mentioned at all in the list of champions, from the presentation and yet that they were key players.

The representative of Uganda answered that the variety screening was going on at National Crops Resources Research Institute (NACRRI) and it was covered under priority No. 1 on seed. It was also informed that the Uganda Seed Traders Association (USTA) was a member of the Rice steering Committee as well as the NRDS Task Force and that Ambassador Philip Idro, the Chairman of the National Rice Processors' Association in the list represented the private sector.

Ghana: The representative of CMAOC asked a question, what the real issues were along the value chain in the rice sub-sector and made a comment that the fact that taste and the preferences of Ghanaians have been changing in the rice commodity, these should be properly addressed.

The Ghana's delegate answered that, in terms of production, the block farm strategy by the government, other projects and programs were contributing to enhance producers through mechanization, fertilizer subsidy, land development and establishment of water harvesting structures.

Regarding marketing issues, a national buffer stock corporation facilitated marketing of paddy rice. The varieties which have the characteristics of the consumer preferences such as long grain, fragrance, jasmine and Togo Marshal varieties were being promoted. In addition, post-harvest handling was also a priority to improve quality of milled local rice.

Uganda, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea: The representative of JICA asked the four countries to share any experience in which they obtain some finance to NDRS as a result of alignment of NRDS into CAADP and any good practice for inducing private sector participation.

Ghana informed that there was a case that the Interprofessional body consisting of private sector initiated the installation of rice milling machines with colour-sorter function which contributed to the capacity development for the farmers groups.

Co-Chair: The co-chair encouraged the following countries to explain such good practices if there was.

Kenya

Presentation by Mrs Bibiana Maikuma Walela

Rice production has been doubled over the three years since 2008.

The CAADP and Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) identified the priority areas which were consistent with the ones identified through NRDS process such as: 1. Seed (Seed Policy, Seed Development, Multiplication and Certification); 2. Quality Inputs (Fertilizers, Fungicides, Herbicides, Insecticides, Soil health); 3. Mechanization (Land Preparation, Planting, Weed Control, Harvesting and Threshing, Drying and Milling); 4. Capacity building (Staff Training, Farmers Training); 5. Market and Marketing Development (e-marketing, e-market centre); 6. Infrastructural Development (Roads, Communication, Seed Stores, Laboratories and Equipment); 7. Technology Generation, Dissemination and access to knowledge (Improved varieties, complementary technologies and PPP in extension services Provision); 8. Increased area under rice and Productivity (Rehabilitate and Expand irrigation rice areas, Expand Rainfed rice areas, dissemination).

There have been some success stories to secure some funding from the Government and supporting partners to address those priorities. However, there are still challenges including lack of funding, difficulty to find sources and delays in securing funds for rice activities.

Madagascar

Presentation by Mrs Mina Tsiriarijao Randrianarisoa

Rice production has been boosted to more than 5.2 million MT in 2010, with a 33.31% increase from 2008.

The priority areas are: 1. Development of the seed chain and Support for variety research; 2. Support for a mentoring system for rice producers; 3. Support for promotion of luxury specialty rice and red rice; 4. Enlargement of the crop area in **tanety** zones; 5. Development of rice irrigation schemes in the SAVA, SOFIA and BOENY regions; 6. Support for managing soil health in rice-growing areas; 7. Support for diffusion of the SRI; 8. Support for developing post-harvest operations and rice marketing; 9. Opening up isolated hubs of surplus production.

Some of the efforts were made to address those priorities. The Government has budgeted in the 2012 Finance Bill for improvement of the rice sector, in particular for the provision of seed and fertiliser (Projects 1, 2, 3,4). The World Bank through PHRD, a trust fund funded by the Government of Japan, would address Strengthening the soil science and seed laboratories (Projects 1 and 6).

Mali

Presentation by Dr Seydou Coulibaly

Rice production has been increased from 1.6 million MT in 2008 to 2.3 million MT in 2010. The Government allocated FCFA 42 billion for the dissemination of NERICA for 3 million ha which was extremely successful.

The identified priorities include: 1. Purchase seed quality testing equipment; 2. Purchase laboratory equipment for fertiliser testing; 3. Development of 50,000 hectares across all rice ecologies (10,000 ha each year from 2013 to 2018); 4. Purchase of equipment for gene conservation (cold chamber, freezers etc.); 5. Restore the Experimental Centre for Agricultural Machinery into working order; 6. Install post-harvest equipment (micro rice mills, processing units etc.); and 7. Improved access by private traders to credit for marketing rice.

One of the issues is to cover the travel cost of some delegates taskforce members who are distributed and scattered around the country, a few hundreds km away from the capital city, Bamako.

Mozambique

Presentation by Mr Daniel Manuel Maduma

Rice production has grown by 24.8% from 2008/09 to 2010/11, reaching 257,527 MT.

The priority intervention areas are: 1. Input availability – Improve access and use of improved seed varieties and other inputs, to overcome cost problems as well as better and more affordable access to credit; 2. Agronomy – Improve crop management, plant protection, weed management and land preparation; 3. Irrigation and water management Rehabilitation of existing irrigation and irrigation expansion, with emphasis on human capacity building

(Development of newly irrigated areas, ownership, maintenance and responsibility of user associations); 4. Post-harvest handling – Enhance availability of pre and post-harvesting equipment, storage practises, improved milling standards and access, rice grading, packaging, branding; 5. Marketing – Promotion of required marketing infrastructure, market access, trading network, competitiveness of locally produced rice, quality promotion; 6. Utilization – Promotion of utilization of rice products and by-products within rural communities; 7. Extension – Strengthening the extension services for rice to rural farmers, developing farmer agronomy knowledge, training, demonstrations; and 8. Investment – Wider awareness creation for expanded investment on seed multiplication, irrigation, pre and post-harvest, alongside investment in human capacity all along the value chain.

Effort has been made to elaborate those priorities into concept notes and to review the notes and the past year activities and discussed the way forward through regional rice meeting and national rice meeting.

Discussions

Madagascar: The representative of the World Bank made a clarification that the Rice Intensification Project in Madagascar referred to by the presenter from Madagascar would be implemented by the World Bank while the financing would be provided by the Government of Japan through PHRD (Policy and Human Resource Development) Trust Fund.

Madagascar: The representative from Egypt questioned the factors to the 33.3% growth of rice production up to 5.2 million MT, by expanding area cultivated or improving yields. The representative from Madagascar answered that the area cultivated for rice crop was 1.3 million ha and that the yields varied according to the production zones and the types of crops. The increase of the production was considered due both to the increase of the area for rice crop and particularly to the increase of yield through the double cropping system i.e. in the same area, the harvest operations could take place two times or even three times during a year. In this regard, varieties with short cycle were used.

Madagascar: The representative from Rwanda wished to know the reason why Madagascar put the priority on the system of intensification called 'SRI', given that SRI was introduced in Rwanda from the success of Madagascar, however, that a lot of effort on water control was required.

It was answered that though there were several difficulties and required infrastructures in water management in the 'SRI', it was, none the less, a priority for Madagascar. The focus was on the development of hydro-agricultural infrastructures and the supervision of practices on better management of water.

Madagascar: The representative from Nigeria enquired about the average yield per hectare of paddy. It was answered that the average of yield was 2.8 MT/ ha and that the yield varied from 0.8 MT/ha in rainfed upland areas, 2.3 MT/ha in rainfed lowland areas and 4.8 MT/ha in Irrigated areas.

Mali: The Ugandan delegate questioned how the Government provide subsidies for inputs and machinery.

The Malian representative answered that private dealers delivered and sold agricultural input such as improved seeds and fertilizers to farmers while the Government provided to dealers a technical bond indicating name of farmers, quantities needed in the villages, cultivated areas and reimbursed the balance to the dealers via bank transfer upon the submission of invoices. In case of fertiliser, FCFA 12,500 (or EURO 19.05) for each fertilizer bag of 50kg was the agreed price. The difference (up to 50%) between this agreed price and actual sale price would be claimed by the suppliers and paid by the Ministry.

Ghana: The representative from Uganda asked the factors of the dramatic increase of rice production by 60% between 2008 and 2010.

The Ghana's delegate

Answer of Ghana raised the following elements such as Block farm concept; Provision of mechanized services through established mechanization centres which promoted timely land preparation; Input (fertilizer and herbicides) subsidy and improved distribution system; Development of lowlands through construction of water harvesting and regulatory structures which lead to improvement of water management; Improved extension services targeting block farmers; Marketing strategy in which National Buffer stock company buys off excess produce from farmers; and Assumed ready market encourages production.

Nigeria

Presentation by Eng. Moses Ayodele Aiyelagbe Aderwuyi

Rice is a leading crop in Nigerian agricultural revolution. More than 4 million MT of rice was produced in 2010 with an increase of 3.91% compared to the previous year.

The identified priorities were presented well aligned to the CAADP pillars, which were: 1. Seed - Provision/ Support; (1) Provision of breeder, foundation and & certified seed; (2) Distribution of certified seeds to Farmers; 2. Fertilizer- Human Resource Capacity; (1) Support the use of organic fertilizer by rice farmers; (2) Capacity enhancement of local fertilizer production; 3. Irrigation/Water Management/Land Development – Infrastructure; (1) Rehabilitation of existing irrigation schemes; (2) Development of small-scale irrigation facilities; 4. Mechanization - Provision/Support; (1) Provision of tractors power-tiller and harvesting equipment; (2) Support for local production of components; 5. Quality Improvement- Infrastructure (1) Provision of 23 large scale processing mills (50,000 metric tonnes per annum); (2) Provision of 6,750 small scale rice mills (1,000 tonnes per annum); 6. Quality Improvement- Human Resource Capacity; (1) Training on post-harvest handling and processing; (2) Training on market development; 7. Quality Improvement- Provision/ Support; (1) Provision of post-harvest handling and processing equipment; (2) Support for branding and packaging; and 8. Access to Market – Infrastructure; (1) Provision of modern rice markets; (2) Provision of storage facilities.

A number of actions has been taken, from the (1) presentation of the NRDS to the National Council on Agriculture, (2) presentation of the Agricultural Transformation Agenda developed by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture to the President, to (3) Survey on rice investments and processing by USAID MARKETS, (4) Capacity building on rice for FMA and ADP staff sponsored by JICA and KOICA, (5) Provision of 14,600t of certified seeds of high yielding varieties for the 2012 cropping season (mainly Faro 44 and 52) and (6)

Rehabilitation of 5 irrigation schemes covering a total of 8,678 ha in 5 States.

There would be huge success in increasing capacity of processing by both public and private – (1) 125,000t p.a. by 2 independent medium rice processing mills – Sarauniya Rice Mill, Kano - 80,000t p.a.; 2000 Out-growers; Gouria Rice Mill, Azare, Bauchi State – 45,000 t p.a.; 2500 Out-growers, (2) another 150,000t p.a. by 2 Rice Processing Mills under the FGN Special Rice Processing Intervention Programme, (3) 150,000t p.a. by a private sector rice mill and (4) a total capacity of 49,000 t p.a. by 8 medium-scale rice processing mills under the Agro-Industrial Estate Project of the Federal Government to be concessioned to private sector operations.

The issues raised included (1) Prohibitive interest on commercial loans, (2) Stringent conditions for accessing the various intervention funds set aside by government for agriculture in the case of small-scale farmers, (3) Fear of policy changes discouraging private investors from major investment in large-scale rice processing mills and related infrastructure particularly in the aspect of rice waiver and tariffs on importation, and (4) Infrastructural challenges (road, power and water supply).

Sierra Leone

Presentation by Mr Ben Andrew Massaquoi

Rice production exceeded 1 million MT in 2010 with a 51% growth from 2008.

Concentrate on the small-scale irrigation scheme development.

The identified priorities were described as: 1. Support to farmer organizations in the form of capacity building, provision of farm machinery, suitable planting materials, agro-chemicals and infrastructure for quality development; 2. Rehabilitation and development of inland valley swamps (IVS) and the bolilands; 3. Development of infrastructure for access to market; 4. Support to rural financial services associations and community banks; and 5. Human resource development.

A number of interventions to address above-mentioned priorities have been underway such as Seed Project (by FAO TCP/ German Government), Small Scale Irrigation Scheme (by IFAD, AfDB, IDB), NERICA rice Dissemination Project (by AfDB), other support in on-farm technology (by Irish Aid, FSCA (Italian Trust Fund)-FAO and by JICA) and others (27 projects in all), Tractor Hire Purchase Scheme (by the Government/ First International Bank), Feeder Roads programme (by Sierra Leone Roads Authority, World Bank, IFAD, AfDB), Access to credit through Financial Services Associations (FSAs) and Community Banks (by IFAD).

The issues have been mobilisation of funding, interests by champions, Taskforce members, and the authorities.

Tanzania

Presentation by Mr Beatus A. Malema

Production of rice has been nearly doubled since 2007/08, reaching 2.6 million MT (paddy) in 2009/2010.

The identified priority intervention areas were well aligned to the in-country CAADP/ TAFSIP Framework which include: 1. Rehabilitation and retooling breeding facilities; 2. Rehabilitate and retool irrigation infrastructure of the foundation seed farms; 3. Short and long courses for breeders, TOSCI and others disciplines; 4. Training and exchange visits of technicians on rice production; 5. Strengthen and enforce quality and standards of fertilisers; 6. Strengthen the capacity of agro-dealers on agribusiness skills to access credit and inputs; 7. Training of motivator farmer (farmer to farmers extension); 8. Support local manufacturing and assembling of agricultural machineries and draft animal power implements; 9. Establish training centers for machine operators; 10. Create awareness and scale-up Warehouse Receipt System; 11. Construct cross border and strategic international markets infrastructures (roads, railways, etc., ICT and milling facilities; 12. Inculcate agribusiness skills to all actors in rice value chain; 13. Promote and enhance PPP needed in rice quality; and 14. Support farmer organizations and strengthen Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs).

Although the limited funding by the Government and its Development Partners has been an issue, there have been interventions by the Government, Development Partners and private sector for the priorities listed above.

Under the strong leadership of the President, Prime Minister and other relevant Ministers,), under the country top agenda of 'Agriculture First (Kilimo Kwanza)', private sector has been encouraged and has increasingly investing on the profitable areas such as quality improvement on rice. In addition, initiatives like the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) have attracted more private investment in Agriculture.

Discussions

Nigeria: The Ugandan delegate asked which inputs the Government of Nigeria provided to farmers especially in the areas of mechanization, irrigation and water management as well as other farm inputs.

The Nigerian representative replied that the Government of Nigeria has been currently supporting the farmers with fertilizer at 25% subsidy and seed to the tune of 50% subsidy.

It, however, must be emphasized that the aggregate production area registered by Nigeria was large, ranging between 1.9 million to 2 million ha while the average productivity remains low.

All the 36 administrative states of Nigeria produced sizeable quantities of paddy on an annual basis, however, the impetus to scale up production is often limited by inadequate processing capacity. The H.J. Irrigation project and many other river basins of Nigeria helped to bring a large tract of land under rice cultivation.

Farmers' production levels currently responded to market opportunities of the guaranteed minimum price by the government and of the demand by processors, In addition, complementary efforts by private sector to improve mechanization supports to farmers have been in progress.

Senegal

Presented by Dr. Taib Diouf

Between 2008 and 2010, rice production has been increased from 408,840,000 MT to 598,083,000 MT by 46%.

Five priority intervention areas were identified as (1) Set-up and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes in the irrigated zones and Development of valleys in the rainfed zone, (2) Support for seed multipliers and Helping small growers get access to certified seed, (3) Assistance for building storage facilities and Strategy development for marketing local rice, (4) Support for raising the technical level of the 12 remaining rice mills and Organisation of service platforms for rice dehuskers (in the irrigated zone) and (5) Assistance for the purchase of adapted farm machinery (e.g. tractors, motor pumps), Training and managing the machinery.

The list of champions includes key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Finance, the public companies in charge of rice in irrigated and rainfed zones, the financial institutions and development partners such as JICA, USAID, French Development Agency, Spain, KOICA, Canadian Cooperation, MCA, WFP, IFAD and FAO.

Among efforts taken by the government there is the operationnalisation of the NRDS priorities in three agro-ecological zones (Senegal River Zone, Southern Groundnut Basin and Eastern Senegal) through the creation of local committees of dialogue for rice development.

Discussions

Statistics: The representatives from Kenya and Senegal sought for the clarifications on the rice production data to the CARD Secretariat and requested to be corrected.

The CARD Secretariat responded that the FAO statistics were used for those countries which had a delay in submission of country reports and assured that data would be replaced with the country-provided data for uploaded version.

Sierra Leone: The representative from DRC questioned how the country was able to increase the production in a short term.

The delegate from Sierra Leone answered that the country firstly put emphasis on the highly yield varieties such as NERICA, Chinese varieties and secondly took advantage of support of development partners capacity development of farmers' organisations, irrigation technology dissemination and promotion of processing facilities by IFAD, FAO, World Bank, JICA and others. In addition, 265 tractors were imported which facilitated the expansion of upland areas. Lastly, there has been strong coordination whereby all projects and program were aligned to the Smallholder Commercialisation Program (SCP).

JICARS: The representative from JIRCAS suggested that a question should be analysed and studied how the present and success of increased of rice production in the countries had affected rice importation and consumer price.

NEPAD/ NPCA: The representative from NEPAD/ NPCA made a suggestion that key

institutions should be well identified in lobbying with so-called ‘Champions’ who have significant influence on decision making on policy and budget.

Agenda 4: Second Group countries

The overall progress, analysis and recommendation in formulation and implementation of NRDS for the 11 Second Group countries were presented by the CARD Secretariat. It was followed by the presentations of the 10 countries, namely, Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Liberia, Rwanda, Togo and Zambia.

Overall progress, analysis and recommendation

Presented by Mr Kaz Fujiwara

Mr Kaz Fujiwara, Technical Coordinator of the CARD Secretariat, made a presentation on the overall progress, analysis and recommendation for the 11 Second Group countries, namely Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, CAR, DR Congo, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Liberia, Rwanda, Togo and Zambia, which officially joined the CARD initiative in the last General Meeting held in May 2010 in Tanzania.

In production, there is a general trend of increase over the last three years – in 2009 the sum of the rice production in 11 countries reached about 2.5 million MT. Similarly, there is also an upward trend in consumption. It can be said that the consumption rise is driven by the population growth for those countries where rice is a staple food and by the urbanisation for other countries where rice is seen as a cash crop and promoted as the crop diversification by the Government.

The progress in terms of formulation and implementation of NRDS varies from a country to another. Six countries finalised and officially launched NRDS, two countries were planning to launch in early 2012 and the rest countries were still in the finalisation stage. Benin and Togo conducted gap analysis and prioritisation exercise and Ethiopia and Rwanda further developed concept notes of the identified priority intervention areas and commenced to lobby with the potential supporters.

Country Presentation

Benin

Presentation by Mr Paulin ASSIGBE

Rice production has steadily increased. The target of total rice production in 2018 is set as 600,000 MT from 109,000 MT in 2008 by both area expansion and yields improvements in all three agro-ecological zones.

The targets of capacity development in human resources are to increase the number of Rice specialists/ Scientists with a Master's or PhD from 20 in 2008 to 50 in 2018 both full time and part time in total, Research Technicians from 25 to 90 and Extension Agents from 500 to 750.

As the governance of NRDS, the Steering, Planning, M&E Committee is set up in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishing, and the Steering Committee supervise the NRDS Implementation Unit and Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.

After the launching of NRDS in May 2011, Benin NRDS Taskforce organised a 5-day workshop, called Working Week part 1, in July 2011, analysed gaps and identified 14 priority intervention areas across the value chain, as follows: 1. Fertilizer distribution Infrastructure; 2. Irrigation infrastructure and equipment (rehabilitation and new schemes); 3. Rainfed lowland development; 4. Support for the establishment of a network of local distribution of seeds; 5. Acquisition of agricultural equipment (tillage and harvesting equipment and post-harvest); 6. Training Centre, study and experimentation in agricultural machinery; 7. Bonus interest rates of credit to industry players; 8. Implementation of the Guarantee Fund for the financing of inputs; 9. Support for the finalization of the institutional reforms of the chain of seed production; 10. Support to land tenure security by extending the Rural Land Plans in the rice-growing areas; 11. Processing/ Packaging Quality (parboiled rice, enhanced drying, husking and packaging); 12. Quality of milled rice (construction storage areas and conservation); 13. Capacity building of research for the formulation of specific fertilizer; and 14. Capacity building of stakeholders in the development of fertilizer.

Benin aims at organising a Donors Round Table around June 2012 to present 14 Concept Notes elaborated from the identified priorities.

Burkina Faso

Presentation by Mr Youssouf Ouattara

Rice is one of the priorities under the policy of the Burkina Faso government. Since 2007, Burkina Faso Government has provided subsidies to farmers for rice cultivation through fertilizer and capacity development.

The Priority sub-sector set up in the NRDS are as follows: 1. Development of lowland/inland valley with water control structures for rice cultivation; 2. Human Resource development for seed, fertilizer production and distribution; 3. Support for mechanization of rice Production (seedling, post-harvest); 4. Support for Rice Quality Improvement (parboiling equipment, packaging equipment, moisture meters, scales, fork lift, etc.); 5. Infrastructure Development for rice quality improvement; 6. Promotion market Access (national and International); 7. Support to Rice Value Addition and Improve Marketing; and 8. Research/ Diffusion follow up Capacity building of rice actors.

The rice production increased from 195,102 MT in 2008 to 232,861 MT in 2010.

The target of total rice production in 2018 is set as 842,065 MT from 235,200 MT in 2008 by both area expansion and yields improvements in all three agro-ecological zones.

The targets of capacity development in human resources are to increase the number of Rice specialists/ Scientists with a Master's or PhD from 23 in 2008 to 32 in 2018 both full time and part time in total, Research Technicians from 19 to 38 and Extension Agents from 210 to 600.

Cote d'Ivoire

Presentation by Ms Kadio Amenan Aka

Rice is important as the first staple food and there are potentials for the domestic production. The Government aims at achieving the self-sufficiency of rice through policies and strategies such as NRDS, Agricultural Development Master Plan, PRSP and National Agricultural

Investment Plan.

The target of total rice production in 2018 is set as 2,990,000 MT from 930,000 MT in 2008 by both area expansion and yields improvements in all three agro-ecological zones.

The targets of capacity development in human resources are to increase the number of Rice specialists/ Scientists with a Master's or PhD from 20 in 2008 to 50 in 2018 both full time and part time in total, Research Technicians from 25 to 90 and Extension Agents from 500 to 750.

The Sub-sector Priorities are: 1. Make seeds of improved varieties available throughout the country by building seed conditioning centres in the major production zones; 2. Research and establish appropriate fertiliser rates based on soil type for each production area; 3. Put in place a revolving credit system to help with inputs purchases; 4. Restore earlier rundown irrigation schemes; 5. Train the users in management and maintenance of these schemes; 6. Undertake the establishment of new water control works; 7. Provide training in technical packages and management; capacity build rice producers and their representatives on producer organisations so they are able to put the best case for action to help their members; 8. Make the first batch of farming equipment available through the ONDR; 9. Make the first revolving loans available for equipment maintenance and renewal; 10. Set up a formal contract system between producers and millers for the production of paddy rice and quality milled rice; 11. Formalise a relationship between millers and importers so that locally-produced rice is introduced into the imported rice distribution system; and 12. Bring access to credit to the rice chain's stakeholders by lodging securities with microfinance lenders.

Ethiopia

Presentation by Dr Dawit Alemu Bimerew

The rice production has been more than tripled from 285,577.0 MT in 2008 to 887,402.2 MT in 2010.

Ethiopia aims at increasing its rice production from 498,332 MT in 2008 to 3,958,323 MT in 2019 by both area expansion and yields improvements in all three agro-ecological zones.

The targets of capacity development in human resources are to increase the number of Rice specialists/ Scientists with a BSc MSc or Ph.D from 23 in 2009 to 186 in 2019 both full time and part time in total, Research Technicians from 12 to 101, Rice Seed Technologists from 7 to 25, Extension Workers from 160 to 1,326.

In the governance of NRDS, there is the National Rice Steering Committee in the Ministry of Agriculture. There is also a National Technical Committee to advice the Steering Committee and a Rice Secretariat within the Policy and Planning Directorate of the Ministry, which works with collaborators. From the central Ministry to the local levels, there are Regional Technical Committees, Zonal focal persons and Woreda Technical committees.

Throughout two sets of the working weeks, the following priority interventions areas were identified and it was confirmed that those priorities were fully aligned with the CAADP pillars: 1. Human capacity building for rice research and development by training breeders, crop protection scientists, seed technologists and technicians; 2. Development of ecology specific and market preferred rice varieties in Ethiopia; 3. Developing and Promoting site specific fertilizer recommendations and integrated soil fertility management practices in

Ethiopia; 4. Strengthening the capacity of soil testing laboratory services; 5. Participatory evaluation of improved rice technologies; 6. Capacitate development agents, subject matter specialists and researchers on rice production in rice growing areas; 7. Establishment of a national centre of excellence for rice research and training; 8. Capacitate and operationalize Farmer Training Centres (FTCs) in rice growing areas for effective technology dissemination; 9. Expansion of rice cultivation area through small scale river diversions in rice growing areas; 10. Promotion of supplementary irrigation through bore wells for small scale rice growers in upland and rain fed ecosystems; 11. Training rural artisans, mechanics and operators on fabrication, maintenance and effective use of agricultural machines; 12. Enhancing national research and development capacity and dissemination of agricultural mechanization technologies; 13. Training rice growers on post-harvest handling, storage and marketing practices; and 14. Enhancing access to machineries for improving production and the quality of locally produced rice.

Among others, one of the focuses is the establishment of the National Rice Research and Training Centre (listed above 7.). The Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR) successfully managed to secure the land for the Centre. EIAR, in collaboration with JICA, has worked for staff recruitment for the Centre. There have been a number of discussions and negotiations with the Bilateral cooperation department experts of the MoFED for the possibility of funding, the possibility of partial funding from the on-going projects mainly East African Agricultural Productivity project (EAAP) of the World Bank and so forth.

1st Round of Discussion

Cote d'Ivoire: The representative from FAO sought for the clarification on the status of the National Rice Development Strategy. The representative from Cote d'Ivoire informed that political situations had caused delays in the process and that the revised NRDS had already been finalised and would be submitted for the adaptation by the Government. The CARD Secretariat informed that a delegate from Cote d'Ivoire presented their NRDS in the Second General Meeting of CARD held in Jun 2009 by participating in as an observer and that the current NRDS was revised version.

Ethiopia: The representative from FARA asked what kind of benefit Ethiopia could obtain from EAAP programme. The delegate from Ethiopia answered that the Centre of Excellent to be created and reinforced in Ethiopia was for wheat not for rice in the regional perspective. The rice component in Ethiopia mainly targeted for germ plasm exchange and human resource capacity development. Given that rice has been recently introduced to Ethiopia, it was planned to seek for a possibility to have a national research and training centre, instead.

Ethiopia: The representative from JICA enquired about the relationship between the recent drought in the horn of Africa and the presented record of the dramatically increased rice production in 2010 and about the consideration of increasing resilience of agricultural production in the NRRDS. The delegate from Ethiopia answered that the country has recorded double digit of increase in support to its agriculture and that the Government has started since last year a settlement programme in lowland areas including drought affected areas. In terms of resilience issues, NRRDS aimed at developing huge irrigation programs to reduce dependency on the rainfalls and at strengthening the linkages of rice sub-sector with

commercialization and industrialisation.

Democratic Republic of Congo

Presented by Dr Ngonde Nsakala Robert

In the DRC, rice occupies the second position after maize in the production of grains and the 7th place in consumption with the annual average consumption of 7kg per person with regional disparities and the increase in urban areas. In addition, it is estimated that 16% of national production is used for beer production. The growing demand partly due to population growth marked 54.50% of deficit in 2007 – production of milled rice was 189,708 MT against the needs of 416,984 MT. The preferences of Congolese generally are long grain rice, swelling, flavoured and firm when cooked.

The target of NRDS was set to meet domestic consumption and to export the surplus to the sub-regional and international market. The draft NRDS is aimed at increasing production from 316,530 MT in 2008 to 1,530,687 MT in 2018, improving the productivity from 0.75 MT/ha to 3.0 MT/ha and expanding the irrigated areas from 10,000 ha to 70,000 ha. The climate is favourable for the conduct of rice cultivation. Upland rice is grown in all provinces but mainly in forested areas of the central basin.

The main challenges are how to reverse the trend of rice imports in the short term by the intensification and enhancement of local production and how to contribute to sustainable economic growth through the intensification of rice production in a public-private partnership.

The Gambia

Presented by Mr Essa Foday Bakary Drammeh

Rice is the staple in The Gambia with the per capita annual consumption of 117 kg. The self-sufficiency rate stood at 25% out of total demand for milled rice of 219,252 MT. The rice production in the Gambia can be categorised in the three sections – there are firstly Freshwater Irrigated swamps alongside upstream of the river Gambia, secondly Mangrove swamps around side middle and lastly upland and Hydromorphic alongside downstream of the river.

The rice production has increased steadily from 34,284 MT in 2008 to 79,876 MT in 2010. The target of its rice production is to increase the volume from 77,000 MT in 2008 to 760,000 MT in 2018 by both area expansion and yields improvements in all three agro-ecological zones.

The targets of capacity development in human resources are to increase the number of Rice specialists/ Scientists with a MA or Ph.D from 14 in 2008 to 21 in 2018 both full time and part time in total, Research Technicians from 15 to 60, Extension Workers from 15 to 75.

The priority sub-sectors are as follows: 1. Seed – production and distribution of certified seed; 2. Fertilizer – access; 3. Irrigation/ water management – tidal irrigation development and lowland water management; 4. On-farm technology dissemination; 5. Mechanization – service provision; 6. Quality improvement – milling and value addition; 7. Access to market – transportation and linkages.

Discussions

Co-Chair: The following questions need to be elaborated by the Taskforce of each country, not only by listing up actions taken – how to pursue those identified priorities, how to approach to Champions, what incentives could be provided for those Champions.

Liberia

Presented by Dr Moses Zinnah

Rice production increased from 170,000 MT in 2008 to 235,000 MT in 2010, after the 14-year civil war between 1989 and 2003 which nearly collapsed the agriculture sector.

Liberia produces 40% of the demands for rice. During the food crisis in 2008/2009, nearly half of the national budget was used for importation of rice, which was about US\$200 million.

There are a number of interventions underway. US\$46 million was awarded through Global Agriculture and Food Security (GAFSP) fund to be managed by the Africa Development Bank. The West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP), back to back with Mano River Union, will be implemented by the World Bank and financed through Japanese Trust Fund to support rice value chain. A Seed policy is supported by FAO and others.

Launching of NRDS was scheduled on 13 December 2011. NRDS have been discussed through regular monthly donor working group.

Rwanda

Presented by Mr Norbert Sendege

Under the green revolution program, the crop diversification program promotes maize, rice and others. Rice production steadily increases from 66,000 MT in 2008 to 70,680 MT in 2010. Rwanda aims at boosting its rice production up to 369,000 MT in 2018 mainly through expansion of irrigated areas from 7,000 ha in 2008 to 26,000 ha in 2018.

The first priority is increasing production and improving quality – through improved seeds and others.

The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry accepted to allocate one staff as the technical coordinator to the NRDS secretariat.

The targets of capacity development in human resources are to increase the number of Rice specialists/ Scientists with a MA or Ph.D from 3 in 2008 to 20 in 2018 both full time and part time in total, Research Technicians from 9 to 60, Extension Workers from 6 to 60.

The Priorities which were identified through gap analysis and were confirmed to be fully aligned with four pillars of CAADP are: 1. Encouraging private sector in rice seed production and distribution in Rwanda; 2. Institutional Support for improving quality and competitiveness of rice in Rwanda; 3. Infrastructure development for rice improvement in Rwanda; 4. Capacity building for testing the purities of seeds produced in Rwanda; 5. Stimulation of procurement and distribution of fertilizers in rice growing areas; 6. Validation and site-specific recommendations of fertilizer use in rice schemes; 7. Rehabilitation and Maintenance of reclaimed marshlands in Rwanda; 8. Reclamation of marshlands to increase rice cultivation in Rwanda; 9. Empowering rice growers on water sharing and integrated soil

and water management in marshlands; 10. Capacity building for improving soil and water management for sustainable rice production in marshlands; 11. Promoting public-private partnerships in extension services in rice growing areas in Rwanda; 12. Monitoring and Evaluation of the effectiveness of extension service systems; 13. Capacity building of rice extension services in Rwanda; 14. Regular and periodical training of rice growers through Farmer Field School and other approaches; 15. Improve quality of locally produced rice through training and provision of post-harvest management technologies in Rwanda; and 16. Capacity Building of milling, grading and quality testing standards.

Those priorities were elaborated into the concept notes and those notes were shared with wider stakeholders for their consideration of support.

Togo

Presented by Mr Bama Akouso Kadjossou

Rice production increased from 85,540 MT in 2008 to 110,109 MT in 2010 by 35%. Togo targets to increase its rice production up to 232,750 MT in 2018 by expanding areas cultivation and improving the yields in all the agro-ecological zones.

The targets of capacity development in human resources are to increase the number of Rice specialists/ Scientists with a MAc or Ph.D from 7 in 2008 to 15 in 2018 both full time and part time in total, Research Technicians from 5 to 8, Extension Workers from 73 to 92.

The priority interventions areas identified through gap analysis include: 1. Research and dissemination of new technologies for the integrated management of rice (NERICA); 2. Rehabilitation of existing irrigation schemes; 3. Support the adaptations of tractors, tillers, winnowers, harvesters; 4. Creation of new rice mills including conditioning units; 5. Construction of storage areas and drying areas in the rice-growing areas; and 6. Establishing financing mechanisms for stakeholders of the rice sector (credit lines, guarantee funds, subsidized interest rates).

Zambia

Presented by Dr Kayoya Masuhwa

Rice production in Zambia in the last two decades has increased by two and a half times (2.5) rising from 9,293 MT in 1988 to 24,023 MT in 2008. Zambia sets its overall objective to double the rice production in Zambia in the next five (5) years and its target to further increase its rice production to 126,000 MT in 2018 by expanding areas cultivation particularly in rain-fed upland and irrigated areas and improving the yields in all agro-ecological zones.

The targets of capacity development in human resources are to increase the number of Rice specialists/ Scientists with a MAc or Ph.D from 6 in 2008 to 15 in 2018 both full time and part time in total, Research Technicians from 7 to 45, Extension Workers from 52 to 515.

Discussion

Togo: The representative from FAO asked questions on seeds, if seeds were sufficiently produced and disseminated so that seeds matter was not a problem rather dissemination of

technologies is more problematic. The delegate from Togo answered that there remained issues of seed. However, throughout discussions within experts and with wider-stakeholders, it was discussed that other areas would need more immediate attentions, given that there have been some support to the seeds segment.

Chair: Dr Komla Bissi

Agenda 5: Activities by Steering Committee members

The summary of the activities for rice development by 11 Steering Committee members, namely, Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice), African Development Bank, Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations (FAO), Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS), NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA) and World Bank was presented. It was followed by some complementary presentations by each organisation.

Summary of Activities by Steering Committee members

Presented by Mr Harifidy J. Ramilison

Mr Harifidy Ramilison, a Lead Regional consultant of the CARD Secretariat, made a presentation on the Overview of the NRDS implementation Assistance. The data of production between 2008 and 2010, on the basis of information provided by both groups of countries, introduce a rate of total increase of 38.7%. He also introduced some assistance to CARD Countries and example of the synergies as part of these assistances as well as some illustrative actions as part of: 1. Capacity reinforcement; 2. Seeds; 3. Technical cooperation; 4. Research; 5. Rural finance and Marketing.

The Secretariat underlined that the collected data and introduced information were not exhaustive because not all the information of assistance by the SC members as well as other technical and financial partners were well captured. There was also difficulty to extract only rice-related components from assistance which contributed to rice development but did not necessarily focus merely on rice.

AfricaRice

Presented by Dr Paul Kiepe

AfricaRice acknowledged that the data presented were not exhaustive. It was noted that AfricaRice assisted the CARD countries to strengthen data management and statistics and to avail important information on rice value chain to the countries.

JICA

Presented by Mr Teruyoshi Kumashiro

It was reminded of the importance of the declaration of the G20 Agricultural Ministerial Conference held in France in June 2011 referred to the CARD initiative which raised awareness of the initiative at the high-level arena in the international community.

World Bank

Presented by Dr Michael Morris

Additional information about some support from the World Bank on rice development sector was shared. It was difficult to well document assistance provided by the World Bank to the initiative, basically because most of assistance did not necessarily focus on specific commodities. After the Banks's support to agricultural sector had been down, in the last 4-5 years it has significantly increased and has currently provided slightly over US\$ 1 billion annually to the agricultural sector. The Bank provided the Budget Support to the national agricultural investment plan of some countries.

The rice specific support was the PHRD trust fund managed by the World Bank and funded by the Government of Japan. It accounted for US\$100 million, earmarked specifically for the support to the CARD initiative. Among them an amount of about US\$20 million was for Research through research organisations and the other US\$80 million was for the programmes in parallel with other IDA's financed operations. Those projects were at the various stages of preparation. In Mano River Union countries of Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire, the finance has already been approved, the Finance Minister's in most countries have signed and would become in effective in the next few months. In Tanzania and Mozambique the projects have been approved and would move to signing. The grant for Madagascar was also in pipeline.

It was pointed out that it was difficult to measure inputs and outputs as well as to show the attributions. It was recommended the impact assessment should also be sort and considered.

JIRCAS

Presented by Dr Masaru Iwanaga

It was informed that about 20 PhD-level scientists in JIRCAS have contributed to scientific research related to CARD initiative.

Moreover, there are a number of rice scientists in other research institutes under the same Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. JIRCAS played a coordination role by creating a committee under the Ministry and raised the awareness of the importance of the initiative. The total annual budget of four organisations under the Ministry accounted for about US\$150 million for rice-related research.

Together with Japanese Universities, there have been huge research and educational capacity which have been and would be contributing to the human resource capacity development under the initiative.

FARA

Presented by Dr Ralph von Kaufmann

Dr Ralph Kaufman informed that one of FARA's activities aiming at supporting enabling policy was an active engagement with EMRC. FARA also facilitated the participation of CARD Secretariat in an AgriBusiness Forum and co-organized a side event to collect the views of private sector on enabling environment and rice development in SSA.

IFAD

Presented by Mr Cheikh Sourang

It was remarked that categorization of expenditure or budget line of some development partners was not based on commodities and that projects funded by donors included components or activities which benefited directly or indirectly rice sector. Therefore, it was difficult to present contributions to Rice. Some example of support to rice development sector were illustrated such as EU's funding to IFAD, GAFSP contributions, Grants to IRRI, EU to CGAIR (AfricaRice and IRRI) and also Grants to the Secretariat to hire the consultants for NRDS formulations.

It was also pointed out that CARD was a good example of aid effectiveness practices – it was result oriented, time bounded and well-coordinated.

NEPAD

Presented by Dr Komla Bissi

The NEPAD contributed to agricultural development in SSA by providing technical support and by playing a central role in coordination of various stakeholders.

Discussion

Kenya and Senegal: Some comments and concerns on the statistics of rice production in Kenya and in Senegal were raised.

Co-Chair: The CARD Secretariat have taken account all the comments about Statistics. The relevant tables will be revised and uploaded on the CARD website.

Agenda 6: South-south cooperation

Country presentations on facilities and human resources were made by Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam with the view to contributing to the rice development in SSA through dispatching experts as well as inviting trainees. It was followed by a presentation by FAO on the South-south cooperation and by a presentation by FARA on the Implementation of the IFAD Small Grant on promotion of the South-South cooperation.

Egypt

By Dr Hamdi Elmowafi

The presenter introduced three research and training institutes such as Rice Research and Training Centre (RRTC), Rice Technology training Center (RTTC), Rice Mechanization Center (RMC) with the varieties of areas of expertise from breeding to Marketing. The presenter also introduced 131 researchers of those varieties of expertise. The trainings of the past achievements accounted for 309 trainees from 30 SSA countries from 1987 to 2006.

Indonesia

By Mr Harjito

Within the framework of the Non-Aligned Countries, the Government of Indonesia since the

1980s has provided support to 50 countries including 15 African countries. Indonesia also joined in the New Asia Africa Strategic Partnership (NAASP).

In 1996 the Indonesian government built two Agricultural Training Centres, the one in Jenoi, the Gambia, for farmers in West Africa, and the other one in Mkodo, Morogoro, Tanzania, for East African farmers.

The former one in the Gambia started its operation in 1998 and has trained more than 1500 farmers of the Gambia and 60 farmers from six West African countries, namely, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry.

In addition, the Indonesian government dispatched experts and skilled farmers to African countries and also invited African farmers to Indonesia, as well as provided agricultural equipment and machinery.

In Indonesia, there are five National Agricultural Training Centres, two ATCs and other four centres whose providing training programs including Rice Production Technique, Cropping System, Food Crops Pets Management, Agriculture Extension and Training Methodology, Pets Surveillance and Forecasting, Apprenticeship Programs and so forth.

Malaysia

By Mr Anas Ahmad Nasarudin

Malaysian Agriculture Research and Development Institute (MARDI) four research stations on Rice Downstream Product Research in Kedah, on Rice Breeding in Penang, on Rice Biotechnology in Selangor, and on Hybrid Rice Research in Perlis, as well as Muda Agricultural Development Authority (MADA) has 90,000 ha of Integrated Agriculture Development Project (IADP) in Kedah, 28,000 ha of IADP in Kerian Sungai Manik and 8,000 ha of IADP in Seberang Perak.

MRDI HQs in Selangor, has 16 researchers in total whose expertise varying from Breeding (6 researchers), Engineering (5), Pest and Disease Management (3) and Post-Harvest Technologies (2). MADA HQs in Kedah, which is the Integrated Development Agency under Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) has 2 researchers on Irrigation & Drainage Management, 4 on Dam Management and 2 on Engineering.

Malaysia's cooperation in rice sector in Africa started in 2002 with an Assessment of Capacity to Support Agriculture Production in Zimbabwe, Rapid Appraisal of Agriculture Production for UNIDO in Kano State, Nigeria and Post-Harvest Processing in Rwanda. Food Security Program and Rice Production activities were conducted in Guinea in 2004. In 2008-2011, Rice Development Project was designed and implemented in Kano State, Nigeria, including Dam Assessment, Rehabilitation and Designing of Irrigation Scheme, Development of a GIS-based Land Suitability Classification, Testing and Evaluating Malaysian Best practice on a 300 ha farm. In 2011, Development of Irrigation Scheme was supported in Ondo State, Nigeria.

Philippines

By Dr Manuel Jose Cajayon Regalado

Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice) has six stations including central research station. Out of about 400 experts, 51 experts were introduced whose expertise varies – 6 experts on Breeding, 18 on Agronomy and pathology, 3 Post-harvesting, 3 on technologies, 10 on Extension, 7 on Engineering, 3 on Policy Tools, 1 on Institutions, 3 on Economics. Since 2011, PhilRice, in collaboration with IRRI and JICA, has organised the Season-long Rice Farming Training Program for Extension Agronomists, by inviting 21 extension officers from five countries, namely, Uganda, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania and Kenya, together with Filipino Agricultural Extension Workers and 150 Filipino Farmers.

Thailand

By Mr Apichart Lawanprasert

The delegate introduced some research and training institutes with a number of areas of expertise and researchers as well as the cooperation including a Rice Production Training Course in Mozambique in 2005.

There are four institutes, namely Rice Department in Bangkok, Pathumthani Rice Research Center (PTT RRC) in Pathumthani, Ayutthaya Rice Research Center (AYY RRC) in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya and Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA). The Rice Departments covers all the areas of expertise – 6 Breeders, 10 Agronomists & Pathologists, 2 researchers on Post-harvesting technologies, an Extensionist, a researcher on Marketing, 2 Engineers, 3 researchers on Policy tools, an expert on Institutions and an Economist.

Vietnam

By Mr Viet Chau To

Amongst 16 agricultural institutions, there are three key agricultural institutes, namely, Viet Nam Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VAAS), National Institute of Agricultural Projection and Planning (NIAPP) and Viet Nam Institute of Agricultural Engineering and Post-Harvest Technology, in addition to other six rice-related research institutes.

Among total 2,654 researchers registered through VAAS in the 16 institutions, or, out of total 1,144 researchers of seven research institutions, there are 20 rice researchers who have the experience of teaching non-Vietnamese trainees.

Viet Nam has implemented a number of food security programs in SSA including rice components (production, irrigation, processing, etc) with FAO and others such as France and South Africa which includes: in Senegal in 1996-2005, in Benin in 2001-2005, in Madagascar in 2001-2005, Republic of Congo in 2002-2005, in Mali in 2006-2010, in Chad in 2010, in Namibia in 2010, in Guinea Conakry since 2008.

In addition, since Viet Nam and Mozambique signed an agreement in 2007, tripartite cooperation with Japan/ JICA has started whereby Viet Nam provided technical assistance in Project formulation; Training in agriculture and aquaculture; Cooperation in gene exchange, set up agro production models in rice farming and others.

Discussions

Egypt: The delegate from Madagascar wished to know more about its bilateral collaboration. The representative from Egypt answered that Egypt had provided five-month training on

rice production from 1997 to 2001 and that the materials could be shared such as seed production and multiplication.

JICA: JICA has long history of cooperation with Asian countries in rice promotion. JICA is pleased to work with Asian countries to support African countries in rice production and JICA is going to enhance its effort for the triangle cooperation.

Vietnam: The Co-chair asked about the scope of the Public Private Partnership. The delegate from Vietnam explained. Before 1999, the country faced food shortage. Adaption of new policy, 'DoiMoi', liberalized its economy and the Government created favourable conditions to the private sector. In 1991, the country became one of the rice exporting countries and now the second largest exporter. This year's export is about 7 MT. In the perspective of the delegate from the experience of the country, firstly private sector development was very critical and secondly irrigation which the Government supports for infrastructure development was crucial. Moreover, the Government extension network from central to local levels on rice cultivation techniques, workshops and training was also significant. The policy to provide loans through Agriculture Development Bank also helped.

Thailand: The delegate from Cameroon asked if Thailand has a lot of experience in rainfed upland and sought for some suggestions given that most of African countries have three ecological zones while Thailand dominantly relies on the irrigated rice which required heavy infrastructure investment. The representative from Thailand recommended that the varieties should be selected carefully in accordance with the situations.

Egypt: The delegate from Mali, interested in hybrid varieties which could reach 9 MT/ha, asked which area the hybrid variety are cultivated and if there are any difficulties. The representative from Egypt answered that from 1984 to 2000 about 2.4 million MT of hybrid rice was produced and after 2008 about 6 million MT, this year 1.3 million MT. Climate and soil are key for the success in Africa, together with an integrated programme management.

Philippines: The delegate from Mali asked the same question to Philippines as to Egypt which area the hybrid variety are cultivated and if there are any difficulties. The delegate from Philippines answered that since 1996, only 150,000 ha out of 3 million ha was used for hybrid rice. Hybrid rice marked 15-20% or even 30% incremental yield increase. The Average yield is 8-9 MT/ ha. During the wet season, hybrid variety affected by disease while only during the rainy seasons, hybrid rice obtains more yields.

World Bank: The representative from the World Bank suggested that in the future General Meeting knowledge could be collected and shared by circulating questionnaire on the first day and answers on the following days. The CARD Secretariat noted the point and would like to consult with the SC members on how to change format of General Meeting and Steering Committee. The initiative has a platform in this regard. Video Conference can also be a means.

FAO

Presented by Mr Ichiro Tsurusaki

Since FAO South-South Cooperation Scheme was launched in 1996, 45 tripartite agreements were made between host countries, cooperating countries and FAO through which over 1,500 experts and technicians have been dispatched to the field in more than 35 countries including Mali, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Liberia, Senegal, Ethiopia. The areas of Cooperation include, among others, Water control, Crop Intensification and Diversification and Marketing.

Another notable activity was that FAO hosted the Global South-South Development (GSSD) Expo in 2011 with the focus on the hunger and food security. The Expo was initiated by UNDP and launched in 2008, aimed at showcasing successful Southern solutions.

Moreover, FAO has implemented the so-called FAO-Japan SSC project (GCP//INT/053/JPN) since 2007, aiming at developing capacity of stakeholders on rice and aquaculture in SSA including 23 CARD countries through workshops by inviting experts from advanced Asian/African countries as resource persons. This project contributed to the formulation of NRDS of CARD countries and contributed to gap analysis and prioritization across the value chain as well as to development of concept notes and formulation of projects/ programmes.

FARA

By Dr Ralph von Kaufmann

IFAD will provide US\$0.5 million to FARA to interact with the CARD Secretariat, AfricaRice and IRRI to match African interests in accessing new technologies, acquiring technical know-how, skills and tools from Southern capacities in these areas and to scale-up rice value chain development in Africa through south-south cooperation by establishing a functional platform.

South-South exchange events will be designed and delivered. Lessons learnt in the exchanges will be captured and incorporated into funding proposals for expanded exchanges in rice and other crops, livestock, fisheries and forests under CAADP national and regional investment plans.

Agenda 7: Future actions of the CARD Initiative

Promoting the private sector in mechanization

Presented by Dr Joseph Rickman, IRRI

Through a series of meetings, forums and surveys organised by CARD Secretariat, JICA, IRRI and AfricaRice have been promoting private sector involvement in the mechanization of rice-based systems in sub-Saharan Africa. Private sector agriculture mechanization stakeholders at the three major levels of the value chain include international manufacturers, importing agents and dealers.

Governments and research institutions also have an important role to play in order to ensure training, certification and an enabling policy environment. JICA, in collaboration with above

mentioned partners, has produced a 'Checklist for Agricultural Engineering Sector' as a tool to support public-private partnerships to promote agricultural mechanization.

Role of the Coalition in achieving the objectives of Global Rice Science Partnership (GRiSP)

Presented by Dr Paul Kiepe, Africa Rice Centre

Given soaring and highly volatile rice prices and relatively low levels of global stocks, relying on the world market to supply rice to African consumers is becoming a very risky, expensive and unsustainable strategy, which could lead to severe food insecurity and civil instability.

Therefore, the Consultative Group of International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) under Thematic Area 3: Sustainable crop productivity increase for global food security is supporting The Global Rice Science Partnership (GRiSP), an evolving alliance of IRRI, AfricaRice & CIAT with Cirad, IRD, JIRCAS and hundreds of research and development partners worldwide.

This consortium of partners carries out research on the genetics of flood tolerance, develops nutrient manager tools for internet and cellphone, and participates in the African Rice Breeding Task Force, which conducts trials and makes recommendations to target countries. The GRiSP also links with development initiatives such as those promoting mechanization, technical training videos, and the creation of rice sector development hubs.

Framework for Improving Infrastructure and Trade Related Market Access (FIMA)

Presented by Dr Sarfo, NPCA/ CAMOC

The CAADP is a continent-wide vision of an agriculture-led development program for Africa, whose main objective is to accelerate agricultural growth, reduce poverty and ensure food and nutritional security. The goals are to achieve 6% average annual growth in agriculture, allocate 10% of national budgets to agriculture, and achieve MDG No. 1 of poverty reduction by half by 2015.

Pillar 2 of the CAADP is improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access with the main objective to accelerate growth in the agricultural sector by strengthening the entrepreneurial capacity of large and small producers to meet the increasingly complex demands of local, regional and international markets in terms of quality and logistics. The four strategic areas of Pillar 2 are: Increasing competitiveness and seizing opportunities in international markets (Strategic Area A), Investing in trade infrastructure and commerce to reduce the cost of supply (Strategic Area B), Value chains Development and access to financial services (Strategic Area C), and Strengthen the technical and commercial capabilities of farmers' organizations and trade associations (Strategic Area D).

CARD can support Pillar 2 by focusing on the development of value chains by building

capacity to promote and coordinate investments around value chains and the capacity of specific value chains to perform to meeting the target of doubling rice production.

It was noticed that CAADP countries who have not yet signed compact have to accelerate the process and that such countries should sponsor CAADP focal points.

Agenda 8: Next Steps

Presented by Mr Hiroshi Hiraoka

Mr Hiroshi Hiraoka, Coordinator, of the CARD Secretariat presented the next steps that have to be undertaken after this Fourth General Meeting.

CARD Second Group countries: The NRDS Taskforce of the Second Group countries are encouraged to continue the NRDS process both in formulation and implementation, following the experiences of the First Group countries.

CARD First Group countries: The NRDS Taskforce of the most of the First Group countries and some of the Second Group countries are encouraged to continue discussions on further acceleration of NRDS implementation with Government authorities, CAADP country team, and other potential supporters, through Champions.

South-South Cooperation: As presented by FAO and FARA, exchange between South-South countries is very important in rice sub-sector promotion in SSA and these exchanges will be planned as next steps.

Private sector: More and better involvement of private sector will be emphasized for the next step in term of improving partnership between private sector and other stakeholder in the whole rice value chain.

Mechanization: Next step for the promotion of mechanization will be how to match the technically (and economically) adequate machinery to farms considering different cases of each CARD countries.

The next General Meeting: Finally, Mr Hiroshi Hiraoka announced that the Fifth General Meeting of CARD would be held in early 2013, that the Seventh Steering Committee meeting would be organized in 2012 and that the venues for these events would be confirmed in due course. The Coordinator suggested that the format of the next General Meeting might be reconsidered, based on the remarks from participants. He further informed that the CARD secretariat would be in the position to present more progress in the next meeting.

Agenda 9: Co-Chairs Summary

The Co-chairs summary was presented by Mr Hiroshi Hiraoka, Coordinator, of the CARD Secretariat and reviewed by the participants. Participants agreed that it was a true reflection of the proceeding. The summary is attached in page i-vii.

The summary focused on the five key points of 1. Progress achieved with the NRDS; 2. Status of rice-related assistance from development partners; 3. The Coalition's efforts to advance South-South Cooperation; 4. The Coalition's efforts to develop the private sector; and 5. Accelerating efforts in capacity development. In total ten recommendations were made for the above-mentioned points.

**THE FOURTH GENERAL MEETING OF
THE COALITION FOR AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT
KAMPALA, UGANDA, 8-9 NOVEMBER 2011**

MEETING PROGRAMME

Day 1: Tuesday 8th November 2011

Chair: Dr N. Ngongi and Mr C. Sourang (morning), Mr C. Sourang and Dr K. Bissi (afternoon)

Time	Event	Presenter
08:30 – 09:15	Opening ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome remarks by a co-chair of the CARD Steering Committee • Remarks by His Excellency Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Uganda • Official opening by Honourable Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries 	IFAD H.E. Ambassador of Japan Hon. Minister of MAAIF, UG
	Approval of the Co-chairs	
09:15 – 09:20	Agenda 1: Minutes of the previous meeting	
09:20 – 09:40	Agenda 2: Overview of the Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAADP framework and the CARD Initiative • Outline of the Meeting 	NPCA Secretariat
09:40 – 10:30	Agenda 3: First Group countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall progress, analysis and recommendation • Country presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Uganda, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea 	Secretariat Country delegates
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 12:30	Agenda 3: First Group countries – continued <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country presentation – continued <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania • Discussion 	Country delegates
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 16:00	Agenda 4: Second Group countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall progress, analysis and recommendation • Country presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, CAR, DR Congo, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Liberia, Rwanda 	Secretariat Country delegates
16:00 – 16:30	Coffee break	
16:30 – 17:30	Agenda 4: Second Group countries – continued <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country presentation – continued <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Togo, Zambia • Discussion 	Country delegates
17:30	Closure of Day 1	

Day 2: Wednesday 9th November 2011

Chair: Mr C. Sourang and Dr K. Bissi (all day)

Time	Event	Presenter
08:30 – 10:30	Agenda 5 : Activities by Steering Committee members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates of Activities • Additional comments 	Secretariat SC members

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion 	
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 12:30	Agenda 6: South-south cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country presentations on facilities and human resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam • South-south cooperation of FAO • Implementation of the IFAD Small Grant on promotion of the South-South cooperation 	Country delegates FAO FARA
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 14:30	Agenda 6: South-south cooperation – continued <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion 	
14:30 – 15:30	Agenda 7: Future actions of the CARD Initiative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the private sector in mechanization • Role of the Coalition in achieving the objectives of Global Rice Science Partnership (GRiSP) 	IRRI / JICA AfricaRice
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break	
16:00 – 16:30	Agenda 7: Future actions of the CARD Initiative – continued <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework for Improving Infrastructure and Trade Related Market Access (FIMA) 	NPCA / CAMOC
16:30 – 17:00	Agenda 8: Next steps	Secretariat
17:00 – 17:30	Agenda 9: Co-chairs' summary / AOB	

List of participants

Distinguished guests

Hon Mr Tress N Buchanayande MP, Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries, Uganda

Mr Vincent Rubarema, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries, Uganda

H E Mr Kazuo Minagawa, Japanese Ambassador to Uganda

Governments of sub-Saharan African Countries

First Group countries

Republic of Cameroon

Mr Tobie Ondo Manga, NRDS Focal Point, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Republic of Ghana

Mr Gordon Kunatighr Ekekpi, Project Coordinator, Ministry of Food & Agriculture Rice Sector Support Project

Republic of Guinea

Mr Ibrahima Sakho, Directeur General, Bureau Strategie et Developpement, Ministry of Agriculture

Republic of Kenya

Mrs Bibiana Maikuma Walela, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture

Republic of Madagascar

Mrs Mina Tsiriarijao Randrianarisoa, Director of Rural Development of Policy Unit, Ministry of Agriculture

Republic of Mali

Mr Seydou Coulibaly, Assistant au Coordinateur de la Cellule Technique de l'Initiative Riz, Point Focal CARD, Ministère de l'Agriculture

Republic of Mozambique

Mr Daniel Manuel Maduma, Rice Production Technician, Production and Early Notice of National Directorate of Agrarian Services (DNSA)

Federal Republic of Nigeria

Eng Moses Ayodele Aiyelagbe Adewuyi, Director, Agro Processing & Marketing Department, National Food Reserve Agency, Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Water

Republic of Senegal

Dr Taib Diouf, Coordinator PNAR, Minister Adviser, CARD Focal Point, Ministry of Agriculture

Republic of Sierra Leone

Mr Ben Andrew Massaquoi, Director of Extension, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Food Security

United Republic of Tanzania

Mr Beatus Alkado Malema, Assistant Director, Crop Promotion Services, Ministry of Agriculture Food Security & Cooperatives

Republic of Uganda

Mr Paul Laboke, Senior Agricultural Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries

Second Group countries

Republic of Benin

Mr Paulin Assigbe, Coordinateur National du Projet Multinationale de Diffusion du Riz NERICA, Institut National des Recherches Agricoles du Bénin (INRAB)/MAEP

Burkina Faso

Mr Youssouf Ouattara, Coordonnateur National du Projet Riz Pluvial, Point Focal, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

Ms Kadio Amenan Aka, Technical Advisor to Office National Rice Development (ONDR)

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Dr Dawit Alem Bimerew, Coordinator, Agricultural Economics Research – Extension & Farmer's Linkage, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR)

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Eng Robert Ngonde Nsakala, Director, NRDS, Member of Task Force, Ministry of Agriculture

Republic of the Gambia

Mr Essa Foday Bakary Drammeh, Agronomist, Ministry of Agriculture

Republic of Liberia

Dr Moses Moroe Zinnah, Director Program, Management Unit, Ministry of Agriculture

Republic of Rwanda

Mr Norbert Sendege, Director General, Crop Production, Ministry of Agriculture & Animal Resources

Republic of Togo

Mr Bama Akousso Kadjossou, Coordonnateur de projet rizicole, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche

Republic Zambia

Dr Kayoya Masuhwa, Chief Agricultural Office, Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock

Observers

Burundi

Mr Joseph Ndayishimiye, Directeur Suivi-Evaluation, Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock

South Sudan

Mr Dhol John Chuol, Director General for Agriculture & Production, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

Sudan

Mr Abdalla Mohamed Mohieldin, Gezira State Minister of Agriculture

Governments of non-sub-Saharan African Countries

Arab Republic of Egypt

Dr Hamdi Elmowafi, Head of National Rice Research Program, Rice Research & Training Center, FCRI, ARC

Republic of Indonesia

Mr Harjito, Assistant Deputy Director for Africa & Middle East, Centre for International Cooperation

Malaysia

Mr Anas Ahmad Nasarudin, Group Chief Executive Officer, Marditech Corporation Snd Bhd

Republic of the Philippines

Dr Manuel Jose Cajayon Regalado, Deputy Executive Director, Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice)

Kingdom of Thailand

Mr Apichart Lawanprasert, Director for Ayutthaya Rice Research Center, Bureau of Rice Research Center, Rice Development, Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Mr Viet Chau To, Deputy Director General, International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development

Supporting Partners

Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice)

Dr Paul Kiepe, Regional Representative

Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)

Dr Namanga Ngongi, President

BRAC

Dr Mahabub Hossain, Executive Director

Conference of Ministers of Agriculture for West & Central Africa (CMA/AOC)

Mr Abraham Sarfo, Value Chain & Financing Expert

Food & Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)

Dr Lawrence Teye Narteh, Agricultural Officer

Mr Ichiro Tsurusaki, Project Coordinator

Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)

Mr Ralph Richard von Kaufmann, Technical Coordinator, Universities, Business & Research in Agricultural Innovation

Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Sussex

Dr John Joseph Thompson, Coordinator, Future Agricultures Consortium, and Research Fellow, Knowledge, Technology & Society

International Fertilizer Development Corporation (IFDC)

Dr Martha Miriam Gaudreau, Consultant

International Fund for Agricultural development (IFAD)

Mr Cheikh M Sourang, Senior Programme Manager

International Rice Research Centre (IRRI)

Mr Joseph Rickman, Regional Coordinator

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Mr Teruyoshi Kumashiro, Director General, Rural Development

Japan International Centre for agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS)

Dr Masaru Iwanaga, President

Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

Ms Youn Hwa Kang, Chief Representative of KOICA Uganda Office

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

Dr Keijiro Otsuka, Programme Director

New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)

Dr Komla Bissi, Senior Agribusiness Advisor

Sasakawa Africa Foundation

Mr Robert Anyang

World Bank

Mr Michael Lewis Morris, Program Coordinator, AFTAR

World Food Programme (WFP)

Mr Boubacar Ndaw, Policy Advisor

Résumé des co-présidents de la 4^e Assemblée générale de la CARD

Kampala, Ouganda, 8–9 novembre 2011

La quatrième Assemblée générale de la Coalition pour le développement de la riziculture en Afrique (CARD) s'est tenue à Kampala, Ouganda les 8 et 9 novembre 2011. Les participants venaient de 18 organisations/institutions, de six pays hors de l'Afrique subsaharienne comme les partenaires de la coopération Sud-Sud, et de 22 pays membres de la CARD (12 du premier groupe de pays et 10 du second groupe de pays).

L'Assemblée a noté les progrès significatifs enregistrés depuis la création de la Coalition dans le cadre d'un partenariat mondial qui conserve sa dimension régionale et qui génère des résultats évalués en termes de délais et de produits obtenus. Ces progrès ont inclus l'élaboration de stratégies nationales de développement de la riziculture (SNDR), les diagnostics, les domaines d'intervention prioritaires, la cartographie des interventions relatives à la riziculture, les efforts en vue de lier les SNDR à d'autres processus pertinents menés par les pays et la promotion de la coopération Sud-Sud. Après l'inventaire des réalisations de la CARD, les participants ont souligné le besoin de mieux comprendre les forces motrices – au niveau global, régional et pays – pour diffuser à grande échelle la production de riz. Ils ont également souligné la nécessité d'identifier les bonnes pratiques, de développer et d'utiliser les capacités, d'établir des partenariats, de mobiliser des fonds, de suivre les résultats d'une manière traçable, de gérer la connaissance et de renforcer la coopération Sud-Sud.

Le programme a inclus des présentations et des discussions portant sur les sujets suivants.

1. Progrès réalisés dans le cadre de Stratégies nationales de développement de la riziculture (SNDR)

Chaque représentant pays a fait un bref exposé sur les progrès accomplis depuis la troisième Assemblée générale (Arusha, Tanzanie, mai 2010) dans la formulation et l'opérationnalisation de leurs SNDR respectives conformément aux sessions 3 et 4. L'Assemblée a notamment pris acte du lancement des SNDR du Bénin, du Burkina Faso, de l'Éthiopie, du Rwanda, du Togo et de la Zambie. En plus, les participants ont exhorté les pays qui n'ont pas encore finalisé les premières versions de leur SNDR à poursuivre les efforts et ont à cet effet plaidé pour un appui continu des partenaires au développement. Parallèlement, de nombreux pays du premier groupe et certains pays du second groupe ont déjà atteint la phase d'identification des interventions prioritaires, fondée sur l'analyse systématique des disparités, et les ont élaborées sous forme de notes conceptuelles.

Alors qu'on notait en général des progrès satisfaisants, l'Assemblée a trouvé que la qualité de la mise en œuvre des SNDR doit encore être améliorée ; ce qui inclue l'alignement des SNDR aux cadres PDDAA des pays respectifs. Tout aussi important, l'Assemblée a trouvé que l'implication des « champions » dans les Task Forces serait extrêmement cruciale pour le succès de l'opérationnalisation de leurs interventions prioritaires.

Recommandation 1 : *Par rapport à leurs secteurs riz nationaux, les Task Forces SNDR devront régulièrement mettre à jour l'analyse des écarts (disparités) et les interventions prioritaires. Ainsi, elles amélioreront la qualité et la fiabilité de leurs travaux, y compris la réalisation d'un meilleur alignement avec les processus menés par les pays tels que le PDDAA et d'autres cadres pertinents à travers une participation plus diversifiée et équilibrée des acteurs clés, y compris les autres ministères non agricoles et le secteur privé.*

Recommandation 2 : *En vue d'assurer la durabilité du processus des SNDR, les Task Forces SNDR sont exhortées à mobiliser des ressources supplémentaires en complément de celles fournies par le Secrétariat de la CARD pour les activités relatives à la mise en œuvre des SNDR à travers par exemple, la sécurisation de l'apport du budget de l'Etat et la création de liens avec d'autres processus nationaux pertinents .*

Recommandation 3 : *Comme étape cruciale pour s'assurer du succès de la mise en œuvre des SNDR, les Task Forces SNDR continueront l'opérationnalisation des interventions prioritaires identifiées. Cela impliquera une participation plus importante des « champions » et l'identification de mesures incitatives pour sécuriser leur appui. Dans ces domaines, le Secrétariat de la CARD apportera un appui approprié aux Task Forces.*

Recommandation 4 : *Les Task Forces SNDR qui n'ont pas encore finalisé la première version de leurs SNDR devront continuer à se focaliser sur cet aspect avec la collaboration des membres du Comité de pilotage mobilisant les institutions locales pour leur fournir le cas échéant un appui technique.*

2. Etat de l'assistance des partenaires au développement en matière de riziculture

Une revue de l'assistance des membres du Comité de pilotage a été présentée par le Secrétariat et certains membres ont donné de plus amples détails. L'Assemblée a noté avec satisfaction la tendance à la hausse de la production rizicole observée aux cours des trois dernières années dans les pays de la CARD. Les participants ont également félicité l'appui des membres du Comité de pilotage et d'autres partenaires par rapport non seulement au développement de la riziculture mais aussi au renforcement des fonctions du secteur agricole ; ce qui constitue la base essentielle de soutien équilibré des segments du secteur riz. Cependant, l'impression qui se dégage est que davantage d'efforts et d'assistance devraient être nécessaires pour atteindre aussi bien l'objectif de l'initiative que de procéder à la définition des cibles quantitatives et qualitatives des indicateurs des processus et des résultats (intrants, extrants, résultats) qui devraient être faits en harmonisation avec les systèmes pertinents de S&E des pays et agences.

***Recommandation 5 :** Le Secrétariat de la CARD devrait avec les membres du Comité de pilotage assurer le suivi de la revue et de la formulation de propositions sur les moyens efficaces de traçabilité des processus et des résultats en tant qu'outil d'orientation des délibérations du Comité de pilotage et d'aide au renforcement au niveau national de l'appui des partenaires à l'initiative CARD.*

3. Les efforts de la Coalition pour faire avancer la coopération Sud-Sud

Les pays de la coopération Sud-Sud – Egypte, Indonésie, Malaisie, Philippines, Thaïlande et Vietnam – ont fait au cours de la session 6 des présentations sur leurs capacités humaines et en infrastructures liées à la recherche et à la vulgarisation rizicoles, de même que sur leurs activités récentes en matière de développement des capacités en Afrique subsaharienne. La présentation de la FAO qui a suivi a mis en évidence son plan de coopération Sud-Sud. De plus, dans le cadre du suivi des recommandations de la dernière Assemblée générale, le FARA a présenté un plan pour la création d'une plateforme commune en vue de la facilitation et de l'accélération des échanges Sud-Sud. La phase pilote de cette initiative serait financée par le FIDA et exécutée par AfricaRice et IRRI.

***Recommandation 6 :** Les pays de la CARD concernés confirmeront leur intérêt d'adhérer à la plateforme de coopération Sud-Sud et leurs domaines prioritaires comme base en vue de finaliser le programme de travail relatif au projet financé par le FIDA. Les pays de la coopération Sud-Sud vont davantage développer l'information sur les structures et ressources humaines disponibles relatives à la recherche et à la vulgarisation rizicoles, aux activités post-récolte et aux autres segments pertinents de la chaîne de valeur du riz.*

***Recommandation 7 :** FARA, AfricaRice et IRRI vont collaborer pour créer la plateforme en vue d'un échange Sud-Sud renforcé, y compris les liens avec les initiatives et programmes Sud-Sud pertinents. Les membres du Comité de pilotage fourniront l'information sur leurs initiatives de coopération Sud-Sud en cours ou planifiées et feront des suggestions sur les opportunités dont peut bénéficier la plateforme ci-dessous mentionnée.*

4. Les efforts de la Coalition pour développer le secteur privé

La Coalition, prenant connaissance du rôle significatif joué par le secteur privé dans le développement du riz en Afrique, a entrepris de prendre en charge dans son réseau les différentes catégories de secteur privé.

Dans le domaine de la mécanisation, plusieurs événements ont été conduits avec notamment un accent sur la création d'un environnement propice pour les acteurs privés de la chaîne de valeurs. Sur la base des progrès enregistrés au niveau de la session 7 du programme, La réunion a marqué son accord pour poursuivre cet effort en souhaitant voir au cours du prochain circuit annuel de mise en œuvre des SNDR, Quelques Task Forces travailler sur les recommandations relatives aux politiques et

cela avec la pleine participation des acteurs clés du pays.

Recommandation 8 : *Les Task Forces SNDR concernées feront le suivi de la recommandation sur la mécanisation dans le contexte des processus pertinents en cours dans le pays. Les membres du comité de pilotage les mieux placés apporteront une assistance technique au processus tandis que d'autres exploreront les opportunités de plaidoyers dans les instances les plus élevées. Le Secrétariat de la CARD apportera une assistance financière et technique pour l'organisation de réunions au niveau pays / régionales.*

En outre, la Conférence des Ministres de l'Agriculture de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre (CMAOC), institution leader pour la mise en œuvre du Pilier Deux du PDDAA, a partagé ses efforts d'étendre l'accès au marché des produits agricoles de l'Afrique, notamment par le relèvement des capacités des entrepreneurs privés, y compris les producteurs commerciaux et les petits producteurs (cf. session 7). La réunion reconnaissant l'objectif commun de la Coalition et de la CMAOC par rapport à l'accès au marché, a donc estimé que la collaboration entre les deux parties est à poursuivre dans un sens qui serait mutuellement avantageux.

Recommandation 9 : *Le Secrétariat de la CARD communiquera avec la CMAOC et explorera toutes les modalités d'assistance des Task Forces intéressées à aborder dans leurs programmes la question relative à l'accès au marché.*

5. Accélération des efforts de renforcement des capacités

Au cours de la session 5, l'Assemblée a été informée de l'état des activités de renforcement des capacités menées par le Comité de pilotage des organisations membres. Alors que l'Assemblée appréciait les interventions faites de même que celles déjà planifiées, elle restait néanmoins préoccupée par le fait qu'elles n'étaient pas suffisantes et demandaient davantage d'efforts concertés en vue d'atteindre la masse critique ciblée par la seconde Assemblée générale de la CARD de juin 2009. A cet égard, au cours de la session 7, AfricaRice a fait une mise à jour relative au Partenariat Mondial sur la Science Rizicole (GRiSP) et a exprimé ses attentes par rapport à la Coalition qui en tant qu'unique forum des institutions de recherche et de développement serait à même de jouer des rôles plus fédérateurs en vue de faciliter les interventions en matière de renforcement des capacités.

Recommandation 10 : *les membres du comité de pilotage discuteront des voies et moyens d'accélérer le renforcement des capacités.*

6. Conclusions

En général, l'Assemblée a conclu que les recommandations formulées lors de la session précédente en Tanzanie avaient été suivies de façon satisfaisante. En particulier, l'appui de la Coalition pour la mise en œuvre des SNDR a permis de renforcer les capacités et l'appropriation des acteurs clés du gouvernement évoluant dans le secteur du développement rizicole. En outre, l'Assemblée a exhorté la Coalition à élargir et renforcer les réseaux parmi les partenaires au développement, les partenaires de la

coopération Sud-Sud, et plus important, le secteur privé, en vue de réaliser le développement du secteur rizicole de façon plus efficiente et durable.

7. Divers

La septième réunion du Comité de pilotage de la CARD se tiendra en mi-2012 et la prochaine Assemblée générale aura lieu au début de l'année 2013. Les lieux où se dérouleront ces événements n'ont pas encore été déterminés.

(Annexe) liste des pays et agences participants

Gouvernements des pays d'Afrique subsaharienne

République du Bénin
Burkina Faso
République du Cameroun
République de Côte d'Ivoire
République fédérale démocratique d'Ethiopie
République de Gambie
République du Ghana
République de Guinée
République du Ghana
République de Madagascar
République du Mali
République du Mozambique
République fédérale du Nigeria
République du Rwanda
République du Sénégal
République de Sierra Leone
République unie de Tanzanie
République togolaise
République d'Ouganda
République de Zambie

Gouvernements des pays hors ASS

République arabe d'Egypte
République d'Indonésie
Malaisie
République des Philippines
Royaume de Thaïlande
République socialiste du Viêt Nam

Partenaires au développement

Centre du riz pour l'Afrique (AfricaRice)

Alliance pour une révolution verte en Afrique (AGRA)

BRAC

Conférence des ministres de l'Agriculture de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et Centrale (CMA/AOC)

Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO)

Forum de recherche agricole en Afrique (FARA)

Institut des études de développement (IDS), Université de Sussex

Centre international de développement des engrais (IFDC)

Fonds international de développement agricole (FIDA)

Institut international de recherche sur le riz (IRRI)

Agence japonaise de coopération internationale (JICA)

Centre international japonais de recherche pour les sciences agricole (JIRCAS)

Agence coréenne de coopération internationale (KOICA)

Institut national diplômant pour les études politiques (GRIPS)

Agence de planification et de coordination du NEPAD (NPCA)

Sasakawa association Afrique

Banque mondiale

Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM)