



PROMOTION OF RICE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

WORKSHOP ON PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND MONITORING
OF
NATIONAL RICE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (NRDS) FOR SUB-SAHARA
AFRICAN COUNTRIES

JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 21TH 2012

ACTION PLAN

Presented by: Ibrahima kalil SAKHO

NRDS FOCAL POINT AND JICA' Expert Counterpart

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

GUINEA-CONAKRY

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION



Geographic location: Guinea with its 300km² is located in face of Atlantic ocean in West of Africa Continent between 12° 5 parallel in North and 7° 10 in South and the Meridian of 7° 40 and 15° .

It is limited in Ouest by Atlantic Ocean, in Northwest by Guinea Bissau, in North-East by Mali, in North by Senegal and Mali, at East by la Côte d'Ivoire and at South by Sierra Leone and Liberia.



SEED SYSTEMS IN GUINEA

- ***Vision for production of rice seed/distribution system***
-
- According to the latest estimates by the Kilissi seed center, the current use of improved seeds could be less than 1000 tons, covering somewhere between 8% and 12% of the total area sown. An increase of the order of magnitude of 31,000 tons could be needed to cover 50% of the surface area under rice and 62,000 tons for 100% coverage.
- It has been recommended that an integrated national strategy be developed for research, production, distribution and promotion of improved seeds embracing both the community system of seed production and the private sector. There is already a quality control system which needs to be strengthened.



Research and technology diffusion Generation and transfer of technology to farmers

The Guinean Institute of Agronomic Research (IRAG) is responsible for agricultural research in partnership with other agencies in the national agricultural research system. It has regional research centers (Kankan for Upper Guinea; Foulaya for Lower Guinea; Sérédou for Forest Guinea) and two specialist centers at Kilissi, one for mangrove rice growing and the other for production of Breeder seed, Foundation seed and Registered seed. IRAG rice research involves several disciplines: variety improvement, technical guidelines, crop protection, etc.



PRESERVATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GENETIC RESOURCES

IRAG has a Plant Genetic Resources Program (PRPG) based at the Foulaya agricultural research center. Its mission is to characterize and conserve germplasm of existing food crops.

Guinea is a reservoir of important genetic resources in rice. These are maintained at two levels. The most important are maintained *in situ* in farmers' fields. Other genetic resources are kept *ex situ* in the living gene banks at Kilissi, Koba, Bordo and Sérédou as well as in cold chambers.

A large proportion of the varieties maintained in the living collections are improved varieties from the Kilissi research center or have been introduced from research by the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (WARDA, IRRI).



FLOW OF SEED CHART.

Types of seed	Responsible
Breeder Seed	IRAG
Foundation Seed	IRAG
Registered Seed	IRAG(Koba, Kilissi, Foulaya, Bordo et Seredou)
Certified Seed	Seed centers(Koba, kilissi et Bordo)



CHALLENGES

- . Lack of qualified human resources (Researchers, Technicians, laboratory staff
.Seed inspector and Extension officers)
- .Lack of adequate infrastructures and equipment
- .Weakness of national funding in seed production system
- .Non application of seed law
- .The importance of improved seed is generally acknowledge;
- .Farmers usually keep their own seed for next season' s planting



- . How to overcome the problems
- .1 Capacity building (Education and training)

Researchers	Seed production, Seed multiplication, Seed processing, seed storage, seed quality control
Technicians	Seed processing system
Laboratory staff	skill in seed processing plant, Skill in seed testing
Extension service officers	Skill in seed techniques diffusion to farmers level

2.INFRASTRUCTURES

- .Rehabilitation of research centers (Koba, Kilissi, Bordo and Sérédou.)
- .Rehabilitation of paddy field experimentation station
- .Rehabilitation and equipment of vulgarization centers of Yattya, Tindo, Bamban
- **3. Management of knowledge and improvement of communication on seed**
- Diffusion of education material on research for extension officer and farmers
- Farmer school



3. INSTITUTIONAL ISSUE

- SET UP A NATIONAL PLAN OF SEED PRODUCTION
- Variety by ecological zone
- Planning annual of seed quantity required
- Area need for seed production
- Seed exchange target

DRAWING UP RESEARCH PROJECT BASED ON IDENTIFIED CONSTRAINTS

. Technology testing on station using classic techniques such as randomized complete block design (RCB).

.Test and validate technologies at farm level in Farmer Experimental Units or through participatory varietal selection (PVS) in conjunction with the extension services and farmer

.Demonstrate and disseminate new technologies with the help of the extension services, producer organizations or individual farmers.

.Research themes focus on weeds, disease and pests, variety improvement, agricultural processing equipment, and producing impact studies.



Support for setting up a decentralized efficient network for getting inputs closer to producers.

Support for an injection of working capital to help seed producers acquire inputs.

Diffusion and translation in local language of seed legislation and related documents.

Promoting involvement of international companies in national seed supply.

Promoting pioneer farmers by specialize them in seed production through farmers organization and turn them into a complementary occupation to their food production.



FUNDING

- The application of Maputo declaration which stipulate that every government must engage in agriculture sector 10% of national budget and
- The support from bi and multilateral cooperation.



WO NOU WALI