



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

Coalition of Africa Rice Development (CARD)  
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## Outline of Presentation

- FAO's view on Rice Sector in Africa (current situation and progress in the last 10 years)
- FAO's activities that contribute to doubling rice production
- Partnership with CARD and other Steering Committee members
- FAO's view on CARD activities



## **FAO's Views on Rice Sector in Africa**

- Although there is significant increase in rice production (having doubled), rice importation still remains high and estimated at USD 7 billion annually
- Most of the yields in sub-Saharan African can be attributed to production increase in West Africa and Eastern Africa
- Indeed, self-sufficiency in rice remains a mainstay policy across the subregion, driving steps to enhance access to inputs, expand irrigation or processing capacity and ensure a market for local production
- Improved rice seed varieties available to countries across the region; adoption of technologies and new production methods.
- National research institutes across the region have seen their capacities improved with improved and coordinated support from international and regional organizations (FAO, AfricaRice, etc.)
- Investment from respective governments in the rice sector



## FAO Views on Rice Sector in Africa

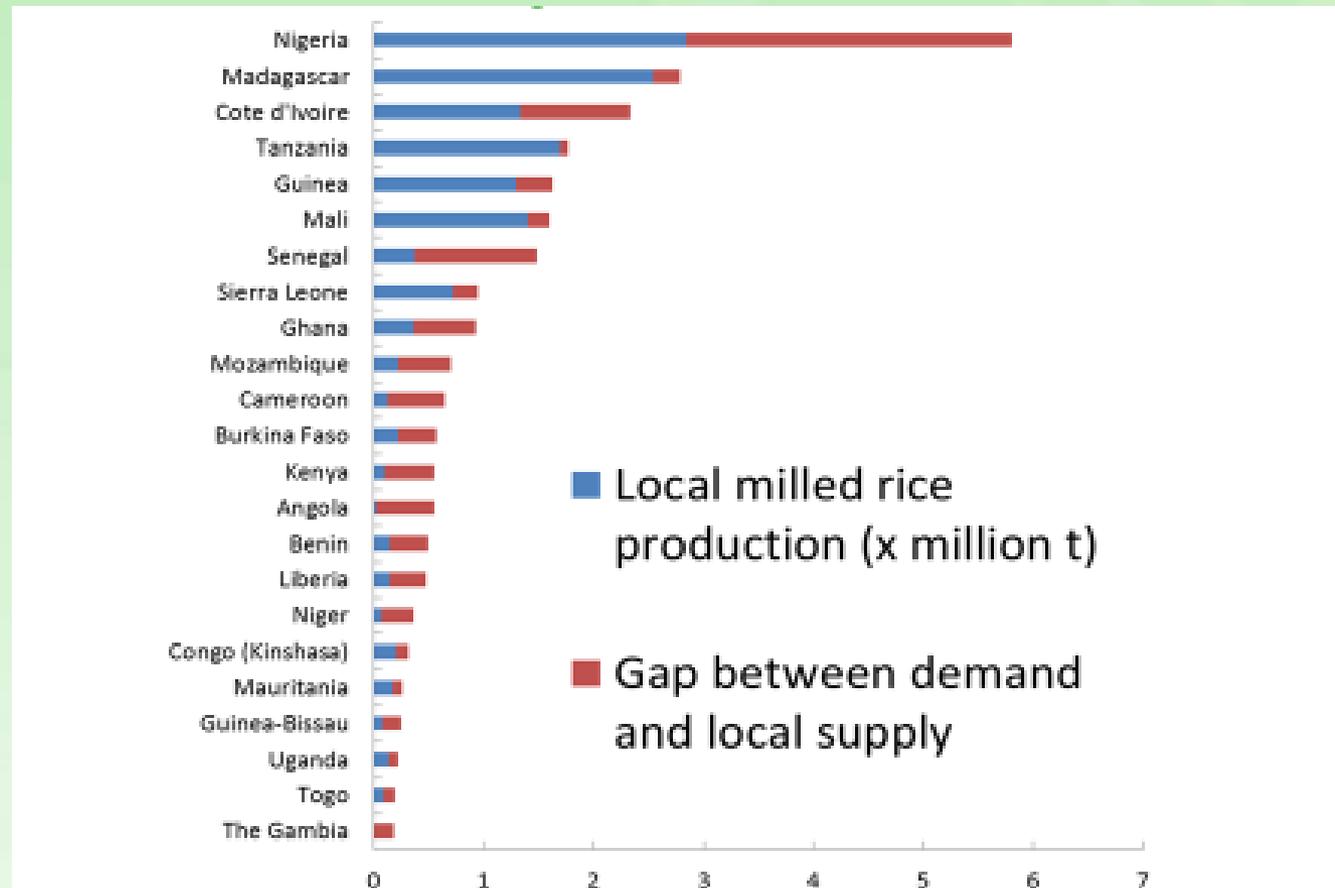
Paddy Production in Africa



Overall production increased by 74%

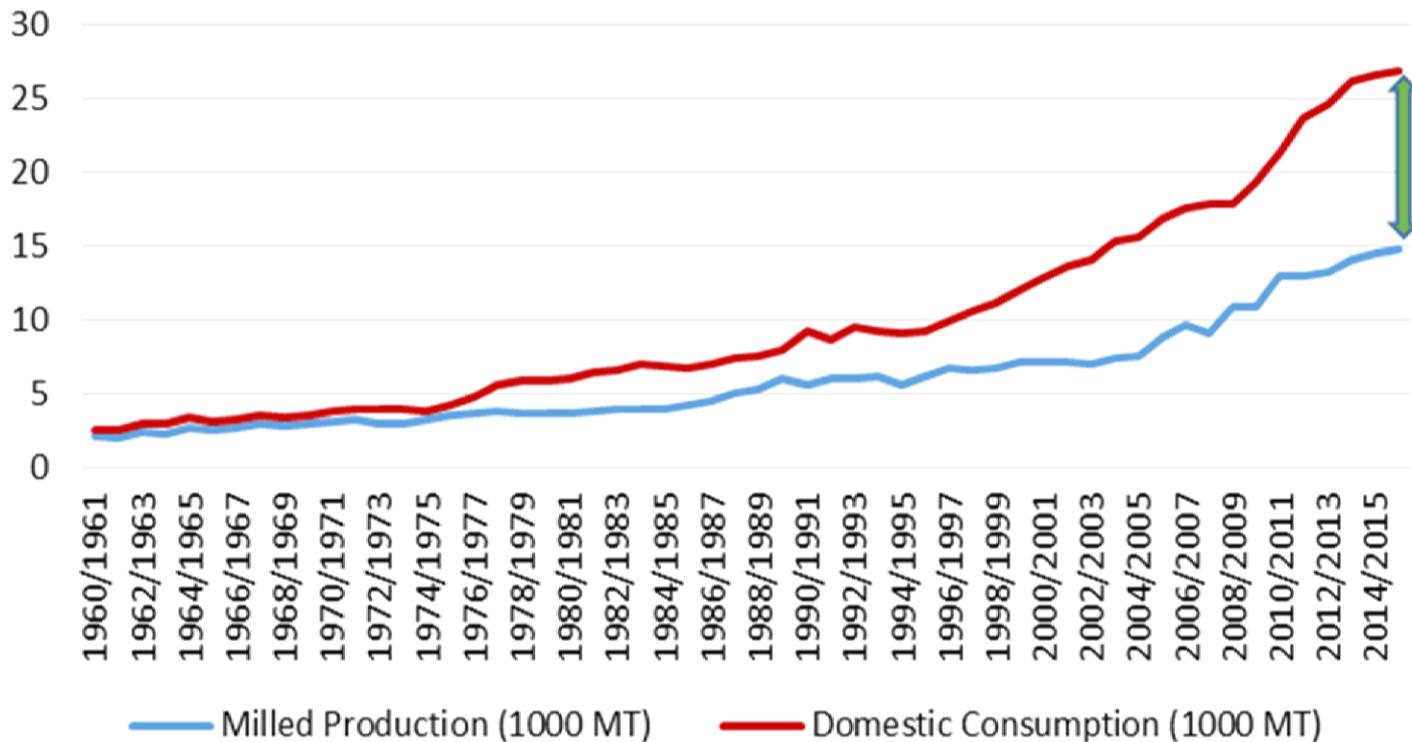


## Rice Self-Sufficiency Ratio in Selected Countries





## Rice consumption and production in SSA over the periode 1960-2016



SSA estimated  
spending is  
around  
USD 7 billion



## FAO Role in the Rice Sector

- Technical Cooperation Projects (TCPs) in support of rice initiatives in sub-Saharan Africa contributed to rice production in the region.  
(USD 17 million over the last 10 years)
- FAO collaborates with international financial institutions (AfDB, World Bank, IFAD, etc.) in designing rice value-chain projects in the region.
- FAO collaborates with other organizations (CARD, AfricaRice, IRRI, etc.) to promote and disseminate available best practices on rice to countries. Through this partnership, there have been improvements in seeds, post-harvest, irrigation and technology adoption



## FAO Role in the Rice Sector

- FAO launched a regional initiative towards sustainable increase in rice production, entitled “[Amélioration de la production de riz en Afrique de l’Ouest – APRAO](#)” in response to the 2007/2008 food crises.
- Through SSC Programme, FAO has developed a number of projects on the rice value chain that have enhanced the exchange of technologies, information-sharing, policy dialogue, to improve the rice sector



## FAO Role in the Rice Sector (Policy)

- Over the past years, FAO has supported countries in the region to establish country-owned and sustainable systems to monitor, analyze, and reform rice policies to enable more effective and efficient production. Examples are Monitoring and Analyzing Agriculture Food Policies (MAFAP), Food and Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis (FAPDA), Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS)
- FAO continues to build capacities of the countries in the region on rice statistics through a South-South Cooperation (SSC) approach
- FAO has also supported countries in the region to mainstream youth and gender into rice production. This is much demonstrated through the Junior Farmer Field Schools (JFFS)



## FAO Partnership with CARD and SC Members

- FAO as a partner to the CARD initiative continues to provide funding support for reviewing national rice development strategies for CARD countries
- Through country offices in the region, it facilitate contacts with governments
- Joint rice initiatives or projects with some of the SC members in the region



## Progress Made by CARD

- National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) document indeed is a pillar to a more coherent, coordination and information-sharing among countries. In addition, the NRDS in these countries serves as basis for designing rice projects
  - ✓ Situation analysis, target setting, planning, resource mobilization and implementation
- Thanks to CARD and through the NRDS, some countries in the region have established Rice Desk Unit within their ministry of agriculture
- Number of “CARD-Labeled Projects” **CARD-Labeled Project:** “Projects/Investments which would not have happened, if CARD did not exist. (Projects/investments the formulation of which was influenced by CARD-related activities)”
- Commodity-specific strategy covering the whole rice value chain



## Areas for Improvement

- Better coordination at country level
- More support beyond production, current CARD support seems to be more biased towards production. Emphasis should also be made on other aspects of the value chain, including mechanization and postharvest
- Need to rope in the private sector when designing the new NRDS



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# Thank you

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