



MEETING REPORT

THE FIFTH GENERAL MEETING OF THE COALITION FOR AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

**DAKAR, SENEGAL
5–6 FEBRUARY 2015**

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

Dakar, Senegal, 5–6 February 2013

The Fifth General Meeting of the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) was convened in Dakar, Senegal on 5-6 February 2013. Participants attended from 21 partner organizations/institutions, six non-sub-Saharan African countries as South-South Cooperation partners, five private corporations, and 23 CARD countries.

It was confirmed that Africa has made notable achievements in productivity improvement, increased investments and expansion of the area planted, all of which contributed to a significant increase in rice production since 2008. Growth is progressing towards doubling African rice production. However, despite this progress, there remain a number of technical and policy challenges that need to be addressed.

The meeting acknowledged the significant progress of the CARD initiative made since the establishment of the Coalition in 2008. Progress includes the development of National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS), parts of which are already being implemented in some countries, successful alignment to overarching initiatives such as CAADP, capacity development in various rice-related technical areas, and partnerships with private sector players for creating enabling environment for rice business, as well as establishing arrangements for South-South Cooperation, while moving forward.

After taking stock of CARD's achievements and reviewing remaining challenges, the meeting formed a general consensus regarding the direction and way forward for the second half (2013-2018) of the CARD initiative. In summary, the Coalition will; i) Further accelerate the implementation of NRDS; ii) Continue promoting enabling environments for the private sector and for public-private partnerships through pilots in mechanization and other areas; iii) Continue capacity development in relevant technical areas along the rice value-chain through South-South Cooperation and others; iv) strengthen alignment and harmonization with relevant other initiatives, particularly with the G8 New Alliance; and v) advocate for increasing investments in the development of the rice sector.

The meeting consented that the above-mentioned progress and plans for the coming five years of the Coalition will be shared in a side event of the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) to be held in Yokohama in June 2013.

Based on the presentations and discussions on the following topics, the Meeting came up with several recommendations for the next five years.

1. Progress in the development and implementation of the National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS)

The CARD secretariat presented the overall progress of NRDS implementation and trends in rice production, productivity and land planted in some CARD countries. This was followed by delegates from Burkina Faso, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and Zambia presenting the progress made so far in the development and implementation of NRDS in their respective countries. Some commonalities were observed in the challenges and way forward presented by the five CARD countries. That includes the needs of improving the quality of concept notes, promoting NRDS and concept notes through advocacy, and fund mobilization for the implementation of NRDS. NRDS implementation has been partially started in all five countries through self-support and under the initiative by the governments complimented by support from some development partners. The meeting confirmed the importance of the private sector and of rice as an entry point for promotion of more active participation by the private sector.

Recommendation; *Given the progress made in NRDS development and implementation in the CARD member countries, the CARD secretariat should organize an event where the progress and the future perspective of CARD will be shared with wider stakeholders at the occasion of TICAD V.*

Recommendation; *Good practices in the CARD member countries should be shared and disseminated through the CARD secretariat.*

Recommendation; *SC members should examine concept notes prepared by CARD member countries.*

2. Status of Promotion of Mechanization

An introductory presentation was made by the CARD secretariat on the pilot to create enabling environments for promoting agricultural mechanization. The presentation covered the explanation on procedures of the pilot, overall progress, analysis and recommendations, and was followed by presentations from five pilot countries, namely Cameroon, Madagascar, Rwanda, Senegal and Uganda. Each country presented the challenges and progress made in the mechanization process on both policy and technical tracks, together with the identified policy tools and the way forward. The meeting

acknowledged the importance of recommendations made by the CARD secretariat; i) coherent and friendly policy for promoting private sector, ii) promotion of technically appropriate machinery and its use, and; iii) Capacity development for proper use and maintenance of machineries. Detailed strategies should, however, be articulated in a country specific way.

Recommendation; *Mechanization experience in pilot countries should be analyzed and shared with non-pilot CARD member countries (CARD Secretariat).*

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

The CARD secretariat presented achievements made through South-South Cooperation (SSC). Since its launching, the Coalition has helped with stocktaking of institutional and human resources from SSC partner countries and organizing video conference seminars in various technical areas such as seed multiplication and distribution, quality improvement, and water users association, in collaboration with the SSC partner countries. It was followed by presentations from IFAD, FARA and AfricaRice on the briefing and update of IFAD grant for SSC platform which includes capacity development components such as a study tour on mechanization to SSC countries. It was reported that the agreement between IFAD and Africa Rice was signed, and the activities under the grant are expected to start from April. The beneficiary countries will be decided in the launching workshop. There was an exchange of views on the rationale of a study tour to Brazil.

Recommendation; *Co-chairs suggested that AfricaRice, FARA, and IRRI will examine the needs of CARD countries, and decide the destination of the study tour after the launching workshop.*

Recommendation; *The CARD secretariat suggested that the IFAD grant to the CARD secretariat through AGRA signed in January 2013 should be used to follow up some components of South-South corporation as well as NRDS implementation and pilots in mechanization. NRDS Task Force should take an initiative for receiving the support, and details of supports will be planned in consultation with the CARD Secretariat.*

4. Summary of SC member activities,

The CARD secretariat presented the summary and overview of interventions made by CARD steering committee members in relevant areas to the CARD initiative as well as some interventions where synergetic effects are observed. The discussion by the meeting went beyond contributions of SC members to CARD-relevant activities. Comments were made on how to evaluate the progress of

CARD against its overall goal, performance of Africa in general in terms of rice production, productivities, and cultivated areas, and analyses of success cases and scaling-up. The meeting agreed to continue discussions in Session Seven on the future direction of the CARD initiative in the coming five years.

5. The roles of the government in promoting private sectors

A series of presentations were made on topics relevant to the promotion of private sector partnerships. NEPAD gave an overview of the Grow Africa Initiative which is a platform to increase private sector investment for sustainable development of African agriculture. This was followed by presentations from Ghana and Tanzania. FAGE and SAGCOT shared with the participants their efforts for public-private partnerships being made in Ghana and Tanzania respectively. The presentations indicated the expected roles to be played by the government and the mechanisms to realize the communication between sectors and placement of favorable policies. The CARD secretariat suggested the roles that can potentially be played by the Coalition, and participants' views were exchanged after a few questions and clarifications.

The FARA provided additional information to the meeting to clarify the relationship between New Alliance and Grow Africa, and the meeting confirmed that all the initiatives should be tied to national initiatives. It is important for CARD to have complementary relationships with these initiatives.

The meeting recognized; the important roles played by private sector along rice value-chain, the importance of sharing experiences for mutual learning, and the role of CARD as a facilitator to provide such opportunity to CARD members.

Recommendation; *The meeting confirmed the necessity of communication between CARD and Grow Africa to seek complementarity. NEPAD will convey the message to the Grow Africa secretariat.*

Recommendation; *CARD secretariat should develop an inventory of rice-related components of these emerging initiatives to make sure that all initiatives will contribute to Africa in an effective and efficient manner.*

Recommendation; *The CARD secretariat will develop a work plan on how to support the CARD countries in developing PPP in collaboration with NRDS Task Forces and sharing experiences.*

6. Overview of the progress in the rice sector in Sub-Saharan Africa

Africa Rice reviewed the progress made and remaining challenges in the rice sector in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) since 2008, and presented its strategic plan for research and development. The main messages from the presentation included the notable growth rate in rice production and relevant investment, especially from 2008 to 2010. The presentation showed that rice production is progressing towards achieving the goal of CARD to double African rice production by 2018. The importance of continuous investment across the rice value-chain, and for appropriate trade policies was emphasized. The meeting also agreed that Africa should further accelerate the efforts considering the very rapidly increasing demand.

Recommendation: *Progress in the rice sector should be analyzed in a disaggregated manner, for the lessons learned and identification of success factors. The CARD secretariat will collect data from NRDS focal points and conduct an analysis of trends and lessons learned by CARD member countries.*

7. Summary of the First Half, TICAD V and Outlook for the Second Half of the CARD initiative

The progress of CARD in the first five years was summarized into four pillars and presented, together with outstanding challenges, by the CARD secretariat. Significant progress was made in capacity development, harmonization and coordination with other initiatives and development partners. Regarding NRDS, most CARD countries have already developed and launched NRDS and a few countries are finalizing the document. Some countries started its implementation through operationalization of NRDS concept notes in the form of projects, but resource mobilization is not sufficient. CARD has worked on networking with the private sector for increasing investment by creating enabling environments. A pilot attempt is on-going in the area of mechanization, while there is a lack of necessary policy implementation in most countries.

The CARD secretariat presented that the Coalition will; i) Further accelerate the implementation of NRDS; ii) Continue promoting the creation of enabling environments for private sector along the rice value-chain, particularly through pilots in the area of mechanization and other areas to follow; iii) Continuous capacity development in relevant technical areas mainly through South-South Cooperation; iv) Continuous alignment and harmonization with relevant initiatives, particularly with emerging ones such as the G8 New Alliance. It was emphasized that the Coalition should make efforts to create success cases in the coming five years in order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the CARD approach.

JICA provided information on the Fifth Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD V), and the meeting confirmed how CARD should prepare for it, especially for the side event on the Coalition.

Some CARD member countries expressed their appreciations to the CARD Steering Committee and Secretariat for their support to develop and implement NRDS since the beginning of the initiative. The participants appreciated the self-assessment of the initiative of the last five years by the Secretariat and the presentation on Outlook for the next five years of the initiative.

In order further to elaborate the mid-term review of CARD initiative, assessment of best practices for NRDS implementation and for scaling-up, several methods are suggested, which include questionnaire to be filled by CARD member countries, other research by Africa Rice Centre and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), among others.

Alignment of CARD with CAADP in the past both regional and country levels was appreciated. There is a strong need to further continue to strengthen the alignment and to share the progress with high level institutions.

The participants recognized that the concept of capacity development needed to be expanded to include all the relevant stakeholders across rice value chain and that the provision of trainings was significant.

Recommendation: *Mid-term review of the CARD initiative to be presented at TICAD V. The overall assessment of the initiative towards 2018 and its monitoring tools should be further elaborated.*

Recommendation: *It was suggested that the CARD member countries should be represented as one of co-chairs at CARD general meetings. The CARD Secretariat will propose to the Steering Committee members the possible formation of the governance of the initiative in the second half.*

8. Other business

The 9th CARD Steering Committee is tentatively scheduled in the third quarter of 2014 with the possibility of shifting to one month before/after depending on the availability of the steering committee members and overlap with other relevant events. The 6th General Meeting will be held in late 2015. 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

Central African Republic

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Republic of Gambia

Republic of Ghana

Republic of Guinea

Republic of Kenya

Republic of Liberia

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

<Private Sector Partners>

Agrica/ KPL

Federation of Association of Ghanaian Exporters (FAGE)

GADCO

RICE MILLER AND DEALER ASSOCIATION OF NIGERIA

SAGCOT

<Development Partners/ Institutions>

Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD)

Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice)

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)

Catholic Relief Service (CRS)

Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations (FAO)

Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)

Federation of Cooperatives in Mindanao (FEDCO)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS)

Kilimo Trust

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA)

Sasakawa Africa Association

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

World Bank



Meeting Report of the 5th CARD General Assembly
King Fahd Palace Hotel, Dakar, Senegal
5 6 February, 2013

Opening Ceremony

Approval of the Co-chairs

The proceedings were opened by confirmation that the World Bank and IRRI had accepted to co-chair the proceedings and approval of their appointments by the participants.

Welcome Remarks

Dr. Achim Doberman, IRRI Co-Chair noted that since 2008 rice production in Africa had grown from 14 to 20 million tons but imports were still growing. The CARD Initiative had responded to this with a strong commodity focus and unique coalition approach to building critical mass to reach self-sufficiency of rice production in the continent. This meeting would review the achievements during the first half of CARD implementation, agree future activities and plan for participation in TICAD V.

His Excellency, Hiroshi Fukuda, Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Senegal began his speech by saying that in 2008, at TICAD IV, Japan had committed its supports to doubling rice production in Africa in 10 years and encouraging results had already been obtained. Given the projection of population growth in the continent in next decades - 2 billion by 2050 -, it is expected that demand for agricultural products will grow faster than increase in production. To address this highly expected development challenge and ensure food security in Africa, we need to have ambitious medium and long term development plans, including provision of more irrigation and better access to funding. In this context, Japan focused its cooperation in Senegal on improving the value chains of locally produced rice. The Ambassador also welcomed the presence of delegates from Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and Malaysia and expressed his hope that the meeting would further promote South-South and Triangular Cooperation creating win-win relationships for all stakeholders.

His Excellency, Abdoulaye Balde, the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Rural Equipment, Republic of Senegal, noted that CARD was initiated with strong leadership by AGRA, JICA and NEPAD, shortly joined by total 11 bilateral, multilateral, African and International Institutions. The Minister shared his observation that CARD had already made significant progress, hence, it was time to assess what it had achieved and what still needs to be achieved. This included assessments of the progress of the National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS) and the quality of support that governments provided to the private sector.

Touching overall status of agricultural sector in Senegal, the Minister mentioned that the predominant family farms were essentially rain-fed with very little irrigation. Local grain production produces only 20% of Senegal's food requirements and the vulnerability of highly dependency on imports was revealed by the price hike in 2008.

The Minister noted that the President of Senegal had advocated for land reform without commercialization of land and with assurance of equity and sustainability, and had set up a technical taskforce to provide oversight of these processes. The government had considered a number of concept notes concerning all aspects of rice production with a view to develop sustainable systems but it would require 200 billion CFA to implement. However, Senegal was aware of the need to invest more in agriculture and had fulfilled its CAADP commitment to devote 10% of its national budget to agriculture. This amounted to 45% increase in its investment in agriculture but was not yet enough. Therefore, Senegal shall request more supports from its development partners.

The Minister confirmed that H.E. Maki Sall, the President of the Republic of Senegal, would be attending TICAD V.

Approval of Agenda

The agenda (Annex 2) was approved without change.

Agenda 1: Minutes of the previous meeting

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved without objection.

Agenda 2: Implementation of NRDS

2.1 Overview

The CARD secretariat presented the overall progress in implementing the NRDS and trends in rice production, productivity and land areas. It was noted that much of the increase in production was still coming from increases in areas planted rather than from improved productivity. The stagnant productivity was attributed to:

- Inadequate extension services
- Lack of water control and management
- Lack of and poor quality inputs (seeds and fertilizer)
- Lack of mechanization (tillage to post harvest).

To achieve the required improvement in productivity, it is necessary to:

- Strengthen the extension services, not only in terms of numbers, but also in response capabilities
- Improve water control and management infrastructure and build capacity to improve conservation and efficiency
- Improve access to seeds, fertilizers and appropriate agricultural equipment of good quality in the context of public, private partnerships
- Improve product markets in quality, distribution and promotion.

Some examples of best practices in rice development driven by CARD included:

Burkina Faso and Senegal: had recognized the need to account for local specificities in implementing NRDS priorities by establishing local consultative committees to address rice issues.

Nigeria: had expressed the political will to stimulate rice development by public-private-partnerships, backed up with substantial financial support for rice processing and mechanization

Senegal: had encouraged the private sector to become involved in rice production, processing and marketing. A key factor in this success was the development of a system of contracts between private value chain actors and financial institutions. An advantage was that it enabled producers to raise cash by selling their production before harvest and thereby being able to purchase inputs for engaging in double cropping.

Presentations were made by delegates from five countries; Burkina Faso, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and Zambia on the progress they had made in the implementation of their NRDS.

Data were presented from 11 countries on area, yields and technical support in 2008 taken as the baseline for comparison with the situation in 2012. Technical reports were presented by 6 countries. The demands, which were much the same across the countries, were for access to quality inputs, particularly seeds and fertilizer. The reports indicated that production had multiplied 1.6 times, resulting in an increase of 30% but most of this had come from increases in the acreage planted.

The insufficient progress in yield improvement was attributed to the lack of extension services, which was due to more than just not having enough staff. Other factors included lack of mechanization and poor water supplies, which required better infrastructure and improved capacity for maintenance. There was also need for better marketing to ensure that the increased production can be sold advantageously.

2.2 Country presentations

2.2.1 Burkina Faso

Rice is the fourth most important cereal in Burkina Faso and production has grown from 40% to 58% of national requirements. Rice cropping in up-land rain-fed, bas fond, and irrigated production systems has reached 75% of the target area.

The government of Burkina Faso is open to collaboration with NGOs in the implementation of its NRDS and would be pleased to share the concept notes with them. There would be a round table meeting at which all potential actors, including CRS.

2.2.2 Guinea

Guinea had carried out a needs assessment and gap analysis and had developed concept notes on a range of topics. The most critical problems included inadequate water control and infrastructure. The government is seeking funding for the NRDS through negotiation with multilateral partners. Implementing the plans, including establishing pilot model farms, would cost US\$ 9 million. The government of Guinea recognized the important of involving the private sector that would require the enactment of enabling policies to improve the institutional framework for private businesses.

The government of Guinea also recognized the importance of improving the quality of the concept notes and to lobby policy makers on the need to implement the NRDS. This includes lobbying

parliamentarians to get more investment in the priorities of NRDS which are in line with CAADP and development partner priorities.

2.2.3 Liberia

Rice is Liberia's staple food with a consumption of 133kg per capita per annum. The country produces only 296,000 tons while consumes over 400,000 tons even though it has the potential to be a rice exporter. There is still a long way to go for Liberia to achieve its potential because it is a post-conflict country and its NRDS launched only in 2012.

2.2.4 Nigeria

To meet the demand for local consumption in Nigeria, the country has to make more efforts than just doubling rice production. There is also a higher demand for more expensive parboiled rice than for cheaper milled rice. Nigeria aims to increase the efficiency of production and processing and to improve the quality of rice products. The government currently considers setting up a guaranteed minimum price mechanism as an incentive for greater production. It also tries to encourage local processing to counter act the predominant private sector interest in importation, planning to bring in equipment from China to establish over 100 rice mills. It is also supporting the acquisition and leasing of tractors and other equipment to producers and processors and providing support to producer organizations.

2.2.5 Zambia

The Zambian delegation is concerned about the lack of funds for the NRDS taskforce as well as for investing in identified priorities. To counter this, the taskforce intends to formalize and operationalize the concept of utilizing champions as strategic advocates on rice issues. However, the Z-CARD lobby group that is to be put in place to advocate for implementation of the NRDS had not yet been set up.

2.3 Discussions

Among the challenges that NRDS Task Forces faced in most of CARD member countries, it was revealed that lack of operational budget was recognized as one of the major constraints for NRDS Task Force to conduct smooth implementation of NRDS.

Other common challenges included improving the quality of concept notes and advocacy on them for fund mobilization to implement NRDS. The meeting reaffirmed the importance of engaging the private sector and emphasized that rice was an appropriate entry point for promoting more active participation by the private sector in agricultural development. A case presented by Ivory Coast shared its successful experience in private sector involvement in processing and marketing of rice. It

was regretted that not all 23 CARD member countries could share their progress on NRDS implementation due to the time constraint. However, the participants appreciated the quality and importance of the presentation made by selected country delegations.

Agenda 3: Promotion of mechanization

3.1 Overview

All the country presentations on mechanization kept to the format proposed by the CARD Secretariat: (i) Access to the agricultural machineries, (ii) Challenges and gaps, (iii) Matching farm equipment to rice production, (iv) Testing and Certification, (v) List of agricultural machineries to be domestically produced, (vi) Enabling environment and (vii) Way forward. The presentations were followed by questions, answers and comments on the different aspects of mechanization. The documents are available at the CARD website/Events/GM5.

3.2 Cameroon

Mr. Tetka Jules, the Director of the National Training Center for Agricultural Mechanization, presented the Cameroon's progress in mechanization. The presentation also emphasized the need:

- to resolve the challenges facing this sector in respect of the availability and affordability of powered machines due to the lack of importers and the high prices of two-wheel and four-wheel drive tractors. There were several technical and policy issues that need to be addressed to resolve these constraints;
- to match the implements to the rice growing systems with the suitable equipment for each stage of rice production, post-harvest handling and processing;
- to test and certify machines to ensure that they were well suited to the prevailing conditions;
- to identify kinds of machinery that could be produced locally or which could be manufactured in 3 years, 10 years, and in the longer time frame, and the capacity building requirements for supporting their production and manufacturing;
- to develop policy instruments and to address issues on technical aspects that would improve mechanization with the necessary supporting actions.

A summary of the events, meetings and workshops implemented by the CARD mechanization process was presented, and the draft mechanization strategy document had three main strategic priorities and a road map for advancing it, including interviews with key stakeholders. The presentation concluded

with a review of the current status of processing capacity, markets and a summary of the Cameroonian rice quality categorization system based on the percentage of broken rice.

3.2 Madagascar

Mr. Philibert Rakotoson, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture of Madagascar presented the current status of rice mechanization regarding access to power tillers, two wheel and four wheel tractors: the main problems are the price and size of market for farm machineries. The strategy to solve those problems had three main strategic axes; (i) improvement of user access to farm machineries, (ii) strengthening private sector involvement in rice mechanization sector, and (iii) institutional and socio-economic supports by the government. There is also a need to address some policy issues to facilitate expected changes. As in other countries, the taskforce in Madagascar identified machineries which could be manufactured in 3 years, 10 years and the longer timeframe, and needs of training for each category of stakeholder, including local manufacturers, importers, service providers and operators. Finally the Malagasy delegate presented the way forward, that include elaboration of an operational plan for implementing the strategy and improvements of two Concept Notes related to testing and certification of farm machinery.

3.3 Senegal

Mr. Samba Kante, the Focal Point of NRDS Task Force, emphasized the followings;

- challenges in strengthening rice mechanization, specifically concerning the availability, access to and cost of two-wheeled and four-wheeled tractors, the limited size of the market. needs for renewal of old machinery currently in use
- major technical issues such as the lack of training and credit opportunities and organization of producers for joint management of equipment
- needs of testing and certification schemes to ensure the adaptability to the prevailing situation and the proposition of suitable mechanization plans
- the identified classes of machineries that could be assembled or manufactured locally in 3 years, 10 years or longer timeframe
- needs of capacity building for private sector, local workshops as well as for researchers, extension officers and machinery operators
- needs to adopt appropriate policies to clarify responsibilities, and to trace expected changes and targets.

Mr. Samba Kante, concluded his presentation with his perspective of the major technical and policy actions that should be taken to ensure successful rice mechanization. These included matching the size of machines to the requirements and capacities of the operators, supporting public-private-partnerships, capacity building, encouraging local production, maintenance and repair of machines, lobbying policy makers, high-level meetings with private sector managers and with financial and technical partners, improving access to land and capital, ensuring equitable taxation. He also underlined the issue of inadequate rice data provided by the national statistic.

3.4 Rwanda

There were 2 public and 4 private companies importing rice machinery into Rwanda. To reach the target of mechanizing 25% of farm operations by 2015, the country needs to increase the number of tractors, power tillers, planters, and harvesters from 240 to 250, from 270 to 2000, from 35 to 1,300, and from 7 to 800 respectively. Most of the available machines belong to public operators while only a few in private hands, except for planters that were exclusively privately owned. Taxes often applied variedly to components, not to whole machines.

The main technical challenges include the lack of capacity in operating and managing machinery, the lack of mechanization specialists and the lack of standards and technical specifications. Among other challenges are the lack of policy for standard setting, inadequate financial capacity of farmers and weak access to financial services. The latter constraint was aggravated by high interest charges. As in other countries there was too little involvement of the private sector in the mechanization in rice sector.

Rwanda had taken steps to determine appropriate technical specifications for plowing, tilling and harvesting. However, the country did not have facilities for testing and certification, therefore, there is a plan to establish a national mechanization center in 2013-2014.

The identified types of machineries to manufacture in 3 years, 10 years, and the longer timeframe was also presented.

The plan on technical aspects includes; Elaboration of technical specifications for appropriate machines according to local conditions, Technical assistance and capacity building for local manufacturers and rural artisans (repair and maintenance), and Definition of standards and certification, while The proposed policy tools include; Update of the mechanization strategy, Promotion of private sector engagement, Introduction of subsidies both for farm machineries and mechanization investment, and obligation of after sales service and warranty.

3.5 Uganda

Most agricultural machines in Uganda came from China, India, Japan and Pakistan. They include: 2-wheel tractors (7 importing companies), 4-wheel tractors (9 importing companies). There are some private individual owners and 4 companies providing leasing services. The retail prices for 4-wheel tractors range from US\$ 16,000 to US\$ 32,000 and for 2-wheel tractors from US\$ 3,000 to US\$ 5,400. In Uganda, there is no import tariff on agricultural machineries.

The key technical issues are; the lack of farmers' capacity in operation, lack of trained personnel in sales and marketing, the lack of specifications for agricultural machineries, the absence of testing and certification system, and the lack of specialists for repair and maintenance.

Among the policy challenges are; difficulties in funding, absence of zonal tractors hiring services and absence of after-sales services.

The capacity for testing and certification is limited due to the lack of appropriately trained staff. Despite the fact that performance tests are conducted by a body named AEATREC, there is no certification. The machines which could be manufactured locally are: (i) in 3 years (chisel plough, treadle pump) and (ii) in 10 years (rice de-stoner, rice grader, paddy separator, paddy dryer, de-husker and reaper).

The proposed policy tools include; provision of zonal tractors hiring services, testing, evaluation, safety inspection and certification of imported agricultural machineries and, capacity building of mechanics for repair and maintenance.

The way forward for overcoming technical issues includes; promotion of local manufacturing through partnership between the Ministry in charge of agriculture and financiers, organization of manufacturers' and dealers' associations, creation of an efficient system to manage appropriate human resources for testing, evaluation and certification, and establishment with the collaboration of international organizations through a regional network for testing and evaluation.

The policy issues include the need for elaboration of a complete and concrete agricultural mechanization policy and clarify with stakeholders on what is required to establish an enabling environment for promoting agricultural mechanization.

3.6 Discussion

The above presentations by country delegations were followed by the discussion session. Main points were summarized as below;

- The government of Nigeria would promote tractor and the government shall develop an enabling policy and instruments to promote agricultural mechanization, such as subsidies on the cost of mechanization services to farmers.
- It was confirmed that rice production could have been more efficient with well mechanized land development. The governments of most CARD member countries have attempted to encourage private investors to acquire land management equipment for more effective and efficient land development.
- In most of the African countries, farming is dominated by smallholders therefore, it is worthwhile researching on how rice processors and traders could best provide machine-hire services to smallholders.
- The introduction of adequate machineries is crucial because the equipment must be adapted to the environment and to the ecosystem of the country and machines and equipment must also be suited to users' needs and capabilities (mostly women).
- For effective and efficient testing and certification it would be appropriate in some countries to consider setting up regional centers for machinery testing and certification rather than national.
- The private sector has to be encouraged to get involved in mechanization because governments are neither mandated nor able to take part in business-oriented parts of farm mechanization. The government should concentrate on setting up regulatory framework and implementing policies for enabling environment. It is also important to promote regional cooperation, especially, South-South cooperation within Africa to share lessons learnt in some countries.

Agenda 4: South-South Cooperation

1.4.1 The CARD Secretariat

A presentation was made by the CARD Secretariat on progress and achievements made under the framework of South-South Cooperation, in which the main points were summarized as below.

- Stocktaking on human and institutional resources was conducted mainly in South-East Asian countries - Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and Egypt - resulted in the identification of more than 128 rice researchers/experts in the variety of expertise.
- A series of Video Conference Seminar on different thematic areas – Seed, Water Users Associations, and Post-harvest rice quality control – was organized, connecting South-East

Asian countries (Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam as lecturers), CARD member countries (as participants) and the CARD Secretariat (as facilitator).

4.2 IFAD Small Grant – South-South Platform – for AfricaRice, FARA and IRRI

The AfricaRice representative shared with the participants the IFAD funded project on promoting South-South Cooperation through setting up a platform for South-South cooperation on mechanization. “Scaling up Agricultural Mechanization in rice-based system in Africa” is to be implemented jointly by AfricaRice, FARA and IRRI and this one-year IFAD small grant (Euro 400,000 through EU), was born out of a recommendation made at CARD 4th General Meeting that was held in Kampala, November 2011. Main activities under this grant are;

- Establishment of Rice Mechanization Task Force (AfricaRice)
- Formation of inter-continental platform for enhancing knowledge sharing and technology transfer through ICT tools (FARA)
- Exchange visits to South-East Asia and Latin America (AfricaRice / IRRI)

Agenda 5: Summary of SC member activities

5.1 Presentation

The CARD Secretariat presented a summary and overview of the interventions that had been made by CARD Steering Committee members. The interventions were categorized according to modalities of assistance and Areas of assistance. The presentation also looked at synergies among development partners.

A wide range of assistances has been provided by different Development Partners to CARD member countries with modalities as below; summarized in Table 1 (non-exhaustive).

Table 1 summary of areas of CARD assistance:

Areas of the assistance	Project and program	CARD Country	SC members involved
Human Resources Technical cooperation, Studies and Training	NERICA Rice Project, Phase I : training for farmers organization	Benin, Mali, Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone.	AfricaRice AfDB
	Training for Researchers , Extension officers and Farmers for the period Jan-Dec 2012	Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)	AGRA FAO
	Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD)	Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia	FARA IFAD IRRI
	Training Program on Rice Technology Development and Extension in Africa	SSA	JICA JIRCAS
	Technical Cooperation Projects on extension, training	All CARD countries	NEPAD
	Training for breeders at Msc level	Liberia and Sierra Leone	World Bank
	Season Long Training Program for Extension Officers 47 Extension officers	SSA	
Infrastructure of Irrigation	PROIRRI Sustainable Irrigation Development	Mozambique	AfricaRice
	Development Project of Irrigation in Bani basin and Selingue	Mali	AfDB AGRA
	Support Project Development in Menabe and Melaky	Madagascar	FAO
	MWEA Irrigation Development	Kenya	FARA
	Project of Support to the Small Irrigation II	Senegal	IFAD
	Second Emergency Agricultural Production	Guinea	IRRI
	Sustainable Development Program	Burkina Faso	JICA JIRCAS NEPAD World Bank
Extension and Technical dissemination	Technical Dissemination on seed production, low cost irrigation for small scheme, soil improvement.	Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)	AfricaRice AfDB
	National Program to support agricultural value chain actors	Guinea	AGRA FAO
	Technical Cooperation on extension and technical	CARD countries	FARA

Areas of the assistance	Project and program	CARD Country	SC members involved
	dissemination		IFAD
	Agricultural Sector development program (ASDP II)	Tanzania	IRRI
	Irrigation and watershed management (BV-PI)	Madagascar	JICA JIRCAS NEPAD World Bank
Research and Development, Seed	Development of rice production technologies in Africa (Deript A): (i) Manual for improving rice production in Africa; (ii) Improving soil fertility in rice systems; (iii) Measurements of photosynthetic activity in submerged rice.	Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)	AfricaRice AfDB AGRA FAO FARA
	Accelerated food security	Tanzania	IFAD
	Support on rice varieties	Sierra Leone, Liberia, Tanzania	IRRI
	Production and distribution of NERICA foundation seeds	in Benin, Mali, Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone	JICA JIRCAS
	Support on seed improvement	Mozambique, Burundi and Tanzania	NEPAD World Bank
	Support to Agricultural Research (CGIAR)	SSA	
Mechanization and Processing	Commodity Value Chain Development	Cameroon	AfricaRice
	Agriculture Sector Support Project II	Ethiopia	AfDB
	Rice Value Chain	Liberia	AGRA
	Small holder commercialization scheme	Sierra Leone	FAO
	Scaling up Agricultural Mechanization in Rice based system in Africa	SSA	FARA IFAD
	Project for Support to Agricultural Competitiveness (PACA)	Cameroon	IRRI JICA JIRCAS NEPAD World Bank
Access to credit and Marketing	Markets and Trade Improvement Project II (MATIP II)	Uganda	AfricaRice
	Agricultural Competitiveness and diversification Project	Mali	AfDB AGRA

Areas of the assistance	Project and program	CARD Country	SC members involved
	Agricultural Markets and Agribusiness Development Project	Senegal	FAO FARA
	Project for Support to Integrated Rural Development	Democratic Republic of Congo	IFAD
	Rural Microfinance Development Support (PADMIR)	Cameroon	IRRI JICA
	Marketing infrastructure, Value addition and rural finance Program	Tanzania	JIRCAS NEPAD
	Rural and Private Sector Development	Sierra Leone	World Bank
Policy, Framework and Partnership	CARD countries benefit support on Policy and Framework from multi-donors group such as : NEPAD/CAADP (SC members and other PTFs) GRISP (Africa Rice*, JIRCAS, IRRI) Growth Africa and also from multilateral/bilateral financial and technical partners		

5.2 Synergies between development partners

CARD as a program must deliver more than the sum of the independent activities of the members. It is therefore important to exploit the opportunities for synergies wherever they can be found. The present synergies between development partners were listed as below:

- **AfricaRice/ IRRI/ FARA** : Scaling-up Agricultural mechanization in rice-based systems in Africa, financed by EU/IFAD
- **AfDB/ JICA/ ARC** : Africa Rice Initiatives (NERICA seed multiplication in national systems/Capacity Development) in 11 CARD countries
- **IRRI/ PhilRice/ JICA** : Season long training for Young researchers and extensions officers in CARD Countries
- **JIRCAS/ Research centers in SSA** : Training, research and exchange visits with SSA research centers
- **IFAD/ JICA** : Planning joint Workshop, Stocktaking on Rice Mechanization for CARD countries
- **World Bank/ AfDB** : Collaborative works on Agricultural Sector Program
- **FARA/IRRI /Africa Rice** : GRiSP implementation
- **AfricaRice/ AfDB** : Seed production and distribution in some CARD countries
- **FAO/ IFAD** : Low cost irrigation scheme in CARD countries
- **WB/ JICA** : Policy and Human Resources Development in 6 CARD countries (Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Tanzania)

5.3 Discussion and conclusion

It was noted that the contributions of the Steering Committee members to CARD relevant activities extended well beyond their direct involvement in specific CARD activities.

The progress of CARD activities against its overall goal and the performance of Africa in rice production, productivities, cultivated areas and need to be evaluated together with analyses of successes in scaling-up to guide the future direction of the CARD initiative in the coming five years.

Agenda 6: Roles of the government in promoting private sectors

6.1 Grow Africa Initiative

6.1.1 Presentation by NEPAD

Dr. Marcel Nwaloze of NEPAD introduced the Grow Africa Initiative as a partnership platform for catalyzing and accelerating investments in African agriculture. The initiative was established in May 2011 as a joint endeavor of AUC, NEPAD Agency and World Economic Forum initiative with the goal of attracting and leveraging increased investment financing for African agriculture.

Grow Africa aims to fulfill the following roles:

- leveraging NEPAD and technical teams to support countries in defining investment priorities, and enabling policy actions through increased coordination of stakeholders
- facilitating inclusive investment by aligning private sector and donor interests
- catalyzing a network of African governments and global, regional and local companies through a series of forums
- building capacity of national and regional entities for agricultural transformation and management by offering technical support for transformative multi-stakeholder partnerships for investment
- supporting the achievement of investment targets and policy priorities by setting and tracking metrics to measure progress against milestones related to private sector investments
- contributing to global efforts to understand and replicate transformative models.

6.1.2 Discussion

Grow Africa has influenced relevant policies in some countries such as the case of Nigeria's fertilizer policy the experience of which should be shared with other West African countries. Grow Africa agreed to communicate with the CARD secretariat to exchange information in order to avoid duplication and to promote complementarity.

At least 5 countries have already signed up for the Global Alliance for Food Security and Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria have sent letters of intent. There are a number of African entrepreneurs who have expressed their willingness to invest in Agriculture, and the AUC team in Addis Ababa committed to support boosting inter-African trade. All initiatives such as the G8, the Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, CARD, Grow Africa and CAADP activities are, however, to be anchored to national framework under the government initiative. If the government thinks it appropriate, therefore, the

synergies of CARD and Grow Africa are to be sought for at each country in their quest for food security. The first step to identify the best way for the interface of the two initiatives, and even with other initiatives, at country level could be making a complete inventory of ongoing rice-related initiatives and make information available to all parties.

6.2 Country Presentations

6.2.1 Federation of Associations of Ghanaian Exporters (FAGE) –Ghana

Ms. Marjorie Abdin started her presentation with brief explanations with respect to the history of the government efforts to support private sector in Ghana. Having mentioned the shift of government policies toward promoting privatization and increasing more private investments in the agricultural sector since 1990's, the presenter elaborately shared the current efforts by the government. The Agribusiness Support Division was established within the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to meet the need for a one-stop shop for both local and foreign private investors. The Division plays roles to;

- facilitate interventions required from the public sector to provide information on local and international markets, and trade pacts such as the WTO commitments
- identify specific training needs of farmers and other stakeholders and establish linkages between trainers or available training programs and beneficiaries (e.g. farmers, entrepreneurs)
- facilitate activities of local and foreign investors in the agricultural sector through the Ghana Investment Center that is the only institution authorized to supervise all investments into Ghana.

The presentation was concluded by the statement that the relationship between the government and private sector in Ghana had turned from hostility to cordial and the government is actively promoting private business in agriculture. This was made possible through dialogues between the private sector association and the government and a sensitization process promoted by development partners.

6.2.2 Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania – SAGCOT

A presentation was delivered by Mr. Geoferry Israel Kirenga, CEO of the SAGCOT Centre Ltd., describing SAGCOT as a public-private and multi-stakeholder partnership designed to improve agricultural productivity, food security and livelihood in Tanzania. Initiated at the World Economic Forum Africa summit in 2010, SAGCOT paid special attention to small-scale farmers along with its

implementation of its Investment Blueprint. The major roles played by the Tanzanian government include;

- Establishment of a fast, efficient and transparent system of securing titled land
- Promotion of innovative financing to ensure the access to finance by private companies and farmers
- Improving access to agricultural inputs such as seed and fertilizer
- Enhancement of inter-ministerial coordination to create conducive business environment such as taxation.

It was also emphasized that, for success, the whole value chain should be taken into consideration and all stakeholders should be economically benefitted. Partnership must be built and reinforced in the basis of win-win relationships.

6.2.3 Discussion

- A concern was expressed that the government tended to be more receptive to large-scale foreign private investors than relatively small to medium scale local business firms
- The ideal approach for the foreign investors is to link their business with local investors and communities. CARD can facilitate this process through sharing good practices, which had already taken place in some CARD member countries.

6.3 Roles of the CARD Initiative in promoting enabling environment for the private sector

6.3.1 Presentation by the CARD Secretariat

A presentation focused on two frequently asked questions to the CARD Secretariat; 1) How to create an enabling environment?, and 2) What were the roles for CARD?

There were four main ways to contribute to the creation of enabling business environment; networking among key stakeholders (private, public, development partners and regional institutions), identification of the key conditions required for successful businesses, identification of the roles of relevant stakeholders in setting up key conditions/factors, and stakeholders must play the roles that they are supposed to play.

The roles for CARD in creation of enabling environment include; provision of intra-African and non-African learning opportunities, technical backstopping on the analysis, policy suggestions at country level, assisting in country level public-private-partnerships in rice sector through the NRDS taskforce,

policy advocacy at regional level by conveying the voice of the private sector in critical events such as TICAD, CAADP meetings and partnership with other initiatives such as the New Alliance, and continued public-private-partnership pilot initiatives in mechanization and other sub-sectors.

6.3.2 Discussion

- Policy Advocacy is a role that the African Union Commission (AUC) and NEPAD are to play. Therefore, CARD Secretariat needs to work with these institutions to get their messages heard.
- To get clear policy recommendations it is necessary to differentiate general agricultural issues from rice specific issues. The former needs to be advanced together with NEPAD and other international organizations. The latter is to be handled using the National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) framework. The CARD Secretariat will continue to support the Country Representatives in their advocacy for more public investment by their national governments.
- The CARD Secretariat should be more pro-active in facilitating the private sector's participation in rice development in CARD countries. Especially, in countries such as Nigeria which does not have a lot of experiences in public-private-partnerships.
- The members of CARD Steering Committee should, through their country offices, provide necessary information to the NRDS Taskforces on forthcoming investment plans in agriculture sector so that the Taskforces can take proper actions to materialize NRDS concept notes.
- The CARD Secretariat was requested to facilitate meetings with development partners to mobilize resources for operationalizing the concept notes that have already been developed by the NRDS Taskforces.

Agenda 7: Overview of the progress in the rice sector in Sub-Sahara Africa

Representative from AfricaRice, Dr. Samuel Bruce-Oliver, Director Partnerships and Capacity Strengthening, shared the progress made in the rice sector since 2007, highlighted the following points:

- High production growth in SSA during 2007-2010 (14%) stimulated largely by public investments in rice sector development, 8% increase by areas and 5% on yield.
- Paddy production estimated at 19 million tons in 2012, target of doubling production from 14 to 28 million tons by 2018 is on track.
- However, the gap between consumption and production will continue to be widened due to rapid urbanization and food diversification with economic growth.

Remaining challenges were raised in terms of three aspects; i) production, ii) post-harvest, and iii) policy.

- Ensuring better water control against drought and flood, improving seed legislation and establishment of firm seed control and certification mechanisms, applying appropriate agronomic practices from land preparation through harvest, introducing proper mechanization
- Reducing post-harvest loss, which is currently estimated average 15-25% physical loss of grain and 20-30% of market value
- Introducing a set of appropriate policies, such as import tariff, pricing policy, subsidy program for seed and fertilizer, depending on the position of rice industry in each country

Agenda 8: Summary of the First Half, Outlook of the Second Half & Way Forward to TICAD V

8.1 Presentation

The CARD secretariat presented the progress made and the outstanding challenges in the first five years of the CARD initiative. Significant progress had been achieved in capacity development, harmonization and coordination with other initiatives and with development partners. Most CARD countries had developed and launched their NRDS and the remaining two, DRC and the Gambia, were finalizing their strategies. Some countries started NRDS implementation by mobilizing funds for concept notes to be implemented as projects. However, there had been insufficient resource mobilization. CARD committed to networking with the private sector and has strived to encourage increased investment by advocating for enabling environments. While there was a lack of necessary policy implementation in most countries a pilot attempt is on-going in the area of mechanization.

CARD will: i) Continue to accelerate the implementation of NRDS; ii) Continue advancing the creation of enabling environments for private sector along the rice value-chains, particularly through pilot projects in mechanization and other areas; iii) Continue capacity development in relevant technical areas mainly through South-South cooperation; iv) Continue to improve the alignment and harmonization with relevant related initiatives, such as the G8 New Alliance. It was emphasized that in the coming five years the Coalition should be proactive in creating and documenting successful examples in order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the CARD approach.

8.2 Discussion

Some CARD member countries expressed their appreciations to the CARD Steering Committee and Secretariat for their support in developing and implementing their NRDS. The participants appreciated the self-assessment of the initiative's progress over the last five years and the presentation on the outlook for the next five years. The participants also appreciated the alignment of CARD with CAADP at both regional and country levels. They stressed the fact that there was a strong need to continue to strengthen this alignment and to share the progress in doing so with high level institutions, especially the African Union Commission.

The participants recognized that the concept of capacity development needed to be expanded to include all the relevant stakeholders across rice value chains and that there was a significant provision for training. Also a comment was made on the necessity to increase the participation of continental and regional institutions in CARD initiative in order to facilitate the internalization of CARD decision in the African Union and at regional and national levels; the necessity to advocate for more financial investment.

8.3 TICAD V Side Event

Mr. Koji Makino, Deputy Director General, Rural Development, JICA HQs in his presentation shared brief information regarding forthcoming fifth Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD V) to be organized in June 2013; basic concept, objective and process for necessary preparations. The presenter also mentioned possible organization of a CARD side event during this important occasion.

Agenda 9: Co-chairs' summary / AOB

The Co-chairs summary was read out by Co-chairs, in which the participants reviewed and agreed with the contents. Total twelve recommendations were made for the future actions to be taken by the CARD Secretariat and related stakeholders. The summary is attached at the beginning of this Meeting report (the page i – ix).

Annex 1. Concept Note

The Fifth General Meeting of the Coalition for African Rice Development

5 – 6 February 2013, Dakar, Senegal

<General objectives>

- To review the progress and challenges of the rice sector development in Sub-Saharan Africa in the last five years of the CARD Initiative at the following levels (Agenda 7 / 8)
 - Increase in production
 - Increase in investment both in public and private
 - Development of capacity of national level stakeholders to plan and implement the National Rice Development Strategies in line with the sector framework such as CAADP
 - Inclusion of the private sectors into the dialogue of the Initiative
 - Challenges faced in the CARD initiative, implementation of NRDS and rice sector development in SSA
- To gain consensus on the key activities in the second five years of the Initiative, among others: (Agenda 8)
 - With the view to providing enabling environment to the private sector as the indispensable stakeholder for the rice sector development, include wide spectrum of private sector players in the forum to promote the dialogue between the public and private sectors
 - Particularly through conducting rounds of policy dialogues between the two sectors at the national level on selected key topics
 - Continue updating of gap / priority analysis every 2.5 years for each CARD member countries and improve the quality of the work
 - Accelerate harnessing the capacities of the CARD South-South countries
 - Identification of project through matching of needs and available capacities
 - South-south video seminars, conducted by the CARD Secretariat, to complement on-site interventions
 - Provide technical support to CARD countries on operationalization of NRDS

<Specific objectives of this General Meeting>

- To review the progress of the Initiative since the Fourth General Meeting in terms of
 - Implementation of NRDS (Agenda 2)
 - Public-private dialogue on promotion of mechanization (Agenda 3)
 - Promotion of South-south cooperation (Agenda 4)
 - Updating of activities by the SC members (Agenda 5)
- To discuss the way in which the CARD Initiative, vis-à-vis other initiatives, contribute to the promotion of the various private sectors and to consider expanding its network to the private

sector to that end(Agenda 6)

- To review the rice sector development in SSA in the last five years (Agenda 7)
- To review the achievement of the CARD Initiative in the last five years,
- To identify challenges in implementation of the NRDS
- To agree on outlook of the Initiative's actions 2013 – 2018 (Agenda 8)
- To share the overview of the TICAD V and the CARD Side Event (Agenda 8)

Annex 2. Meeting Agenda

Day 1: Tuesday 5th February 2013

Time	Event	Presenter
08:30 – 09:05	<p>Opening ceremony</p> <p>Welcome remarks by a co-chair of the CARD Steering Committee</p> <p>Opening Remark by His Excellency Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Senegal</p> <p>Official opening by Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Rural Equipment</p> <p>Approval of the Co-chairs</p> <p>Approval of Agenda</p>	
09:10 – 09:15	Agenda 1: Minutes of the previous meeting	
09:15 – 10:45	<p>Agenda 2: Implementation of NRDS</p> <p>Overall progress, analysis and recommendation</p> <p>Presentation of selected countries (5)</p> <p>Guinea, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Zambia</p>	Secretariat Country delegates
10:45 – 11:15	Coffee break	
11:15 – 11:45	<p>Agenda 2: Implementation of NRDS – continued</p> <p>Discussion and conclusion</p>	
11:45 – 12:45	<p>Agenda 3: Promotion of mechanization</p> <p>Overall progress, analysis and recommendation</p> <p>Country presentation</p> <p>Cameroon, Madagascar, Senegal,</p>	Secretariat Country delegates
12:45 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 15:15	<p>Agenda 3: Promotion of mechanization – continued</p> <p>Country presentation – continued</p> <p>Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda</p> <p>Discussion and conclusion</p>	
15:15 – 16:00	<p>Agenda 4: South-south cooperation</p> <p>Achievements of the Secretariat (database / VC seminar)</p> <p>IFAD small grant for AfricaRice / IRRI / FARA, including mechanization follow-up tour to the South East Africa</p>	Secretariat AfricaRice

	Discussion on future steps	
16:00– 16:30	Coffee break	
16:30 – 17:30	Agenda 5: Summary of SC member activities Presentation Discussion and conclusion	Secretariat
17:30	Closure of Day 1	

Day 2: Wednesday 6th February 2013

Time	Event	
09:00 – 10:30	Agenda 6 : Roles of the Government in promoting private sectors Grow Africa Initiative Country presentations Ghana and Tanzania	NEPAD FAGE, Ghana SACGOT, Tanzania
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 11:30	Roles of the CARD Initiative in promoting enabling environment for the private sector Discussion and conclusion	Secretariat
11:30 – 12:30	Agenda 7: Overview of the progress in the rice sector in Sub-Sahara Africa Overview of the progress in the rice sector in Sub-Saharan Africa	AfricaRice
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 16:00	Agenda 8: Summary of the First Half, TICAD V and Outlook of the Second Half Summary of the CARD Initiative 2008 – 2013 Outlook of the CARD Initiative 2013 – 2018 TICAD V Side Event – outline and expected outcomes Discussion	Secretariat Secretariat JICA
16:00 – 16:30	Coffee break	
16:30 – 17:00	Agenda 9: Co-chairs' summary / AOB	
17:00	Closure of Day 2	