



## **MEETING REPORT**

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

**ARUSHA, TANZANIA  
18–19 MAY 2010**

## Contents

Co-Chairs' summary.....	
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i

Introduction .....	1
Opening ceremony .....	2
Adoption of the agenda .....	4
Agenda 1: Report of the previous meeting .....	5
Agenda 2: Updates on NRDS implementation .....	5
Agenda 3: Coordination of rice-related activities .....	17
Agenda 3-1: Updates of Steering Committee .....	17
Agenda 3-2: Links between NRDS & national development/financing .... framework	20
Agenda 3-3: South-South Cooperation .....	23
Agenda 4: Actions for the Second Group countries .....	26
Agenda 5: Presentation by the Second Group countries .....	27
Agenda 6: Next steps .....	31
Agenda 7: Co-Chairs' summary / Any other business .....	33
Annex 1      Meeting Programme	
Annex 2      List of Participants	
Annex 3      Co-Chairs' summary (French)	

## Co-Chairs' Summary

\* See ANNEX 3 for French version

The Third General Meeting of the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) convened in Arusha, Tanzania on 18–19 May 2010. Participants from 19 partner organizations/institutions, five non-sub-Saharan African countries as South-South Cooperation partners and 12 CARD First Group countries, together with 9 Second Group countries, attended.

The Agenda comprised presentations and discussions on the following topics.

### **1. Progress achieved in the National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS) of the first group of countries** (Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda).

Each delegate made a brief presentation on the progress achieved in the formulation and operationalization of their respective NRDS since the Second General Meeting (Tokyo, June 2009). Conclusions from the floor discussions were as follows:

- The participants acknowledged and appreciated the efforts of the First Group countries under different and sometimes difficult circumstances. It was recommended that the respective NRDS Task Forces of the First Group countries should continue to build their capacities in order to fulfil their duties, i.e. updating and further elaboration of needs-resource matching and coordination and/or monitoring of in-country stakeholders' interventions.
- The participants acknowledged and appreciated the information generated through the joint efforts of the Coalition partners which enables in-depth and focused discussion among stakeholders about the actual operationalization of the NRDS.
- Finally, the participants agreed that there are several key development partners the Coalition has not captured. They agreed that NRDS Task Forces should identify and involve such partners, both private and public and the vehicles of south-south cooperation, in elaborating and implementing their investment plans.

### **2. Status of the coordination of rice-related assistance**

Supporting partners shared information both in terms of incremental assistance for rice-related development programs/projects and on their efforts for effective and stronger partnership coordination and collaboration. In this regard, IFAD presented results from a study on “enhanced integration of NRDS with the Poverty Reduction and National Development Strategies and related sector priority setting and financing processes” to which most donors' country strategies and programs are aligned. Finally, the south-south cooperation partners, namely Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, reported on their recent support for the rice sector development in SSA countries.

- The participants appreciated the efforts being made for rice development in SSA by Supporting Partners both individually and in coalition. It was strongly

recommended that Supporting Partners should continue these efforts to ensure that their future interventions provide support to the implementation of the NRDS in order to create more synergies.

- In accordance with the above, the capacity of NRDS Task Forces must be further strengthened to enhance in-country coordination of rice-related interventions in conformity with the overall sector strategies.
- The participants agreed that the outcome of the IFAD study is extremely informative and practical in guiding participating countries towards sustainable rice-related investment in the agriculture sector.
- It was strongly recommended, particularly for countries with an on-going CAADP process, that the NRDS are firmly reflected in the CAADP Investment Plan being developed. To make this contribution to the Investment Plan formulation process, good coordination of NRDS implementation with the CAADP Investment Plan process is indispensable. NEPAD–CAADP has offered its assistance in that process.
- With regard to south-south cooperation, the participants appreciated such continued support to and interest in the rice sector development in SSA, and urged the CARD Secretariat to accelerate its efforts along this avenue.

### **3. Assistance for CARD Second Group countries**

The CARD Steering Committee made a proposal for the Coalition’s support to additional 11 Sub-Sahara African countries, namely Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Liberia, Rwanda, Togo and Zambia. The Meeting unanimously approved the proposal and the above-mentioned countries but DR Congo have been included as the CARD Second Group countries. The final decision on the inclusion of DR Congo was withheld until a later date.

This was followed by the presentation of the above-mentioned countries. The floor welcomed the progress already made by the Second Group countries and active dialogue in preparation for the zero draft.

### **4. Next steps**

Overall, the Meeting concluded that the recommendations made at the previous session in Tokyo have been followed up satisfactorily. With a view to consolidating the momentum established to date, the Meeting issued the following recommendations on roles and tasks.

#### 4.1 Sub-Saharan Africa Rice-producing Partners (CARD Countries)

Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Liberia, Rwanda, Togo and Zambia are to:

- Continue needs–resource matching;
- Identify priorities to be handled at national, sub-regional and regional levels;
- Coordinate with the CAADP processes to ensure that the investment priorities of NRDS are coherent with those of CAADP Investment Plans or equivalent sector investment plans;
- Establish links with representatives of the Regional Economic Communities and keep them informed and involved in advancing CARD interests;

- Continue pursuing political buy-in of the NRDS among key in-country stakeholders in rice development, and;
- Actively look for ways to connect with research institutions working on rice-based systems to enable large-scale diffusion of promising rice technologies.

#### 4.2 Supporting Partners

The Aga Khan Foundation, BRAC, Brazil, CRS, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, USAID, Vietnam and WFP are to:

- Take stock of south-south collaboration on rice value chains in sub-Saharan Africa;
- Contribute to the establishment of a south-south rice value chain platform (This will be facilitated by AfricaRice, FARA, IFAD, IRRI and JICA).
- A Task Force for reducing post-harvest losses
- A Task Force for human and institutional capacity strengthening

#### 4.3 Steering Committee members

AfricaRice, AfDB, AGRA, FAO, FARA, IFAD, IRRI, JICA, JIRCAS, NEPAD and the World Bank should:

- Assist the Second Group member countries with NRDS development and provide technical assistance to facilitate the integration of NRDS into national/sector strategies;
- Finalize a baseline study through the Rice Statistics Project of AfricaRice;
- Continue pursuing funding possibilities for NRDS implementation and south-south collaboration;
- Create awareness about CARD within the Regional Economic Communities and with other development partners;
- Actively pursue linking rice research and development activities in Africa under the Global Rice Science Partnership (GRiSP) with CARD to ensure wide-scale dissemination of sustainable rice technologies;
- With a view to improved coordination and synergies, continue exchange of assistance priorities for key factors such as capacity building, post-harvest activities and infrastructure, and;
- For facilitating south-south cooperation, put in place expertise on market place mechanisms whereby supply and demand for collaboration can be made available.

#### 4.4 CARD Secretariat

- Assist member countries in the Second Group with NRDS development;
- Assist member countries to operationalize rice-related interventions through existing funding frameworks;
- Continue keeping track of NRDS development and implementation;
- Develop evidence-based material about the importance of the rice sector in Africa for use in sensitizing donors and countries;
- Create awareness about CARD within the Regional Economic Communities and with other development partners;
- Coordinate with the CAADP or equivalent national sector processes in monitoring and evaluation of rice sector development, and;
- Report at the next General Meeting on the status of rice production in Africa and present an assessment of progress towards achieving the target of doubling rice

production by 2018.

**5. Other business**

- The next General Meeting will be held in Kampala, Uganda in late 2011. In the meantime, the Fifth Steering Committee will be held in the first quarter of 2011.
- The Meeting agreed to add BRAC as a Supporting Partner.

## **(Appendix) List of Participating Countries and Agencies**

### Governments of sub-Saharan Africa (SAA)

Republic of Benin  
Burkina Faso  
Republic of Cameroon  
Central African Republic  
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

Republic of Indonesia  
Malaysia  
Republic of the Philippines  
Kingdom of Thailand  
Arab Republic of Egypt

### Supporting Partners

Africa Rice Centre (AfricaRice)  
African Development Bank (AfDB)  
Aga Khan Foundation  
Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)  
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)  
BRAC  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)  
Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID)  
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)  
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)  
Irish Aid  
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)  
Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS)

New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)  
Sasakawa Africa Association  
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)  
World Bank  
World Food Program (WFP)



**THE THIRD GENERAL MEETING OF  
THE COALITION FOR AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT  
ARUSHA, TANZANIA, 18–19 MAY 2010**

**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 supporting partners 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 ongoing 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.

This document reports the outcomes of CARD's 3<sup>rd</sup> General Meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, on 18–19 May 2010 to review the status of CARD and provide direction for the ensuing year up to the 4<sup>th</sup> General Meeting in 2011. The document also reports the findings of a study commissioned by CARD and funded by IFAD to assess the goodness of fit between the NRDS and the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), national agricultural development strategies and related sector priority setting and financing processes.

The meeting was attended by delegates from the 12 CARD first-group countries and from nine of the 11 CARD second-group countries. Also in attendance were representatives of 21 supporting partner organisations, and from Egypt and four Asian countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand) as partners in south–south cooperation.

The meeting discussed the following issues:

1. Implementation plans for NRDS of first-group countries
2. Coordination of rice-related assistance to Africa by development partners
3. NRDS of second-group countries
4. Way forward for CARD

## **Opening ceremony**

### **Chair, Dr Namanga Ngongi, President of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)**

Dr Namanga Ngongi first invited the participants to hold a minute of silence in recognition of the demise on Friday 14 May of Dr Mamadou Goita, the NRDS Task Force focal point for the Republic of Mali. He then opened the proceedings by welcoming the participants and introducing Dr Monty Jones (FARA) and Dr Cheikh Sourang (IFAD) of the CARD Steering Committee, the alternate co-chairs for the subsequent sessions.

### **Welcome notes by Dr Monty Jones, Executive Director of the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)**

Dr Jones welcomed participants to the 3<sup>rd</sup> CARD Annual General Meeting and observed that it was an important event in the continuing struggle to rid Africa of poverty and hunger because CARD is unique in having very clear time-bound targets for increased food production and national strategies for meeting them. Because of these attributes, CARD is being watched as an example of what Africans can deliver when they judiciously plan and determinedly implement their own development.

He noted that Tanzania had been selected to be the centre for excellence in rice in the World Bank-supported East African Agricultural Productivity Programme. This was a wise choice in view of the importance of rice in the Tanzanian economy and the support being given to its development by the government.

Dr Jones encouraged the participants to give constructive advice and practical support to the national rice development strategies (NRDS) of the first group of 12 CARD priority countries. He asked development partners to determine how they could support the NRDS so that the momentum created by their development would be sustained and justified by action on the farmers' rice fields and in the stores, workshops, markets and shops of the other rice value chain actors.

He acknowledged the importance of the investments made and the risks taken by private entrepreneurs and firms in the rice value chains and asked delegates to bear this in mind so

that the products and outcomes of this General Assembly would be conducive to further private sector investment in African rice development. Dr Jones reminded participants that cooperation and partnership are the essence of CARD and urged all delegates to consider carefully how the institutions and agencies that they represented could not only be more effective in implementing CARD, but also how they could best add value to the contributions of other actors.

In this regard he thanked IFAD for its support for the national studies that have been conducted to assess the goodness of fit between the NRDS and National Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and other strategic planning and financing documents. He reminded CARD's Development Partners of their stated commitment to providing incremental funding for agricultural development and urged them to advise the parties concerned on issues in which the NRDS may not be compliant with the requirements for their support in the context of their commitments in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action, and to the African Union's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). He also asked them to recognise the contribution that this well-structured programme for doubling the production of an essential under-supplied staple food is making to achieve the Millennium Development Goal I of halving extreme poverty and hunger.

He urged the delegates not to forget the second group of countries as the meeting considered how to advance the first group of NRDS into accelerated implementation.

Dr. Jones said that in Tokyo the Southern countries indicated what they had to offer and now that implementation of the NRDS was underway their capacities should be matched to national needs and an efficient means should be developed to bring partners together to strengthen Africa's human and institutional capacity for rice development.

Since there is no industry that is changing faster than African agriculture, CARD and the NRDS must be continually changing to be more effective and make better use of the scares resources made available to them.

In summary, Dr Jones noted that the participants would need to consider carefully the next steps for implementing the NRDS of the First Group of countries, the next steps in advancing the NRDS of the Second Group of countries, for engaging the development partners in active and significant incremental support of the NRDS, and for the next step in advancing south-south cooperation. Nor should they overlook careful consideration of future support to enable the CARD Secretariat to meet the demands placed on it by the rice development stakeholders.

Dr Jones thanked the Government and people of Tanzania for hosting the meeting and the Government of Japan for providing support for the initiative through JICA. He also congratulated the CARD Secretariat and particularly the NRDS national task forces on the progress that had been made in following up the recommendations of the two previous CARD general meetings.

**Remarks by His Excellency Mr Hiroshi Nakagawa, Ambassador of Japan to Tanzania**

His Excellency Mr Nakagawa thanked the CARD Secretariat, JICA and AGRA for organising the meeting and referred to the formation of CARD as an important outcome of TICAD IV that is now a useful framework for the countries trying to accomplish the objectives of eradicating poverty in rural areas and attaining food security. To accomplish these goals, which are among the most important challenges facing many countries in sub-Saharan Africa, he said the agriculture sector has to be developed as a business.

In hoping that the meeting would be used by participants as an opportunity to share information to help overcome challenges as they move to implement their NRDS, he also hoped that the Second Group of countries would benefit from the experiences of the First Group.

He noted that it was appropriate that the meeting was taking place in a region which is a prime example of increased rice productivity as a result of Japanese assistance, and concluded by reaffirming the conviction and dedication of the Japanese Government to achieving the CARD goals.

### **Official Opening by the Honourable Mr Stephen Wasira, Minister of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Tanzania**

Mr Wasira welcomed participants to Tanzania and thanked the organisers for choosing to hold the meeting in Arusha. It was appropriate that this followed closely on the meeting in Tanzania of the World Economic Forum, which had stressed the need to give priority to agricultural development. In view of the importance of agriculture in Africa, he believed that the CARD initiative should be applauded by African governments as a strategy to facilitate achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the objectives of the CAADP pillars.

Rural development is not an option, stated the Minister, describing it as an essential on which Africa must do better. In this regard, improved rice production was critical to reducing poverty, hunger and malnutrition and the Government of Tanzania was committed to achieving self-sufficiency in the commodity to reduce the nation's dependence on imports. All countries must commit to work towards strengthening governance for food security, eliminating hunger and malnutrition and promoting rural development, said Mr Wasira who expressed confidence that the CARD general meeting would show how things could be done differently to accelerate Africa's development.

*Chair: Dr Monty Jones*

### **Adoption of the agenda**

Mr Hiroshi Hiraoka, Coordinator of the CARD Secretariat, presented the agenda for the 3<sup>rd</sup> General Meeting which, after discussion, was adopted without change.

## **Agenda 1: Report of the previous meeting**

Mr Hiraoka summarized the outcomes of the 2<sup>nd</sup> General Meeting held in Tokyo, Japan, at which the CARD First Group countries had presented their NRDS. Discussions during that meeting had helped the First Group countries finalise their NRDS and move towards implementation.

At the end of that meeting, the participants had listed the way forward for the CARD Secretariat. Mr Hiraoka was happy to report that the Secretariat had met those expectations to a certain extent. It had put in place a monitoring process, developed tools for needs-resource matching and provided technical and financial assistance to the NRDS task forces. The Secretariat had also facilitated a study (funded by IFAD) of the state of the alignment of the NRDS to sector and national development strategies. In addition, the Secretariat had led the development of the CARD information system, starting with placing the CARD webpage online.

The session chair commended the CARD Secretariat for what it had achieved since the last General Meeting citing as a significant achievement the development of the 12 NRDS, of which nine had been launched and the remainder were about to be launched. The web page was a major advance in making information on all the NRDS available to the stakeholders.

## **Agenda 2: Updates on NRDS implementation**

Delegates from the First Group countries (Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda) presented their experiences in completing and launching their NRDS. The presentations covered constraints to rice production, current rice-related interventions, sub-sector priorities, NRDS links with other strategies including CAADP funding frameworks and the way forward. These are discussed below in order of presentation.

### **Tanzania**

*Presented by Dr Beatus Malema*

Tanzania launched its NRDS in March 2010 at a workshop attended by development partners and representatives of lead ministries in the agriculture sector. Constraints to implementing the NRDS were grouped under technical and management and coordination headings. The technical constraints were low-yielding varieties, dependence on rainfall, inadequate infrastructure (irrigation, storage, electricity, transport and processing) and low productivity. The management and coordination constraints included shortage of funds and limited human resources.

The country has 11 ongoing rice-related development projects dealing with improving technical training centres; productivity improvement; rehabilitating irrigation infrastructure; supporting the service delivery systems of irrigated agriculture; improving rice varieties through breeding and biotechnology; breeding for disease resistance; input support from the government for food crop production (including rice); and the Kilimo Kwanza, which outlines how the private sector and other stakeholders should collaborate on agriculture.

Rice is the second most important food crop in the country after maize and as such has input support from the government. The short-term priorities in this sub-sector are introducing small-scale labour-saving technologies, strengthening research and extension services and strengthening collaboration and links between national, regional and international institutions. In the medium term, Tanzania aims to strengthen its rice seed systems and to develop and rehabilitate irrigation systems. The long-term priorities are to develop infrastructure for rice production and value addition. The NRDS is linked with national strategies and the support sought from development partners for implementing the NRDS has been mainstreamed through the government budget system.

In future, the government hopes to further improve the links between the NRDS and the national development and funding frameworks and to improve efficiency of implementation.

### **Discussion**

The representatives from the World Bank and JICA commended Tanzania's performance and pledged to continue their support for the country. Tanzania was commended for showing the way in well-structured planning and they hoped that the NRDS would make it easier for the development partners to work together. It was noted that Indonesia had established the Mukindo Farm and Rural Training Centre in Morogoro.

Rice is no longer a special-occasion food for Tanzanians. It is now a common meal in many households, even in the villages, but growing areas must be expanded and yields improved to keep up with the increasing consumption. Although it is the second most important food crop after maize, and despite the fact that the quantity of rice produced exceeds that of maize, it is still relatively expensive.

Tanzania wants to change from its tradition of producing what it does not consume and consuming what it does not produce. Rice development is the key to this because the commodity is too expensive to import and Tanzania has a comparative advantage in producing it. However, concern was expressed about the lack of a strategy for promoting marketing of locally produced rice.

## **Kenya**

*Presented by Prof. J.C. Onyango*

The Kenya NRDS was launched in October 2009 and the country held a mid-year stakeholder meeting in April 2010. The constraints to implementing the NRDS were identified as the lack of adapted rice production technologies, inadequate seed supplies, lack of production and processing equipment, disease and insect pest infestations, sustainable access to affordable producer credit and quality inputs and inadequate funding. Rice is expensive, mainly because of the high-cost production process involving irrigation that is dependent on electric pumps. Fertilisers are also expensive.

The country has rice-related interventions in seed supply and human capacity building. The priority areas for future intervention are irrigation, seed production, capacity building for farmers and front-line staff, access to credit, on-farm interventions and disease control. The

NRDS is already aligned with the national agriculture sector strategies, the MDGs and Kenya's development master plan entitled Vision 2030.

### **Discussion**

Apart from aiming to double rice production by 2018, Kenya must in the interim address its poor infrastructure, improvement of which would help alleviate most of the problems faced by the agriculture sector. Kenya is trying to bring down the costs of production, which will in turn reduce the cost of rice for the consumer, and by 2030 the country hopes to be self-sufficient in rice production and to produce surplus for export.

Kenyan local rice has difficulties competing with imported Asian rice for consumer preference. Kenya is therefore working to improve the quality of its local rice, especially since the country's negotiations to sell rice to the World Food Programme (WFP) all but stalled because Kenyan rice had quality issues and was too expensive.

Kenya was commended for its sub-sector analysis and for the short, medium and long-term interventions but it was felt that more attention should be paid to capacity strengthening and reducing post-harvest losses. The participants asked for more information on the lessons learnt from past projects and on the potential impact of rice development projects on poverty and food security.

In the matrix of NRDS outputs the interventions are categorised to facilitate sourcing of funds for implementation. However, the Kenya Government must first indicate what it will itself support and then development partners will provide funding based on their comparative advantages.

All the strategies were being implemented under difficult circumstances and indicating how these are solved will help other countries which may have the same problems.

## **Mozambique**

*Presented by Mr Antonio Jacinto Da Graca*

Mozambique has had a rice development strategy since 2005. Several constraints to implementing the NRDS were identified in research, seed production, infrastructure, technology transfer and access to credit. Specifically, Mozambique has a lot of poor quality seed imported from many countries and one of the main interventions will be to clean up the seed in the country.

A wide range of on-going rice interventions, divided into policy/institutional, infrastructure and human resource capacity projects, are on-going. Seed, fertilisers and irrigation (water) management are the subject of interventions in all the projects. The future steps are designed to deal with the identified constraints.

### **Discussion**

Mozambique is working in cooperation with Japan on small-scale irrigation schemes. Rice is considered the entry point to reactivating agriculture, which involves testing the limits of how much land can be used for agriculture.

The voucher system for the distribution of fertilisers is not new in the country, having been introduced as a response to the 2007/8 food price crisis, and the system now forms part of a European Union project in three provinces to produce seeds and provide access to fertilisers for maize and rice. Mozambique learned the hermetic storage technology for reducing rice post-harvest losses from Zimbabwe.

The government recognises the need to regularise access, especially in rural areas, to specific credit for rice.

## **Uganda**

*Presented by Mr Andrew Sarich*

The Uganda NRDS was launched in May 2009 and shared with stakeholders in August the same year. The constraints to implementing the NRDS were identified as limited funding, weak institutional management, weak water management and lack of efficient monitoring and evaluation.

Out of the many projects covering each stage of the rice value chain in Uganda, the most frequent focus is on-farm technology dissemination, followed by access to markets and seeds. Within each category of intervention the most frequent components are building human capacity, policy and institutional issues and information/knowledge.

In the short to medium term, the investment priorities in Uganda are in irrigation, land management, marketing and mechanisation.

The NRDS has links with CAADP, the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP) of the Agriculture Sector, which identifies investment priorities. CAADP has been signed by all stakeholders, who have committed themselves to sustained investment in the rice sector. The NDP provides the national framework of actions, which has increased production and improved productivity among the most important components.

The country aims to strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M&E), finalise policies related to water and land management and complete the restructuring of the agriculture ministry and its agencies.

### **Discussion**

The issues of 'where we are' and 'where we are going' are not properly addressed and it is important to populate the baseline data as a basis for determining the direction and rate of progress. Creating synergy across the countries is important, but no regional context in rice research and development (R&D) emerged from the first four presentations (Tanzania, Kenya, Mozambique and Uganda). CARD recognises this, and will determine the regional synergies from an analysis of the matrices.

The Hon. Monica Ngenzi Mbega M.P., Regional Commissioner of Kilimanjaro, commented that the presentations focused on irrigation schemes, but harvesting rain water was the way

forward since there is too much competition for river water. Governments need advice from CARD on how to harvest rain water using dams instead of concentrating on constructing and rehabilitating irrigation schemes.

### **Co-chair summary of presentations by Tanzania, Kenya, Mozambique and Uganda**

The presentations thus far have revealed common trends in constraints: the need to improve producer access to improved varieties; sustainable irrigation; fertilisers and build human and institutional capacity. Each country must formulate specific targets leading up to 2018, and must embed monitoring and evaluation (M&E) with time-bound milestones and gaps analyses. M&E forms a basis for comparison across countries and helps determine if the targets that will lead to doubling rice production by 2018 are being met. The meeting received valuable information on the voucher system and smallholder access to credit.

*Chair: Mr Kenzo Oshima, Vice President, JICA*

## **Guinea**

*Presented by Mr Kaba Camara*

Guinea is the third largest consumer of rice in Africa after Madagascar and Sierra Leone. The country has four different rice-growing ecologies: rainfed, irrigation, mangrove and lowland (flood plains). The NRDS was launched in February 2009 and the National Agriculture Investment Plan (PNIA) was validated in April 2010.

Most of the constraints to implementing the NRDS stem from recent socio-political instability, which resulted in some donors suspending funding. Other constraints are weaknesses in the capacity of different stakeholders, lack of credit and poor water management.

Of 23 on-going rice projects, only five support marketing/commercialisation. The country plans to use Chinese Government funding to increase the amount of rice produced under irrigation, but also needs funding to buy agricultural equipment.

The next steps include sourcing national and regional investment for rice production, contributing to regional studies and developing a marketing information system.

### **Discussion**

CARD needs a success story so it is interesting to know that Guinea expects to be self-sufficient in rice by 2014 if funding is available. The country has other success stories in mangrove rice, which represents 30% of the production thanks to IFAD funding for water management and seed development, in supporting improved marketing, and in creating networks of parboiled rice banks employing women. AfDB support for rice growing in the Niger Valley is a further success story and the AfDB is supporting dissemination of NERICA in upland rainfed areas, while the government is establishing a revolving fund to support the provision of inputs. Although grown in a province where the staple food is maize, NERICA rice varieties are used by farmers as a cash crop.

Despite Guinea's great ecological potential, development partners have been slow to move into Guinea and have held back on some investment. One such example is the suspension of World Bank funding for a seed supply project, while Guinea was also scheduled to be a partner in the World Bank-funded Manu River Agricultural Productivity Programme . Once the political situation has stabilised, there is a possibility of this project continuing, and development partners restarting funding initiatives.

## **Mali**

*Presentation by Dr Seydou Coulibaly*

Dr Coulibaly opened by thanking the participants for the minute of silence in honour of the late Dr Mamadou Goita, without whose efforts Mali would not have advanced as far as it had in rice development.

However, the development of the NRDS had been delayed due to a lack of funds. No stakeholder workshop had been held and therefore the task force was not formed. In addition to the focal person being unwell, two key ministry officials had been changed. The constraints identified in the NRDS were insufficient funds, inadequate equipment, dilapidated irrigation schemes and lack of quality inputs.

Two years ago there were 33 projects related to rice production, of which nine remain on-going. The total amount of funding allocated to rice production has increased significantly to reach its current levels of 82% external funding and 18% state funding. The state also provides a subsidy to farmers for inputs.

The sub-sector priorities are expanded irrigation together with provision of equipment and quality inputs. The NRDS is linked with other strategies and is consistent with the orientations of the key national documents.

The government plans to improve the NRDS as part of measures to improve the overall framework for development.

### **Discussion**

The cause of the delay in launching the NRDS was fully understood and continuing support was assured, for instance by JICA, which offered to consider seconding an experienced professional to Mali. Nevertheless, efforts must be made to regain the original momentum that had been created by the Presidential Initiative with which the NRDS should be integrated rather than being allowed to run in parallel.

Mali has high potential for growing irrigated rice but it also has further unexploited potential for increased rainfed production. Currently, the country grows 2.3 million ha of rice, with 900,000 ha near the Niger border and 400,000 ha in the lowlands. More attention needs to be paid to improving rice quality through better post-harvest handling and processing but that requires mini rice mills, threshing and husking machines.

The Presidential Initiative gives Mali a clear vision of how to develop the rice sector but problems persist because, whereas the documents on other sectors are ready, a specific rice strategy for Mali is still being developed.

It was pointed out that the four rice ecologies in the country are not being developed in isolation. Links exist between projects in different ecologies and the heads of the institutions dealing with rice coordinate their activities. Following this sectoral approach makes increasing rice production easier.

## **Senegal**

*Presentation by Mr Seyni Ndao*

Senegal has recognised the need to produce more rice locally since 2002 because it was too reliant on importations and this led to the initiation of a rice self-sufficiency programme. Senegal's NRDS is linked to its other national development strategies and was planned to be launched in May 2010.

The main constraints to rice development include dilapidated irrigation facilities, poor quality seed packaging, weak capacity in production, inadequate mechanisation (insufficient tractors for tillage and equipment for harvest and post-harvest activities), indebtedness of producer organisations in irrigation areas and lack of producer finance (micro-credit) in rainfed areas.

Currently, the government is providing subsidies on inputs and training to encourage farmers to increase rice production. It is also promoting partnerships with the private sector and undertaking projects in extension and rehabilitation of water management. The aim is to improve quality as well as increase production.

As its next steps the government plans to improve mechanisation and post-harvest technologies. There are plans to advance the Seed Act and improve opportunities for trade in the sub-region with the harmonisation of seed regulations and rules. Research will be done on aspects of adaptation and extension of new rice technologies in addition to promoting adapted varieties. AfricaRice was thanked for its high-yielding varieties. The government also plans to implement the results of the study on marketing to improve rice quality and facilitate the formation of partnerships with the private sector.

### **Discussion**

There was discussion on why the NRDS calls for the same improvements in quality as proposed in other countries when the Senegalese are known to prefer broken rice. It was pointed out that broken rice, which is imported, is used for a specific dish but that people's preferences are now changing.

Marketing has long been a problem because established importers were unwilling also to trade in local rice. As an intermediate solution, yields and quality of local rice will be improved and attention given to promotion alongside continuing imports.

Questions about potential negative environmental impacts from large-scale irrigation were posed, but it was noted that the projects' financiers insist on satisfactory environmental impact assessments before releasing funds.

## **Sierra Leone**

*Presentation by Mr Peter Kamara*

Sierra Leone launched its NRDS in March 2010 and a mid-year stakeholders' meeting is scheduled for July 2010. The strategy includes providing high quality seeds of improved rice varieties and implementing a national seed policy to establish an effective and sustainable seed system.

The constraints to implementing the NRDS include difficulties with integrating it into other strategic frameworks. The current programmes are largely donor driven so the government has little control over decisions on programme budgets which, as a result, are not sufficiently well-aligned with key value-chain activities. The country has difficulties in articulating these activities because the NRDS exists to date only as a thematic document.

Currently, Sierra Leone is mapping its potential rice production areas and updating the rice location map. The implementation of the NRDS will be improved by mainstreaming it into the ministry of agriculture's programmes.

### **Discussion**

As part of a trilateral project (UK, Sierra Leone and China) the country is growing hybrid rice and is achieving some success even though it tends to need more attention and higher inputs than conventional varieties.

It is important to understand what is involved in smallholder commercialisation. It is currently being achieved through farmer organisations since individual smallholders produce too little a marketable surplus to be able to sell his or her produce advantageously. An increase in production by those acting collectively will further improve their bargaining power.

The discussion raised issues relevant to all countries. It was noted with concern that although the various NRDS are developed by, and therefore owned by, the Ministries of Agriculture they were not being mainstreamed into national policies and investment plans.

The participants appreciated the World Food Programme (WFP) Purchase for Progress (P4P) project which aims to create markets for smallholder produce. WFP operates the P4P project in 21 countries, but in only three of these (Kenya, Liberia and Sierra Leone) does it buy rice because the others have yet to meet the WFP quality standards. This is something the NRDS should address. The project faces several other challenges, including: having to keep its buying price in line with the world markets, low yields, logistical difficulties in local procurement, inadequate processing facilities, too high moisture content, lack of quality control, and getting rice from the production areas to the processing plants. It was noted that – consistent with its support for CARD – JICA has an agreement with the WFP regarding local procurement of rice.

## **Cameroon**

*Presentation by Mr Tobie Ondo-Manga*

Cameroon launched its NRDS in October 2009, and the political will to implement the NRDS exists but funds are lacking. Other problems include decision-making not being well coordinated because there are many ministries involved in the sector. Local trade in rice is hampered by poor infrastructure. In particular the poor state of the roads makes it difficult to transport rice from production areas to consumption centres.

The country is seeking funds to increase rice production and the priority investments called for within the NRDS are in seed, fertilisers and irrigation.

There are on-going reforms aimed at accelerating and strengthening programming links between the NRDS and other national strategies but there have been delays in implementing CAADP at the national level.

The next steps involve the improvement of the implementation of the NRDS through: better coordination of interventions, completion of on-going reforms, becoming more proactive in implementing CAADP and mobilising funds to implement the priority interventions.

### **Discussion**

The geographical divide between production and consumption areas is difficult to address because of the poor infrastructure so, until this is dealt with, there will be strong incentives for cross-border trade with Nigeria. This may encourage production in the north but it will not achieve the goal of the NRDS to reduce national expenditure on rice importation.

The government is determined to improve infrastructure but that alone will not solve the problem because of the consumer preference for imported rice. The NRDS is responding to this with measures to improve the quality and competitiveness of local rice.

## **Ghana**

*Presentation by Mr Edwin Sonne*

Rice has become increasingly important in Ghana but the country is still not self-sufficient. The NRDS was scheduled to be officially launched in May 2010 following validation and an initial launch in November 2009. There were constraints to implementation of the strategy arising from lack of funding and inadequate coordination by the institutions that have roles in its implementation.

Ghana has several on-going rice projects. Irrigation projects have been rehabilitated by improving existing structures, but no new schemes have been constructed. For the interventions to have national impact and to be sustainable, they must be continued for longer and extended in their coverage. The design of baseline studies for NRDS impact assessment should learn from the impact studies of past projects.

The priority thematic areas in Ghana's NRDS are improved rice production, importation and distribution of fertilisers, mechanisation, quality improvement, especially in terms of

process and storage, access to credit, and overall policy tools. Ghana is in the process of linking its NRDS to other development strategies.

The country is endeavouring to improve the quality of implementation of the NRDS by; reviewing key sub-sectors for intervention, improving conformity of the strategy with the national development strategy, and seeking more investment from both government and development partners.

### **Discussion**

In the past four years, a large number of tractors were imported into Ghana which are being used to increase production. Initially, they were used on an individual basis, but now they are used collectively. The government has set up a centre where those who can afford to buy tractors can receive training in their operation and maintenance. These individuals then hire them out to farmers who cannot afford to buy their own.

However, these projects have not had the anticipated impact because they were too donor-driven and many have closed down. The NRDS will overcome this problem by being locally owned and by promoting collective action rather than working with individual farmers.

Ghana was in the final stages of developing its CAADP strategy. Lessons from past and ongoing projects informed the NRDS's alignment to CAADP, and it was believed that investment in rice development had been prioritised by the government. The development partners will meet to agree on what to fund once the national medium-term investment strategy is published.

## **Madagascar**

*Presentation by Mrs Mina Tsiriarijao Randrianarisoa*

Madagascar is the largest African producer and largest per capita consumer of rice. The country launched its NRDS in November/December 2009 but implementation has been constrained by the political crisis and resulting suspension of international cooperation and funding. There are also systemic constraints such as an inefficient marketing system and isolation of production areas from the major markets.

Currently, the sub-sector interventions include seed, fertiliser, irrigation, water management, transfer of technology, mechanisation and improved access to markets. The country's priorities in the short term are to provide inputs (fertilisers and pesticides), mechanisation, extension, training and knowledge management, and information systems for various purposes (marketing, monitoring etc.).

For the NRDS to secure sustainable investment, the following actions are necessary: integration with other initiatives, access to different systems of financing, development of partnerships, expansion of technical cooperation, improved land management, and adaptation to the changing ecology.

As the way forward, the country must determine how to improve implementation of its NRDS, including improving access to inputs and steps to ensure that the NRDS conforms to other development strategies.

### **Discussion**

Madagascar has a fragile and unique ecosystem and in recognition of this the NRDS has integrated environmental conservation and protection measures.

The country produces 5 million tonnes of rice which provide a surplus for export but it does not have a cohesive marketing strategy even though there are separate domestic and external marketing strategies.

The proposed project with a South Korean company that wanted to farm rice on one million hectares was derailed by the prevailing political situation in Madagascar.

The extension services are presently supported by the government but there is a move towards privatising them. Even if this privatisation succeeds it is still envisaged that the government will maintain some core extension services.

## **Nigeria**

*Presentation by Eng. Moses Ayodele Aiyelagbe Adewuyi*

Nigeria launched its NRDS in March 2010 and a mid-year stakeholders' meeting was scheduled tentatively for June 2010. The major constraints to implementing the NRDS are: funding for infrastructure development, poor mechanisation including harvesting and rice processing equipment, policy changes in concessions and tariffs, a poor agricultural credit system, lack of critical human capacity along the value chain, poor input supply links, and poor market infrastructure.

The country has 20 on-going rice projects supported by multiple development partners, which are concentrating on post-harvest processing. There is not enough intervention by the rice extension services, and there are weaknesses in capacity building, infrastructure, irrigation, agricultural credit, seed infrastructure and availability of agrochemicals. The priority areas for intervention in the rice strategy are agro-processing, mechanisation and seed infrastructure. On the positive side, links have already been formed with other national development strategies.

In the next steps, the NRDS task force will meet to review the action plan for the implementation of the NRDS. In addition, the task force will oversee and review the workplan for the completion of 17 rice mills that are currently being established, and the out-grower schemes being implemented under the Special Rice Intervention Fund. It will also engage with the start of implementation of three projects currently being considered by the Japanese government, and continue to seek funding for interventions in the other poorly supported areas of the rice value chain.

## **Discussion**

It was noted that agro-processing and post-harvest treatment are important to capturing value addition and to reducing avoidable wastage. The Nigerian Government is encouraging private sector involvement in processing by providing grants to private sector processors. However, to date only foreign-based firms have been able to access these funds due to the need to provide adequate collateral and to their superior ability in writing business plans. Unfortunately, only two firms out of the 10 that received grant money went on to achieve anything. This was attributed to the unreasonable rent-seeking behaviour of the country's private firms.

Agriculture is the most important sector in the Nigerian economy and it employs people at all stages from production and processing through to marketing, so the government invests a lot in this sector. In this regard, the NRDS is providing an opportunity for mutual sharing and learning to improve the quality of investment.

It was stated that all countries are trying to align their agricultural development strategies to CAADP, but they face constraints in complying with key CAADP principles. In this context it was noted that the CAADP Secretariat is ready to help such countries align their NRDS with the four CAADP pillars.

### **Chairman's comments on First Group presentations**

The chair commended the quality and depth of the presentations and the inclusive participation in the discussions. The CARD Secretariat was commended for providing a format that encouraged participation. However, the NRDS are living documents and ways must be found to continue strengthening them in the light of experiences in implementation. While government support is critical to the success of the NRDS, the private sector will benefit from rice development and should therefore be asked to contribute to achieving the objectives of the NRDS. Indeed, all related sub-sectors, major public institutions and all private actors in the rice value chain need to be engaged in implementing the NRDS.

It is important to commercialise the sector but improving the well-being of subsistence farmers should be kept constantly in mind. This is not only socially just, but commercialisation that is based on sustainable improvements in the incomes of smallholders will also have significant impact on the social and economic development of nations.

The aim of the whole CARD initiative is to double production by 2018 with the objective of meeting the needs of African consumers, producing surpluses and taking that surplus to market (local and export). Africa has sufficient land available to achieve this. But infrastructure development will be necessary to reduce input and marketing costs in order to make rice competitive, which will improve farm-gate prices and lower consumer prices. CARD should take on board the need to strengthen key institutions and create centres of excellence to train trainers.

### **Conclusions from First Group presentations**

The participants appreciated that all the countries had launched their strategies, except Mali which had been set back by the passing of Dr Mamadou Goita, who had played a critical role in advancing the NRDS. None of the countries, other than Madagascar, presently

satisfied its national demand for rice, but all of them reported untapped areas that are suitable for rice growing.

In several of the countries, rice was traditionally eaten only on special occasions such as at Christmas. But this is changing, with rice becoming a common meal even in rural areas (e.g. Tanzania, Ghana). However, the commodity remains relatively expensive and, if the shortages are not overcome, prices are likely to rise rapidly.

Cameroon presents a curious case because, although it is not self-sufficient in rice production, it exports the commodity to neighbouring Nigeria because of the poor infrastructure linking the rice-growing areas in the north of Cameroon to the consumption centres (Yaoundé and Douala) in the south.

The governments in all the first group of NRDS countries have the political will to increase rice production, but they face many constraints to doing this, the most common of which are inadequate funding, poor infrastructure and inadequate skills along the value chain. The most serious constraints were attributed to lack of investment in infrastructure and equipment.

### **Agenda 3: Coordination of rice-related activities**

#### **Agenda 3-1: Updates on the Steering Committee**

Mr Hiraoka presented updates of the activities of each of the CARD Steering Committee members.

#### **AfricaRice**

AfricaRice collaborates with 134 partners in 35 countries in sub-Saharan Africa through 29 projects, and it works in all CARD countries on a range of research topics in collaboration with the national agricultural research systems. It is determined that its research products and prototype technologies should reach many more prospective users. To achieve this, AfricaRice created the Rice TIME unit in 2008 (Training, Information Management and Extension linkages) to facilitate technology transfer.

AfricaRice also works with advanced research institutes on the research and emergency projects of Japan and USAID, and is involved in the Global Rice Science Partnership (GRiSP), a joint initiative by AfricaRice, IRRI, CIAT, GRiSP, JIRCAS, CIRAD and IRD, which is expected to be approved by the CGIAR Consortium Board and the Fund Council in November 2010.

The Second Africa Rice Congress was held in March 2010 in Mali and, as an outcome of that meeting, AfricaRice is pursuing opportunities for funding collaborative efforts with key partners such as FARA, IRRI, JICA, JIRCAS and Egypt that will strengthen Africa's rice research and extension capacities.

#### **AfDB**

AfDB provides funding for rice-specific and rice-related activities in all CARD countries. The bank had a total of 29 new operations in the 2008/09 funding cycle. Of these, eight were in 2008 (infrastructure, irrigation, horticulture, multi-sector and natural resources management). There were 21 projects started in 2009 (15 countries, 2 multinational) that addressed agriculture infrastructure and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and resilience.

The focus of the AfDB workplan for 2010–2014 is on agricultural infrastructure and regional activities. The Bank will also consider full partnership cooperation or collaboration in co-financing.

Dr Harouna Dosso presented a new AfDB initiative for supporting rice production in Africa in which the Bank focuses on two main pillars based on its comparative advantages: i.) development of agricultural infrastructure; and ii.) sound management of renewable natural resources. AfDB aligns itself with other policies and strategies of the African Development Bank Group and with CAADP, especially pillars 1 and 2.

In terms of infrastructure the Bank has prioritised agricultural water development and increased water storage capacity; construction of rural roads; rural and urban commodity markets; and providing rural energy and protecting the fragile environment.

AfDB believes that:

- Investment in agricultural water development and increased water storage capacity for multiple purposes (irrigation, domestic use, livestock watering, fisheries etc.) will lead to increased agricultural productivity.
- Reduction in post-harvest losses through better supply chains will help achieve food security by saving food from spoiling, improving quality food supply and income and quality of life of the farming communities.
- Proper management of renewable natural resources will ensure sustainability of investments in agricultural infrastructure and productivity.

The Bank already has projects on rice development in CARD countries in its 2010–2014 pipeline and will seek co-financing for these from other donors.

## **FAO**

FAO works on rice in six countries in Africa, including two CARD First Group countries (Sierra Leone, Uganda). Currently, FAO has emergency and development projects, and also projects on strengthening various aspects of rice value chains.

The emerging priorities are in processing and commercialisation; national seed policies/legislation; and in capacity building of seed producer organizations.

Projects are planned in the Central African Republic (CAR), Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Senegal, Togo, Mauritania and Niger.

## **FARA**

FARA provides links between CARD and CAADP. It provides networking support in advocacy and resource mobilisation for its stakeholders that include all African rice value-chain actors; in access to information and technologies; in policies and regional markets; capacity strengthening; and in partnerships and strategic alliances.

FARA supported the launching of CARD and Dr Monty Jones, FARA Executive Director, is a co-chair of the CARD Steering Committee. It has provided technical services to the CARD Secretariat and support for the study of NRDS priorities in the national PRSPs and other strategic papers. It has produced a policy brief on regional rice markets.

FARA is also leading the Platform for African-European Partnership in Agricultural Research and Development (PAEPARD), which will support the development of funding proposals to be submitted to the European Development Fund and is open to CARD stakeholders.

### **IFAD**

IFAD has been a key supporter of CARD since becoming a member at the second CARD General Meeting in Tokyo, and Dr Cheikh Sourang of IFAD is the other co-chair of CARD. It has provided a grant to support the matching of the NRDS to the PRSPs and other strategy documents that are reported in a later session.

Among its many projects to which the NRDS could be linked, IFAD is supporting private sector development in Burkina Faso and Zambia through its African Agriculture Fund Initiative; agriculture and rural development (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Liberia, Mali, Ethiopia and West Africa, and technical assistance/studies); community development; and technical assistance for climate change issues.

### **IRRI**

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) has recorded several notable achievements in Africa where it works in six countries: Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. Since 2007, IRRI has introduced 6,000 new rice lines and facilitated capacity building for more than 100 rice breeders and more than 100 researchers, technicians and extension officers. The institute has a project on improving seed production facilities in Mozambique (breeder and foundation seed) and is starting to introduce small-scale mechanization and post-harvest technologies.

IRRI collaborates with AfricaRice in the East and Southern African Rice program (ESARP) and with national agricultural departments; universities; the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC); non-governmental organisations (e.g. CARE); and private sector groups (machinery agents and rice millers).

### **JICA**

JICA already supports development of the rice sector and plans further support in 18 sub-Saharan African countries. The agency has committed US\$ 275 million to the CARD First Group countries and will expand activities to the Second Group countries according to their progress in the NRDS processes.

In the upland systems, JICA supports projects in Uganda, Cameroon and at AfricaRice. In Uganda the agency is supporting the establishment of a research and training centre that, depending on the host government's policy, may eventually serve as a regional centre for the development of upland rice systems.

JICA has projects in irrigated systems in Kenya, Tanzania, Madagascar, Mozambique and Senegal, and supports the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC) that will serve as the regional centre for improvement of irrigated rice production.

JICA is working in the lowland rice systems in Ghana, Guinea and Sierra Leone, and is exploring the possibility of establishing a regional training centre for West Africa.

The agency is also committed to supporting work on post-harvest issues and human resource development over the next 10 years. Present capacity building will enable 50 masters and doctoral students to study in Japan; conduct refresher courses for 1,000 people in Japan and third countries; and support in-country efforts that will train 50,000 people.

In support of South–South Cooperation JICA funds experts from Indonesia and Vietnam and rice-related training courses in Egypt and Philippines. JICA is also involved in collaborative activities with other development partners such as the World Bank.

### **JIRCAS**

JIRCAS applies a comprehensive approach to research using innovative and adaptive technologies. JIRCAS has projects in Benin, Ethiopia and Ghana. The programme in Benin is in collaboration with AfricaRice for drought- and submergence-tolerant rice varieties. In Ghana the centre is working on the development of a sustainable low-input rice-cultivation system for African flood plains. JIRCAS has study programmes in Ghana and Ethiopia on the development of improved infrastructure and technology for rice production.

## **Agenda 3-2: Links between NRDS and national development/ financing frameworks**

Mr Ralph von Kaufmann, FARA

Africa's development partners are signatories of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action, which commit them to funding only priorities that have been identified by the countries themselves in their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and equivalent strategic documents. This means that the priorities identified in the NRDS have to be reflected in the national strategy documents to be eligible for funding, and that proposed priorities not reflected in the strategy documents either cannot be funded or need to be introduced when the strategies are revised.

Recognising the importance of matching the NRDSs to the national strategy documents, IFAD provided a grant to CARD to support consultants in the First Group CARD countries to assess the coherence and linkages between the NRDS and the relevant planning and programming frameworks. This provided a basis for reconciling the NRDS requirements in

terms of policy, institutions, investments, measures and actions, and with the related opportunities as indicated in the national planning frameworks and tools.

By the time of the CARD General Meeting in Arusha, studies had been completed in eight countries: Cameroon, Guinea (Conakry), Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda. Ghana, Kenya, Mali and Nigeria did not yet have completed studies.

The PRSPs do not specifically mention rice, but they do mention related issues such as food security, improvement of agricultural production, feeder roads, irrigation etc. The studies therefore matched the components of the NRDS with the priorities in the national strategies. The consultants also studied the institutions and processes involved in developing the strategy documents in order to pinpoint those institutions and the individuals within the institutions who need to be informed about the importance of rice and the NRDS so that they will be motivated rice champions able to ensure that the priorities identified in the NRDS are reflected in future revisions of the strategy documents.

In the countries that have developed NRDS, development of the rice sub-sector is essential to achieving the CAADP goal of achieving 6% annual growth in agricultural production and the required 4.4% growth in total factor productivity. For this to happen, rice must be on the CAADP agenda and the NRDS components have to be integrated into each of the four CAADP pillars through the CAADP country round-table processes (pre-compact preparation and post-compact implementation). Therefore, CARD champions must be identified within the CAADP Pillar Expert Reference Groups.

The principal findings from the NRDS–PRSP matching are:

- None of the PRSPs has taken a commodity approach so they do not have to define strategies specifically for rice, but the NRDS are all consistent with the priorities identified in PRSPs for the agricultural sector.
- Most countries have several sector-based strategies and programmes that address different constraints faced by the rice value chains, and of which the NRDS proponents should take advantage.
- The NRDS extend over 10 years, which indicates a need for long-term financing and the need to keep rice issues to the forefront in revisions of the shorter-term strategy documents.
- Thus, the NRDS have to be mainstreamed into the sector-based strategies, programmes and expenditure frameworks of line ministries.
- NRDS elements that are missing from the strategies and expenditure frameworks must be introduced when the documents are revised and the aim must be to ensure long-term support for the NRDS.
- CARD needs an efficient communication strategy, developed and facilitated by the CARD Secretariat in conjunction with the national rice development task forces, to reach out to, motivate and support the champions.

### **Discussion**

The various countries are reviewing their national agricultural strategies, which are at different stages of development, and they are all searching for domestic and development partner resources to implement their agricultural investment plans. The CARD Secretariat

must participate in the prioritisation of plans to attract funding so that it can provide information to its stakeholders on donor priorities and preferences, and help coordinate the approaches for funding that will be made to the same donors by different countries and agencies within these countries. This will involve exploring how best to integrate NRDS into the reviews of national development strategies and identifying the remaining gaps.

The process of mainstreaming NRDS into national programmes is a national matter but the prospects for mobilising resources will be improved if they are synchronised with the efforts of the Regional Economic Communities which have been mandated by NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) to lead the implementation of CAADP in their regions.

The task forces in Cameroon, Madagascar, Mozambique and Tanzania worked closely with the consultants reviewing the match between their NRDS and national strategy documents. They will receive advance copies of the consultants' reports for comment and to chart the way forward. Another round of analyses is scheduled for the remaining First Group countries.

Experience in conducting these studies suggested that this work should have been undertaken when the NRDS were being developed, and the second group of countries should consider this to be able to move faster.

The participants requested JICA to consider how it might be able to provide support to reinforce the ways in which the different countries can work together in mobilising resources.

It was noted that the PRSP concept first emerged in 2000 and initially focused on the social sectors (health and education) and did not accommodate agriculture very well. In 2003 African leaders in NEPAD formulated CAADP which has been endorsed by Africa's development partners. It is vital, therefore, that the NRDS priorities must be reflected in the CAADP planning and financing documents.

The PRSPs are aimed at fighting poverty, which is a long-term issue linked to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Countries are at different levels of formulating their PRSPs and have different generations of PRSPs; however, each successive generation has been an improvement on its predecessor.

Several participants raised issues for further consideration.

**USAID:** Can CARD have access to the analysis used to formulate the investment plans? In countries that have not done their CAADP Compacts, how can CARD support the analytical work progress? In the matrices, is the rice activity included in CAADP? If not, CARD should address this.

**FAO:** How should we ensure the current initiatives are incorporated into national initiatives? It is important for development and technical partners to help the CARD countries to move forward because countless meetings that do not result in action are useless. The countries must support each other.

**Togo:** Togo has overcome its political crisis but its achievements to this end have yet to be recognised and this is preventing it receiving urgent assistance to implement its NRDS. A group of donors has expressed interest in its national programme for agricultural investment, which includes maize and sorghum.

**Uganda:** Uganda supports effective advocacy for its NRDS to give stakeholders and the political leadership the impetus to start and maintain momentum.

**JIRCAS:** JIRCAS can help CARD members address four technical and scientific factors: biotechnology, biodiversity, global climate changes and training in numerical data collection. In respect of the latter, JIRCAS recognised that collection and collation of empirical data on rice production (fertiliser rate etc.) needs basic training for farmers, government workers etc. JIRCAS was also concerned about emerging biotic threats to rice production, such as reported by Uganda and Kenya, which must be dealt with.

CARD should also address the relationship between the development of irrigation systems and the threat to biodiversity. The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) is working on harmonising these issues for presentation at the Conference of Parties on the Convention on Biodiversity COP 10 that will be held in Nagoya, Japan in November 2010. CARD should also be interested in the outcomes of the first Global Research Alliance (GRA) meeting, which was held last April in New Zealand and discussed issues related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, especially methane from rice cultivation. Research on this issue is being conducted by a consortium, including the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in Nairobi, Kenya.

### **Agenda 3-3: South-South Cooperation**

Egypt and four Asian countries, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand presented their experiences in south-south collaboration. There are many areas of potential collaboration but south-south collaboration could help African rice producers with two areas, in particular: i) the need for farmers to understand how technology (the science) works; and ii) to prepare for the impact of extreme climate episodes on rice production and, therefore, on exports and consumption.

#### **Malaysia**

*Remarks by Mr. Anas Ahmad Nasarudin*

This presentation shared experiences in Malaysia's support for rice development in Kano State, Nigeria. The objectives of the project are to increase the production intensity of paddy rice (agronomic); determine suitable land for paddy farming; and to enhance water availability through rehabilitation and new design of irrigation infrastructure.

Kano State has a rice development programme, which aims to upgrade rice production, and the Malaysian project contributed to both the mechanisation system and the socio-economic situation, as well as identifying new areas for paddy farming that target areas around 13 dams. The project has also developed an irrigation system design for new and existing

irrigation schemes, and incorporated a technology exchange component based on experience in Malaysia.

In 2008, a total of 200 ha of rice were produced in a pilot project using double cropping, while three dams were rehabilitated in 2009 and the recommended area was mapped using GIS. The next steps are to develop new areas for padd- based rice production and to implement the planned projects.

## **Egypt**

*Remarks by Dr Adel El-Kady*

Egypt grows rice on 600,000 ha, mostly in the north of the country, with an average yield of about 10 t/ha, which makes it not only self-sufficient in rice but also permits some exportation. The country has not imported rice for about 30 years (except on one occasion) because of good climatic conditions and the impact of successful research.

The strategy for rice production is to increase the production per unit area, maximise water-use efficiency; disseminate rice hybrids (14 t/ha); increase the productivity of poor quality soils; develop low-input rice varieties and special rice; and strengthen relationships among research, extension and rice growers with effective technology transfer.

The Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC) is involved in research in breeding, agronomy, plant protection and technology transfer. The centre also conducts training. RRTC has conducted trials in Ghana and Niger and has a vision for expanded collaboration on rice production activities in Africa.

## **Indonesia**

*Remarks by Mr Heri Suliyanto*

The Indonesia presentation focused on a capacity building project for agriculture. The project objectives are to improve cooperation among African and Asian countries; enhance the capabilities of government officers and farmers; increase agricultural production and productivity; and improve farmer welfare. Indonesia has the expertise and the facilities to provide training for the benefit of African agriculture and to enhance south-south cooperation, and has been conducting international training programmes since 1980.

The activities planned for 2011 and 2012 include training in mechanisation; exchange visits (farmer leaders, and rural women and youth); short-term training programmes for agribusiness technology, animal health and horticulture; 100 scholarships for long-term training; and a twinning programme between Tanzanian and Indonesian agricultural training institutions.

## **Thailand**

*Remarks by Dr Waree Chaitep*

Rice is Thailand's staple food. Rice production has been developed over many years and Thailand has benefited from international collaboration in research and development. Thailand has also benefited from exports to African countries.

Thailand would like to share its experience with CARD in developing rice production, especially in capacity building and managing technology transfer.

To sustain or improve rice development, the focus should be on human resource development and technology improvement. JICA and the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) have held discussions to plan the provision of support for rice development in sub-Saharan Africa but this is still being developed. When initiated the activities will go through TICA and will be carried out by the Rice Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. Thailand already occasionally supports capacity building for rice production.

### **Philippines**

*Remarks by Mr. Ronilo Alejandro Beronio*

The population of the Philippines is 95 million people and is growing at a rate of 2% per year. Annual rice consumption is 11 million tonnes which is produced on 4 million ha. The country is generally between 90% and 95% self-sufficient in production except when production is affected by extreme climate change episodes. However, the area under cultivation is reducing due to changes in land use.

The Philippines plants 3 million hectares in the wet season and 1 million hectares in the dry season (under irrigation) which return respective average yields of 3 tonnes per hectare and 6 tonnes per hectare. Production is sometimes disrupted by typhoons during the wet season. There is still high potential for yield increases, especially in the crop planted in the dry season, and one of the goals of the national strategy is to reduce the yield gap.

In 2008, the Philippines was the biggest importer of rice in the world because of the 2007 La Niña and its accompanying drought. However, rice imports continued to be high due to two severe typhoons in 2009 and El Niño again in 2010. These strong weather events and the consequent reduced yields caused a large increase in the world price of rice (from US\$ 300 per tonne to US\$ 800–900).

The Philippines in collaboration with IRRI and JICA has developed rice-based best practices in disseminating technology and effective extension which could contribute to increasing rice production in sub-Saharan Africa.

The Philippines has been engaged for two years in a project that is helping farmers appreciate how technology works by training them in the practical aspects of science. This enables farmers to adapt technologies to suit their own needs. The project places well-qualified graduates in the farming communities to provide training over four months in new rice production technologies. They meet regularly with farmers to discuss various relevant issues. It has had good results: farmers have increased their yields by at least 1 tonne per hectare in both the wet and the dry seasons.

### **BRAC**

*Remarks by Mr. Mahabub Hossain*

BRAC is a non-governmental organisation (NGO) which aims to reduce poverty through agriculture, health, nutrition and education. It is based in Bangladesh where it is helping the country transform itself into a rice exporter based on technology development.

BRAC's nomination for membership of CARD, which had been considered at the preceding Steering Committee meeting, was confirmed by the General Meeting.

BRAC is in the process of expanding its operations to five countries in Africa – Liberia, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tanzania, Uganda. BRAC is working on two constraints to rice production in Africa: the development of seed systems for improved varieties and access to credit, both of which the participants had identified on the first day of the meeting. The NGO uses microfinance as an entry point to the project using village associations. Extension workers and model farmers form part of the project. BRAC organises farmers into groups and distributes improved seed of maize and rice to them. With these methods, it believes it can help achieve the CARD initiative's goal of doubling rice production.

### **Discussion**

Vietnam and Brazil are also interested in the CARD process. CARD could benefit from closer collaboration with all these countries. JICA is supporting south-south cooperation and will continue to do so for technical reasons and for the political merits of promoting Asia-Africa cooperation.

Agricultural financing is an issue in Africa. It was originally a function of government, but this failed and it is now offered by private institutions.

Cooperation for training is already going on with Indonesia through a bilateral agreement with Tanzania. It is possible to form a trilateral agreement through JICA, and multilateral agreements through other donors (as in the capacity building programme).

The use of rice by-products, especially husks, is an example of a technology that can be transferred and by which the countries can learn from each other. In Tanzania the husks are used as fuel to make bricks or are burnt. Egypt deals with two by-products, husks and straw. Husks are used in chicken feed. The country produces 1-3 million tonnes of straw, some of which is used as compost and artificial products. The rest is burnt in the fields.

Egypt grows hybrid rice (Giza 178 yield is 12 t/ha) for higher yields because there is a good system for seed production in place. In the Philippines the government liberalised the production of maize and rice, facilitating the export of hybrids to Indonesia. Rice seed is produced by public institutions in order to keep the price down because of the example set by maize seed production, which is in private hands and results in the expensive seed.

Tanzania and Indonesia have an agreement on research and capacity building. Indonesia will provide experts for mechanisation. Indonesia is happy to provide this assistance and will clarify why there is no expertise provided for research. Egypt has good training facilities and is conducting high quality research from which CARD could benefit. Some of the research is funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

It is anticipated that hybrids will become important in the future, maybe in Mali and Senegal, but hybrid seed production is expensive and hybrids require continuous seed purchase. Africa can use inbred varieties and, furthermore, yields in Africa can still be increased with the available varieties. Participatory learning and action research (PLAR), a methodology developed by AfricaRice, is a good approach to transferring technology because the farmers are part of the process, not merely recipients being told what to do.

The meeting was cautioned that the Asian Green Revolution was the result of high-input, high-yield technologies. Africa needs high yield obtained with relatively low input levels, which means that these inputs must have a very high use-efficiency.

It was noted that at future meetings a dedicated session is needed to determine what is going on in south-south collaboration and to determine who has what to offer.

#### **Agenda 4: Actions for the Second Group countries**

In November 2009, the CARD Steering Committee agreed to invite an additional 11 countries to join CARD: Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Rwanda, Togo and Zambia. The criteria used to select the countries included their potential for rice production, the readiness of supporting partners and geographic balance.

Considering the progress made to date, it was proposed that the Coalition officially include the above-mentioned countries, except for DR Congo which is currently pending resolution of institutional arrangements, as the CARD Second Group countries and to commence providing support to the process of formulation and implementation of National Rice Development Strategies. The proposal was unanimously approved by the Meeting.

#### **Agenda 5: Presentation by the Second Group countries**

All the Second Group countries presented their overviews of the rice production (in order of their presentation), except for DR Congo and Liberia.

##### **Benin**

*Presentation by Mr Paulin Assigbe*

Benin has the potential to produce significantly more rice. Production is low and annual consumption stands at only 25–30 kg per person. The country therefore has to import rice, even though there is land and water available to expand production.

The country has a strategic plan to increase rice production which forms the basis for its NRDS. The key components of Benin's strategy for developing its rice sector are: agricultural research and extension; reorganisation of the seed sector to bring it into alignment with the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) seed legislation; building capacity; improving fertiliser supplies; access to appropriate agricultural equipment; access to

producer and supplier credit; and increasing value addition by producing parboiled and white rice.

## **Burkina Faso**

*Presentation by Mr Youssouf Ouattara*

Burkina Faso produces 30% of its rice requirements and in 2007 spent US\$ 60 million on importing the commodity. The country developed a rice development strategy in 2004 to increase, diversify and intensify production because rice is one of the priority crops for ensuring food security in Burkina Faso. Since 2007, Burkina Faso has provided subsidies to rice farmers for inputs and support for building the capacity of rice producer organisations.

Rice is grown in three agro-ecologies: irrigated, lowland and rainfed. Burkina Faso does not have many projects focussing on rice only. The priorities for the sub-sector are expanding the areas under cultivation and better management of water resources; promoting and improving the use of improved seeds, fertilisers and pesticides; mechanising rice growing from ploughing to post-harvest; improving the quality of local rice; marketing local rice locally and sub-regionally; improving access to credit; and research and dissemination of rice production technologies.

## **Rwanda**

*Presentation by Mr. Norbert Sendege*

Rice has been grown in Rwanda since the late 1950s. By 2008, the area cultivated to the crop was 12,000 ha, producing 66,000 tonnes of paddy. Since the 1980s, the country has been unable to meet its domestic demand for rice from national production. This has resulted in an increase in rice imports to satisfy the growing demand for the commodity, especially in urban areas. The government has prioritised production, especially in the valley bottom marshlands which have a potential yield of 7 t/ha. Furthermore, with the increase in international rice prices in the recent past, the crop has become a valuable cash crop for most farmers.

The government aims to increase productivity to the projected national average of 7 t/ha of paddy rice; extend the area cultivated to about 67,000 ha of marshlands; construct and maintain water supply systems to allow two growing seasons per year; and improve handling and processing infrastructure to minimise post-harvest losses and maximise higher quality and quantity of harvest.

Most of Rwanda's rice (99.9%) is produced in lowland irrigation systems at an elevation of 900 to 1400 m and at temperatures between 19°C and 29°C. The crop is grown in valleys or marshlands.

The priority sub-sectors are seed, marshland development and water management. Marshland development is carried out mainly by the government while water management is under farmer cooperatives.

## **Discussion**

### **Benin, Rwanda, Burkina Faso**

**Benin:** Microfinance institutions use funds from agricultural banks which use deposits to finance the loans to farmers.

**Burkina:** The Millennium Development Project plans to develop 1000 ha of rice, but has yet to start.

**Rwanda:** A conservative increase is proposed in rice production (1 t/ha, i.e. from 6 to 7 t/ha) because some farmers use their own seeds and fertiliser use is limited (50 kg/ha).

## **Central African Republic (CAR)**

*Presentation by Mr David Kadekoy-Tigague*

The Central African Republic grows rice throughout the country as an income generating activity. The Republic produces 500,000 to 600,000 tonnes of rice which constitutes 6% of the overall food production. This amount satisfies 12% of the rice needs and the CAR has to import to close the gap. Of the three rice production systems (rainfed lowland, upland and irrigated lowland) in the country, the rainfed rice system is the most developed. CAR wants to increase production of all types of rice. To achieve this, human resource capacity has to be strengthened; producers must have access to machinery, inputs and credit; and old irrigation structures must be rehabilitated.

The CAR PRSP reflects the main lines of agricultural development in the country and the medium-term projects are being aligned with CAADP. CAR developed its NRDS with support from FAO.

## **Côte d'Ivoire**

*Presentation by Mr Yacouba Dembele*

Côte d'Ivoire was self-sufficient in rice production by the end of the 1990s, but now has a deficit that must be filled by imports, which the country is determined to eliminate by increasing local production.

Upland rice represents 95% of the area under rice and has an average yield of 0.8 t/ha, representing 80% of national production. Irrigated lowland rice produces average yields of 3.5 t/ha from 5% of the total cultivated area.

The agro-ecological priorities include providing support: to stakeholders in the sector; for research and development; for construction of infrastructure; and for environmental monitoring. Support is also required to develop the irrigation systems and to provide equipment for processing.

## **Ethiopia**

*Presentation by Mr Dawit Alem Bimerew*

Ethiopian production trends since 2006 show increases in both area and productivity. With about 17 million hectares of land with potential for producing rice Ethiopia has tremendous potential to increase the area under rice and is looking for partnerships to make use of this land.

The government has recognised the crop as a millennium crop (2007 is the millennium year using the Ethiopian calendar) to ensure food security in the country and for poverty reduction.

Priority actions have been identified in promoting agro-ecology-based rice research and development; promoting small-scale and commercial rice production; incorporating gender issues; promoting the value chain approach; and in fostering environmental sustainability. Ethiopia has already developed its national rice development strategy and made partnership arrangements with local and international stakeholders. The country has also started developing an implementation plan.

### **Discussion**

#### **CAR, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia**

**Côte d'Ivoire:** Direct support to farmers should be revised in terms of ecological conditions. FAO will assist in finalising the framework for the strategy and implementation plan before approaching other donors.

**Ethiopia:** Ethiopia appreciates JICA support for seed production and capacity building and AfricaRice and IIRI for providing germplasm. The rice sector is emerging so the private sector is not yet formed. The country is aware that the private sector will help achieve the goals laid out in the NRDS.

**CAR:** The CAR's forecasts for the yield of rainfed rice (5.5 t/ha by 2010) seem high for an average increase, but this is based on rice varieties received from AfricaRice (partners in the project which yielded 5–8 t/ha in on-farm trials).

### **The Gambia**

*Presentation by Mr Alphu Jain Marong*

Rice is the staple food in The Gambia and it has a high per capita consumption of about 117 kg per year. Despite the importance of rice, the country has had no strategy for agricultural development and is only 11% self-sufficient in rice. In relation to its population, The Gambia has abundant arable land for both upland and lowland rice production; largely unexploited vast fertile lowland swamps along the River Gambia; abundant surface water for year-round irrigation; a semi-arid tropical climate; and a growing season of almost 365 days.

In the short term the country aims to increase the production of upland rainfed rice; establish an improved production programme; and to provide ready access to inputs, especially fertilisers. In the medium to long term, The Gambia plans to improve national capacity (in terms of staff and infrastructure); irrigation infrastructure; germplasm maintenance; and crop management.

The Gambia is counting on rice to develop a home-grown Green Revolution through expanded irrigation and intensification, and increased production and productivity. The country will achieve this by developing its eastern half which has fertile lowland swamps.

### **Togo**

*Presentation by Mr Bama Akouso Kadjossou*

The Millennium Development Goals triggered the development of an agricultural policy in Togo, and the country's PRSP was also developed from this initiative. The major crops grown in the country are rice, maize, sorghum, cowpea and cassava. Togo grows 72% of the rice that it needs but it aims to double rice production by 2015 to reduce imports.

Rice is grown throughout the country. The priority ecosystems are irrigated, rainfed and lowland. Yields are low (1–2 t/ha) and further growth is constrained by lack of skilled capacity. The priority inputs are seed, fertiliser, marketing infrastructure and information, improved irrigation and access to credit.

## Zambia

*Presentation by Mr Alick Daka*

From 1988 to 2008 rice production in Zambia increased by 2.5 times but production declined when the government stopped providing support. Annual consumption is 3 kg per person which adds up to 50,000 tonnes annually. Rice is an important component of Zambia's agricultural policies which have been realigned to CAADP, especially pillars 3 and 4.

Rice is grown throughout the country, but the priorities are the rainfed lowland flood plains; the rainfed uplands and valleys; and the irrigated schemes. All the rice cultivars presently used are local and Zambia must therefore increase its capacity to produce improved varieties and seed production and distribution systems. Zambia aims to increase rice production by approximately three times by 2018.

### Discussion

#### The Gambia, Togo, Zambia

**Togo:** Togo's ambitious projections (factor of 21) should be checked because the increases for the other countries are a maximum of 3.5-times, with an outlier of 6-times. Currently, the country is decentralising to bring decision making closer to production areas. Togo needs resources to increase the number of staff, and to strengthen the capacity of existing staff.

**The Gambia:** In The Gambia seed is produced in the dry season and is of poor quality, and it must improve its irrigation infrastructure to improve seed production, especially for NERICA varieties.

**Zambia:** The proposed increase in production in Zambia is not sufficiently ambitious, i.e. only rising from 1 to 3 t/ha. The country should review these figures, especially in its long-term projections. However, it was noted that the estimated production increases are cautious because production of the staple crop, maize, has been low in spite of significant investment and advocacy. Zambia is in the process of cleaning its seed stocks and should consider cross-border trade with Tanzania because some of the varieties originally came from Tanzania.

**Value of partnership:** Guinea played an important role in testing NERICA varieties (World Bank, UNDP, IFAD and Sasakawa Global 2000). The Gambia received the most NERICA seed, but production remained low compared with countries which received much less seed.

**AfricaRice:** Even if the project achieves CARD's objectives, the price of rice will remain high because of global structural problems. To compete against imports, rice produced in Africa must be of high quality. With increasing wealth, people may start eating less rice, as has happened in some Asian countries.

### **Chairman's comments**

The projects presented are ambitious but, even if CARD achieves its objective of doubling rice production by 2010, Africa will still be importing 10 million t/year.

## **Agenda 6: Next steps**

Based on the deliberations of each session, a presentation of the proposed next steps was made by Mr von Kaufmann. This was followed by the following comments and discussions.

### **Discussion**

**WFP:** WFP can create markets for smallholders as well as larger producers. By buying rice in a relatively guaranteed way, producers are provided with some certainty in a competitive market. In order to set fair prices, the programme is looking for data on the production costs of smallholders in different systems and the gross margins of production. In setting the prices, WFP is aware that if farmers do not make adequate profits, this initiative will not work. Governments may be able to collect this information but WFP would consider other sources and may be able to contribute to the costs of collecting the data. It was noted that data on the cost of rice production are available for Burkina Faso, where the government guarantees the farm-gate prices, and these may be applicable to other countries.

**AfDB:** It was noted that it had taken two years to get CARD moving. To sustain its precious momentum specific responsibilities must be accepted by the different actors, with timelines being placed on record. Some responsibilities that are already obvious in the next steps may fail to be implemented because they do not have clear, identified lead institutions. The timelines are mostly determined by the need to report to the next CARD General Meeting; however, this is 18 months away and shorter timelines are required for some of the activities.

**FAO:** It was reiterated that projects cannot be supported by Africa's development partners if they are not clearly identified with CAADP. It was suggested that consideration should be given to forming CARD chapters at country level to create fora in which the different value-chain actors can interact. With respect to south-south cooperation, consideration should be given to establishing an expertise and knowledge marketplace. FAO would like to be part of the advocacy group which will interact with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). The CARD Secretariat will take the lead on this issue.

**JICA-Tanzania:** It was noted that the number of participants at the CARD General Meeting representing supporting partners was rather limited. This may be a reflection of Africa's diversity in food crops, of which maize is the most important followed by rice, and by the fact that many development partners who are willing to support the agricultural sector do so through food security projects rather than support particular crops or commodities. However, the ultimate goal of CARD is to contribute to food security and poverty reduction through increased rice production, and the donors who are not already contributing to CARD must be made aware of this.

**NPCA (formerly NEPAD):** In defining the roles of different partners, CARD should outline what is expected from African institutions like NPCA, e.g. the NPCA role in engaging the RECs. This suggestion is timely because NEPAD has the capacity to engage with CAADP including, for example, CAADP Pillar 2 Lead Institution on marketing infrastructure requirements that have not been adequately addressed in the NRDS. NPCA will be requested to build that capacity in collaboration with national governments and their development partners.

**The Philippines:** Philippines is providing aid to Rwanda, but it has no bilateral agreement for similar programmes with other African countries. The Philippine delegation believed that there were Asia rice technologies which should be moved to Africa as soon as possible.

**General Discussion:**

Post-harvesting technologies should be prioritised for exchange as one of the next steps in south-south collaboration. Other issues that should be considered are climate change which is disrupting production (drought/floods) and water harvesting.

Priority areas common to several countries should be identified so that the interventions in these areas may be coordinated at regional and sub-regional levels. AfricaRice or the CARD Secretariat could take the lead on this.

CARD should raise awareness of what it is doing in the different countries. This is a difficult but necessary task and the Steering Committee is exploring ways and means for supporting the Secretariat in this function.

ECOWAS has an agricultural investment plan and funds have been made available for it (4 billion CFA). Mali and Nigeria are involved in this project and would appreciate support from CARD and FAO.

At the Steering Committee meeting on 17 May 2010, JICA proposed that Uganda be asked to host its fourth meeting because that is when the rice research and training centre at Namulonge Training Institute is expected to be opened.

**Chairman's comments**

The concept of an experts' marketplace – as had been established with Brazil – for food security in Africa. is gaining momentum and should be taken up by CARD. The issue of responsibility and accountability is also important. Tasks should be assigned based on comparative advantages and should include partners from outside Africa. Ensuring that these tasks are accomplished requires all programmes to have effective M&E components to follow delivery of accepted responsibilities. CARD should expand its relationships with new members (Asia and Brazil).

**Agenda 7: Co-Chair's summary, Any Other Business**

Mr Hiraoka read out the co-chairs' summary of the meeting and participants agreed it was a true reflection of the proceedings. The summary is attached as Annex 3.

In other business matters, the CARD welcomed BRAC as its latest supporting partner. The next General Meeting will be held in Kampala, Uganda, in the second quarter of 2011. The Fifth Steering Committee meeting will be held in the first quarter of 2011.

### **Co-chairman's concluding statement**

The meeting was productive and all the participants were active. Rice for life is a reality in Africa. Production has been going up as demand has increased. Strategies have been developed to meet targets. This is the first time in Africa that such effort has been put into one crop. Rice will stimulate the Green Revolution in Africa.

The co-chairman thanked JICA and Japan (Prof. Oshimo) for initiating this process; all donor partners who responded to Japan's call (IFAD, FAO AfDB, WFP, USAID etc.) to support this programme; technical institutions for kick-starting the process (AfricaRice, IRRI); Egypt, the Asian countries and others for facilitating the Green Revolution based on rice in Africa; and the organiser's logistics (JICA/CARD). He also thanked the interpreters for a good job well done, the national partners (for leading the process with presentations) and, especially, the CARD Secretariat (and AGRA for hosting CARD) since it must fulfil most of the recommendations of this meeting. We have made considerable progress in two years.

**THE THIRD GENERAL MEETING OF  
THE COALITION FOR AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT  
ARUSHA, TANZANIA, 18–19 MAY 2010**

**MEETING PROGRAMME**

**DAY 1: Tuesday, 18th May 2010**

*Chair: Dr N. Ngongi and Dr M.P. Jones (morning), Mr K. Oshima and Dr M.P. Jones (afternoon)*

<b>Time</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
08:00 – 08:30	Registration	
08:30 – 09:30	Opening ceremony	
09:30 – 09:45	Coffee break	
09:45 – 10:00	Approval of agenda <b>Agenda 1:</b> Report of the previous General Meeting	CARD Secretariat
10:00 – 12:00	<b>Agenda 2:</b> Updates of NRDS implementation	Tanzania, Kenya, Mozambique, Uganda
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 15:30	<b>Agenda 2:</b> Updates of NRDS implementation (continued)	Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee break	
15:45 – 17:45	<b>Agenda 2:</b> Updates of NRDS implementation (continued)	Cameroon, Ghana, Madagascar, Nigeria
18:30 – 20:30	Welcome cocktail	

**DAY 2: Wednesday, 19th May 2010**

*Chair: Dr M.P. Jones and Mr C. Sourang (all day)*

<b>Time</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
08:30 – 10:30	<b>Agenda 3:</b> Coordination on rice-related assistance - Updates of assistance by Steering Committee members - Linkage of NRDS and overall national development / financing framework - South-South cooperation	CARD Secretariat CARD Secretariat SSC participants
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 11:10	<b>Agenda 4:</b> Actions for the Second Group Countries	CARD Secretariat
11:10 – 13:00	<b>Agenda 5:</b> Presentation by the Second Group Countries	Benin, Burkina Faso, CAR, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Liberia, Rwanda, Togo, Zambia
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch	
14:30 – 16:30	<b>Agenda 6:</b> Next steps	
16:30 – 17:00	<b>Agenda 7:</b> Co-chairs' summary / AOB	
17:00	Closing	

## List of participants

### Distinguished guests

Hon. Stephen Wassira, Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries

Mrs Monica Ngenzi Mbega MP, Regional Commissioner Kilimanjaro

Mr Hiroshi Nakagawa, Japanese Ambassador to Tanzania

### Governments of sub-Saharan African Countries

#### **First Group countries**

##### *Republic of Cameroon*

Mr Tobie Ondo Manga, Charge d'Etudes Assistant des Direction des Programmes et la Cooperation

##### *Republic of Ghana*

Mr Edwin Sonne, Project Coordinator, Inland Valleys Rice Development Project, Ministry of Food & Agriculture

##### *Republic of Guinea*

Mr Kaba Camara, Directeur General, Bureau Strategie et Developpement, Point Focal PNIA, Ministry of Agriculture

##### *Republic of Kenya*

Prof. John Collins Onyango, Professor of Crop Physiology & Chairman, Rice Technical Team for Kenya NRDS, Maseno University & Ministry of Agriculture

##### *Republic of Madagascar*

Mina Tsiririjao Randrianarisoa, Coordinator of Attached Organisms, Ministry of Agriculture

##### *Republic of Mali*

Mr Seydou Coulibaly, Assistant au Coordinateur de l'Initiative Riz, Ministère de l'Agriculture

##### *Republic of Mozambique*

Dr Antonio Jacinto Da Graca, Agronomist, Ministry of Agriculture – National Directorate of Agrarian Service

##### *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*

Mr Seyni Ndao, Director of Rural Development, SAED/Ministry of Agriculture

##### *Republic of Sierra Leone*

Mr Peter Aquinas Kamara, Focal Person, NRDS, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Food Security

***United Republic of Tanzania***

Mr Emmanuel Makopiyo Achayo, Director of Policy & Planning, Ministry of Agriculture  
Food Security & Cooperatives

***Republic of Uganda***

Mr Andrew Sarich, National Programme Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry &  
Fisheries

**<Second Group countries>**

***Republic of Benin***

Mr Paulin Assigbe, Coordinateur National du Projet Multinational 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 Central Africa***

Mr David Kadekoy-Tigague, Directeur de la Coordination Scientifique et Technique, Point  
Focal, Institut Centrafricain de la Recherche Agronomique (ICRA)

***Republic of Côte d'Ivoire***

Mr Yacouba Dembele, Director, National Rice Programme, Ministry of Agriculture

***Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia***

Dr Dawit Alem Bimerew, Coordinator, Agricultural Economics Research – Extension &  
Farmer's Linkage

***Republic of the Gambia***

Mr Alphu Jain Marong, Regional Director, Ministry of Agriculture

***Republic of Rwanda***

Mr Norbert Sendege, Director General, Rwanda Agricultural Development Authority

***Republic of Togo***

Mr Bama Akouso Kadjossou, Chef de Division de la Promotion de Cultures Vivrières,  
Direction de l'Agriculture

***Republic Zambia***

Mr Alick Daka, Deputy Director, Crops Production Branch, Ministry of Agriculture &  
Cooperatives, Department of Agriculture

**Governments of non-sub-Saharan African Countries**

***Arab Republic of Egypt***

Dr Adel El-Kady, Head of Rice Research & Training Centre, Field Crops Research Institute-  
Agricultural Research Centre

***Republic of Indonesia***

Mr Hasil Sembiring, Director of Indonesian Centre for Rice Research, Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research & Development (IAARD)

***Malaysia***

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

***Republic of the Philippines***

Mr Ronilo Alejandro Beronio, Executive Director, Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice)

***Kingdom of Thailand***

Dr Waree Chaitep, Director, Bureau of Rice Research & Development, Rice Department, Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives

**Supporting Partners**

***Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice)***

Dr Marco Wopereis, Deputy Director General, Director Research for Development

***African Development Bank (AfDB)***

Dr Harouna Dosso, Agronomist

***Aga Khan Foundation (East Africa)***

Mr Philip Idinoba, Rice Sector Manager, Coastal Rural Support Programme Tanzania

***Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)***

Dr Namanga Ngongi, President

***BRAC***

Dr Mahabub Hossain, Executive Director

***The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation***

Dr David Bergvinson, Senior Programme Officer

***Food & Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)***

Dr Robert Gouantoueu Guei, Agricultural Officer

***Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)***

Dr Monty Patrick Jones, Executive Director & Head of Mission of FARA

***Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID)***

Dr Kei Kajisa, Senior Scientist

***International Fund for Agricultural development (IFAD)***

Mr Cheikh M Sourang, Senior Programme Manager

***International Rice Research Centre (IRRI)***

Mr Joseph Rickman, Regional Coordinator

***Irish Aid***

Mr Vincent Akulumuka, Agriculture Advisor

***Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)***

Mr Hiroyuki Kubota, Advisor to the Director

***Japan International Centre for agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS)***

Dr Kenji Iiyama, President

***New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)***

Dr Komla Bissi, Agribusiness Advisor

***Sasakawa Africa Foundation***

Dr Tareke Berhe, Director, Crops Productively

***United States Agency for International Development (USAID)***

Dr Thomas Hobgood, Senior Technical Advisor, Office of Sustainable Development, Bureau for Africa

***The World Bank***

Dr Christine Cornelius, Programme Coordinator, Agriculture & Rural Development, East African & the Horn

***World Food Programme (WFP)***

Ms Christa Rader, Representative & Country Director for Sierra Leone

***Agricultural Training Centre of Akita Prefecture***

Mr Hideo Matsuhashi, Director

**Rapport des co-présidents de la troisième Assemblée générale de la CARD  
Arusha, Tanzanie  
18-19 mai 2010**

La ville d'Arusha a accueilli la troisième Assemblée générale de la Coalition pour le développement de la riziculture en Afrique (CARD) qui s'est tenue du 18 au 19 mai 2010. Les participants étaient issus de 19 organisations et institutions partenaires, cinq pays n'appartenant pas à l'Afrique subsaharienne représentant les partenaires à la coopération Sud-Sud, ainsi que douze pays appartenant au premier groupe des pays de la CARD, de même que neuf pays du second groupe.

Le programme comprenait des présentations et des discussions sur les sujets suivants :

**1. Avancées relatives aux Stratégies nationales de développement de la riziculture (SNDR) du premier groupe de pays** (Cameroun, Ghana, Guinée, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Tanzanie et Ouganda).

Chaque délégué a fait une brève présentation sur les avancées dans la finalisation et l'opérationnalisation de leur SNDR respectives depuis la deuxième Assemblée générale de juin 2009 qui s'est tenue à Tokyo. Les discussions ont donné lieu aux points suivants :

- Les participants ont noté et apprécié les efforts fournis par le premier groupe de pays souvent dans des conditions variables et parfois difficiles. Il a été recommandé que les groupes de travail respectifs des SNDR du premier groupe de pays poursuivent le renforcement des capacités en vue de d'assurer leurs tâches, notamment la mise à jour et une élaboration plus prononcée du rapprochement des besoins et des ressources ainsi que la coordination et/ou le suivi des interventions des acteurs et des donateurs au niveau des pays.
- Les participants ont reconnu et apprécié les informations générées par les efforts conjoints des partenaires de la Coalition qui permettent des discussions approfondies et spécifiques entre les acteurs sur la réelle opérationnalisation des SNDR.
- En dernier lieu, les délégués ont été d'avis qu'il y avait plusieurs partenaires d'appui incontournables que la Coalition n'avait pas pris en compte. Ainsi, les groupes de travail des SNDR devraient identifier et impliquer de tels partenaires, privés et publics et les leaders de la coopération Sud-Sud, dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de leurs plans d'investissements.

**2. Statuts de la coordination de l'aide à la riziculture**

Les partenaires d'appui ont échangé des informations relatives à l'aide différentielle aux programmes/projets liés au développement rizicole et sur leurs efforts pour une

coordination et collaboration du partenariat plus efficace, mais aussi plus forte. En ce sens, le FIDA a présenté des résultats tirés d'une étude sur « une intégration valorisée des SNDR aux stratégies de réduction de la pauvreté et aux processus nationaux de définition des priorités et de financements des secteurs connexes » auxquels la plupart des stratégies et programmes des bailleurs sont conformes. En dernier lieu, les partenaires à la coopération Sud-Sud, à savoir l'Égypte, l'Indonésie, la Malaisie, les Philippines et la Thaïlande ont présenté le compte rendu de leurs récentes actions de soutien au développement rizicole dans les pays de l'ASS.

- Les participants ont apprécié les efforts fournis en vue du développement rizicole dans les pays de l'ASS par les partenaires d'appui tant sur le plan individuel, que dans le cadre de la coalition. Il a été fortement recommandé que les partenaires à l'appui poursuivent ces efforts en vue de s'assurer que les interventions futures soutiennent la mise en œuvre des SNDR pour davantage de synergies.
- À l'instar du point précédent, la capacité des groupes de travail des SNDR se doit d'être renforcée en vue d'améliorer la coordination des interventions relatives à la riziculture au niveau pays conformément à l'ensemble des stratégies du secteur.
- Les participants ont été unanimes sur les résultats de l'étude du FIDA qui s'est révélée être édifiante et pragmatique dans les orientations données aux pays participants pour des investissements durables du secteur agricole notamment la riziculture.
- Il a été fortement recommandé, en particulier pour les pays dont le processus CAADP est toujours en cours, que les SNDR soient pleinement reflétées dans le plan d'investissements du CAADP en phase d'élaboration. Pour faire cette contribution au processus de formulation du Plan d'investissements, une bonne coordination de la mise en œuvre des SNDR avec le processus du Plan d'investissements reste indispensable. Le NEPAD-CAADP a offert son aide dans le cadre de ce processus.
- En ce qui concerne la coopération Sud-Sud, les participants se sont félicités du soutien continu et de l'intérêt manifesté à l'égard du développement du secteur rizicole en Afrique subsaharienne, et ont exhorté le Secrétariat de la CARD à accélérer les efforts dans ce sens.

### **3. Une aide pour les pays appartenant au deuxième groupe de la CARD**

Le Comité directeur de la CARD a fait une proposition appelant la Coalition d'appuyer – à l'instar des pays du second groupe de la CARD – 11 pays additionnels issus de l'Afrique subsaharienne, à savoir le Bénin, le Burkina Faso, la Côte d'Ivoire, la République centrafricaine, la République démocratique du Congo, l'Éthiopie, la Gambie, le Liberia, le Rwanda, le Togo et la Zambie. L'Assemblée a approuvé de façon unanime avec une exception, le report de la décision finale de l'inclusion de la République démocratique du Congo à une date ultérieure.

Les progrès du second groupe de pays ont été soulignés dans la présentation qui a suivi. L'Assemblée a bien accueilli ces avancées de même que le dialogue actif dans la préparation de l'avant-projet.

#### **4. Les étapes suivantes**

L'Assemblée a, dans l'ensemble, conclu que les recommandations qui ont été émises pendant la séance précédente à Tokyo, du 3 au 4 juin 2009, ont été suivies de façon satisfaisante. Dans la perspective de consolider l'élan pris à ce jour, l'Assemblée a émis les recommandations suivantes sur les rôles et les responsabilités.

##### 4.1 Partenaires producteurs de riz de l'Afrique subsaharienne (Pays de la CARD)

Cameroun, Ghana, Guinée, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sénégal, Sierra Leone, Tanzanie, Ouganda, Bénin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, République centrafricaine, RDC, Éthiopie, Gambie, Liberia, Rwanda, Togo et Zambie devraient continuer à :

- Rapprocher les besoins aux ressources ;
- Identifier des priorités à exécuter au niveau national, sous-régional et régional ;
- Coordonner avec les processus CAADP pour s'assurer que les priorités en investissements des SNDR sont cohérentes avec celles des plans d'investissements du CAADP ou des plans d'investissements des secteurs ;
- Établir des liens avec les représentants des communautés économiques régionales et les tenir informés et impliqués dans les avancées de la CARD ;
- Poursuivre des rachats politiques des SNDR auprès les acteurs – du développement rizicole – des pays, etc. ;
- S'impliquer de façon active dans la recherche de moyens pour faire le lien avec les institutions de recherche œuvrant travaillant sur les systèmes rizicoles en vue d'une diffusion à grande échelle de technologies prometteuses.

##### 4.2 Partenaires d'appui

La Fondation Aga Khan, BRAC, le Brésil, le CRS, l'Égypte, l'Indonésie, la Malaisie, les Philippines, la Thaïlande, l'USAID, le Vietnam et le PAM devront :

- Faire l'inventaire de la collaboration Sud-Sud sur la chaîne de valeur du riz en Afrique subsaharienne.
- Contribuer à la mise en place d'une plateforme Sud-Sud sur la chaîne de valeur du riz (Les institutions suivantes vont faciliter cette mise en place ; AfricaRice, FARA, FIDA, IRRI et JICA).
- Établir un groupe de travail pour limiter les pertes post-récolte
- Établir groupe de travail pour renforcer les capacités humaines et institutionnelles.

##### 4.3 Membres du comité directeur

AfricaRice, BAD, AGRA, FAO, FARA, FIDA, IRRI, JICA, JIRCAS, NEPAD et la Banque mondiale devraient :

- Appuyer les pays membres du second Groupe à élaborer les SNDR et à prévoir une aide technique afin de faciliter l'intégration des SNDR aux stratégies nationales/sectorielles ;
- Achever une étude préliminaire par le biais du Rice Statistics Project d'AfricaRice ;
- Continuer à mobiliser des ressources en vue de la mise en œuvre des SNDR et la collaboration Sud-Sud ;
- Assurer la campagne de sensibilisation de la CARD au sein des communautés économiques régionales et d'autres partenaires d'appui ;
- Poursuivre de façon active la connexion entre la recherche rizicole et les activités de développement en Afrique sous le Partenariat global pour la science rizicole (GRiSP) en collaboration avec la CARD pour garantir une dissémination à grande échelle des technologies rizicoles durables ;
- Continuer à échanger en vue d'une collaboration et synergie améliorées, des aides prioritaires pour les facteurs essentiels tels que le renforcement des capacités, les activités post-récolte et les infrastructures, etc. ;
- Placer les expertises dans un mécanisme de marché où l'offre et la demande de collaboration peuvent être disponibles afin de faciliter la coopération Sud-Sud.

#### 4.4 Secrétariat de la CARD

- Appuyer les pays membres du second groupe dans l'élaboration des SNDR ;
- Appuyer les pays membres à opérationnaliser les interventions liées à la riziculture par les cadres de financement existants ;
- Continuer à suivre de près l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des SNDR ;
- Élaborer du matériel fondé sur les faits sur l'importance du secteur rizicole en Afrique, et l'utiliser dans la sensibilisation des bailleurs et des pays ;
- Subciter la prise de conscience à propos de la CARD au sein des communautés économiques régionales et d'autres partenaires d'appui ;
- Assurer la coordination avec le CAADP ou un processus du secteur national équivalent, le suivi et évaluation du secteur rizicole ;
- Rendre compte pendant la prochaine Assemblée générale sur le statut de la production rizicole en Afrique et présenter une évaluation des progrès vers l'atteinte des objectifs pour un doublement de la production rizicole d'ici 2018.

#### **5. Divers**

- La prochaine Assemblée générale aura lieu à Kampala, Ouganda dans la deuxième moitié de 2011. En attendant, le cinquième comité directeur se réunira courant du premier trimestre 2011 ;
- L'Assemblée s'est décidée à ajouter le BRAC (*Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee*) à la liste des partenaires d'appui.