



MEETING REPORT

**THE SEVENTH STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING OF
THE COALITION FOR AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT**

YAOUNDE, CAMEROON

8–9 NOVEMBER 2012

Contents

1. Objectives	1
2. Overviews and Highlights	2
(1) Agenda 1: Progress since the Fourth General Meeting of CARD (GM4).....	2
(2) Agenda 2: Updates of Steering Committee members.....	3
(3) Agenda 3: CARD, CAADP and Grow Africa – Country Presentations.....	6
(4) Agenda 4: SC members’ perspectives on CARD.....	9
(5) Agenda 5: TICAD 5 Side Event	10
(6) Agenda 6: Fifth General Meeting	11
3. Way Forward / Actions	11
Annex 1 List of Participants	12
Annex 2 Agenda	14



THE SEVENTH STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE COALITION FOR AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

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MEETING REPORT

The Seventh Steering Committee of the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD SC7) was organized on 8 – 9 November 2012 in Yaoundé, Cameroon (www.riceforafrica.org/meetings/sc/sc7).

In total, approximately 30 officials and experts actively participated in the meeting. Ten out of eleven Steering Committee members, namely, AfricaRice, African Development Bank, AGRA, FAO, FARA, IFAD, IRRI, JICA, JIRCAS and the World Bank represented while NEPAD was absent with apologies. In addition, representatives from three CARD countries, namely, Cameroon, Ghana and Tanzania were invited to present their progress in promotion of the private sector development in the context of National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS). (Please see the list of participants in Annex 1 and Agenda in Annex 2.)

1. Objectives The objectives of the meeting were as follows:

- To report the progress of the Initiative since the Fourth General Meeting;
- To exchange the updates of the Steering Committee members;
- To update initiatives to promote the private sector development both at regional level and in selected countries (Cameroon, Ghana and Tanzania), particularly Grow Africa, and discuss the way in which the CARD Initiative will contribute to it;
- To share the overview of TICAD V side event and the Fifth CARD General Meeting and discuss how the Steering Committee members prepare for these events.

2. Overviews and Highlights

The meeting was co-chaired by outgoing chair of IFAD, on behalf of NEPAD and an incoming chair of IRRI. Welcome remarks were made by the representatives from JICA and the former and current Directors of CARD Secretariat who was the former and current Presidents of AGRA. The meeting was officiated by welcome remarks by Deputy Minister, on behalf of the Honourable Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development, Cameroon.

(1) Agenda 1: Progress since the Fourth General Meeting of CARD (GM4)

[The Progress of CARD initiative since the Fourth General Meeting of CARD \(GM4\)](#) held in Kamapla, Uganda in November 2011, was reported by the CARD Secretariat, which included NRDS implementation status of 23 CARD countries, Mechanization promotion process in the selected six countries, promotion of South-South Cooperation, collaboration and alignment with CAADP and networking with the private sector. It was followed by discussions which include:

- The progress of the CARD initiative presented was reviewed as ‘very encouraging’. Furthermore, it was suggested that CARD should pursue a little more systematic approach to collaborate with other initiatives and potential partners at country level.
- To this end, one of the efforts was proposed by JICA that it had a three-year plan to organise a dialogue program in Japan by inviting representatives from CAADP and CARD/ NRDS of each CARD countries with the view to strengthening alignment among them. This is based on its success of a three-year program in Japan to invite focal points or alternates of the Taskforces to strengthen NRDS process by peer-reviewing their progress and challenges as well as by learning Japan’s experiences and policies on rice development.
- The significance of inclusion of private sector in the NRDS process at the country level was stressed which include mapping-out exercise of private investments and operations by NRDS Taskforce.
- On Private and Public Partnership (PPP), good practices from countries which generated synergy effects between small-holders and large private investors were demanded to be shared.
- On South-South Cooperation (SSC) which has been a global agenda, it was stressed that CARD could be a platform to further promote South-South and Triangular cooperation. also It was emphasised that strong capacity would be needed to continuously adapt and adopt the best available technologies to African conditions in order to achieve doubling rice production in SSA. Institutions such as AfricaRice, IRRI and FARA have important responsibilities in promoting south-south exchanges. IFAD will support this by providing a grant for a CARD time-bound South-South initiative. Since the CARD Secretariat will not

exist infinitely it will play a facilitation role to strengthen the functions of existing permanent institutions. The CARD secretariat will therefore promote the acceleration of South-South collaboration especially by the above-mentioned institutions.

- There have been a lot of good practices of pilots on rice development and now how to scale-up those pilots have also been a global agenda. CARD should also take a lead for such scale-up issues.
- On scaling-up, after TICAD 5, it was expected that lively discussions by including private sector on what worked and what didn't work would be continued and this would benefit all in a more efficient way of scale-up. CARD Secretariat could continue to facilitate such dialogues and process, starting from promotion of agriculture mechanisation in some selected countries this year, which could be followed by other sub-sectors such as seeds, post-harvest and others in the coming years so that CARD could address each of elements of value chain. It could contribute to providing more enabling environment for the spontaneous scaling-up coming from private sector.

(2) Agenda 2: Updates of Steering Committee members

Updates of Steering Committee members from the last twelve months with future directions were shared as follows:

- AfricaRice: The strategic plan was accomplished in 2012. GRiSP were in a good shape and several Taskforces of breeding, agronomy, soil health and policy for GRiSP were also established. AfricaRice promoted dissemination of all the tools and knowledge developed for the partners of each member country. Africa Rice also presented the [accomplishment of GRiSP in 2012](#) which, among others, included organisation of 2012 AfricaRice Science Week and GRiSP-Africa Science Forum, Africa-wide rice breeding activities with more than 26 varieties released in more than seven countries, some surveys on yield and productivity gaps, research and training in the variety of fields, trainings for more than 222 individuals and group trainings for more than 857 participants. AfricaRice would strengthen interactions at GRiSP at theme level, strengthen Taskforces, backstop hub activities by leaving from experiences in SSA, Asia and Latin America, partnership with other developing partners to stimulate out-scaling of products/ services and would participate in and organise a series of events including GRiSP global forum and 3rd Africa Rice Congress.
- African Development Bank: provided some [updates of the agricultural and rural development investment and financing projects including rice-related development](#). In 2008 and 2009, the Bank Group financed 29 broad agricultural operations. The 2010 -2014 work plan includes a number of rice related projects mainly focused on agricultural infrastructure,

based on the country strategies in line with national development and poverty reduction strategies as well as national agricultural and food security investment plans of CAADP.

- AGRA: would continue to support CARD and to host the Secretariat in the office. AGRA undergoes the strategy refresh to challenge previous assumptions on theories of change which would lead AGRA to strengthen key interventions and to create new interventions. It would be important to strengthen the alignment with AGRA's key interventions with our partners. This process will be communicated, after the completion, in the first quarter of the next year.
- FAO: has provided a number of rice-related interventions in the last twelve month, and interventions are more toward development rather than emergency interventions. In particular, FAO implemented Spanish funded projects in Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger and Senegal to improve rice quality in West Africa in the response to food price hike, aiming at developing capacity, taking into account strengthening partnership and optimizing the concept of value chain. As a follow-up, FAO would try to approach to ECOWAS – to team up with ECOWAS how to set up mechanisms to implement agenda – how small-scale projects make an impact by partnering.
- FARA: advocated demand-based capacity development of human resources, researchers and experts in the variety of fields. The need for taking this approach was emphasised by the finding that, in comparison to the human capacity applied by countries that have achieved similar productivity targets, the 12 first CARD countries need about 400 PhD level specialists in different disciplines and over 11,000 graduate extension officers. This requires a comprehensive response because it cannot be addressed for rice alone when similar deficits exist for all crops. FARA also suggested that CARD should consider the context in which the rice sector is expected to achieve its goals because agriculture cannot be practiced in isolation since there is competition for resources from other industries and sectors (e.g. water is also a domestic, industrial and recreational resource)
- FARA presented the proposed IFAD-funded pilot South-South collaboration project (1-year, EUR400,000) It will be coordinated by AfricaRice which will sign sub-agreements with IRRI and FARA for implementation of particular components. It will establish a [platform](#) for transfer of rice mechanisation from South Asia and Brazil to African CARD countries. This will involve study tours to Southeast Asian countries facilitated by IRRI and to Brazil facilitated by AfricaRice. Among six taskforces under GRiSP the one for mechanization had not yet been formed so this grant under CARD would, in particular, focus on establishment of a platform for promoting mechanisation in sub Saharan Africa. This will improve the productivity of smallholder rice production. As an important additional outcome FARA will use this opportunity as a pilot for establishing a wider platform that can serve other crops.
- JICA: had conducted about 40 rice-related projects in about 20 CARD countries, with the emphasis of new value chain approach, in addition to productivity increase through

technical cooperation. JICA reminded that CARD was highlighted as one of the initiatives which could contribute to enhancing global food security in the last G8 summit and G20 Agriculture Minister's high-level meeting and informed that CARD would be also an important agenda in the forthcoming Fifty Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 5).

- JIRCAS: presented, as a focal point of GRiSP in Japan, [accomplishments of rice research activities in 2012](#). JIRCAS also shared with the Steering Committee a proposal on the development of 'Improving food security and the capacity of research scientists/professionals in Africa through extensive implementation of standardized field trials on rice and integrated comparison of cross-national datasets'. JIRCAS has a strategy to shift its resources from Asia to Africa year by year and has currently been conducting five research projects including rice components in Africa.
- World Bank: shared the progress of the West Africa Productivity Program (WAAP) including grants to Cote d'Ivoire (\$8m) since 2012, Guinea (\$9m) since 2011, Liberia (\$8m) since 2011, Sierra Leone (\$10m) and other projects including Mozambique (\$14m) since 2012, Madagascar (\$13m) since 2012, through a trust fund called the Policy and Human Resource Development (PHRD) – funded by Government of Japan to the World Bank.
- IFAD: supported CARD objective to double rice production in SSA by financing a number of agricultural and rural development projects. IFAD was managing EU support to Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and a part of that support would be utilized for establishing South-South collaboration in rice mechanisation involving FARA, AfricaRice and IRRI. IFAD has been working on scaling-up with the World Bank and others and believed that scaling-up of rice interventions could be possible through CARD.
- IRRI: had a major review of its operation this year and discussed a number of key points for the future directions. In the last six years, IRRI facilitated SSA countries to test more than 6,000 varieties. Its analysis showed that it cost \$100 per variety per year. IRRI stated to consider operating its program on commercial basis. From the review, IRRI decided to make a Burundi as a hub in East and Southern Africa by concentrating research staff, since Burundi has all eco-system for research and provides an effective relationship for cooperation and collaboration from its Government. IRRI also maintains several satellite/outreach programs in Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania as well as Rwanda and Malawi. In addition to breeding program which is the central mandate and work of IRRI, IRRI committed to address more issues around weak linkages of research and technologies with farmers. IRRI currently tackled how functional seed system of rice could be established in each country. Farmer Field School in Burundi has been successful and efficient which would be expanded to other countries – not necessarily relying on Government extension system, but sometimes directly involved with farmers organisations and/or local private sector

groups. In trainings, with JICA support, 44 students were trained through Seasonal Training programs and some young researchers and technicians through short courses. IRRI continued to support CARD which has been a very positive commitment to Africa at the policy dimension.

(3) Agenda 3: CARD, CAADP and Grow Africa – Country Presentations

Three countries, namely Cameroon, Ghana and Tanzania were invited to present their progress of National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS) and its linkages with other initiatives such as Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) and Grow Africa initiative. Cameroon shared with the SC members the progress on [CARD/NRDS](#), [CAADP](#), [CARD-mechanization](#), Ghana updated progress on [CARD/NRDS](#), [CAADP](#) and [Grow Africa](#) while Tanzania reported status of [CARD/NRDS](#) and [CAADP](#) (TAFSIP) implementation.

(a) Cameroon

(i) CAADP

- [The process of CAADP](#) in Cameroon was explained. Cameroon has been in the preparation for the signing of Compact agreement and development of the national agricultural and food security investment plan.

(ii) NRDS

[The progress of NRDS](#) was presented. After the gap analysis and prioritisation, in aligned with CAADP and other national agricultural sector development policies and strategies, potential funding sources for priority interventions were identified and discussed among stakeholders including the identified champions. In six out of eight priority interventions areas, there were some new and on-going rice related projects which includes:

- Multiplication and dissemination of improved rice seed – the development of rain-fed rice in forest areas (JICA, Government of Cameroon, IRAD/ AfricaRice);
- Research and the preservation of pre-basic seed – Development of rain-fed upland rice (IRAD/ AfricaRice, JICA, South Korea and GoC);
- Seed and fertilizer in the rice sector – Program on ‘Support to the recovery of rain-fed rice’ for (GoC)
- Development of new irrigated: Support the development of agricultural sectors (PADFA) (IFAD), Project for Improvement of Agricultural Competitiveness (PACA) (GoC and World Bank), Pilot project for integrated rice farming in the Central Region (South Korea);
- Dissemination of technological packages and itineraries on rice in five agro-ecological zones – Project for rain-fed rice development (Zones 5) (JICA and GoC), Agricultural Sector Development Support Project (PADFA) (Zone 1 and 3) (IFAD);

- Development of infrastructure for processing and storage – Pilot project for integrated rice farming in the Central Region (South Korea), Development of rain-fed upland rice (JICA), Agricultural Sector Development Support Project (PADFA) (IFAD).

(iii) Mechanisation

[The progress in promotion for agricultural mechanization](#) was presented.

- The National Strategy for Agricultural Mechanization has been elaborated to create an enabling environment for the development of agricultural mechanization to ensure a sustainable supply in rural equipment which meets the needs of producers.
- Training on the construction of a mini rice harvester was conducted during a study tour to South Korea and testing of a locally manufactured rice thresher was conducted.
- Other trainings include post-harvest handling for an expert in Japan and the use of rice transplanter by a private company.
- The Taskforce drafted a scenario – equipment and machinery to be locally produced (assembled/ manufactured) within three years, within ten years and beyond.
- Milling situation in terms of the number of millers and their capacity as well as domestic market including quality of traded rice both in urban and in rural were described.

(b) Tanzania

(i) CAADP

[The progress of CAADP](#) in Tanzania was shared.

- After the signing the CAADP Compact in 2010, a 10-year and US\$5.4 billion Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP) was launched in November 2011.
- Its implementation has been initiated through CAADP Country Team or Taskforce, consisting of private sector, DPs' Agriculture Working Group (including USAID (FtF), WB and JICA (NRDS), AGRA (Bread Basket), WFP, Irish Aid), SAGCOT (PPP, complemented by Grow Africa) Civil Society, farmers and academic institutions, with prioritization based on geographical areas. In addition, there have been seven Programme Technical Working Groups and the Secretariat.
- There have been some interactions between CAADP/ TAFSIP Taskforce and NRDS Taskforce, however, it was argued that they needed to be strengthened through the established Working Groups.
- TAFSIP secured US\$22.9 million through GAFPS fund and the Project Appraisal Document has been in preparation.
- The allocation of the budget for Agricultural sector, envisaged to increase up to 10%, were at 7.9% in FY2010/11, at 6.9% in FY2011/12 and slightly dropped to 5.3% in FY2012/13. Annual agricultural growth rate were 4%, in comparison to the average economic growth of 7% and agriculture GDP contribution has currently accounted for 23.7%.

(ii) NRDS

- The presentation on [the progress of NRDS](#) was made. Eight priority intervention areas were identified and integrated into the CAADP Investment Plan or TAFSIP since the Director of Policy and planning, Ministry of Agriculture belong to both the NRDS Taskforce and the CAADP Country Team.
- There have been no direct participation of NRDS Taskforce in the process of Grow Africa in Tanzania, however, private companies participating in Grow Africa has strong interests in rice production, processing and retailing in Tanzania. One of the examples is Kilombero Plantations Limited (KPL) in Rufiji river valley who operations 5,000 ha rice production and processing.

(c) Ghana:

(i) CAADP

[The progress of implementation of CAADP](#) Investment Plan in Ghana or Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (METASIP) was presented by a representative from the Federation of Association of Ghanaian Exporters who is also a member of the Steering Committee of CAADP/METASIP with the representatives from local authorities, Parliaments, Government and Agencies, Farmers associations, Civil Societies and others.

- CAADP process in Ghana started in 2007 and the Compact was signed in 2009 with a technical review of the investment plan. METASIP Steering Committee (MSC) has been activated since 2011 as a common platform to share information, exchange views on challenges and find solutions. MSC also needs to develop bankable projects under METASIP.
- World Economic Forum and AU with multinational companies has developed Grow Africa and provided technical advice to some SSA countries to provide enabling environment. Early 2012, seven countries were selected and invited an investment forum in Addis Ababa where the Letters on Intents were signed by both local companies and international firms. This was initiated by New Alliance (NA) of G8, chaired by the US, stressing the importance of private sector. US\$600 million was pledged by US Pledge, out of which US\$220 million was earmarked for Ghana. In August 2012, MSC and USAID launched NA in Ghana. As a part of NA initiative, Feed the Future (FtF) by USAID in Ghana supports Rice, maize and soya. Private Sector has been in preparation for proposals which would be considered as FtF or NA initiative.
- Rice has been one of the four crops in METASIP. Farmer based organisations and private sector were engaged in the discussions on the developed concept note through NRDS process, however, MSC has not yet been substantially engaged with NRDS Taskforce. For example, under a programme called Ghana Commercial Agriculture Program (G-CAP),

which was quoted in METASIP and presented at MSC, 70% of Accra plain development projects are being brought to rice. Therefore, it was recommended that NRDS should be presented to the MSC and the linkages with G-CAP, exiting institutions and agencies should be strengthened.

(ii) NRDS

- [The progress of CARD/NRDS in Ghana](#) was presented. Eight priority interventions were identified and elaborated in align with CAADP/ METASIP. Those were presented at DP meetings and discussed at one-on-one meetings with GIZ, World Bank and AFD. Interactions with CAADP Team by NRDS Taskforce were made through several meetings including a roundtable conference/ launching of METASIP, however, there has been very limited contact with Grow Africa initiative.

(iii) Roles of Famers Based Organisation

- [The roles of Farmers associations in CAADP/ New Alliance](#) were explained, including contribution to policy documents of METASIP, signed CAADP Compact to express its commitments, full participation in MSC and launch of New Alliance.
- To meet consumer demands, improve incomes of farmers, private sector (operators, value chain actors) participation is a very key in improving the productivity as well as quality of local rice by introducing new technologies and support services such as production mechanization and processing equipment services. Production yield per hectare in Southern Ghana is 5 tons while in North ranges between 2.5 to 3.5 tons. GNAFF/GFAP is well positioned to work with partners and stakeholders in accordance with a market-based value chain approach.

(4) Agenda 4: SC members' perspectives on CARD

Having reviewed the progress of the initiative since its launching in 2008, the Steering Committee members exchanged their strategic perspectives on the objectives and future of the CARD initiative – what each institution wishes/ expects to achieve through the initiative and visions of the initiative for the next five years such as scaling-up and public and private partnership. In addition a question was asked for all if NRDS worked the way SC expected and how better it could be improved. Overall, all the SC members agreed the importance of further strengthening NRDS process. SC members' comments include:

- CARD is seen as a unique single-commodity focused initiative at the continent-wide which brings together development partners as well as SSA Governments and other stakeholders

including private sector. It provides the opportunities to share experiences and common challenges, to discuss the way forward and to find solutions.

- CARD initiative was founded timely by three parties at the margin of TICAD VI by AGRA, JICA and NEPAD who had mandates to address food security in Africa as the ultimate objective with a specific objective of doubling rice production in SSA by increase the productivity as well as by improving the quality and enhancing competitiveness against imported rice through sharing knowledge and creating synergies among interventions.
- It was positively observed, by and large, that NRDS had been well set up and served effectively as a platform to share common vision, to align interventions by partners in the identified priorities, to address policy issues based on technical developments. NRDS process was seen as a worthwhile exercise since it has contributed capacity development of SSA countries, especially, in the niche areas of policy and planning by government officials, which will remain even after the completion of the the initiative. It was evaluated from the view point of the Secretariat that for some countries such as Cameroon, Ghana, Madagascar and Uganda, NRDS process worked successfully since some of the identified Concept Notes were adapted and would be operationalized while for the rest of countries would need more effort to penetrate more into key stakeholders by NRDS Taskforce.
- However, more needs to be done. NRDS should be more effectively and more practically used by country program managers. NRDS needs more resources. More effort to integrate NRDS into CAADP as well as other initiatives is needed. Expanding and strengthening partnership with wider stakeholders, particularly with private sector is significant.

(5) Agenda 5: TICAD 5 Side Event

[An overview of the Fifty Tokyo International conference on African Development \(TICAD 5\)](#) was introduced by JICA with its view to organising a Side Event. TICAD 5 would be organized in June 2013 in Yokohama, Japan, by UNDP, World Bank and the Government of Japan, where Heads of States of African countries would be invited and discuss key issues for the development of the continent. The [proposed concept and agenda of the TICAD 5 Side Event](#) was introduced by CARD Secretariat. TICAD V would be a critical event for CARD initiative to present a mid-term review of its progress and proposed actions for the next five years. The key messages would be the need of accelerations of effort to enhance the partnership with private sector and to provide better enabling environment based on the voices from private sector.

(6) Agenda 6: Fifth General Meeting

In order for the initiative to be well prepared for TICAD 5, [proposed concept, objectives and agenda for the Fifth General Meeting of CARD \(GM5\)](#) was also presented by CARD Secretariat. In addition, [proposal for monitoring and presentation of the initiative between 2008 and 2012](#) was also presented by the Secretariat and [preparation by the SC members](#) were also requested and discussed. Some of the discussion points include:

- Some challenges in the quality of statistics were argued in the monitoring and evaluation of the progress of rice sector in Africa. It was observed that there were some discrepancies among the different sources of data. It was discussed that some of the apparent major differences should be clarified by enquiring to the different sources – e.g. the rice production volume of a country was decreased from 2009 to 2010 in FAOSTAT while was increased in a country data. After the further data collection and analysis, the interim results would be shared to SC members for their comments.
- As the response to the request by the Secretariat to prepare African Rice Economics i.e. the trends, share in relation to the world and/ or other notable characteristics of rice production, consumption, trade, price and so forth, AfricaRice proposed to provide some assistance and cooperation to the Secretariat for data collection, analysis and consolidation.
- For the activities and achievements by the Steering Committee, each of the SC members was requested to provide information to CARD Secretariat, accordingly. Additional info would be highly welcomed.

3. Way Forward / Actions

- It was recommended that the progress and challenges in implementing NRDS of 23 CARD countries should be better consolidated and well presented in the CARD GM5.
- Stocktaking of the progress and achievements would be continued with the assistance from SC members to provide data for indicators while AfricaRice would support CARD Secretariat to establish African Rice Economy.
- Agenda for GM5 and for TICAD V would be finalized with the final comments by SC members.

Participants

Steering Committee Representatives

- Africa Rice Center – **Dr. Marie-Noelle Ndjiondjop**, Molecular Biologist
- African Development Bank – **Mr. Mamadou Samba Ba**, Chief Agronomist
- Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa – **Ms. Jane Karuku**, President
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations – **Dr. Kouame Miezán**, Regional Coordinator, Rice Project
- Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa – **Mr. Ralph von Kaufmann**, UniBRAIN Facility Coordinator
- International Fund for Agricultural Development – **Mr. Cheikh Sourang**, Senior Programme Manager
- International Rice Research Institute – **Mr. Joseph Rickman**, Regional Coordinator, IRRI East & Southern Africa
- Japan International Cooperation Agency – **Mr. Koji Makino**, Deputy Director General, Rural Development
- Japan International Center for Agricultural Sciences – **Dr. Kazumi Yamaoka**, Research Coordinator, Research Strategy Office
- The World Bank – **Dr. Amadou Nchare**, Agricultural Economist

Steering Committee members

- Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa – **Dr. George Bigirwa**, Senior Program Officer
- Japan International Cooperation Agency – **Mr. Hiroyuki Kubota**, Executive Advisor to the Director General, Rural Development
- Japan International Cooperation Agency – **Mr. Shiro Nabeya**, Senior Advisor to Director General, Rural Development
- Japan International Cooperation Agency – **Mr. Takahiro NAKAMURA**, Assistant Director, Rural Development
- Japan International Cooperation Agency – **Dr. Yoshimi Sokei**, Advisor, Rural Development
- Japan International Cooperation Agency – **Mr. Hironobu Murakami**, Chief Representative, Cameroon Office

CARD Country Representatives

- Cameroon – **Ms. Clémentine ANANGA MESSINA**, Minister-Delegate (Vice Minister) for Agriculture and Rural Development
- Cameroon – **Eng. Tobie ONDOA MANGA**, NRDS Focal Point, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Cameroon – **Mr. Abdou Namba**, Director of Agriculture development and Focal Point

for the CAADP Team, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

- Ghana – **Mr. Richard Twumasi-Ankrah**, Deputy Director, Directorate of Crop Services Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- Ghana – **Ms. Marjorie Abdin**, Federation of Association of Ghana Exporters, Private Enterprise Foundation
- Ghana – **Mr. John Dziwornu**, National Secretary, Ghana National Association of Farmers and Fishermen (GNAFF)
- Tanzania – **Mr. Beatus MALEMA**, Assistant Director, Department of Crop Development Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and Cooperative
- Tanzania – **Ms. Margaret Ndaba**, Principal Economist, Department of Policy Planning Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives

CARD Secretariat

- **Ms. Jane Karuku**, Director
- **Dr. Namanga Ngongi**, former Director
- **Mr. Hiroshi Hiraoka**, outgoing Coordinator
- **Mr. Takanori Satoyama**, incoming Coordinator
- **Dr. George Bigirwa**, Senior Program Officer
- **Mr. Kazuyuki Fujiwara**, Technical Coordinator
- **Ms. Michiko Kono**, Operational Coordinator

JICA Cameroon Office

- **Mr. Hironobu Murakami**, Chief Representative
- **Mr. Shingo Okamura**, Project Formulation Advisor
- **Ms. Nana WANTONG DJIANI TCHUIMBOU CHARLENE JACKY**, Technical Assistant

Agenda

Day 1: Thursday 8th November 2011

Time	Event	Presenter
9:00 – 9:30	Opening Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remarks of co-chairs • Remarks by the new Director of the Secretariat • Remarks by the former Director of the Secretariat • Welcome remarks of the Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Bissi, Mr. Rickman • Mrs. Karuku • Dr. Ngongi • Mrs. Messina (for Mr. Menye)
9:30 – 12:00 (Coffee break 10:30 – 11:00)	Agenda 1: Progress since GM4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRDS implementation • Mechanization • Marketing • South-south Cooperation • CAADP • Networking with the private sector 	Secretariat
12:00 – 13:00	Agenda 2: Updates of Steering Committee members	SC members
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 – 14:30	Agenda 2: Updates of Steering Committee members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRiSP 	(continued) Africa Rice
14:30 – 15:00	Agenda 3: CARD, CAADP and Grow Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grow Africa • Discussion 	NEPAD
15:00 – 16:30	Agenda 4: Country presentations (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CARD, CAADP, CARD-mechanization 	Cameroon
16:30 –	Adjournment of Day 1	
18:30 –	Welcome cocktail	

Day 2: Friday 9th November 2011

Time	Event	Presenter
9:00 – 12:30 <i>(Coffee break 10:30 – 11:00)</i>	Agenda 4: Country presentations (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CARD, CAADP, Grow Africa • Tanzania <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CARD, CAADP, Grow Africa 	Ghana Tanzania
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch break	•
13:30 – 14:30	Agenda 5: TICAD 5 Side Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General information of the TICAD 5 Overview of the side event / expected outcomes	JICA Secretariat
14:30 – 17:00 <i>(Coffee break 15:30 – 16:00)</i>	Agenda 6: Fifth General Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept / Objectives • Agenda • Discussion on monitoring Preparation by the SC members	Secretariat
17:00	Closing	