

National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS)

Proposed Template

The 13th CARD Steering Committee suggested that the template for the development of National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS) agreed at the 1st CARD General Meeting should be revised accordingly. The following is the revised template that would be used for the development of NRDS for the CARD second phase:

Guiding principles for a NRDS process

1. Process of NRDS elaboration and implementation

- Adherence to ownership principle requires that the formulation process of NRDS should be led by national institutions and may be supported by CARD.
- The formulation and other tasks should be carried out by a national taskforce that has good representation of all key rice stakeholders.
- A workshop/ meeting may be held to brief on the NRDS template (guides national partners in developing their country-specific NRDS) to engender country ownership prior to commencement of in-country work on the NRDS
- NRDS formulation should be governed by the principles of subsidiarity
- Broad participation and partnership formation expected. Especially, broad-based policy dialogue and consultation with active participation of relevant stakeholders in the rice value chain, particularly that of the private sector, are recommended. Provincial and regional (within the country) representations may be necessary in some countries.
- Active NARS stakeholder participation in governance should be assured.
- National workshop(s) should be organized for bringing together all relevant stakeholders to validate the NRDS formulation process and outcomes.
- NRDS should be circulated to CARD partners for comments before they are finalized.
- The taskforce and/or other national institutions should follow up the implementation of NRDS. CARD will support this process accordingly.
- Joint monitoring and evaluation, and impact assessment are supposed to be implemented by both national institutions and CARD Supporting Members.

2. Contents to be incorporated in NRDS

- NRDS should make reference to the global rice sector context and trends but should avoid reporting these in detail.
- Focus should be on short, medium and long-term actions. Priorities should also be set.
- NRDS must engender country ownership and consistency with national policies such as overarching national development policy/strategy, overarching national agriculture development policies/strategies such as Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) Country Compacts and National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP), Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP), agricultural policy of Regional Economic Community (REC) and AU-NEPAD.
- National rice statistics data including targets on yield per ecology should be included where available.
- Country specific issues on challenges and opportunities for the rice sector development and how this fits within the global context should be explained.

These issues could include for example following items;

- < Seed systems and access to fertilizer and other inputs
- < Processing, marketing and supply system of locally produced rice
- < Research, technology dissemination and adoption
- < Extension and capacity strengthening across the value chain
- < Access to credit/finance
- < Trans-boundary and regional trade / market access
- < Land tenure

Acronyms and abbreviations

AU: African Union

CAADP: Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

CARD: Coalition for African Rice Development

FAAP: Framework for African Agricultural Productivity

NEPAD: New Partnership for Africa's Development

NRDS: National Rice Development Strategy

PRSP: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

REC: Regional Economic Community

TEMPLATE

Summary (stand alone)

1. Introduction: Making the case for the NRDS

- Must be short and avoid extensive literature review. Areas that could be briefly highlighted (but not extensively) include:
 - Global and national context and forecast of rice production, imports and exports
 - Implications of the global and regional rice markets to the policies and objectives of the rice value chain development at the national level
 - National trends of rice production, importation and consumption; importance in rural
 - Brief summary of potential impact of the rice sector development to the micro-(e.g. household income) and macro-(e.g. GDP, trade balance) economic growth, employment and food & nutrition security

2. Review of the national rice sector

- Status of rice in national policies (refer to CAADP compact, NAIP, and other relevant policy documents)
- Evolution and current status of rice production and sufficiency vis-à-vis importation
- Typology and the number of rice farmers, processors, traders, transporters wholesalers and retailers
- Consumer preferences and demand projections
- Status of local rice price, quality and varieties grown vis-à-vis imported rice
- Market structure, status of rice value chain, competitiveness of local rice, private sector participation and business environment.
- Youth employment and Gender dimensions of rice production, processing and trading
- Comparative advantage of domestic rice production (farm, processing and retail level in urban & growth centers)

3. Challenges & opportunities facing national rice sector development

- Elaboration of potential of local rice production and marketing (e.g. soil conditions, climatic condition, water and land resources, other environmental conditions, labor conditions, market conditions, capacity of stakeholders, other socio-economic conditions, relevant policies, political interest, business environment)
- Challenges and issues in rice production and marketing (e.g. agro-ecologies, biotic and abiotic conditions, agronomic management, pests, inputs, financing, land and water resources, land tenure, water resource managements, mechanization, business environment, financing, value chain integration, access to markets, distribution and transportation system, access to information, human capacity, institutional constraints, rice quality, price competitiveness)
- Status of infrastructure (e.g. irrigation schemes, warehouses / aggregation facilities, processing facilities, rural roads and other marketing infrastructure)
- Trans-boundary/regional issues
- Lessons learnt from the previous phase of NRDS
- Lessons Learnt from previous rice R&D
- Challenges related to climate change and disaster risks

4. Priority areas and approaches

- Determine the strategic approach that NRDS will apply to address challenges and to take advantage of opportunities identified in the above section (differentiate approaches among different agro-ecologies and typologies, if applicable). (e.g. rice promotion for self-consumption at the household/community level, market-oriented rice production, regional trade, research-driven)
- Determine overall strategic approaches, if anything particular, toward strengthening resilience, competitiveness of local rice and industrialization, among other areas
- Determine the strategic approach for value chain development/integration (e.g. Private-driven, PPP with clear definition of the public and private roles and responsibilities) with geographical prioritization
- Prioritize the rice ecologies and geographical areas based on potential for national production, marketing and investment return.

5. Vision and scope of NRDS

- Set the vision, goals and objectives of NRDS.

- Set the target

Rice Production Area, Yield, and Production in 2018 and Targets in Future by different Agro-ecologies (No need to cover all agro-ecologies, depending on the prioritization, also the time frame can be modified accordingly)

| | Rainfed upland | | | Rainfed lowland | | | Irrigated | | | Total or Average | | |
|------|----------------|-------|------------|-----------------|-------|------------|-----------|-------|------------|------------------|-------|------------|
| | Area | Yield | Production | Area | Yield | Production | Area | Yield | Production | Area | Yield | Production |
| 2018 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2024 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2030 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Depending on the vision, goals and objectives of NRDS, each country can also set the target in the following areas (not exhaustive). In setting target, it is recommended to indicate baseline, mid-term target and ultimate target:

- Human resource/ capacity development
- Input use (e.g. seeds, fertilizer)
- Private sector participation in the rice value chain
- Import/ Export target
- Price competitiveness of local rice at farm gate and markets
- Quality competitiveness / branding

6. Implementation structure

- Governance of the NRDS and implementation structure
- Commitment of the government human resource for the NRDS implementation and M&E
- National stakeholders and linkages to trans-boundary/regional initiatives and partnerships building (Coordination mechanism)
- Roles and responsibilities of involved stakeholders
- Relationship between national and regional governments, as appropriate

7. Financing strategy

- Envisaged financial sources for NRDS implementation and M&E
- Plan and strategy for fund mobilization and harmonization (alignment) of investments
- Commitment by the national government, if possible

8. Strategies for sub-sectors

(Not necessary to cover all the sub-sectors listed below. The balance among the sub-sector depends on the contexts of each country. Therefore, choose only the ones which are crucial for rice development in your country. Nonetheless, the market aspects should be well taken care of, considering the general low competitiveness of African rice against Asian rice in terms of quality and price. Also, describe key interventions, innovation, technology, policy, institutions, markets, capacity building)

8.1 Overall policy, institutional framework, and coordination mechanisms for rice development

- Vision and strategy for enabling business environment
 - Trading policy (export and/or import)
 - Private sector promotion (e.g. Tax policy and other incentives to attract private sector, PPP)
 - Land and water rights
- Vision and strategy for financing rice sector
 - Access to financial services by farmers, processors, input suppliers, traders, investors and other stakeholders in the rice value chain.
 - Stronger capacity of stakeholders in financial management
- Effective and efficient institutional framework of the rice sector
 - Public institutional framework
 - Rice producers associations
 - Private business associations (e.g. Rice millers association, Chamber of Commerce)
 - Coordination mechanism among stakeholders (Partnership with research institutions, financial institutions, private sector, development partners and other stakeholders)

8.2 Research, technology dissemination and capacity building

- Strategies for Technology generation and access to knowledge, information and technologies
 - Genetic resources conservation and use
 - Development/ adoption of new varieties (e.g. commercial varieties, drought resistant, early maturing)
 - Production and maintenance of existing varieties
 - Agronomy in rice production
 - Soil health/soil fertility management
 - Water control and management
 - Agricultural mechanization
 - Pest control
 - Harvest and post-harvest handling
 - Processing technologies
 - Policy, trading and market research
 - Human resource development ()
- Strategies/vision for advisory services and capacity building
 - Extension approach and models (e.g. through extension agents, farmer to farmer, NGOs, agribusiness)
 - Suitable formats extension methods and formats for technology dissemination/ capacity building (e.g. ICT, visual aid such as videos)
 - Rural learning communities
 - Producer organization

8.3 Development and management of rice production infrastructure and resources

- Vision and strategy for development, operation and management of rice production infrastructure
 - Formulation of Master Plan for land and water resource management
 - Formulation of Master Plan for infrastructure development and management
 - Land development
 - Rehabilitating, upgrading and development of irrigation schemes and irrigation and drainage facilities
 - Investment in water control technologies
 - Rural road development
 - Capacity development for operation and management of infrastructure
 - Other relevant infrastructure, as appropriate (e.g. Water-shed management, rural electrification)

8.4 Seed system development (breeder, pre-basic, basic and certified seed, and improved informal seeds such as quality declared seeds (QDS), as appropriate)

- Vision and strategy of genetic resource development and maintenance
 - Varietal release mechanism/process and maintenance
- Harmonization of national seed system with regional ones
- Vision and strategy of rice seed production and supply/marketing system
 - Location and quantity of breeder/ pre-basic/ basic/ certified seed/ informal seeds (e.g. QDS) production, in accordance to the geographical distribution of rice production areas as per Section 5
 - Mechanism for planning and coordination of production and supply/marketing of all classes of seeds
 - ‘Seed value chain’ development and integration (e.g. modality of breeder / pre-basic/ basic / certified seed/ informal seeds (e.g. QDS) production, seed supply system; government vs commercial vs community-base, coordination mechanism for stakeholders)
 - Seed supply, ,marketing and promotion of improved seeds (e.g. pricing policy, campaign, demonstration)
- Vision for quality control and assurance
 - Institutional and regulatory framework (e.g. relevant legislation, coordination of relevant stakeholders)
 - Seed inspection and certification (e.g. capacity building of inspectors and seed producers, improvement of variety catalogue,)
 - Quality control of seeds in markets (e.g. System for quality check, reporting mechanism of fake seed supply, penalty and sanction for adulteration)
- Requirements based on the above vision and current situation
 - Institutions and coordination (e.g. laws and regulations)
 - Infrastructure rehabilitation/ upgrading/ development
 - Human resources development (e.g. capacity building, recruitment)
 - Private seed sector development

8.5 Fertilizer supply

- Vision and strategy for fertilizer adoption, marketing and supply, considering availability, access, cost and quality issues
 - Long-term (12 years) projection of fertilizer requirement for rice production based on Section 5 (types of fertilizer)

- Long-term vision on fertilizer supply (e.g. consideration on overall fertilizer requirement and fertilizer for rice in it, modality of importation, wholesaling and retailing)
- 'Fertilizer value chain' development and/or integration, (e.g. mechanism for planning, information exchange, coordination mechanism and/or platform)
- Priority locations for promotion (e.g. market access, production potential)
- R&D on formulas for specific varieties, locations and agro-ecologies.
- Pricing and financing policy for fertilizer
 - Subsidy (e.g. target areas, beneficiaries, subsidy rates, scale)
 - Financing (e.g. public vs private, cooperatives, financing for suppliers, financing for users)
 - Cost reduction (e.g. tax exemption, streamlining of supply chain, simplification of import/procurement procedures)
- Vision and strategy on domestic production and/or blending of fertilizer (Maybe in long term, consideration on regional markets - not in all countries)
- Requirements based on the above vision and current situation
 - Institutions and coordination (e.g. laws and regulations)
 - Policy programs (e.g. pricing policies,)
 - Infrastructure rehabilitation/ upgrading/ development (e.g. warehouses)
 - Human resources development (e.g. capacity building)
 - Private seed sector development and value chain development/integration

8.6 Post-harvest and rice marketing (National and Regional trade)

- Vision and strategy for post-harvest procedures
 - Technologies employed for each step (Drying, threshing, milling, cleaning and storage)
 - Role of public sector, private sector (small- and medium-scale vs large-scale) for each step
 - Strategy for quality assurance
 - Strategy for development and management of storage and warehouse facilities
- Vision and strategy for rice marketing
 - Streamlining of rice value chain (value chain development and/or integration)
 - Grading
 - Branding and value addition
 - Strategy for rice quality assurance (e.g. preferred-rice varieties and types, grading, quality control measures)
 - Strategy for strengthening price competitiveness (e.g. efficient harvesting/ post-harvesting operation, cost reduction)
 - Strategic Grain Reserve and/or other Public food programs

8.7 Access to and maintenance of agricultural Equipment

- Vision for promotion of agricultural machinery and equipment (land preparation, harvesting, and post-harvest)
- Strategies for
 - Mechanization chain integration
 - Importation and supply
 - Financing
 - Quality assurance, regulation and safety measures for equipment and

machinery

- After-sale services and spare parts supply
- Capacity building
- R&D