



## 5th CARD General Assembly

***Mid-term Review of NRDS progress***



***Prepared by the Task Force***                      **Dakar 5-6 February 2013**

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## INTRODUCTION



In both area and production terms rice is the fourth most important cereal grown in Burkina Faso.

National production, which only met 47% of national rice requirement in 2009, has now reached 319,390 tonnes of paddy, representing 58% of national requirement (DGPER 2012).

This strong result was posted against a background of both national rice revival following the 2008 food crisis and within the framework of the CARD initiative and its development and implementation of a NRDS.

The NRDS sets out to be the framework for all interventions related to developing and adding value to Burkina Faso's national rice potential up to 2018.

It is implemented at the center of rice projects and programs being carried out over the 2008-2018 period.

## BACKGROUND (1/2)



Rice growing in Burkina is carried out in three distinct forms:

- Irrigated (23% of the total rice area and 59% of national rice production);
- Lowland (67% of the total rice area and 42% of national rice production);
- Strict rainfed (15% of the area and 9% of national rice production).

Rice consumption in Burkina Faso is constantly on the increase so that national rice production barely covers 58% of the population's needs (DGPER 2012).

Increasing national rice production is a key strategic issue for the Government as shown by the specific steps taken in recent years and the importance given to rice-related projects and programs.

## BACKGROUND (2/2)



In terms of the CARD initiative, Burkina Faso undertook to develop and implement a National Rice Development Strategy up to 2018.

This should enable the country to produce 842,065 tonnes of paddy (537,342 tonnes of husked rice) to cover projected national demand (466,000 tonnes of milled rice) in 2018

The strategic directions set out to achieve this result are:

- **Axis 1 : Increase the useable land area;**
- **Axis 2 : Sustainable rice intensification;**
- **Axis 3 : Adding value to rice production;**
- **Axis 4 : Research/Dissemination, support advice, capacity building stakeholders.**

## MID-TERM NRDS EVALUATION



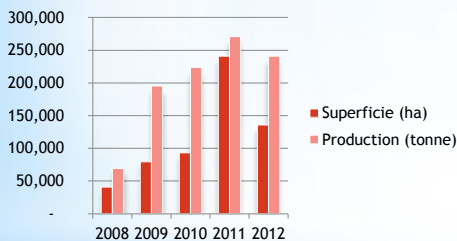
### 1. Current NRDS development and implementation

- NRDS document was developed and confirmed. The official launch took place in November 2011;
- Concept notes covering six issues requiring priority action under the NRDS have been developed and confirmed:
  - \* Scheme development project in rice growing lowlands to promote strictly rainfed production
  - \* Outreach program to rehabilitate and reinvigorate upland rice
  - \* Rice sector mechanization project
  - \* Project to set up a credit financing system for rice growing
  - \* Project to strengthen research institutes, training centers and seed certification
  - \* Project to restructure and train stakeholders across the rice sector
- Communication assistance has been developed.

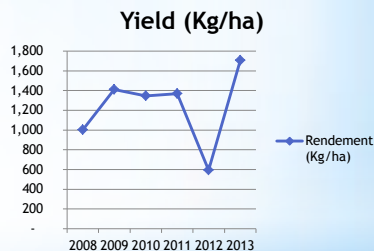
## MID-TERM NRDS EVALUATION

### 2. Main results achieved

#### 2.1. Changes in cropping area and rice production from 2008 to 2012



#### 2.2. Changes in rice yields from 2008 to 2012



#### Projections for 2018:

- Cropping area (191,500 ha): 71% rate of achievement to date
- Production (842,065 tonnes of paddy): 38% rate of achievement. This situation can be explained by low yields of 1700 kg/ha rather than the 3000 kg/ha projected.

## MID-TERM NRDS EVALUATION

### 2. Main results achieved

#### 2.3. Changes in research and extension staff between 2008 and 2012

	Scientists (PhD or Masters)			Research technicians			Agricultural extension agents		
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
2008	23	14	9	19	17	2	210	10	200
2013	28	19	9	37	22	15	360	60	300
2018	32	23	9	38	23	15	600	100	500

The recruitment progress for research and extension has been satisfactory. In fact, in terms of the forecasts, Burkina Faso has recorded:

- Scientists: 88%
- Research technicians: 97%
- Advisory agents : 60%

#### 2.4. Evolution of certified rice seed 2008 to 2012

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Certified rice seed (tonnes)	174.1	877	1 541.2	3 812	-

Based on a certified seed production projection of 9750 tonnes by 2018, Burkina Faso has achieved 39% progress by 2012.

However, according to the production split between the two phases of the NRDS (i.e. 6700 tonnes between 2008-2015, the achievement rate is 57%.

## MID-TERM NRDS EVALUATION

### 2. Main results achieved

#### 2.5. Other rice sector results 2008 to 2012

- **Agricultural water management:**
  - \* Rehabilitation of five (05) dams
  - \* Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes: 500 hectares
  - \* Expansion of irrigation schemes: 1130 hectares
  - \* New developments underway: 2100 hectares
- **Intensification (grants and policy on access to fertilizers):**
- **Mechanization:**

## CHALLENGES TO 2018

### Main challenges :

- Water control (setting up and management) ;
- Access to rural credit and equipment;
- Area expansion (lands recovery and new site development)
- Restoration of run-down irrigation projects;
- Intensification of rice production (improving the renewal rates for seed, production and use of organic manures, adoption of new technologies...);
- Mechanization production, harvest and post-harvest operations;
- Strengthening the technical and organizational capacity of rice sector stakeholders;
- Capitalizing on achievements within the NSDR framework;
- Promotion, funding and implementation of concept notes.

## STEPS IDENTIFIED TO MEET THE CHALLENGES



### Steps identified to meet the challenges

- Improved concept note standards (making them more bankable);
- Obtain approval for the notes from the cabinet council of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security;
- Lobby the national authorities to involve them usefully in implementing the NRDS;
- Set up a unit to coordinate/capitalize on the NRDS achievements and to promote, mobilize resources and funding, and to implement the concept note;
- Promote the notes in conjunction with identified champions;
- Organise a round-table discussion for technical and financial partners (business meeting) on funding the various projects.

## CONCLUSION



Within the framework of the CARD initiative, Burkina Faso is being offered the opportunity to achieve food self-sufficiency.

Following adoption of the NRDS document and the development of the concept notes, the major challenges to reaching rice self-sufficiency are known.

Corrective steps to get the better of these challenges were quickly identified and scheduled in.

Following improvement of the concept notes, the government did not spare any effort in setting up a coordination unit for promotion, resource mobilisation and implementation of various projects.

If current trends are maintained, then we believe that Burkina Faso will achieve the aim of covering national rice needs with national production by 2018.



## Crop Production (2008-2012)

Année	Désignations	Mil	Sorgho blanc	Sorgho rouge	Mais	Riz	Fonio	Ensemble
2008	Superficie (ha)	1 182 665	1 247 490	360 251	471 927	40 534	18 083	3 320 949
	Rendement (Kg/ha)	837	956	1 006	1 112	1 001	699	
	Production (tonnes)	966 016	1 143 050	364 112	533 874	68 916	12 843	3 088 811
2009	Superficie (ha)	1 577 220	1 510 200	391 576	608 368	79 112	23 869	4 190 344
	Rendement (Kg/ha)	858	1 037	1 115	1 675	1 409	820	
	Production (tonnes)	1 255 189	1 434 503	440 543	1 013 634	195 102	19 547	4 358 518
2010	Superficie (ha)	1 255 085	1 286 587	366 528	585 595	93 163	33 583	3 620 542
	Rendement (Kg/ha)	785	970	1 069	1 524	1 346	769	
	Production (tonnes)	1 020 407	1 266 447	417 011	948 903	223 433	25 159	3 901 360
2011	Superficie (ha)	828 741	1 051 923	453 620	1 076 754	240 865	14 502	3 666 405
	Rendement (Kg/ha)	832	1 002	1 139	1 441	1 370	815	
	Production (tonnes)	1 147 894	1 459 199	531 029	1 133 480	270 658	18 315	4 560 574
2012	Superficie (ha)	1 143 410	1 274 953	406 928	701 196	135 479	21 691	3 683 656
	Rendement (Kg/ha)	725	825	1 115	845	592	21	
	Production (tonnes)	828 741	1 051 923	453 620	1 076 754	240 865	14 502	3 666 405
2013	Superficie (ha)	1 272 901	1 394 750	393 945	846 488	136 864	26 833	4 071 782
	Rendement (Kg/ha)	831	1 036	1 079	1 830	1 707	746	
	Production (tonnes)	1 078 374	1 481 072	442 733	1 556 316	319 390	20 659	4 898 544

## Rice production by type of ecology

Crop area('000 ha), yield('000 T/ha),  
Production (millions T)

	Strict rainfed			Lowland			Irrigated		
	Area	Yield	Prod.	Area	Yield	Prod.	Area	Yield	Prod.
2008									
2009									
2010									
2011									
2012									
2013									
2018									

<b>Changes 2012 /2008</b>									
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## Number of scientists, technicians and extension agents

	Scientists (PhD or Masters)			Research technicians			Agricultural extension agents		
	Specialists			Specialists			Specialists		
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
2008	23	14	9	19	17	2	210	10	200
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-			
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-			
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-			
2012	15	12	3	11	11	0			
2013	28	19	9	37	22	15	360	60	300
2018	32	23	9	38	23	15	600	100	500

## Current operational status of the Priority Intervention Areas

Priority courses of action	Status and success
Build warehousing/storage infrastructure at the rice sites	Support project for rice mechanization
Enable access for rice processors to suitable effective equipment (technologies)	
Intensify mechanization of rice production	
Enable access to harvest and post-harvest equipment	
Carry out water channeling works for rice growing (supplemental irrigation)	Scheme development project in rice-growing lowlands to promote strictly rainfed production
Extend knowledge on integrated soil fertility management in rice-growing areas	
Carry out new development of lowlands and irrigation schemes	Outreach project to rehabilitate and reinvigorate upland rice
Support initiatives to produce organic matter	
Enable producer access to quality inputs (set up inputs stores)	
Rehabilitate degraded schemes and bring abandoned irrigation lands back to production	
Strengthen the certification system (build a fully staffed and suitably equipped laboratory, install seed processing equipment)	Project to strengthen research institutes and centers for training and seed certification
Set up equipment and infrastructure in centers for research, professional training and extension (emphasizing the requirement for competent staff)	
Develop a communication policy for the NRDS (diffusion, NRDS ownership by stakeholders, resource mobilization...) (accompanied by positive discrimination for women)	Project to restructure and train stakeholders across the rice sector
Restructure rice producer organizations (GIE)	
Set up a suitable system of finance for rice (crédit rizicole)	Project to set up a credit financing system for rice growing

Priority areas from the Sub-sector Intervention Element Matrix (SIEM)					
	Policy/ Institutional	Infrastructure	Human resource capacity	Procurement/ support	Information / knowledge
Seed	-Seed policy -Policy/seed standards -Seed multiplication/delivery mechanisms	-Breeding infrastructure -Seed multiplication infrastructure	-Research staff (breeder) -Technicians (multiplication) -Set quality standards (public)	-Public sector grants	-Disseminate seed research results etc.
Fertilizer	-Fertilizer policy -Law/standards for fertilizers -Fertilizer supply mechanisms	Production infrastructure	-Implement quality standards (public)	-Public sector grants	-Disseminate fertilizer research results etc.
Irrigation / water management	-Groups (water users' associations)	-Full irrigation control infrastructure -Rainfed lowland infrastructure	-Producer (field water management) -Community management of water resources	-Technical services (usually outside the budget)	-Disseminate research results on small-scale irrigation
Technology dissemination to farms (R&E)	-Research & extension policies	-Research & extension infrastructure	-Scientist/technicians Extension staff Producers /Producer associations	-Technical services (usually outside the budget)	-Disseminate research results on farm technology packages
Mechanization	-Mechanization policy (grants)	-Availability of farm equipment			-Disseminate test results on post-harvest mechanization
Quality improvement	-Quality improvement policy -Quality standards	-Processing/treatment for quality -Quality storage	-Processing/treatment specialists		-Disseminate test results on processing and treatment mechanization
Market access		-Warehousing/roads -Access for traders and consumers			
General policy	- National strategy				-Draw up an NRDS

### List of Champions

1	The Prime Minister in his role as Head of the Government;
2	The Minister responsible for Finance
3	Technical and financial partners (JICA; FAO; Taiwan; WB; EU; etc.)
4	CIR-B
5	INERA
6	Financial Institutions and non-bank financial institutions
7	Local elected representatives
8	Customary chiefs and religious leaders
9	Tsuki (CT/MAH), DGPER, PRP Coordinator

Priority Interventions and their cross-cutting with the CAADP strategic directions (at local level)

Priority actions	CAADP strategic directions

Organizations that took part in the 5<sup>th</sup> day of the Work Week


Steps to achievement: further efforts by Government, the CAADP and the Technical and Financial Partners

Date	Steps taken (meetings, etc)