Coalition for African Rice Development: Progress since the 4th General Meeting (GM4)

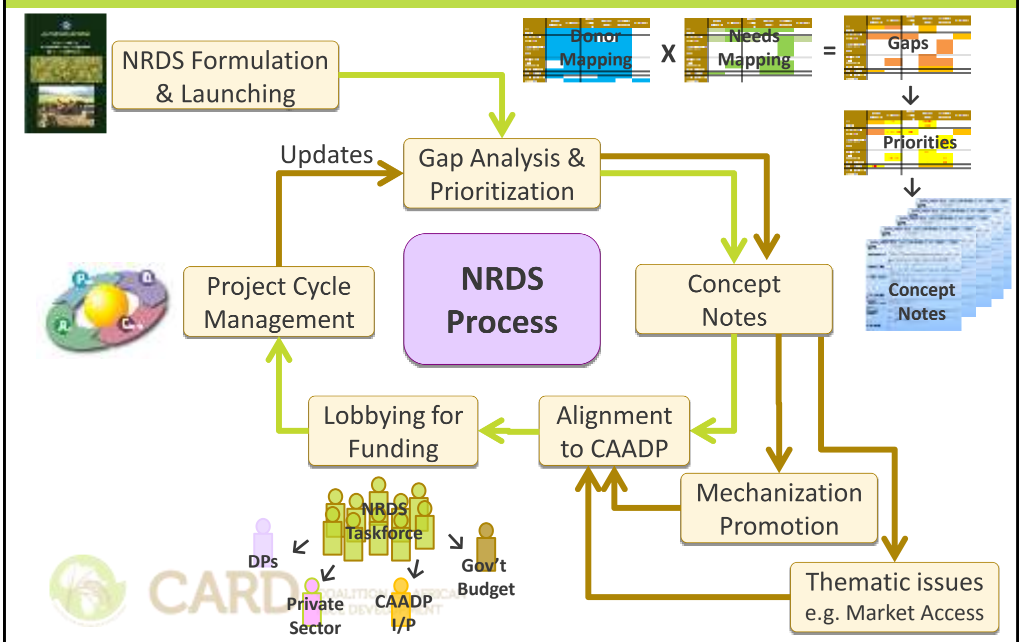
8 November 2012, Yaounde, CAMEROON
CARD Secretariat

Contents

1. NRDS implementation
2. Mechanization
3. Marketing
4. South-south Cooperation (CARD Sec data base, VC, IFAD Grant)
5. CAADP
6. Networking with the private sector

1. NRDS IMPLEMENTATION

NRDS Implementation – Process



Capacity Development in strategic planning

G1 Country	Formulation	Prioritisation - WW1	Concept Notes - WW2
Cameroon	→	→	→
Ghana	→	→	→
Guinea	→	→	→
Kenya	→	→	→
Madagascar	→	→	→
Mali	→	→	→
Mozambique	→	→	→
Nigeria	→	→	→
Senegal	→	→ Local →	→
Sierra Leone	→	→	→
Tanzania	→	→	→
Uganda	→	→	→

G2 Country	Formulation	Prioritisation - WW1	Concept Notes - WW2
Benin	→	→	→
Burkina Faso	→	→ Local →	→
Côte D'Ivoire	→	→	
CAR	→		
DR Congo			
Ethiopia	→	→	→
The Gambia			
Liberia	→	→	
Rwanda	→	→	→
Togo	→	→	
Zambia	→	→	FAO →

Prioritisation 20/23 countries [3/4]

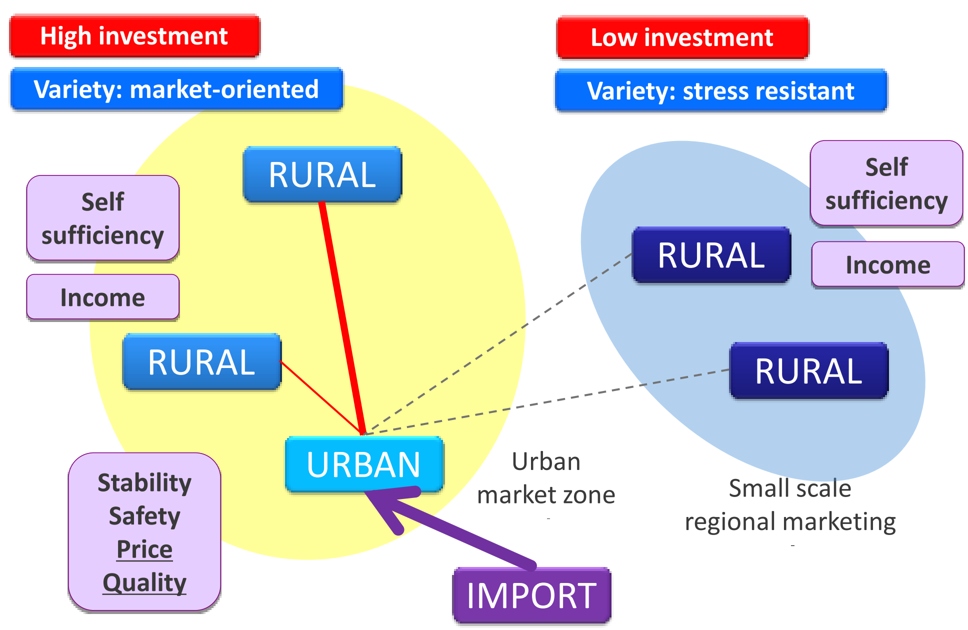
	Policy / Institutional	Infrastructure	Human resource capacity	Provision / support	Information / knowledge
Seed					
Fertilizer					
Irrigation / water management					
On-farm technology dissemination (R&E)					
Mechanization					
Quality improvement					
Access to market					
Access to credit					
Overall policy tools					

Concept Notes Operationalization (examples)

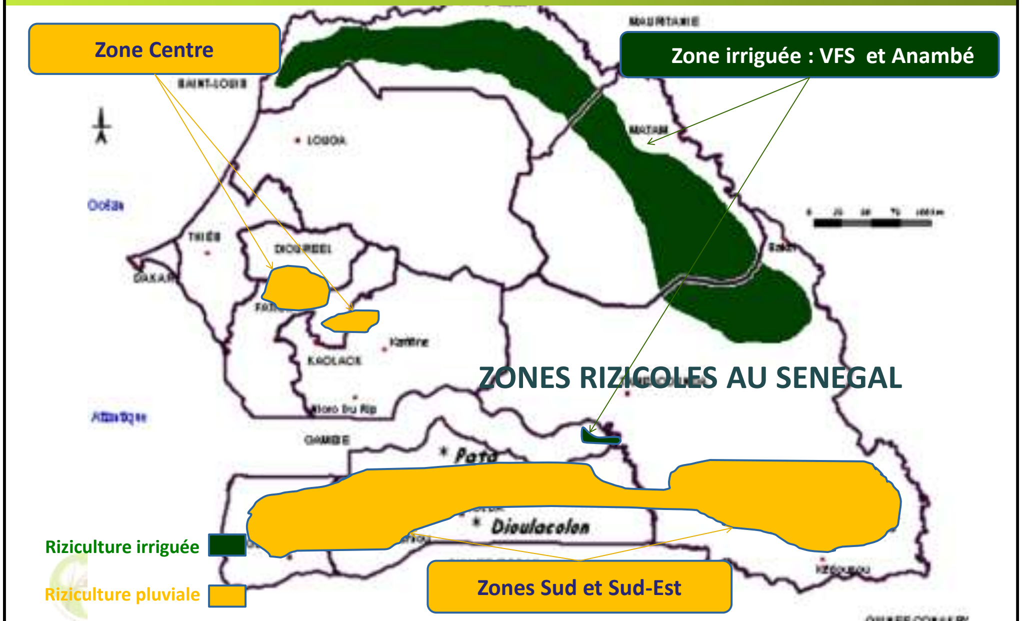
Country	Project/ Programme	Source	Amount ($)
Cameroon	Upland Rice Development	JICA	$3.8m [2011-2014]
Cameroon	Irrigation development	IFAD, WB & Korea	(t.b.c.) [Pipeline]
Madagascar	Capacity Development of Seed Growers in three regions	Madagascar-Irrigation and Watershed Management Project – PHRD/ WB	$15m (in Total) [Pipeline]
Madagascar	Applied research in the seed production		
Madagascar	Capacity Development of the laboratories for Soil science and Seed R&D		
Ghana	Human resource development for rice seed production and distribution	METASIP (*) / CAADP	(t.b.c.)
Ghana	Infrastructure development to improve rice seed quality	METASIP (*) / CAADP	(t.b.c.)
Senegal	14 new projects in pipeline – irrigation development, value chain development and others	Various – IFAD, JICA WB, AFD, MCA, USAID and others	(t.b.c.) [Pipeline]
Uganda	Capacity development of research institutes and service providers and other value chain actors	JICA	$11m [2011-2016]

( ) METASIP: Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan*

Local working week in Senegal and BF



Local working week in Senegal and BF



Source: Senegal's Presentation at West African Seminar on Rice Development on 18 Feb. 2012

2. MECHANIZATION

CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

Background

CARD SC5
(Freetown, Feb 11)

Partnership with private sector

Workshop
(Senegal, Jun '11)

Questionnaire
(Aug '11)

Key issues on enabling environment

Agribusiness Forum
(South Africa, Oct '11)

Workshop
(Japan, Sep '11)

CARD GM4
(Kampala, Nov '11)

More enabling environment

Matching appropriate machineries

Process in 2012

Policy/Capacity Track

Identify key policy tools/institutional capacities in facilitating mechanization value chain (particularly in enabling environment for the private sector)

Technical Track

Identify specifications of required machineries for different *ecosystems* of rice production

To be approved by the Ministry

Formulate intervention plans to build on the outputs from the identification work on Technical and Policy/Capacity tracks

CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

Workshop
(Nairobi, Feb '12)

Workshop
(Nairobi, Oct '12)

[Common] Policy Tools for Enabling Environment (e.g.)

For whom?	Objective (28)	Tool (33)	Action (12)
International manufacturers Domestic manufactures Machine operators	To ensure safety and quality of the machineries suit the local situation	• Test & evaluation, safety inspection and certification of quality of machinery (MOA) • Appropriation and standardization of machineries imported / locally produced (MOI)	• Disseminate measures on test and evaluation plus certification & standards
International manufacturers Importing agents	To make imported machineries / spare parts more affordable	• Reduced import tariffs and VAT for machinery and spare parts that cannot be produced locally (MOF)	• Lobbying at parliament level in order to approve law modification on tariff reduction for international manufacturers

CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

http://www.riceforafrica.org/meetings/workshop/ag-mechanisation-ws

Scenarios – List of machineries/ implements to be domestically manufactured/ assembled

Country	Timeframe	Machineries/ Implements	Current Import Tariff & VAT
Cameroon	in 3 years	• Threshers / dehuskers / Laundresses/ Steamer/ winnowers	• N/A
	in 10 years	• Mini harvester/ Grader	• N/A
	beyond 10 years	• Power tillers/ Tractors/ Transplanters	• N/A
Tanzania	in 3 years	• Tractor – 22 Hp (Prototype already developed by CAMARTEC / Power tillers / Irrigation pumps	• 0%
	in 10 years	• Power tiller accessories like plows, planters, puddlers, iron/cage wheels / Reapers /Threshing machines	• 0%
	beyond 10 years	• (tbd)	

(*) 4 More Countries (Madagascar, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda) drafted the similar scenarios

http://www.riceforafrica.org/meetings/workshop/ag-mechanisation-ws

Testing and certification

	Organisations	Regulations	Facilities	Human Resource
	National Centre for Study & Testing of Ag. Machinery (CENEEMA) > being restructured	Does not exist	• Laboratory not equipped > 5 stations n 2yrs in different AEZs to be established [Proposal]	• 1 Agronomist specializing Ag. Mech. > 3 engineers to be recruited [Proposal]
		must be inspected and tested for quality assurance	• Bureau of Standards (TBS), Centre for Agricultural Mechanization and Rural Technology (CAMARTE)	
	Proposal: Mechanization National Center of Rwanda (2013-2014)	Bureau of Standards (RBS; but not yet for agricultural machinery)	• Infrastructure improvement-2013 • Internal equipment 2014	Recruitment and trainings should be organized by mid 2014

http://www.riceforafrica.org/meetings/workshop/ag-mechanisation-ws

Matching Farm Equipment to Farm Size – e.g. Tractors

10 selected Steps out of 34	2 wheel	4 wheel
1. Area covered (ha)	10.00	40.00
10. Equipment sizes available (m)	0.50	1.00
12. Draft (kN/m)	4.00	7.00
18. Purchase price of tractor ($)	3,500.00	20,000.00
20. Purchase price of plow ($)	150.00	2500.00
28. Total Operating Cost ($/hr)	7.50	23.00
31. Total Fixed Cost ($/hr)	5.98	24.58
32. Total Cost/hr ($/hr)	11.15	47.58
33. Cost/ha ($/ha)	44.60	47.58
Contract Rate ($/ha)	49.06	52.34

CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

http://www.riceforafrica.org/meetings/workshop/ag-mechanisation-ws

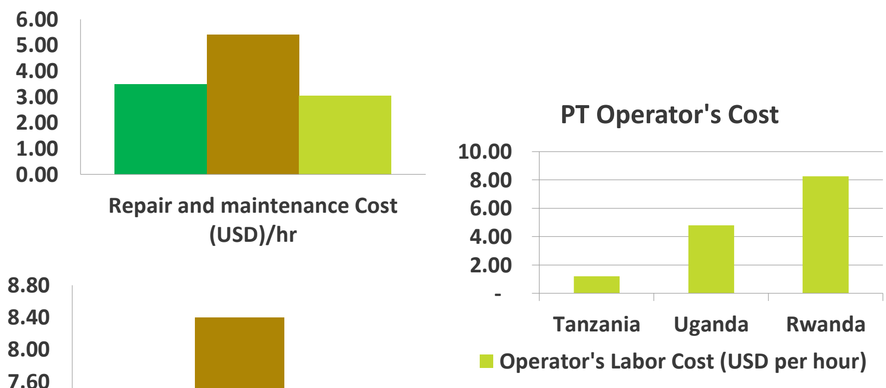
Purchase Costs

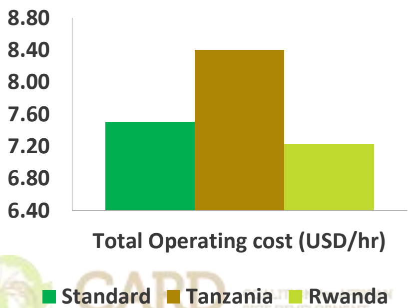
CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

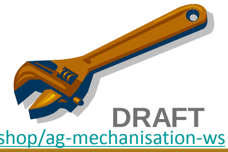
DRAFT

http://www.riceforafrica.org/meetings/workshop/ag-mechanisation-ws

Operating Costs



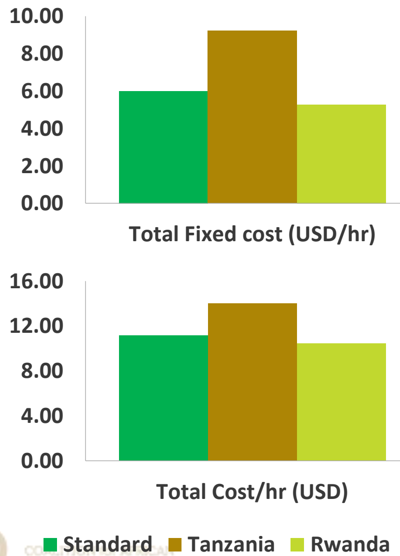




DRAFT

http://www.riceforafrica.org/meetings/workshop/ag-mechanisation-ws

Fixed and Total Costs

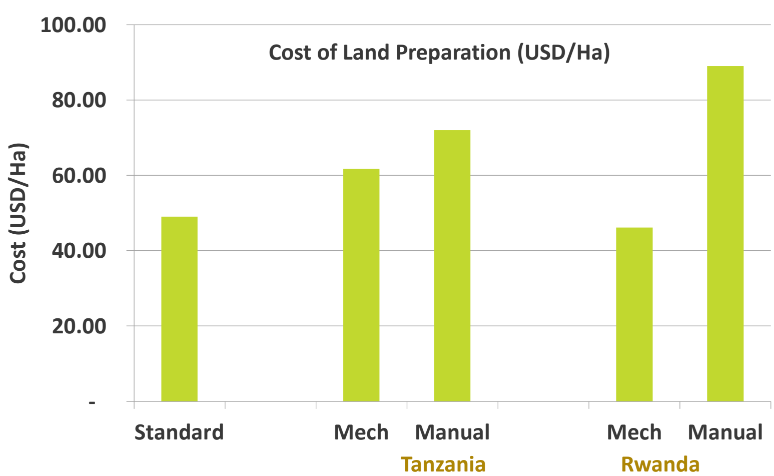


CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

DRAFT

http://www.riceforafrica.org/meetings/workshop/ag-mechanisation-ws

Comparison between Manual- and Mechanized Costs of Land Preparation at 10% return to service provider

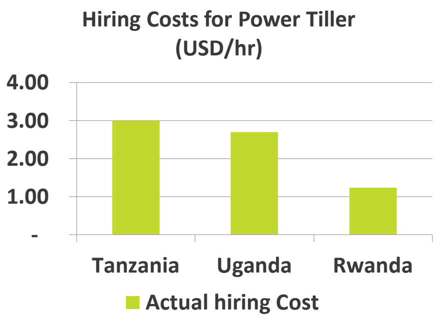


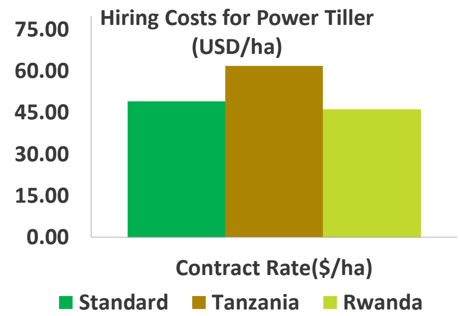
CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

DRAFT

http://www.riceforafrica.org/meetings/workshop/ag-mechanisation-ws

Existing Contract Rates



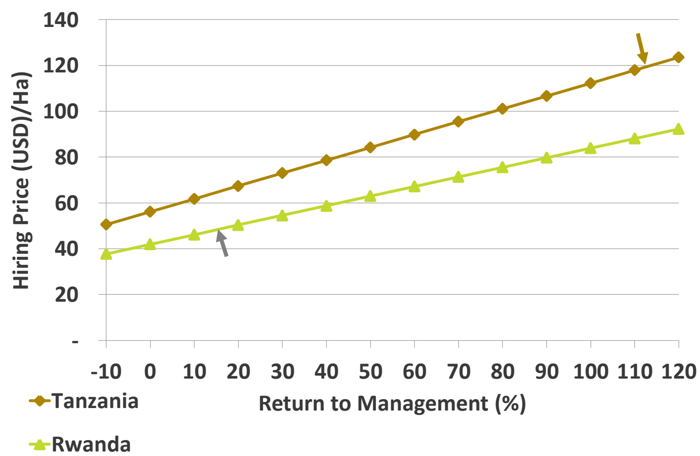


CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

DRAFT

http://www.riceforafrica.org/meetings/workshop/ag-mechanisation-ws

Rates of Return to Service Providers

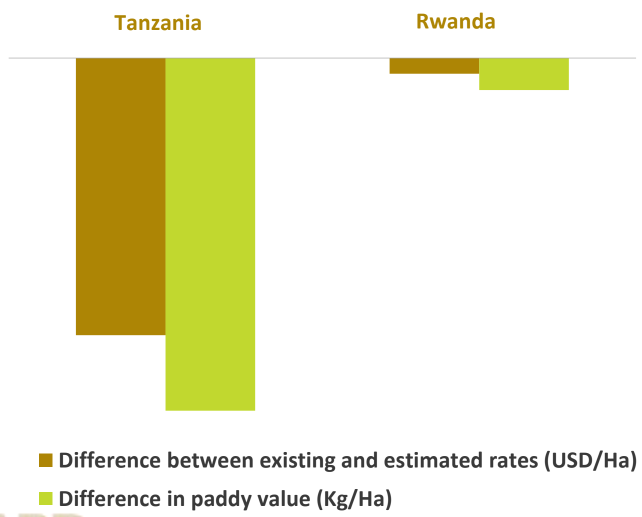


CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

DRAFT

http://www.riceforafrica.org/meetings/workshop/ag-mechanisation-ws

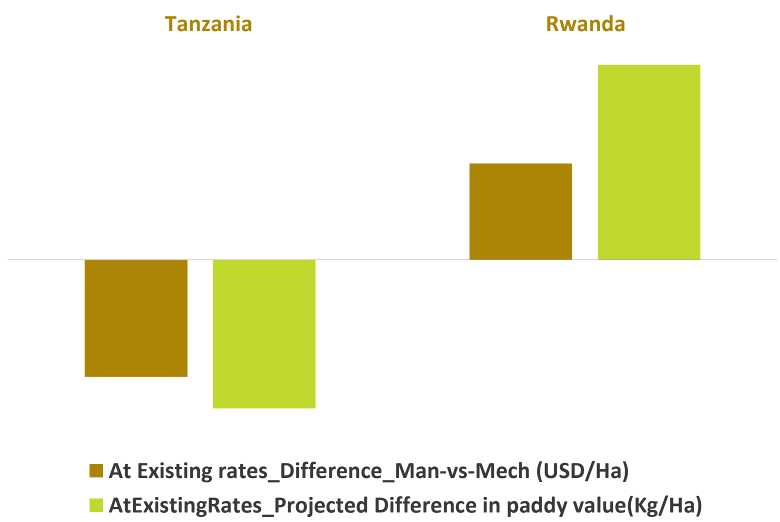
Difference to the rice farmer between existing contract rate and estimated rate (@ 10% return to service provider)



DRAFT

http://www.riceforafrica.org/meetings/workshop/ag-mechanisation-ws

Margin (profit/loss) for farmers by opting for P.T. against manual land preparation at 'existing' rates



DRAFT

http://www.riceforafrica.org/meetings/workshop/ag-mechanisation-ws

Observations > Issues > Technical and Policy Options

Observations	Issues	Policy Options
Contract rate (USD/hr) is high for Tanzania	• High inflation • Higher interest rates on loans/investments • Taxation (service tax, income tax, etc.) • Poor matching of equipments • No/Weak competition amongst private entrepreneurs	
in Rwanda	• Contract is sponsored by public sector • Lack of private players in service provision	
The operating cost for power tiller in Tanzania is also higher at 8.4 USD/hr	• High repair and maintenance cost (5.4 USD/hr) against an estimated 3.5 USD/hr (Tanz) • High operator cost (Rwa) • High fuel cost (Rwa)	
Investment cost for power tillers is higher (USD 5400)\	• Higher sales margin • Higher interest rates on loans towards machineries • Matching of Equipments (machineries and implements)	

DRAFT

http://www.riceforafrica.org/meetings/workshop/ag-mechanisation-ws

3. MARKETING

CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

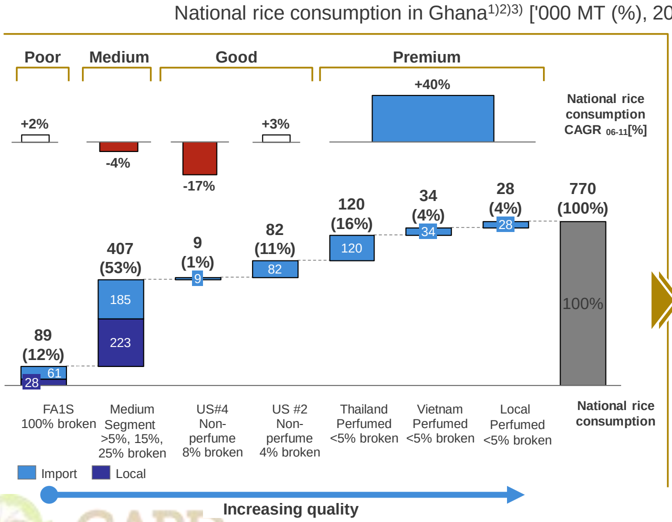
Updates

- Communicated with CMAOC as per the recommendation of the GM4 but did not make much progress.
- Meanwhile, the Gates Foundation conducted rice value chain analysis in their portfolio countries
  - **Detailed study: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania**
  - Preliminary study: Ethiopia, Mali and Uganda
- The Secretariat provided comments at the key points of the process, good relationship established

CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

THE GHANAIAN RICE MARKET IS INCREASINGLY DRIVEN BY PREMIUM RICE WHICH IS GROWING AT 40% P.A., WHILE THE MEDIUM SEGMENT IS SHRINKING AT -4% P.A.

National rice consumption in Ghana[1)2)3)] ['000 MT (%), 2011]



- Urban market consumers prefer imported rice due to perception of higher quality
  - It is cleaner (no stones)
  - Perfumed and low % broken
  - Appearance (e.g., even color)
- Local rice must meet these characteristics in order to compete with imports
- Perfumed rice in particular is increasingly popular and now accounts for 81% of overall rice imports
  - 48% of imported rice consumption is <5% broken
  - 31% of imported rice consumption is perfumed and <5% broken

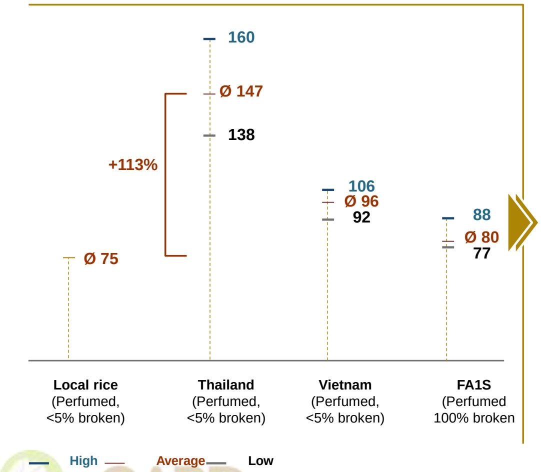
1) Based on OLAM sales estimates; 2) Local production of milled rice was 278 MT in 2011 (assumes 40% paddy loss from processing); 3) Assumes 80% of local milled rice is in the Medium segment range, 10% Premium and 10% Poor

Source: OLAM, Interviews

Source: BMGF's Presentation at West African Seminar on Rice Development on 18 Feb. 2012

Consumers are willing to pay a price premium of 113% for imported Thai rice over premium local rice

Market price of high quality milled rice in Ghana, 2012 [GH₵/50 kg bag]



- **Perceived quality** is a major factor in consumer purchasing decisions and is the main reason why consumers prefer imported rice
- The **reputation of local rice is associated with poor quality** and it is priced at the level of 100% broken rice
- **Urban markets (such as Accra and Kumasi) consume 75% of total rice in Ghana** (both local and import rice) yet they **only consume ~20% of local rice**
- **Local rice is rarely found in supermarket chains**, whose shelves are dominated by imported rice varieties
- There is a need to improve local rice quality in Ghana to compete with imports and to **launch a marketing campaign** to advocate for consumption the higher quality local rice[1)]
- Some importers, including Finatrade, buy local aromatic rice and repackage it for the local market

1) 2008 "Ghana Rice" marketing campaign led to increases in the reported purchase of Ghanaian rice

Source: OLAM, Finatrade, Interviews

Source: BMGF's Presentation at West African Seminar on Rice Development on 18 Feb. 2012

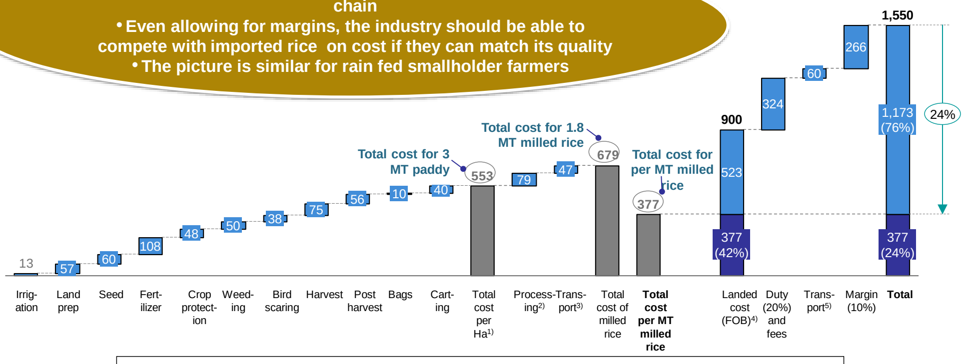
IF THE CHALLENGES CAN BE OVERCOME AND QUALITY CAN BE MET, GHANAINA FARMERS COULD PRODUCE AT A COST THAT IS COMPETITIVE WITH IMPORTED THAI RICE

Cost comparison of imported and local milled rice, 2012 [USD]

Cost of 1 MT milled local rice on smallholder irrigated farm

Cost of 1 MT imported premium Thai rice

- Costs exclude farmer's own labour and margins along the value chain
- Even allowing for margins, the industry should be able to compete with imported rice on cost if they can match its quality
- The picture is similar for rain fed smallholder farmers



We expect production cost to fall as efficiency improves and higher yields are achieved

1) Production cost for 1 harvest and assumes yield of 3 MT per Ha for irrigated fields; 2) Assumes paddy loss of 40% from milling; 3) Transportation of 1.8 MT milled rice from Northern to main markets; 4) FOB: Freight on Board, average price per MT: USD 900; 5) Transportation of 1 MT milled rice from Port (Accra) to main markets

Source: BMGF Rive Value Chain Analysis

Source: BMGF's Presentation at West African Seminar on Rice Development on 18 Feb. 2012

THE GHANAIAN RICE INDUSTRY IS DEVELOPING WELL, WITH A NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL PLAYERS ATTRACTED BY THE MARKET OPPORTUNITY AND GROWING CONDITIONS

Region	Producer	Processor	Market	
	• ICOUR[1]	• ICOUR[1] • Single mothers (parboiled rice)	• Aggregators	• Industry is **very fragmented** with no major commercial players - aggregators travel to Upper East to source rice for key markets (Kumasi) • **ICOUR** offers a large pool of irrigated land (713 Ha) • Avnash plans to build a third mill in Bolgatanga to export to Burkina Faso
	• Avnash Rice Mill[2] • Large nucleus farmers (up to 300 Ha land)	• Avnash Rice Mill[2] • Nasia rice mill[3] • Lolandi[3] • Amsig Resources	• Novel	• **More developed rice processing** industry, but **production and market is very fragmented** with no major commercial players • **Avnash's mill is largest processor in Ghana** (to be operational by 2012 end) • Increasing number of smaller processors are setting up mills in Northern, e.g., Amsig • Strong interest from **Premium Food** to enter; other interested players include **GADCO** • Avnash plans to build a second mill in Northern
	• GADCO • Prairie Volta[3] • Brazil Agro-Investment	• GADCO[2] • Prairie Volta[3] • Brazil Agro-Investment	• Finatrade • OLAM • Stallion	• **Developed production, processing and market industry** with leading integrated commercial players along the chain • **Emerging interest of commercial players interested[4] in expanding into the region for rice production**, such as VEGPRO, Africa Atlantic, Stallion (joint venture with Asia Golden Rice)

1) Irrigation Company of Upper Region; 2) Will be operational 2012 end; 3) Includes government ownership, currently being taken over by Avnash; 4) WIENCO interested in the Eastern region

Commercial players

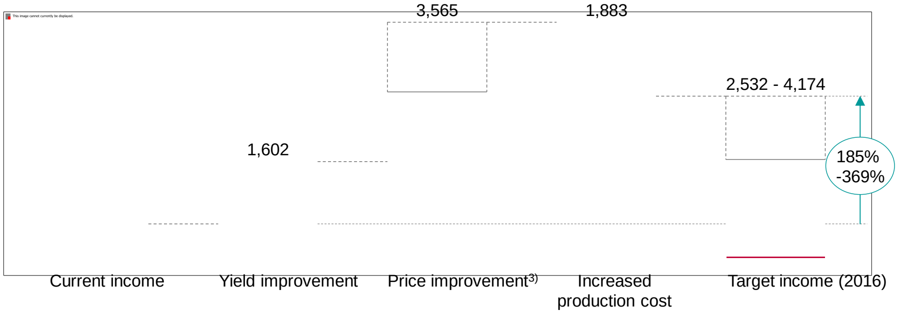
Source: BMGF Rive Value Chain Analysis

Source: BMGF's Presentation at West African Seminar on Rice Development on 18 Feb. 2012

copa GADCO

Copa Connect aims to increase irrigated smallholder income by 369% to USD 4,174 per year

Impact of Copa Connect on irrigated smallholder income[1)2)] 2016 [USD, p.a.]



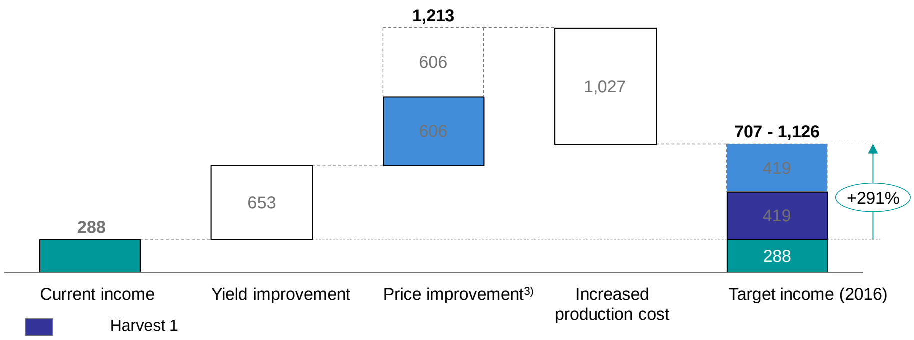
1) Does not taken into account opportunity cost of producing a different crop:; 2) Irrigation allows 2 crop cycles per year; 3) GADCO's price for milled rice: CONFIDENTIAL

Source: GADCO, Interviews

Source: BMGF's Presentation at West African Seminar on Rice Development on 18 Feb. 2012

Copa Connect aims to increase rainfed smallholder income by +291% to USD 1,126 per year

Impact of Copa Connect on rainfed smallholder income[1)2)] [USD, p.a.]



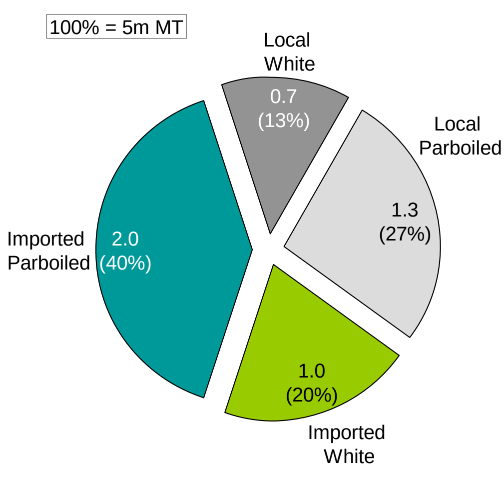
1) Does not taken into account opportunity cost of producing a different crop; 2) Rainfed farmers only have 1 crop cycle per year; 3) GADCO's price for milled rice: CONFIDENTIAL

Source: GADCO, Interviews

Source: BMGF's Presentation at West African Seminar on Rice Development on 18 Feb. 2012

Nigerian consumers prefer parboiled rice, and imported rice makes up 60% of the market due to higher quality

Nigeria rice consumption by type [m MT]



Rice consumption preferences in Nigeria

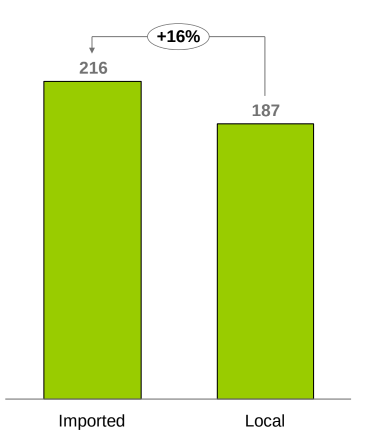
- There are two discrete market segments for household rice consumers:
  - high-quality rice consumers: less price sensitive and prefer cleaner, less broken rice
  - lower-quality rice consumers: more price-sensitive and prefer the taste of local rice
  - **The most rapidly growing market segment is at the higher-end, which is being met by imported rice at the moment**
- For both domestic and imported rice, there is a strong consumer preference for parboiled rice
  - Parboiling allows the rice to cook faster, prevents the grains from sticking together and offers higher nutritional content relative to rice that is not parboiled

Source: USAID GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY RESPONSE NIGERIA RICE STUDY, 2009

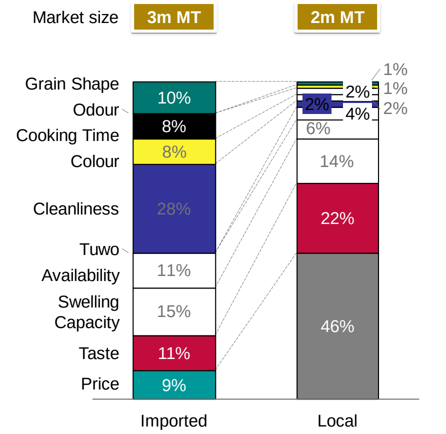
Source: BMGF's Presentation at West African Seminar on Rice Development on 18 Feb. 2012

Most consumers are willing to pay a 16% premium for the cleanliness and attractiveness of imported rice, while price sensitive consumers buy local rice

Market price of local versus imported rice, 2009, [Naira / KG]



Consumer criteria for rice consumption



The market for higher quality, imported, rice is growing more rapidly than the market for lower quality, local, rice

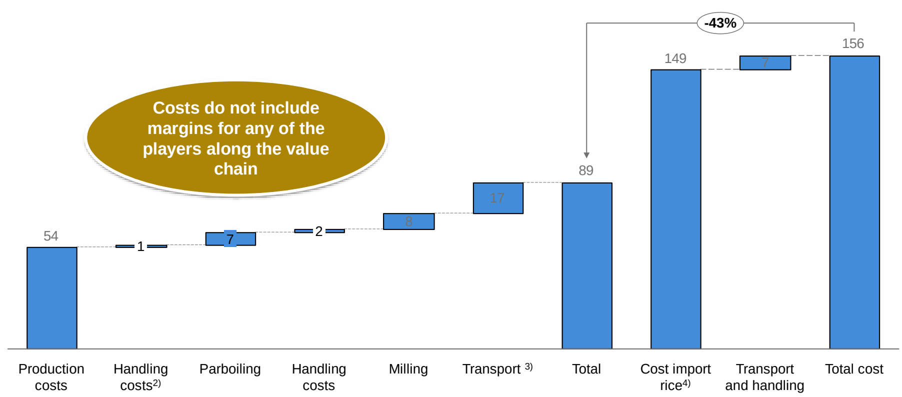
Source: USAID GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY RESPONSE NIGERIA RICE STUDY, 2009

Source: BMGF's Presentation at West African Seminar on Rice Development on 18 Feb. 2012

A 43% cost advantage for local rice provides sufficient room for capturing healthy margins along the value chain

Cost of production of milled parboiled rice on smallholder farm using all necessary inputs[1], 2009 [Naira / KG]

Cost of imported rice, 2009 [Naira / KG]



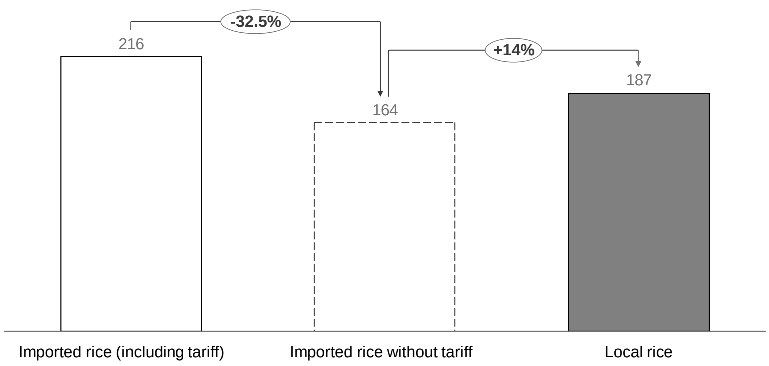
1) Based on a fully costed MT using market rates for inputs and **all labor,** applying best practices and achieving yields of 3.5-4 MT of paddy; 2) Handling costs are costs made for (off) loading trucks; 3) Transport includes: moving from mill to truck, transport by road, bribes paid along the road, off loading and temporary storage at the market and transport to market; 4) Cost of imported rice includes 32.5% import tariff

Source: USAID GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY RESPONSE NIGERIA RICE STUDY, 2009

Source: BMGF's Presentation at West African Seminar on Rice Development on 18 Feb. 2012

If the 32.5% import tariff were removed, local rice would be 14% more expensive than imported rice, requiring either production cost or margins to fall

Price comparison of domestic and imported rice, 2009 [N / KG]



Source: USAID GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY RESPONSE NIGERIA RICE STUDY, 2009

CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

Source: BMGF's Presentation at West African Seminar on Rice Development on 18 Feb. 2012

Future steps

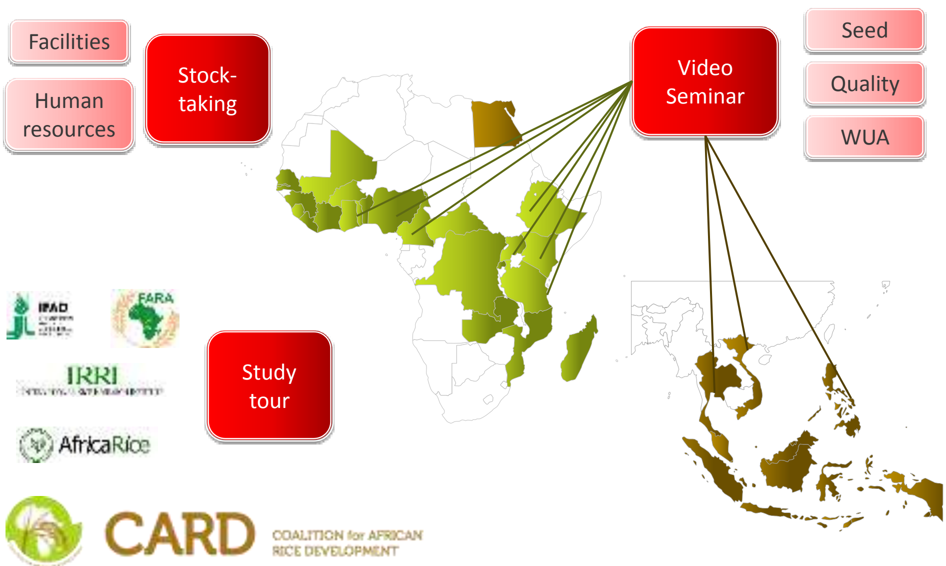
- Efforts to collect voices of various private players through our key partners (side events, surveys)
  - AGRA (Policy, Market Access)
  - BMGF (in its portfolio countries)
  - USAID (Feed the Future, SAGCOT)
- Similar survey in some other CARD countries?

CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

4. SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

South-south cooperation



CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

South-south cooperation

What African countries can learn from Asia…

	Policy / Institution	Infrastructure	Human Resource	Provision / Support	Info /knowledge
Seed	- Seed policy - Seed law / standard - Seed multiplication / delivery mechanisms	- Breeding facilities - Multiplication facilities - Distribution facilities	- Research staff (breeder) - Community (if CVS) - Technicians (multiplication) - Distributor (public / commercial) - Implementation of quality standard (public)	- Free distribution / subsidies by the public sector	- Research results on breeding (new varieties etc)
Fertilizer	- Fertilizer policy - Fertilizer law / standard - Fertilizer delivery mechanisms	- Production facilities - Distribution facilities	- Implementation of quality standard (public)	- Free distribution / subsidies by the public sector	- Research results on fertilizer use (application ratio etc)
Irrigation / water mgt.	- Policy on water use - Laws and regulations - Groups (water user association)	- Full irrigation facilities - Low-land rain-fed facilities	- Farmers (on-farm water management) - WUA (collective resource management)	- Non-regularly budgeted technical services	- Research results on on-farm / community resource management
Tech. dis-semination	- Research and extension policy - Groups (farmer association)	- Facilities for research and extension	- Researchers / technicians - Extension staff - Farmer leaders - Farmers / farmer groups	- Non-regularly budgeted technical services	- Research results on on-farm technology package
Mechani-zation	- Mechanization policy	- Factories / workshops	- Artisans for manufacturing / maintenance - Operators	- -Provision of machneries	- Research results on mechanization
Quality improvement	- Policy for quality improvement - Quality standard	- Quality processing / packaging - Effective storage	- Operators of processing, packaging - Operators of storage - Staff for quality inspection		- Research results on quality improvement technologies
Access to market	- Trade policy (for imports, cross-border trades) - Profession groups (farmers, processors, traders etc)	- Storage / road - Access for traders, consumers	- Farmer groups - Processors - Traders		- Research results on trades
Access to credit	-	-	- Lenders - Borrowers (individual / group)	- Provision of financial capital for credit schemes	- Research results on credit issues (e.g. credit-worthiness of the each stakeholder on value chain)
Overall policy	- National strategies - Regional policies - Relevant policies				- Research results on overall rice sector development

South-south cooperation: Stock-taking

Human Resources
• More than 128 Rice Researchers/ Experts in the variety of fields of expertise from 6 countries

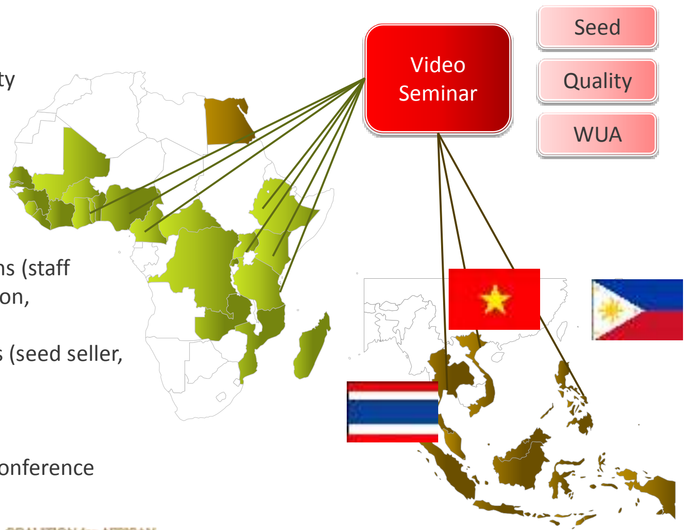
Facilities
• Rice Research Institutions/ Training Centres in the variety of fields of expertise from 6 countries

SSC Video Conference Seminar

Topics
- Seed multiplication / distribution (19 Sep)
- On-farm / off-farm techniques for grain quality improvement (for small-scale farmers) (19 Oct)
- Water User Association (16 Nov)

Target participants
- Government organisations (staff involved in seed distribution, irrigation)
- Private-sector companies (seed seller, rice miller)
- Farmers' groups

Format
- Lectures through video conference



CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

South-south cooperation – Platform & Study tour

CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

5. CAADP

CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

Alignment to CAADP [1/3]

At Regional Level

NEPAD-AU as one of three key founders of the Coalition - Jointly with AGRA and JICA at TICAD IV (Japan, May '08)

Key African development partners as the Steering Committee members - NEPAD-AU, AGRA, AfricaRice, FARA (Pillar IV)

Gained recognition for the contribution in the implementation - A side event at 8th CAADP Partnership Platform (Kenya, May '12): *Communique Annex 2*

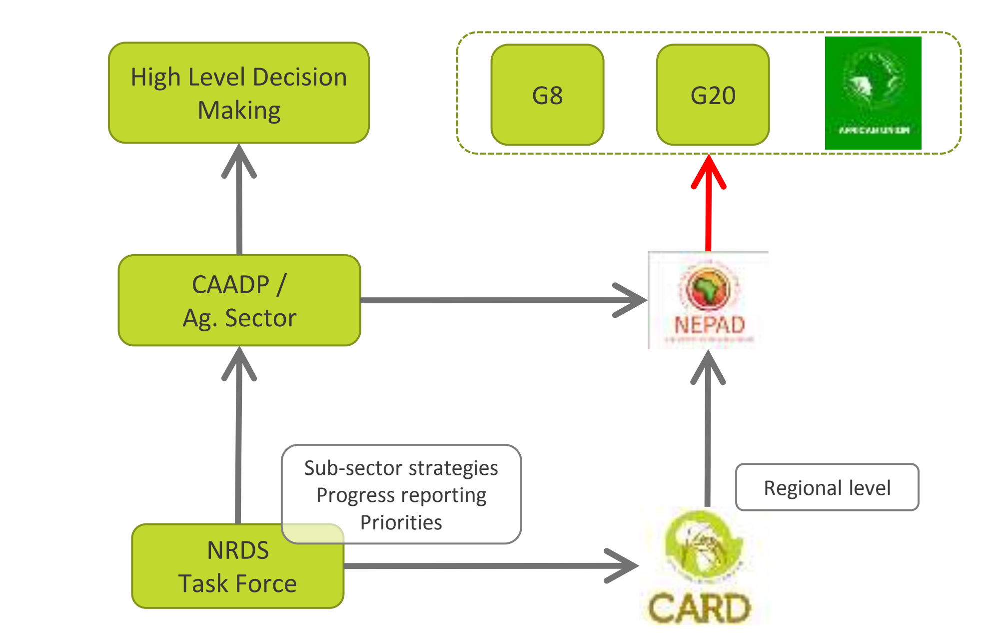
At Country Level

Integration of the result of NRDS implementation to CAADP - Matching priority interventions into CAADP/ Providing project concept notes to CAADP Country Team (Ghana, etc), same focal point (e.g. Guinea, Madagascar)

Integration of NRDS into CAADP Investment Plan - NRDS as 'Rice Chapter' (e.g. Ghana – METASIP, Sierra Leone – SCP)

CAADP-CARD F/Ps Dialogue –a 3 yrs Training and Dialogue in Japan proposed by JICA

Linkage with CAADP and other initiatives [2/3]



Its Collaboration with Other Initiatives [3/3]

CAADP
- At county level
- At regional level – NEPAD Secretariat, 8th CAADP PP Communique Annex 2

G8 New Alliance
- The Fact Sheet, the Camp David Summit (May 2012) A 'Technology Platform'
- ET, GH, TZ + BF, CI, MZ

Where we are

G20
- Agricultural Ministerial Declaration' Action Plan on Food Price Volatility & Agriculture' (June 2011)

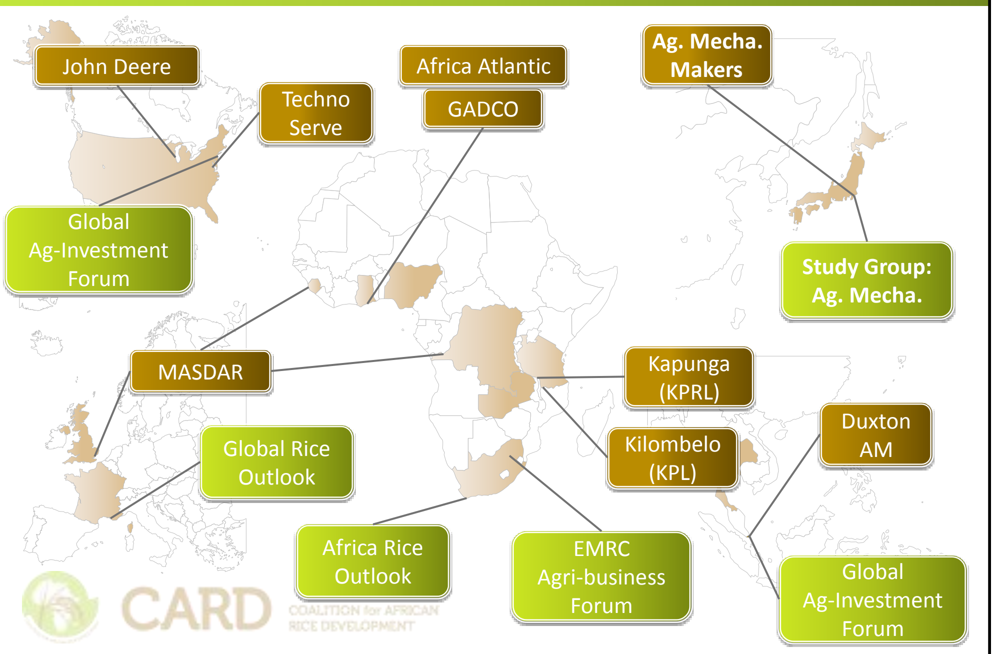
Grow Africa/ WEF
- Rice as a priority for investments by Gov'ts: ET, GH, TZ , BF, MZ, etc

CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

6. NETWORKING WITH PRIVATE SECTOR

CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

Networking – Private Sector

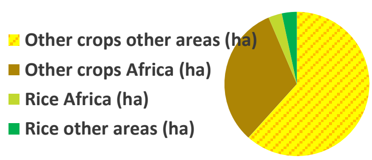


Networking – Private Sector

Some more…

Growing large commercial investments – examples:

- About 1.5M ha in 13 SSA countries with 29 land deals, investors mainly from outside continent, 48% of 45 global rice land deals, 3% of 924 global land deals [Land Matrix DB]



- Ghana – 5,000ha in 5 years in Sogakope, invested by Global Agri-Development Company (GADCO), sold to local market under its own Copa brand, with $10M by Seattle-based hedge fund Summit Capital and with $1.5M by NY-based Acumen Fund
- Ghana – Grow Africa: The Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP), a joint project of the Government of Ghana, World Bank and USAID

Some more…

(*continued*)

- Nigeria – PPP under Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) such as;
  - ❑ Badeggi Mill in Niger State privatized and managed by Deanshager Projects Ltd, expanding from 30,000 MT/year to 100,000MT/year, contracting out with 3,000 farmers;
  - ❑ $12m Ofada/ Veetee Mill in Ogun State expanding from 30,000MT/year to potential 200,000 MT/annum;
  - ❑ Omor Mills (15,000MT/year) in Anambra owned by FG managed by Olam

- DRC – EUR400m investment by Heineken to Bralima breweries producing primus beer, contracting out rice farmers, purchasing 30,000MT, 16% of national production, with the support by EUCORD, financed by Dutch Government , as well as with the assistance by USAID and the World Bank

CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

Milestones and Way Ahead

Event	Achievement
TICAD IV May 2008	• Official launching of the Initiative 
GM 1 Oct 2008	• Operational inception of the Secretariat • Start support of the First Group (G1) countries 
GM 2 Jun 2009	• G1 countries with the Version One of the NRDS • Expansion of the Steering Committee members (8→11)  
GM 3 May 2010	• G1 countries on situation and gap analysis • Start support of the Second Group (G2) countries 
GM 4 Nov 2011	• NRDS implementation on track • Emerging actions to include the private sectors 
GM 5 Feb 2013	
TICAD V Jun 2013	• Turning point to gear efforts towards promotion of private sectors

THANK YOU

CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

Webpage

- A tool to share information and particularly assist project planners to generate effective rice-related interventions that create synergies with other key stakeholders

  www.riceforafrica.org

CARD COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT