

ANNEXII:

Inception Report

1. Basic Information

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Position	Director

2. Current Situation concerning CARD (Coalition for African Rice Development) and NRDS (National Rice Development Strategy) in your country

(1) Achievements, on-going activities, and way forward

The republic of Togo has a National Rice Development Strategy that was validated in October 2010 and launch of in November 2010.

To promote rice cultivation in Togo, nine (09) projects have emerged; it is:
1) Support for Agricultural Development Project in Togo (PADAT (2011-2016): Rice, maize, cassava)

The objective of the project is to contribute to the improvement of food security and incomes of small farmers. This will be achieved through improving the productivity of small farms focused on rice, maize and cassava as well as through the promotion and support for the marketing of agricultural targeted products. After six (6) years of implementation, PADAT that will last. The project cost is U.S. \$ 63.5 million, or 31.75 billion CFA, financed by FIDA, the GAFSP, BDC and BOAD.

So far, about rice cultivation, the following achievements on this project are:

- In 2011, 9,200 kits worth of 1,136,441,267 CFA francs were distributed to vulnerable producers. In total 152 tons of maize seed, 80 tons of rice seed, 1,720 tons of NPK 15.15.15 UREA fertilizer and 860 tons were made available to vulnerable producers selected to cover a total of 7,600 Ha 1000 hectares of maize and rice.

- In 2012, the distribution of kits continues: it will be distributed to all 18,028 beneficiaries (14,000 for 4028 for corn and rice), 2402 tons of fertilizer and 221 tons of seed of maize and rice.

2) - Project to Support the Agricultural Sector (PASA (2011-2015): Rice, maize, cassava, cotton, coffee, cocoa, small ruminants, poultry and fish farming;

The overall objective pursued by the PASA is to rehabilitate and strengthen the productive capacities of target beneficiaries in selected sectors and create value added in those sectors. The project will run over five (5) years, is structured into three components, including the promotion of food crops.

This project is funded to 53.9 million U.S. dollars, 26.950 billion CFA francs. The implementation of this project has among other things to create five (5) Companies Service and Producer Organizations (ESOP) in favor of 1476 producers who have received loans up to 92 million francs CFA and to whom 33.150 tons of fertilizer and 40.263 tons of seed were distributed. It is expected the value of 250 tons of soybeans and 627 tons of rice.

3) - The Agricultural Productivity Project in West Africa Togo component (WAAPP-Togo (2011-2015): Rice, maize, cassava, small ruminants, poultry.

The overall objective is to develop and disseminate technologies to improve agricultural productivity through sustainable intensification of production systems in order to contribute to agricultural growth of 6%. The Togo-WAAPP that will last two phases of five (5) years each is organized around four components including the creation of favorable conditions to regional cooperation in the development and dissemination of technologies, including the rehabilitation of production centers of rice seeds and rice seed production. This project is funded by an IDA credit of U.S. \$ 12 million, a contribution of U.S. \$ 2.7 million from the Government of Togo and the beneficiaries' contribution valued at U.S. \$ 0.9 million or totaling U.S. \$ 15.6 million.

4) - Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP) of the plain of Mô: (PDRI - Mô (2011-2016): off season rice cultivation rice, other grains, off season crop.

The overall objective of the Project is to contribute to reducing poverty through improved access to basic social services and farm income under conditions of sustainable development, with particular attention to the underprivileged. The project cost was 14 672.750 million CFA francs on a co-financing from the BID, BOAD, the Togolese government and beneficiaries. The project is structured around six components, which's of agriculture sustainability that takes into account rice cultivation.

5) - Development of rice production project in Kara Region PDPRK (2011-2016): rice cultivation season cons: off season Rice cultivation

The overall objective of the support the development of rice production project in lowland area of Kara is to increase the incomes of producers involved in the rice sector and reduce the level of rice imports through the improving self-supply of the domestic market. The cost of this project is 2,717 million francs CFA or 5906 521.74 dollars for a period of six (06) years. It is funded by BADEA (84.80%) and the Togolese government (15.20%).

6) - Hydro Agricultural Development Project in the Lower Valley of the Mono river (PBVM (2006-2012): off season rice cultivation

The overall objective of the hydro Agricultural Development Project in the Lower River Valley Mono (PBVM) is to contribute to improving food security and reduce poverty of rural populations living in the Maritime Region, and especially in the canton of Agomé-Glozou in the Prefecture of the Bas-Mono.

The project is structured around five components including the improvement and equipment of two irrigation perimeters with a total area of 585.5 ha, producing 4,000 tons of paddy rice, among others things ..

7) - Development and Rehabilitation of Agricultural Land Project in the area of Mission Tove (PARTAM (new phase: 2011-2016): off season rice cultivation

The Development and rehabilitation of Farmland project in the area of Mission-Tove (PARTAM) aims to rehabilitate an existing irrigation district with an area of 360 hectares and the development of another area of 300 ha to increase rice production to enhance food security, reduce imports, increase revenues of male and female farmers and fight against poverty.

8) - Creation of agricultural technology pilot center of Togo in ZANGUERA.

The center is the result of a cooperation agreement between China and Togo. The purpose of the center is to train modern young farmers and conduct agricultural research activities. On the asset side of the center one can notice: (i) development of arable plots, (ii) the start of experiments to test the productive capacity of arranged plots, especially with the rice varieties.

9) - Acquisition of agricultural processing equipment project

Total of 54 agricultural equipment of rice processing are acquired with funding from the BOAD, including 09 singles rice huskers, 14huskers combined rice, 14 manual winnowing rice, 14

motorized rice threshers and 03 graders (breeders grains) for rice.

Please attach following documents which were generated through the CARD Initiative and explain major points of each document, according to the category of your country

The National Rice Development Strategies

The National Strategy for the Development of Rice (SNDR)-TOGO has set objectives:

- Increase the area to be sown from 36,492 to 66,500 ha;
- Improve yields 2.4 to 3.5T/ha;
- Increase production for 2008-2013 and 2013-2018 from 85,540 to 232,750 tons of paddy is 139,650 tons of milled rice in 2018.

This projection of production compared to the estimated needs of the population estimated at 7,253,554 inhabitants, may reach 108 803 tonnes of white rice in 2018, allowing the country to move imports and meet its needs 128 percent.

Thus we can streamline import and implement a marketing plan for promotional reverse the extroverted model consumption of certain populations (over imported rice than local rice) and an appropriate protection rice markets;

List of priority projects

1-NRDS sources of funding of priorities

Five priorities are intended to be financed by the state next budget:

1. Water management / Infrastructure: Creating the planned agricultural development zones (ZAAP) for rice: Project Total Cost: 322.076 9 MFCFA Government commitment of 200 million CFA francs per year from 2010-2014. It sought the support (8 322MFCFA) of technical and financial partners to cover the entire budget.
2. Seeds / Infrastructures: Establishment conditioning units and storage of certified seed. The State will fund the feasibility study of this action in 2012.
3. Seed / Supply-support: Support for the organization / establishment of a database of producers of rice seeds.
4. Market Access / Support: Support for promoting consumption of local rice at national and international
5. Quality improvement / support and information-knowledge: Promotion of parboiled rice (support equipment and training of women)

2-Priorities for submission to the funding of technical and financial partners

Diffusion technologies/Support- supply

1. Research and dissemination of new technologies for the integrated management of rice (NERICA)

Water management / Infrastructure

2. Rehabilitation of old developed areas (Tantiégou (65 ha) and Koumbéloti (80 ha) in the savannas, Amu Oblo (50 ha), Sodo (30 ha) and Kpélé Tutu (30 ha) in the plates); hill basins. Studies funded by the State are being, external resources are needed for rehabilitation
3. Hydro-agricultural plains Djagblé (Technical study completed) and Oti (Technical study in progress);

Mechanization / Supply-support

4. Support tractors, tillers, winnowers, harvesters adapted

Quality Improvement / Infrastructure

5. Creation of new rice mills including conditioning units
6. Construction of storage areas and drying areas in the rice-growing areas

Access to credit / institutional policy-

7. Establishing financing mechanisms for stakeholders of the rice sector (credit lines, guarantee funds, subsidized interest rates)

Market Access / Information-Knowledge

8. Training millers, processors and traders of marketing techniques

Fertilizer / Supply-support

9. Support the use of fertilizers best suited to rice

Water management / human resource capacity

10. Training of specialists in development and water control

Seed

Supply-support

11. Collecting, characterizing and managing genetic resources

3-Priorities funded by the state and that require the additional support of technical and financial partners

1. Water management / Infrastructure: Extension of agricultural development areas planned (ZAAP) for rice: up to 8322 MFCFA by technical and financial partners; MFCFA 1000 State funding for 2010-2014.
2. Seeds / Infrastructure: Feasibility study for the "Establishment conditioning units and storage of certified seed" will be performed by the state in 2012. Support of technical and financial partners is requested for implementation of said units.

(2) Organizations involved in CARD initiative and NRDS process

Please attach following documents and explain major points of each document.

- List of NRDS Task Force core members
- List of NRDS Task Force full members
- Organogram which shows major related organizations and indicates the position of Task Force

3. Duties of Your Organization/Department and Yourself

(1) Duties of your organization with reference to the implementation of NRDS

My organization has the responsibility to ensure the development of rice in order to:

- increase rice production and therefore reduce its imports
- follow, control and evaluate all the projects within the department
- Work to promote the regulation on agricultural professional organizations in Togo especially those who produce rice and rice seeds.

(2) Duties of your department with reference to the implementation of NRDS

My department participates in planning and programming all the activities in the organization. We planned therefore all the activities related with rice development production. The department also ensure monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects

(3) How you have been involved in the implementation of NRDS

As Director of planning and programming, I am involved in all main activities in the department.

- I participate to the elaboration of the project on rice
- Monitoring and evaluation of ongoing projects on rice.

(4) How you have been involved in the implementation of NRDS

Please list all the CARD/NRDS events you have participated since January 2009

As I am planning, I have followed closely

- a) The preparation of draft national rice development strategy document
- b) The validation of the document in October 2010
- c) The launch of the process of the National Rice Development Strategy in November 2010
- d) I have been part of a Togo's participation in a regional workshop of the FAO on rice and aquaculture to increase productivity and develop market in West Africa in Ouagadougou from 20 to 24 October 2008.

4. Challenges of CARD or NRDS process

(1) Challenges as a focal point! a taskforce member regarding the implementation of NRDS process (e.g. institutional, capacity)

- We do not have a line of credit at the state level
- The committee members are not concentrated in Lomé, so it is difficult to gather them for meetings.

(2) Background of the above-mentioned challenges

There are many interventions in the field of agriculture so it is difficult to get the National Rice Development Strategy financed. The committee members are not concentrated in Lomé.

(3) Your tentative idea for solving the above-mentioned challenges or improving

To face such difficulties we have:

- Take advantage from the National Program for Agricultural Investment and Food Security (NPAIFS) that take in account many parts of National Rice Development Strategy.
- Sometimes organize meetings at Kara so that members in north regions can participate.

(4) Your expectation to the course with reference to the challenges

I am sure the training will help me cope with all the challenges mentioned above and contribute to solve the problems we have in implementing the National Rice Development Strategy.