CARD Webinar on COVID-19 impact and Rice competitiveness

Responding to the COVID-19 crisis: CORIS rice seed delivery model

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Introduction

- ➤ CARD Phase 1 (2008-2018) activities resulted in increased production rate compared to the decade before (1996-2007) (Arouna *et al.*, 2021)
- Yield growth rate, however, decreased after 2012 (annual growth rate of 1.19% in 2012-2018 is less than 1.47% between 2007-2012) suggesting that the increase in production is mostly attributed to land area expansion
- Dependency rate on import is around 40%
- Climate crisis coupled with COVID-19 pandemic is visibly affecting performance of rice production systems
- Emerging EBOLA epidemic in Guinea further threatens performance of rice production systems

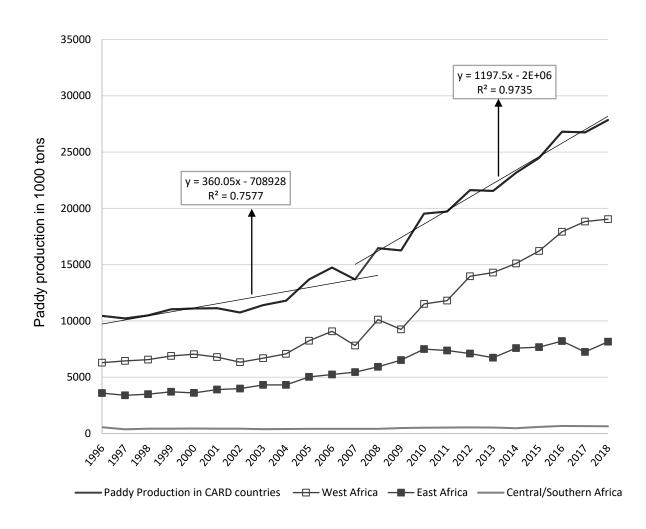


Fig. 1. Trend in paddy production in the CARD countries (1000 tons).



Introduction

- CARD Phase 2 aims at increasing rice production within the context of the RICE framework (Resilience, Industrialization, Competitiveness, Empowerment)
- Models aimed at increasing the performance of the rice value chain are being developed by AfricaRice
- These models are associated with rice sector transformation systems, rice-based agri-food resilience systems, and rice genetic resources innovations systems
- ➤ This presentation will focus on an Accelerated rice seed production and delivery model driven by the COVID-19 Response Rice Seeds Project (CORIS).





COVID 19 Response Rice Seed Project

CORIS strategy is to deliver quality seed to mitigate COVID19 impacts on rice production

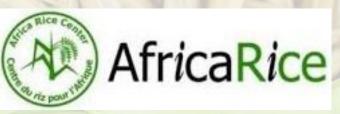
A cooperative SCALING approach based on a partnership between AfricaRice and GIZ

With support by the CIM/FIA Task Force on Scaling









requirements



WHAT?

- ♣ Breeder seed production (fully financed)
- Foundation seed production (fully financed)
- Certified seed production (incentive and marketing support)

WHY and WHEN?

- Mitigate shortage of rice seed during economic crisis (COVID-19)
- Support provided by CGIAR

SCALING

- Climate resilient varieties
- Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)
- Post harvest solution
- Digital agricultural monitoring tool
- Seed systems

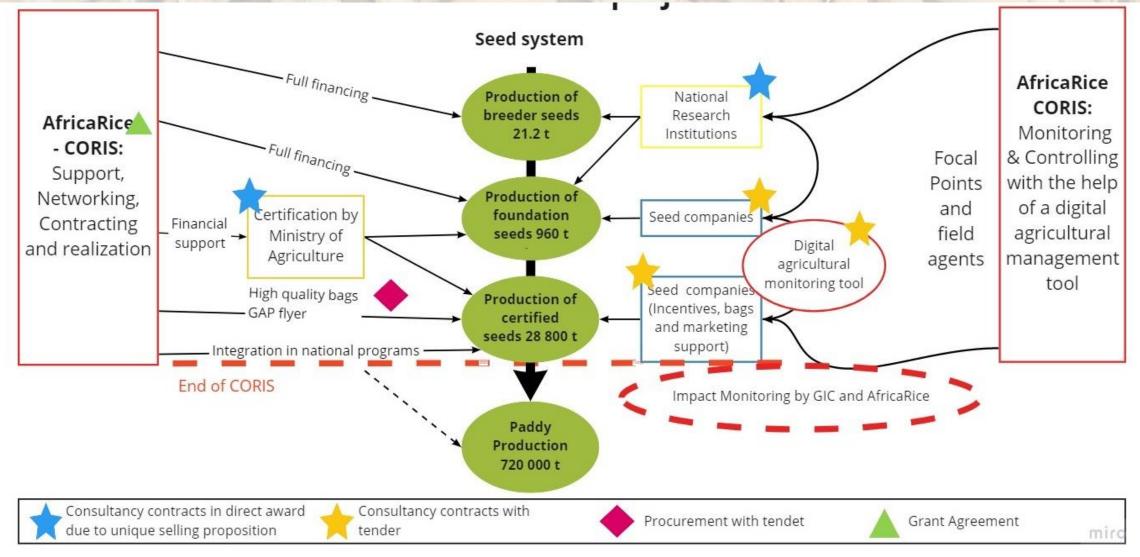
IMPACT

Beneficiaries

- ₩ 10 M Consumers
- 2 M small-scale rice farmers
- № 80.000 small-scale Rice seed producers

A CORIS

structure



establishment



First discussions: end March 2020

- How the idea came about: MAP4rice
- GIC: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Mali
- * CARI

Institutions involved

- GIZ (GIC/CARI)
- AfricaRice Africa
- National research centers
- TFoS FIA

Contract signed: November 2020

- Grant Agreement GIZ –
 Africa Rice
- Financed by BMZ COVID
 19 Sondermittel
- Project start 15th
 Octobre 2020

Intervening countries

Beneficiaries

- Renin Benin
- ₩ Burkina Faso
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Mali Mali
- Nigeria Nigeria

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Anticipate critical situations sensitivity for opportunities/ responsibilities

Crisis/opportunity

Will be yery necessary Feedback on how the research product is received: Interaction between research and developing

Have a starting point for scaling seed capital and GAP

Internal experience on procedures for scaling

Strength for the developing partner GIC: local knowledge and network, experience on needs and no-go areas

CORIS

Perspectives: CORIS 2.0



Seed capital

CORIS is a starting point for this

SEED CAPITAL for all Africa!

2

Harvest solution

Use of micro harvester

Scaling its use by Service providers

5

Research and Development

Development and Research Successfull example:
AICCRA

Deeper linkages between Development and Research **D** - 6

G 13

Financing solutions

Collaboration with AFAP

Common projects with finance mechanisms

9





and

MAKE IT EASY

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