MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE



REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

NATIONAL RICE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

NATIONAL RICE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR CÔTE D'IVOIRE

STRATEGIC PLAN 2011-2018

PRESENTATION PLAN

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I. LIST OF INITIALS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	FULL DEFINITION					
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture					
ОР	Professional Organisation					
ANADER	National Rural Development Support Agency					
CNRA	National Centre for Agronomic Research					
PIB	Gross Domestic Product					
ONDR	National Rice Development Agency					
ANARIZ-CI	Côte d'Ivoire National Rice Growers' Association					
FENARIZ-CI	National Federation of Côte d'Ivoire Rice Growers					
IMF	Microcredit Institution					
ADR	Rural Development Organiser					
CZ	Regional Leader					
TS CA	Specialist Annual Crops Technician					
SOP	Professional Organization Specialist					
CI	Côte d'Ivoire					

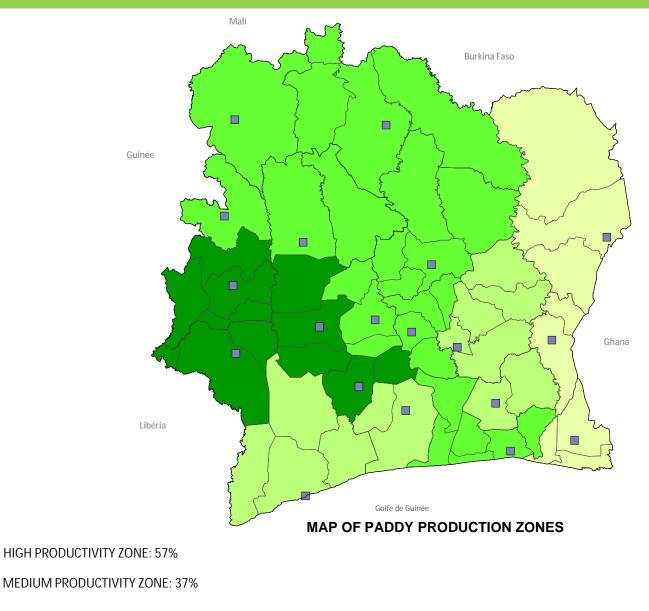
II. BACKGROUND-BASIC DATA

Total land area: 322,463 km ²	Responsibility: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
Population (2008): 20.8 million inhabitants	Politique agricole: MASTER AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PDDA 1992 – 2015) NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT PLAN (PNIA 2010 – 2015)
Annual growth rate: 3.3 %	Research Institute: NATIONAL CENTRE FOR AGRONOMIC RESEARCH (CNRA)
National poverty rate (2008): 48.9% of which 62.5% in rural areas	Rice consumption requirement (2009): 1,547,265 tonnes
National GDP: 23.3 billion \$ US (2009)	Rice imports (2009): 919,081 tonnes
Agricultural GDP contribution (2008): 27%	Value of imported rice (2009): 235 billion FCFA
Farmland with irrigation potential: 224,200 ha	Developed land area: 54,500 ha
Irrigated land area (2008): 41,000 ha	Area of rainfed rice (2008): 927,000 ha

III. BACKGROUND- RELATED POLICIES

q BACKGROUND						
Rice's importance to the country	üFirst food eaten and first cereal grown; üCan be grown throughout the country.					
Background and justification for writing the NRDS	 üCI is heavily dependant on rice to cover food consumption needs üLack of an adequate institutional and legal framework to manage and coordinate the various activities in the rice chain ü A significant rise in rice prices in 2008 causing social unrest üMajor natural and economic assets for rice production 					
Problems facing rice in Côte d'Ivoire	üAn underperforming rice sector that fails to attract the best peopleüStakeholders that are neither well organised or involved in developing the rice chainüInefficient marketing and processing of paddyüInsufficient supplies of quality local rice					
q RELATED POLICIES	q RELATED POLICIES					
Agricultural Development Master Plan 1992-2015 (PDDA, adopted in 1993)	üPursuing food security and food self-sufficiency by producing the national requirement for rice					
Strategy Document for Reducing Poverty (DSRP, adopted in January 2009)	üThe rice security pillar and food self-sufficiency					
National Public Investment Programme 2010 -2015 (PNIA, adopted in 2010)	üImproving the productivity and competitiveness of crops (such as rice), livestock and fisheries productionüDevelopment of supply pipelines, such as that for rice					

IV-RICE PRODUCTION MAP



LOW PRODUCTIVITY ZONE: 6%

V. PADDY PRODUCTION TARGETS BY AGROECOLOGY

	Upland rainfed rice		Lowland rainfed rice		Irrigated rice			Total and Average yield				
YEAR	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Produ- ction (t)	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Produ- ction (t)	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Produ- ction (t)	Area (ha)	Yield TP/TA (t/ha)	Produ- ction (t)
2008	922,000	0.8	737,600	5,000	2.5	12,500	41,000	4.5	180,000	968,000	0.9	930,000
2013	1,200,000	1.5	1,800,000	15,000	3.5	52,500	70,000	5	350,000	1,285,000	1.7	2,202,500
2018	1,300,000	1.8	2,340,000	30,000	5	150,000	100,000	5	500,000	1,430,000	2.1	2,990,000

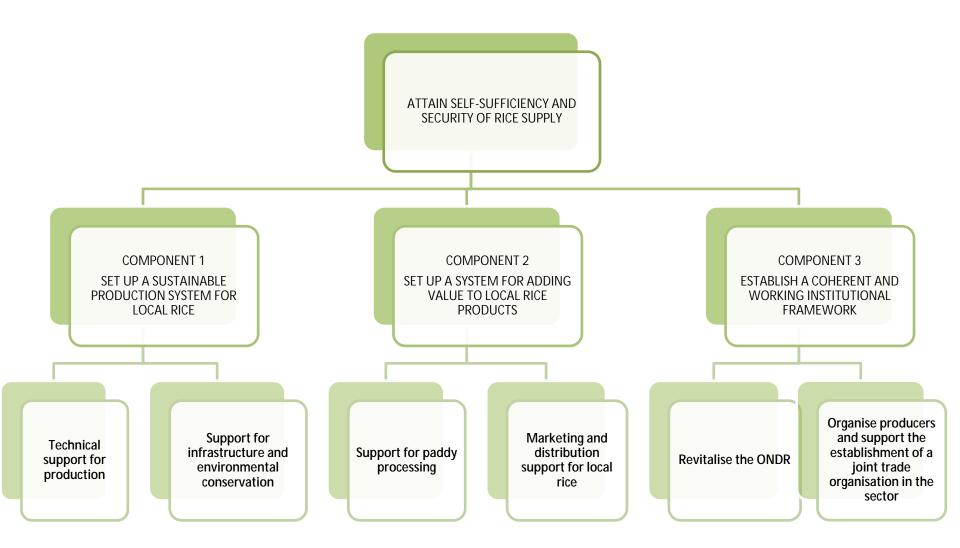
TA: Total Area TP: Total Production

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VI. SUB-SECTOR PRIORITIES

SUB SECTOR	PRIORITIES
Seed sector development	Make seeds of improved varieties available throughout the country by building seed conditioning centres in the major production zones.
Fertiliser use (inputs)	Research and establish appropriate fertiliser rates based on soil type for each production area; Put in place a revolving credit system to help with inputs purchases.
Irrigation and water control	Restore earlier rundown irrigation schemes; Train the users in management and maintenance of these schemes, Undertake the establishment of new water control works.
Producer training	Provide training in technical packages and management; capacity build rice producers and their representatives on producer organisations so they are able to put the best case for action to help their members.
Mechanisation	Make the first batch of farming equipment available through the ONDR; Make the first revolving loans available for equipment maintenance and renewal.
Quality improvement	Set up a formal contract system between producers and millers for the production of paddy rice and quality milled rice.
Access to markets	Formalise a relationship between millers and importers so that locally-produced rice is introduced into the imported rice distribution system.
Access to credit	Bring access to credit to the rice chain's stakeholders by lodging securities with microfinance lenders.

VII. INTERVENTION MATRIX



VIII. ORGANIGRAMME OF LINKS BETWEEN PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

