



# CARD Second Group Country GM4 Presentation **LIBERIA**



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# Abbreviation



<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>CAADP</b>	<b>Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program</b>
<b>CARD</b>	<b>Coalition for African Rice Development</b>
<b>CARI</b>	<b>Central Agricultural Research Institute</b>
<b>FAPS</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy</b>
<b>NFNS</b>	<b>National Food and Nutrition Strategy</b>
<b>LASIP</b>	<b>Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment program</b>
<b>LNRDS</b>	<b>Liberia National Rice Development Strategy</b>
<b>PRS</b>	<b>Poverty Reduction Strategy</b>



## BASIC FACTS ABOUT RICE IN LIBERIA

- q Rice is the primary staple food of most of Liberia's 3.5 million people.
- q Rice is produced by 71% of the estimated 404,000 farm families.
- q Annual per capita consumption of rice in Liberia is estimated to be 133kg, one of the highest in Africa.
- q Liberia produces only 40% of its rice needs.



## BASIC FACTS ABOUT RICE IN LIBERIA

- Limited value addition to rice produced.
- The country spends 30% of its foreign exchange to import rice.
- Current annual cost for imported rice into the country is estimated to be US\$84 million.



# RICE STATUS IN NATIONAL POLICIES



q Rice is a central to all Government policies and strategies, including:

q ‘Lift Liberia’ Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)

q Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy (FAPS)

q National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (NFSNS)

q Liberia Agricultural Investment Program (LASIP) within the context of CAADP

q Liberia National Rice Development Strategy (LNRDS)



# Production Target & Priority Agro-Ecologies

Year	Upland			Lowland Rain-fed			Irrigated Lowland			Total Production	Milled Equivalent (MT)	Demand Milled (MT)
	Area (Ha)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Production (MT)	Area (Ha)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Production (MT)			
2008	190,000	0.90	171,000	20,000	1.2	24,000	2,000	2.0	4,000	199,000	129,350	465,500
2013	190,000	1.50	285,000	27,000	2.5	67,500	8,000	3.5	28,000	380,500	247,325	505,851
2018	190,000	2.00	380,000	64,500	3.5	225,750	45,500	6.0	273,000	878,750	571,188	561,244

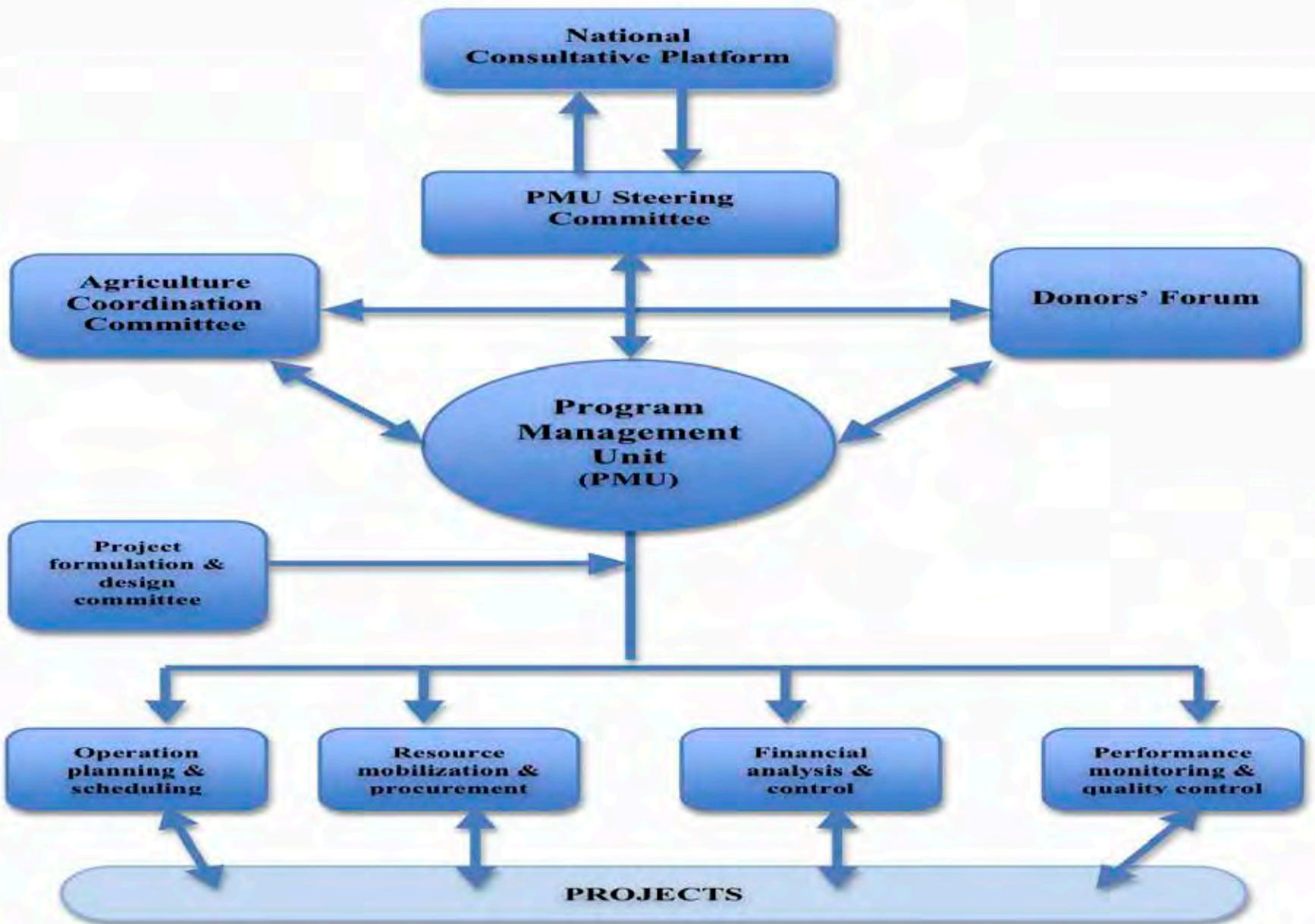




# National Sub-Sector Priority Setting

LI BERIA	Policy/ Institution	Infrastructure	Human Resources	Provision/ Support	Information/ knowledge
<b>HIGH PRIORITY</b>		<b>MEDIUM PRIORITY</b>		<b>LOW PRIORITY</b>	
Seed					
F1ertilizer					
Irrigation/water management					
On-farm technology dissemination					
Mechanization					
Quality improvement					
Access to market					
Access to Credit					
Overall Policy tools					







# INTIRIM LNRDS TASK FORCE MEMEBRS



<b>NAME</b>	<b>JOB TITLE</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Dr. Sizi Subah</b>	<b>Deputy Minister for Technical Services</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>
<b>Dr. Moses Zinnah</b>	<b>Director, Program Management Unit</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>
<b>Mr. Ousman Tall</b>	<b>Assistant Minister for Planning, Policy and Development</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>
<b>Mr. Paul Jallah</b>	<b>Assistant Minister for Extension, Research and Extension</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>
<b>Mr. Dax Tuah</b>	<b>Senior Agronomist</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>
<b>Mr. Johansen Voker</b>	<b>Environmentalist</b>	<b>Environmental Protection Agency</b>
<b>Mr. Harry Wonyene</b>	<b>Director, M&amp;E</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>
<b>Dr. Abugarshall Kai</b>	<b>Deputy Director for Programs</b>	<b>Central Agriculture Research Inst.</b>

## INTIRIM LNRDS TASK FORCE MEMEBRS CONTD.

NGOs Representative	Country Director	CRS
Civil Society Organization Representative	Head	Coalition of Civil Society in Agriculture



# Challenges with Regard to Planning, Implementation and M&E of NRDS



- § Inadequate trained staff at all levels of the rice value chain.
- § Adaptive research capacities is very low.
- § A national seed service for seed certification and for ensuring seed quality standards does not exist in Liberia
- § Poor physical infrastructure, mainly feeder road and transportation.
- § Weak institutional linkages between research and extension services.



## Challenges with Regard to Planning, Implementation and M&E of NRDS

- n Lack of credit and micro-finance for producers and other actors in the rice value chain.
- n Lowland ecology is the most productive, but is infested with schistosomiasis which discourages farmers from cultivating the lowlands.
- n Outdated information on the economics of rice - rice production costs and benefits analyses are outdated.
- n Limited involvement of the Private Sector.



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

