

**COALITION FOR  
AFRICAN RICE  
DEVELOPMENT**



**5<sup>th</sup> CARD GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**PROGRESS OF NRDS IMPLEMENTATION : MID  
TERM- REVIEW FROM 2008 TO 2012**



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## OUTLINE

- I. INTRODUCTION
- II. REGISTERED RESULTS AND COMMENTS
- III. WHAT ARE THE LESSONS LEARNT?
- IV. RECOMMENDATIONS
- V. SOME EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTISES FOR A SUSTAINABLE INCREASE OF RICE PRODUCTION

## I. INTRODUCTION : METHODOLOGY

- 4 items to measure progress: (i) production, (ii) yield, (iii) cultivated area et (iv) number of researchers, technicians and extension workers.
- Each item is related to 2 periods :(i) 2008 in terms of previous situation and (ii)2012 for the achievements.
  - For production, yield and cultivated area, the analysis is based on the data available for 11 countries: Guinea, Madagascar, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Benin, CAR, Liberia, Zambia, Cameroon, Kenya et Uganda.
  - For agro-ecological analysis, data available for 8 countries: Guinea, Zambia, Madagascar, Liberia, Benin, Kenya, CAR and Uganda.
  - For number of researchers, technicians and extension workers, with the available data, 6 countries have been reviewed: Madagascar, Cameroon, Benin, CAR, Zambia, Kenya and Uganda.

## II. REGISTERED RESULTS AND COMMENTS

### A. Preliminary Remark

**Common priorities (from the gap analysis) in terms of key issues to solve at first**

- Access to good quality inputs (semences et engrais)
- Water management
- Extension
- Mechanization
- Access to market
- Good quality rice
- Market access.

## Cont. II. REGISTERED RESULTS AND COMMENTS

### B. Aggregated trends of rice production, cultivated area and yield in 11 countries

Evolution of the average of productions, cultivated areas and yields from 2008 to 2012

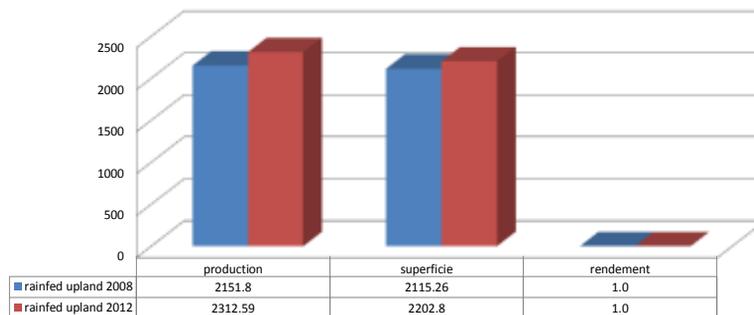


**Comment:**

- Productions: Doubling of the average
- Cultivated areas : Evolution of trends with a multiplicative factor of 1.6
- Yields : With regard to 2008, there is an increase of 30% in 2012.

## Cont. II. REGISTERED RESULTS AND COMMENTS

### C. Aggregated trends of productions, areas and yields per Agro-ecological zone/ Rainfed Upland (Guinea, Zambia Madagasc., Liberia, Kenya, CAR, Uganda and Benin)

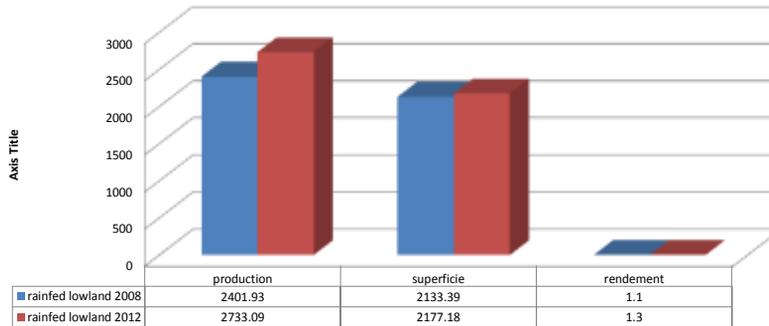


**Comment**

- Increase of productions due to an extension of areas which can be justified by a low use of good quality inputs.

## Cont. II. REGISTERED RESULTS AND COMMENTS

### D. Aggregated trends of productions, areas and yields per Agro-ecological zone/ Rainfed Lowland (Guinea, Zambia Madagasc., Liberia, Kenya, CAR, Uganda and Benin)

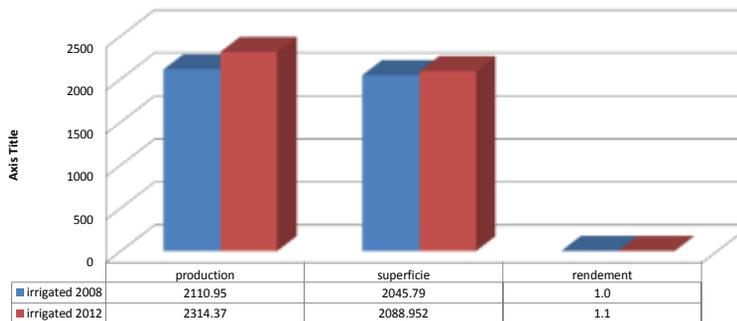


#### Comment

- Increase of productions obtained through productivity improvement(20% of progress) certainly due to a good water management.

## Cont. II. REGISTERED RESULTS AND COMMENTS

### E. Aggregated trends of productions, areas and yields per Agro-ecological zone/ Irrigated zone (Guinea, Zambia Madagasc., Liberia, Kenya, CAR, Uganda and Benin)



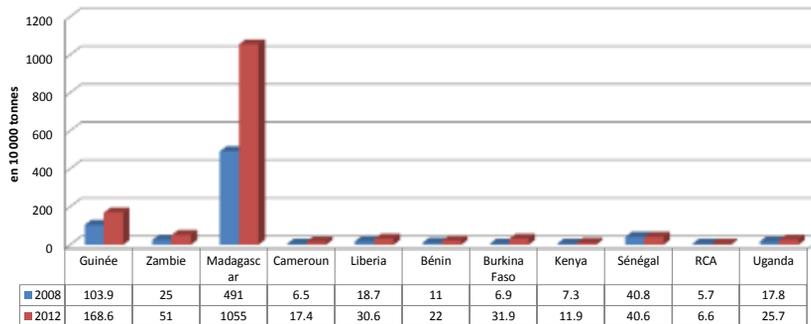
#### Comments

- Increase of productions justified by a small increase of both yields and cultivated areas.
- However, in some countries as Madagascar and Kenya, the yields are more or equal to 4T/Ha

## Cont. II. REGISTERED RESULTS AND COMMENTS

### F. Trends of productions in each of 11 countries Guinea, Madagascar, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Benin, CAR, Liberia, Zambia, Cameroon, Kenya et Uganda.

Evolution de la production de 2008 à 2012

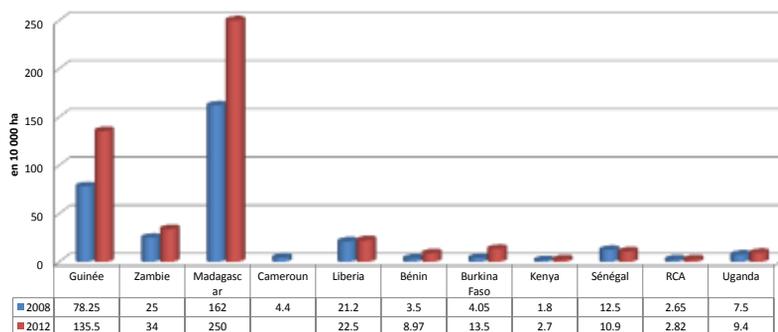


#### Comments :

- \* In all countries, the productions have increased
- A group of countries where the production has doubled: Zambia, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Cameroon and Benin
- For other countries, there is an increase of productions except for Senegal where a stagnation is noted

## Cont. II. REGISTERED RESULTS AND COMMENTS

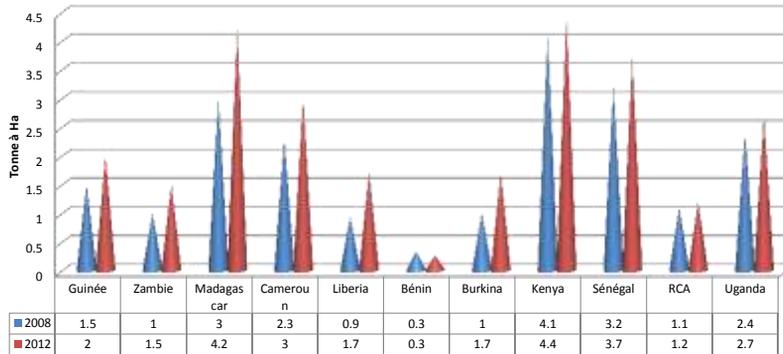
### G. Trends of cultivated areas in each of 11 countries



- \* With the exception of Senegal, the cultivated areas have increased in all countries.
- With regard to the evolution, there are 3 big groups : (i) high evolution : BF (x3) & Benin (x2.5), (ii) medium evolution (between x 1.5 & x 1.7): Madagascar, Guinea & Kenya and (iii) slow evolution (lower than x1.5): Zambia, Liberia, CAR & Uganda

**Cont. II. REGISTERED RESULTS AND COMMENTS**

**H. Trends of yields in each of 11 countries**

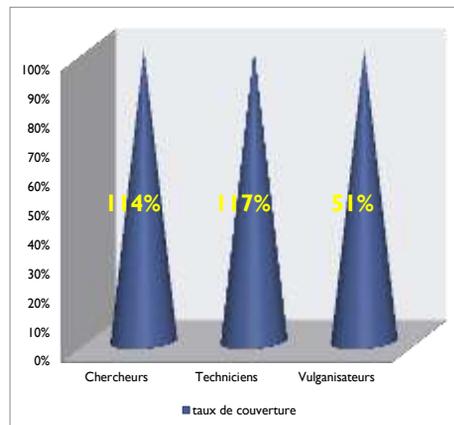
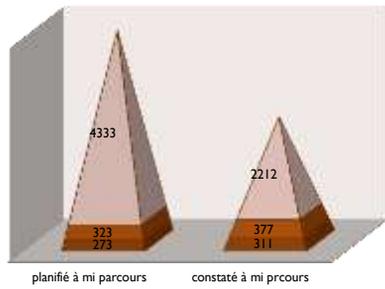


- \* With regard to the average, stagnation of yields, but in some countries an improvement is noted : Cameroon, Zambia, Madagascar & Burkina.
- \* In some countries, the stagnation of the average is due to the low yields of rainfed zone (case of du Senegal)

**Cont. II. REGISTERED RESULTS AND COMMENTS**

**I. Aggregated trends of human resources : researchers, technicians & extension staff in 6 countries**

■ Chercheurs ■ Techniciens ■ Vulgarisateurs



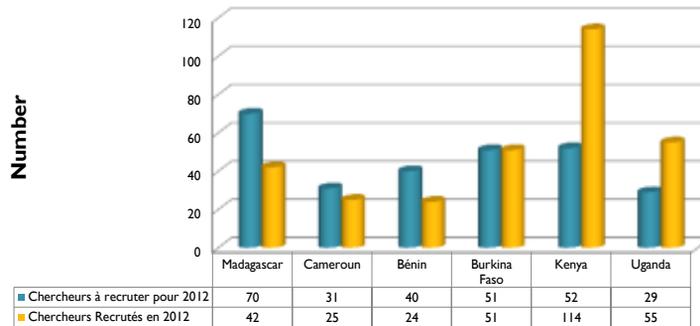
**Comments:**

- Low level of cover rate(less or equal to 60%).
- For researchers and technicians, the cover rate is more than 100% whereas for extension staff, it is less than 52% .

## Cont. II. REGISTERED RESULTS AND COMMENTS

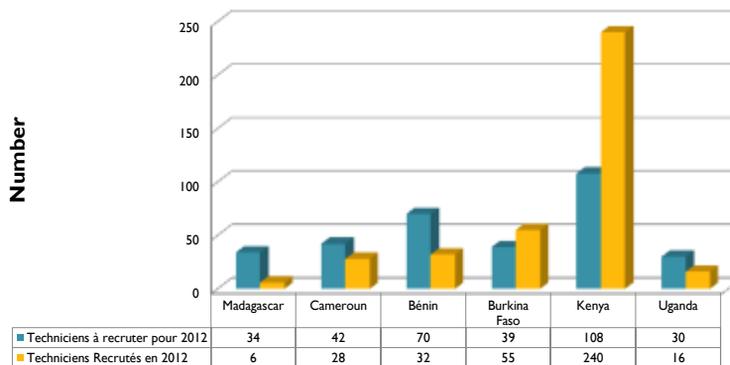
### J. Trends for researchers, technicians & extension staff in each of 6 countries

#### a. Comparison of researchers to recruit and those recruited



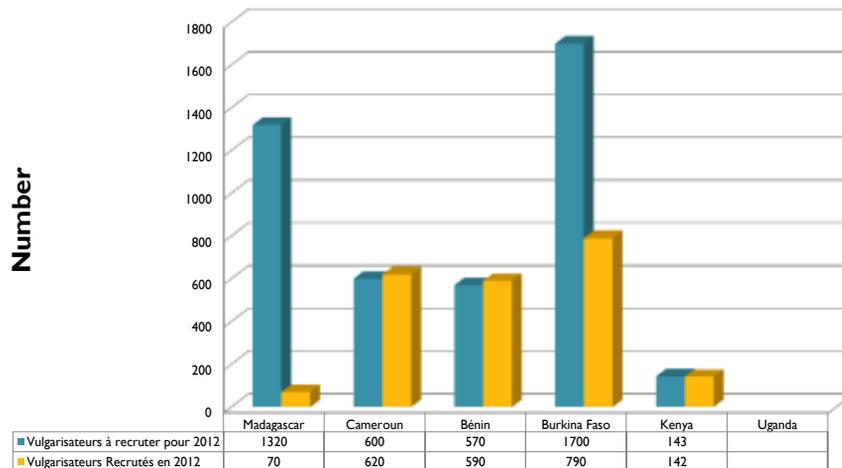
## Cont. II. REGISTERED RESULTS AND COMMENTS

#### b. Comparison of technicians to recruit and those recruited



## Cont. II. REGISTERED RESULTS AND COMMENTS

## c. Comparison of extension staff to recruit and those recruited



## III. What are the lessons learnt ?

**General Remark :** Generally in all countries, the trends showed an increase of rice production which is not due to an improvement of productivity but to an extension of cultivated areas.

Thus, why there is a stagnation of productivity ?

---Several explanatory factors in accordance with the priorities defined after the gap analysis. The most recurring factors are :

- (i) Extension services' weakness, mainly in terms of intervention capacity (please refer to the previous slide);
- (ii) Irrigation facilities and Water management ;
- (iii) Non availability of inputs (good quality of seeds and fertilizers )
- (iv) Lack of mechanization (from farm operations to post-harvest operations).

## IV. Recommendations

For a sustainable increase of rice production, the improvement of productivity is a key issue. Thus, the main challenges to overcome are:

- Strengthening of extension services not only in terms of staff recruitment but also in terms of their intervention capacity
- Irrigation facilities and Water management (infrastructure & capacity building for an efficient water use )
- Improvement of seed, fertilizers & mechanization access via public – private partnership
- Consideration of market issues (quality, distribution, promotion) for a best competitiveness with regard to imported rice
- According to the fact that most of CARD countries have already identified their priorities, it is crucial to assist them for resources mobilization (implementation ) mainly in the CAADP framework.
- Strengthening the national coordination in charge of NRDS implementation.

## V. Some examples of best practices for a sustainable increase of rice production

**\*Burkina Faso et Senegal :** Zoning approach for the implementation of NRDS' priorities (Local committees for rice development)

**\*Nigeria :** Translation of the political commitment into a public – private partnership with a consequent support to rice processing and mechanization.

**\* Sierra Leone :** Strategy consisting of sensitizing public institutions such prisons and army to buy local rice instead of imported rice.

**\*Senegal :** Involvement of private sector in production, processing and marketing which ended in the creation of a system of contractualization between Producers-Private sector- Financial institutions.

-----Advantage = Producers have the guarantee of selling their productions before harvest and consequently possibility for them to have 2 cropping seasons.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND  
ATTENTION**