



MEETING REPORT

THE SIXTH GENERAL MEETING OF THE COALITION FOR AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

ACCRA, GHANA

18–19 NOVEMBER 2015

Contents

Co-Chairs' summary.....	i
Approval of the Co-Chairs	1
Opening ceremony	1
Agenda 1: Minutes of the previous meeting	2
Agenda 2: Implementation of NRDS	3
Agenda 3: Promotion of Mechanization.....	6
Agenda 4: South-south Cooperation.....	11
Agenda 5: Summary of SC Members Activities.....	12
Agenda 6: Role of the Government in Promoting Private Sector	17
Agenda 7: Overview of the Progress in the Rice Sector in Sub-Sahara Africa.....	21
Agenda 8: Summary of the First Half, Outlook of the Second Half and Way Forward to TICAD V.....	22
Agenda 9: Co-Chairs' summary / Any other business	23
Annex 1 Concept Note	
Annex 2 Meeting Agenda	
Annex 3 Co-Chairs' summary (French)	

Co-Chairs' Summary of the Sixth General Meeting of CARD

Accra, Ghana, 18–19 November 2015

The Sixth General Meeting of the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) was convened in Accra, Ghana on 18-19 November 2015. The meeting was attended by participants from 25 partner organizations/ institutions, five non-sub-Saharan African countries as South-South Cooperation partners, six private corporations, 21 CARD countries, and five non-CARD countries.

The meeting confirmed that **Africa has witnessed significant growth in rice production since the launching of the CARD initiative.**

However, this growth is largely attributed to expansion of cultivated areas. Even though strong productivity growth was observed between 2007 and 2010, the growth has stagnated since 2011. There are still large gaps between farmers' yields and what would be possible with better management. **Africa, therefore, should make continuous efforts to accelerate rice yield growth.**

This calls for resource allocations for adoption of good crop management practices including double cropping as well as better access to improved technologies such as seeds and fertilizers, access to credit, agricultural machineries, and other measures based on solid evidence supported by research. Financial and human resource constraints often prevent African countries to provide intense and sufficient support to the rice sector across the entire country. In addition, climate, soil, and socio-economic conditions in Africa are quite diverse even within a same country. Therefore, **African governments and their partners should make efforts toward yield increase through identification of suitable areas for rice production, sensible prioritization, realistic targeting, and differentiated approaches, tailored to the conditions of respective areas.**

Meanwhile, in many countries, relying only on yield gains in existing rice cultivated areas to boost rice production will not be enough to reach self-sufficiency in rice. Therefore, **African countries should also consider expanding rice cultivation in the more favorable areas in a sustainable and balanced manner.**

Experiences of countries with remarkable progress in rice production show not only the significant contributions that private sector can make to rice sector development, but also the importance of market forces and price incentives as drivers for success. Therefore, **the efforts to maximize private contributions to rice sector development should be facilitated through government assistance in**

providing an enabling business environment with emphasis on market-driven value chain development, improved competitiveness of African rice in terms of quality and price, and ensuring price incentives for increasing production.

All recommendations require strong government commitment and right sets of government policies. Therefore, **CARD will assist its member countries in implementation of a right set of policies through the provision of technical, facilitation and coordination support.**

The meeting confirmed significant contributions made under CARD to rice production growth in Africa. These include support in implementation of National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS) - remarkable progress was made with more than 100 projects implemented in 13 countries. CARD contributions also include support to rice seed and agriculture mechanization sub-sectors. National Rice Seed Development Strategies were formulated in 10 pilot countries and implementation of the strategy has started in some countries. This support to the rice seed subsector is now extended to other CARD member countries. Meanwhile, progress of CARD support in the mechanization sub-sector is still limited. The meeting agreed that the CARD secretariat will provide additional follow-up, not limited to the first six pilot countries. During the meeting, the CARD secretariat shared information about some projects implemented under the South-South cooperation framework and a knowledge product that CARD produced on success stories in rice value chain development. **The meeting agreed to continue strengthening partnerships among African countries, South-South cooperation partner countries, and CARD partner organizations.**

The meeting also confirmed good practices under the CARD initiative based on interim results of the Mid-Term Evaluation of CARD. Additional narratives will be sought for and the results of the Mid-Term Evaluation will feed into the final evaluation that is planned for 2018. .

The meeting held a brainstorming session on the process, methodology, indicators and contents of the final evaluation of CARD as well as the future of the CARD initiative after 2018. All participants contributed with valuable inputs and ideas, and the meeting agreed that the final decision on the organization of the final evaluation of CARD will be made by the CARD Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will use inputs from the General Meeting and the result of the mid-term evaluation. The meeting suggested that the CARD initiative should be continued probably with expanded membership. The final decision on the future of CARD will be presented at the 7th CARD General Meeting and TICAD VII.

Based on the presentations on the following topics, the Meeting had discussions on various technical matters and came up with several specific recommendations for the remaining period of the CARD initiative:

1. Progress in implementation of the National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS)

The CARD secretariat presented the overall progress of the NRDS implementation, particularly the process of “Fund Matching” support and the number of “CARD-labeled projects”. This was followed by the country delegates from Ghana, Madagascar and Rwanda sharing their successful experiences in NRDS implementation through mainstreaming of NRDS and fund mobilization. Common success factors for the NRDS implementation were observed in the three presentations: i) mainstreaming of NRDS in the country’s overarching development framework, ii) strong commitment and political support by the senior officials within the Ministry of Agriculture, and iii) strongly proactive and committed NRDS taskforces in resource mobilization. Taking the above observation, the meeting confirmed that CARD will continue emphasizing on integration of NRDS into country strategies/programs for overall agriculture development, and will also continue supporting “Fund Matching” activities to enhance the implementation of NRDS based on the self-initiative of NRDS taskforces.

2. Status of the CARD Initiative for Improved Rice Seed Sector

The session began with an introductory presentation by the CARD secretariat on the CARD Initiative for Improved Rice Seed Sector. The presentation clarified the objectives, process and current status, covering both pilot and scaled-up phases. Two country delegates followed the introduction, presenting the status of the initiative and progress made so far at country level: Benin, representing the scale-up phase countries, and Nigeria, representing the pilot phase countries. The meeting confirmed that the steady progress has been made by pilot countries all of which have formulated the National Rice Seed Development Strategy. The meeting also observed that some countries have already started the implementation of rice seed strategy through mobilizing fund for the project concept notes. The progress in the scale-up phase countries is also steady even though the pace differs among target countries. The meeting was also informed that JICA and IRRI utilized the National Rice Seed Development Strategies and the concept notes formulated under this initiative for the designing of the training program which they jointly implement under the South-South Cooperation framework. The meeting agreed that CARD will continue supporting all target countries in formulation of National

Rice Seed Development Strategy and its project/investment concept notes, and “Fund Matching” activities to mobilize resources for the implementation.

3. Status of CARD Pilot Initiative in Mechanization

An introductory presentation was made by the CARD secretariat on the pilot to create enabling environments for promoting agricultural mechanization. The presentation explained procedures of the pilot, overall progress, and follow-up plan, being followed by the country presentations. The delegate from Madagascar shared the progress made under the pilot and the contents of their Mechanization strategy. The delegate from Cote d’Ivoire also presented their experience in the formulation of mechanization strategy with the support received from CARD even though the country was not targeted in the CARD Pilot Initiative on Mechanization. The meeting generally agreed to the following suggestions made by the CARD secretariat as the way forward: i) CARD will support the formulation of Mechanization Strategy in pilot countries where this does not exist, ii) CARD will provide technical contributions to improve the Mechanization strategies in countries where the document is still in the draft stage, or the document needs to be revised, iii) CARD will support the formulation of project/investment concept notes and “Fund Matching” activities in order to enhance the implementation of the strategy in all pilot countries. Finally the meeting agreed that support will be extended to all CARD countries based on the degree of their interest, commitment and actions initiated by country taskforces.

4. The Coalition’s efforts and progress in South-South Cooperation

Three presentations were made to illustrate the examples of South-South Cooperation (SSC) by CARD and its partners. The first one was by the CARD secretariat on the knowledge product that was produced by the IFAD grant for the case study and scalability assessment of selected successful African experiences in improving rice value chain. AfricaRice followed with its presentation on another IFAD grant for the SSC platform for rice mechanization in Africa. FAO made the last presentation on the regional perspective and on-going FAO initiatives under the SSC framework.

Egypt expressed its interest in increasing support provided to SSA countries under the SSC framework. Egypt will further seek for the possibility and steps to strengthen its cooperation in close communication with the CARD Secretariat and other partners.

5. Overall View on Rice Sector Development in Africa

A series of presentations were made on the topic. AfricaRice presented the challenges and opportunities to boost rice sector in sub-Saharan Africa. The presentation demonstrated that the growth in rice production between 2008 and 2014 was 33% in selected 18 African countries (This figure is based on actual production in 2008 as a baseline, while CARD uses the average of 2004-6 as the baseline). Out of 33%, the 30% was attributed to the expansion of rice cultivation areas while only 3% was attributed to the rice yield growth. The presentation was concluded with following suggestions: i) Acceleration of yield growth is necessary to further enhance rice production, ii) the target should be determined based on a yield gap assessment and the realistic yield growth rate, iii) the suitable areas for rice cultivation should be identified, and iv) AfricaRice and partners can propose research-based technologies across the rice value chain for further growth of rice sector.

Professor Otsuka followed with his presentation on “Toward a Green Revolution in Africa”. His presentation highlighted the importance of good crop management practices and the high yield increase that has been observed in some parts of Africa. Based on the analysis on these successful areas, the presentation was concluded that “Green Revolution is happening in Sub-Saharan Africa” with a potential of its scaling-up, especially through the allocation of sufficient resources for capacity building and strengthened extension services that will bring about better crop management practices, as important factors as the increased adoption of modern technologies such as fertilizer and improved seeds.

The country delegates from Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, and Senegal shared their experience and achievements in rice production in their respective countries. In Burkina Faso, the rice production increased more than four-folds from 2007 to 2014, and the cultivated area expanded by 256%, while the productivity increase is limited to 42%. In Ethiopia, rice production grew by more than 16 times from 2007 to 2013, and the approximate increase rates for both yield and cultivated area were both significant: 70% and 1,000% respectively. In Senegal, the 70% of production increase is attributed to yield increase. From 2007 to 2014, the rice yield increased by 66%, from 2.4t/ha to 4.0t/ha. All country experiences show that the production was encouraged by high rice price incentives for farmers, while market forces and strengthened rice value chain helped improve domestically produced rice in terms of quality and price. In addition, country experiences show the importance of contributions by private sector in rice business.

Experiences from other countries and views were shared by the meeting participants, and the meeting generally agreed that Africa needs to put more emphasis on improving productivity as a primary path to increase rice production, while the expansion of cultivated areas is also necessary for Africa to fill

its demand supply gap. The yield increase requires the higher adoption of good crop management practices including crop intensification such as double cropping, better water and soil management, improved technologies such as inorganic fertilizer, improved seeds and farm machineries, better access to financial and extension services, better access to markets and infrastructure development, all of which should be based on science and evidences. Sufficient resources need to be allocated for all of them, while financial and human resource constraints are common issue among African countries.

Meanwhile, the meeting acknowledged diverse climate, soil, environmental, and socio-economic conditions of Africa, thus the need of differentiation of approaches for rice sector development in terms of crop management practices, technologies, and marketing strategies for areas with different conditions. For instance, intensive rice production is possible with investment for higher yield in areas with better endowments and market access where the potential surplus production can feed urban areas. Meanwhile the low cost and risk mitigating rice production are more appropriate for areas with less production and marketing potential where produced rice is mostly consumed by households or within local communities.

To pragmatically respond to resource constraints and the diverse circumstances, African governments and their partners should pursue yield increase through identification of suitable areas for rice production, sensible prioritization, realistic targeting, differentiation of approaches, and introduction of best solutions tailored to the conditions of respective areas. This helps African countries make the most efficient and effective use of their scarce resources.

The meeting also confirmed significant contributions that private sector can make to the growing rice sector in some African countries. Experiences of these countries illustrate the importance of market forces and price incentives as drivers for success. The meeting came to a general consensus that the efforts to maximize private contributions to rice sector development should be facilitated through government assistance in providing an enabling business environment with emphasis on market-driven value chain development, improved competitiveness of African rice in terms of quality and price, and ensuring price incentives for increasing production.

The meeting acknowledged that all measures suggested above require strong commitment of the government and the implementation of right sets of policies. The meeting, therefore, affirmed that CARD will assist its member countries in implementation of a right set of policies through the provision of technical, facilitation and coordination support.

6. Summary of activities by Steering Committee members

The member organizations of the CARD Steering Committee (SC) presented their recent and future activities that are relevant to rice sector development in Africa and the CARD initiative. All presentations by the CARD SC organizations confirmed their continuous commitments in assisting rice sector in Africa in their own approaches and cooperation frameworks based on the competitiveness and strengths of each organization. This ensures better coordination among not only CARD member partners but also the whole African rice sector, and enhances the synergy and complementarity of efforts made by all stakeholders.

7. CARD Mid-Term Review

Following the presentation made by the CARD Secretariat on the background, the interim results of the mid-term review of the CARD initiative were shared by the consultant who has taken on the review. The presentation covered the scope of the mid-term review, description of success stories in the CARD initiative and highlights of some findings. The meeting confirmed various positive impacts of the CARD initiative in the presented narratives, while acknowledging the necessity of further stocktaking successful experiences. The meeting also generally agreed to the following recommendation:

Recommendation: *The results of the mid-term review should be fed into the final evaluation of CARD that will be carried out by the end of the initiative. Narratives collected in the mid-term review will be valuable elements to qualitatively evaluate the CARD contributions to the rice sector development in Africa.*

8. Way Forward for the CARD Initiative

Following the introductory presentation by the CARD Secretariat, the meeting held a brainstorming session on the indicators, methodologies and procedures of the final evaluation of CARD, and the future of the CARD initiative after 2018.

The meeting made relevant suggestions, and some key suggestions include, but not limited to, the below:

i) On Final evaluation

- The evaluation should consider the different timing of launching between G1 countries and G2 countries.
- The final evaluation should look at the CARD initiatives in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability and impact.
- An internal evaluation, especially by individual countries, may be also helpful to capture the whole picture of the CARD initiative.
- The final evaluation should look at progress in priority areas of each country that have been assisted through CARD.
- Categorization of the CARD countries by different traits, locations and endowments, and analysis based on the categories maybe helpful.
- The final evaluation should look at the institutional set up at country level (not only implementation, but also policy and research).

ii) On Post-CARD

- CARD should continue after 2018.
- The membership should be expanded.
- Extension to other target crops might be considered, while keeping rice as a mainstay.
- Final evaluation should determine the design of the next phase, including the extension of the crops.
- The structure and implementation models of CARD should be improved based on the evaluations.

The final decision on details will be made by the CARD Steering Committee after their continuous discussions on both final evaluation and the future of the CARD initiative beyond 2018. The Steering Committee will use inputs from the General Meeting and the result of the mid-term evaluation. The results of the final evaluation on the CARD initiative and the way forward for the future of CARD after 2018 will be presented at the 7th CARD General Meeting and TICAD VII.

8. Other Businesses

The 12th CARD Steering Committee is scheduled in conjunction with TICAD VI in Nairobi. The 7th General Meeting will be held some time in 2018, even though the exact timing and venues for these events have yet to be decided.

Appendix - List of Participating Countries and Agencies

<Governments of CARD Member Countries>

Republic of Benin

Burkina Faso

Republic of Cameroon

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Republic of Ghana

Republic of Guinea

Republic of Kenya

Republic of Liberia

Republic of Madagascar

Republic of Mali

Republic of Mozambique

Federal Republic of Nigeria

Republic of Rwanda

Republic of Senegal

Republic of Sierra Leone

United Republic of Tanzania

Togolese Republic

Republic of Uganda

Republic of Zambia

<Governments of South-South Cooperation Partner Countries>

Arab Republic of Egypt

Republic of Indonesia

Republic of the Philippines

Kingdom of Thailand

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

<Governments of non-CARD Member Countries from Sub-Sahara Africa>

Republic of Angola

Republic of Burundi

Republic of Guinea-Bissau

Republic of Malawi

Republic of Sudan

<Private Sector Partners>

Coumba Nor Thiam Thiam Suarl

CV. Karya Hidup Sentosa

FarmEquipment Tanzania Ltd.

OLAM International Ltd.

Seed Trade Association of Ghana (STAG)

WACOT Ltd.

< Development Partners/ Institutions/ Initiatives>

African Seed Network

Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD)

Africa Rice Center (AfricRice)

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)

Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)

Competitive African Rice Initiative (CARI)

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations (FAO)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Ghana Irrigation Development Authority

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS)

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA)

Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice)

Sasakawa Africa Association

Scaling Seeds and other Technologies Partnership (SSTP)

Société nationale d'Aménagement et d'Exploitation des terres du Delta du fleuve et de la Vallée du Fleuve Sénégal (SAED).

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

World Bank

World Food Program (WFP)



Meeting Report of the Sixth CARD General Assembly
Alisa Hotel, Accra, Ghana
18-19 November, 2015

<Approval of the Co-Chairs>

The proceedings were opened by confirmation that the JIRCAS, AfricaRice, Ghana and Madagascar had accepted to Co-Chair the Sixth CARD General Meeting and approval of their appointments by the participants.

<Opening Ceremony>

Welcome Remark

Co-Chair **Dr. Masaru Iwanaga**, the President of JIRCAS welcomed the participants to the sixth CARD General Meeting with his remark. Recalling that CARD was launched at the fourth Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD IV) in 2008 with a goal of doubling rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa by 2018, the Co-Chair noted that the coalition member

organizations and 23 member countries have made CARD matured into an unique platform for rice development and collaboration. He called upon the participants to deliberate on what has been achieved in the past seven years and what can be done in the remaining three years. He expressed his confidence that the presence of private sector representatives at the meeting should refine the quality of discussions on the issues facing rice value chain development and provide realistic solutions.

Opening Remarks

His Excellency, Kaoru Yoshimura, the Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Ghana noted that although doubling rice production seemed a distant and ambitious task at the time when CARD was established during the historic global food price crisis in 2008, the goal now seems to be within the reach. The Ambassador appreciated the hard work made by the stakeholders and the African rice farmers. However as the gap between rice consumption and local production is increasing, Africa has to evolve forward looking policies on expansion of rice production. Since almost all participating countries in the meeting are facing similar challenges, exchanging ideas and experiences on success and failures at this meeting shall become huge assets for the participants, the Ambassador noted.

Representing the Honorable Minister for Food and Agriculture of the Republic of Ghana, **Mr. Seth Osei Okate**, Deputy Director for Industrial and Tree Crops welcomed the meeting participants to Ghana. He acknowledged that the visionary NRDS approach of CARD has helped the government of Ghana put in place a number of measures. Ghana has made modest gains made in closing the gap between production and consumption in the past seven years. Highlighting the importance to enhance rice crop productivity, he said further internal and external resources need to be mobilized to achieve the NRDS goal. He urged the participants to consolidate individual achievements and explore regional strengths at the meeting.

Approval of Agenda

The agenda for the meeting (Annex 2) was approved and adopted by the participants without any modification.

<Agenda 1: Progress of the NRDS Implementation >

1.1 Overview

The CARD secretariat presented the overall progress in the implementation of National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS). The presentation covered the trend in rice production, issues in NRDS implementation, and a concise summary on CARD support to member countries and progress in NRDS implementation. The presentation highlighted that 105 CARD-labeled projects are implemented in 13 countries, and this clearly demonstrated the CARD contribution to overall rice production growth in Africa.

1.2 Country presentations

The general overview was followed by delegates from Ghana, Madagascar and Rwanda presenting the progress made so far in the implementation of NRDS in their respective countries. All of the three countries made significant progress in NRDS implementation through resource mobilization for rice related projects and wider agricultural projects that include sub-component of rice value chain. Each country noted that there still remains need to mobilize financial resources to implement more of rice-related projects designed in the form of concept notes, but they have good prospects for accelerating fund mobilization and rice development for the next few years.

1.2.1 Ghana

The Ghanaian delegate presented two successful experiences in fund mobilization for the implementation of rice projects: one under WAAPP, and the other under the Export Trade, Agricultural and Industrial Development Fund (EDAIF). For the WAAPP project, the NRDS taskforce submitted to the WAAPP committee a proposal that was based on the NRDS concept note on rice seeds modified according to the scope of WAAPP. For the EDAIF project, the Honorable Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, through the Director for Crop Service, tasked the NRDS taskforce to develop a proposal that was later approved. Ghana's experience shows the importance of the proactive NRDS taskforce and their commitment, as well as the acknowledgement by high rank officials of the utility of NRDS taskforce in project formulation.

1.2.2 Madagascar

A presentation was made on the status of NRDS implementation in Madagascar. Even though the progress is not satisfactorily so far due to the political crisis since 2008, Malagasy delegate presented that the future prospect is quite hopeful for the NRDS implementation in Madagascar. During the political crisis from 2008 to 2014, the NRDS taskforce has earnestly worked in preparation of quality

strategies and concept notes with full involvement of all directors in the Ministry of agriculture, acknowledging that it was the time for preparation. This resulted in formulation and launching of NRDS, a mechanization development strategy, a rice seed development strategy and a number of quality project concept notes. In addition, the taskforce mainstreamed NRDS in the government strategic development documents such as CAADP investment plan. With development partners resuming their operation in Madagascar since 2014, the NRDS taskforce members have proactively sold concept notes to potential donors. All these paved the way for NRDS implementation in Madagascar and have resulted in implementation of a few project concept notes. The presentation was concluded with a mention to some key elements for success such as involvement of senior officials, proximity of the CARD consultant and importance of the NRDS mainstreaming.

1.2.3 Rwanda

The Rwandan delegate shared its experience in fund mobilization for marshland development. In Rwanda's experience, the Honorable Minister for Agriculture requested the CARD secretariat to assist her team (NRDS taskforce) in making the inventory of the potential marshland. A CARD consultant and the NRDS taskforce in Rwanda developed the list of marshland that has potential for new irrigation development. The Minister used the inventory in negotiation with some development partners and successfully obtained funding from KOICA, and the marshland development in two potential sites are on-going. Some lessons for successful fund mobilization are drawn from the experience of Rwanda: the importance of involvement of high rank officials for fund mobilization, the instrumental use of CARD and its framework by the high rank officials, and the importance of the timely submission of proposals, thus the high awareness by NRDS taskforce on funding opportunities and timing for necessary actions.

1.3 Summary

The CARD secretariat summarized the session, particularly on lessons learned and keys for success for fund mobilization for the NRDS implementation: i) Mainstreaming of NRDS in the country's overall development framework, ii) Acknowledgement of and strong support to NRDS by senior officials in the Ministry of Agriculture, and iii) Proactive NRDS taskforce members and their strong commitment in resource mobilization. As the way forward, the CARD secretariat will continue fund matching support to member counties until 2018 to further enhance the NRDS implementation. The CARD secretariat will prioritize its support to countries whose taskforce show strong commitment and take initiative in activities for NRDS implementation.

1.4 Discussions

After some clarifications on the presentation, the meeting agreed the future CARD support in NRDS implementation as suggested by the CARD secretariat. Confirming the key success factors from experience of three country presenters, the meeting recommended that key success factors and experiences in fund mobilization, including PPP experiences and the involvement of high rank officials, in CARD member countries should be further shared with other CARD countries through the CARD Secretariat.

<Agenda 2: CARD Initiative for the Improved Rice Seed Sector>

2.1 Overview

The CARD secretariat made an introductory presentation on the CARD initiative for improved rice seed sector, providing the background, rationale behind, the implementation process and schedule followed for both the pilot and scaling up phases. All pilot countries formulated National Rice Seed Development Strategy and some countries started its implementation. The scaling up countries have just started their activities and the progress varies from one country to another.

The introduction was followed by the country presentation by Benin and Nigeria on their progress and by IRRI on the utilization of the CARD initiative for improve rice seed sector in the designing of their capacity building program.

2.2 Country Presentations

2.2.1 Benin

The delegate from Benin enumerated the steps they have so far taken towards producing their National Rice Seed Development Strategy. The presentation showed the meeting participants not only how the process and activities under this initiative go, but also the steady progress made in Benin. The delegate reported that the Beninese taskforce could properly identify challenges and bottlenecks in the rice seed sector in the country through exercises in the seed working week. Presently they are at the stage of incorporating inputs from CARD partners prior to validation of the document.

2.2.2 Nigeria

The delegate from Nigeria presented the success story recorded since the development of the rice seed development strategy document. The main focus of the presentation was on the fund mobilization for

the concept notes on rice seed that were formulated under this initiative. Nigerian taskforce has successfully managed to match the USAID/AfricaRice funding with two concept notes for their implementation. The presentation showed one example of enhancing the implementation of Rice Seed Development Strategy, and this was concluded that success factors for the fund mobilization: i) proactive marketing of the developed concept notes both by taskforce members and high rank officials which has elicited the interest of various development partners and the government, ii) involvement of some development partners in the working week for joint formulation of the project concept notes, iii) timeliness of concept note formulation and presentation, and iv) leverage on CARD partners' trust in the CARD Initiative.

2.3 Presentation by IRRI

IRRI made a presentation on their capacity building programs that are carried out jointly by IRRI, PhilRice and JICA in the South-South cooperation framework. The presentation highlighted how IRRI utilized the outputs of the CARD initiative such as Rice Seed Development Strategies and their concept notes in identification of challenges and needs for capacity development in rice seed sector in Africa. These outputs from the CARD related activities were fed to the designing of the capacity building program starting from 2016. IRRI also showed the objectives, activities and implementation framework of the program for the previous phase and the upcoming one.

2.4 Discussion

The above presentations were followed by the discussion session. After exchanging some technical questions and clarifications, the meeting agreed that success story of Nigeria should be emulated by other CARD member countries, that primarily calls for efforts of the country taskforces.

<Agenda 3: Pilot Initiative in Mechanization>

3.1 Overview

The session began with an introductory presentation by the CARD secretariat on the background, objectives, process, implementation framework and the current status of the CARD pilot initiative to promote mechanization with the emphasis on Public-Private Partnership. Presentation was concluded by the way forward for this pilot that follow up activities will be carried out to formalize the outputs

of the pilot as a country mechanization strategy and its project concept notes with the possibility to expand the target beyond the first seven countries.

3.2 Country Presentations

3.2.1 Madagascar

The delegate from Madagascar presented the experiences in the development of their mechanization strategies. The presentation elaborated not only the contents of their National Rice mechanization Strategy (NRMS), but also the process which were partially supported by the CARD pilot initiative for mechanization. The CARD support includes facilitation of the analytical exercise in policy and technical trucks, and other technical support provided by the CARD steering committee members. As a result of primarily the strong commitment and dedication of the Malagasy taskforce and support by CARD, NRMS was launched with differentiated approaches for diverse target farmers and the emphasis on improving users' access to agricultural machineries through strengthening private sector involvement and institutional coordination. Through a prioritization process, seven project concept notes were developed by the taskforce, out of which two concept notes will be implemented with financial resources from ADB and IFAD.

3.2.2 Cote d'Ivoire

As another example of CARD support in mechanization, the delegate from Cote d'Ivoire presented their experience in the development of National Mechanization Strategies for the agriculture sector, the implementation of which will start from the year 2016. While elaborating the contents of the National Mechanization Strategy in Cote d'Ivoire, the presentation also highlighted the support provided by CARD such as analysis of the business models of some actors in mechanization chain, identification of key factors for successful mechanization and formulation of some concept notes as well as prioritization and smart targeting of areas and beneficiaries that resulted in the current strategy's focus on a few select crops. The experience of Cote d'Ivoire demonstrates that the CARD support for mechanization pilot can be stretched to even non-target countries, if the taskforce show strong commitment and first actions at their end.

3.3 Critical Factors for promoting Mechanization

The session continued with the presentation by Prof. Kunihiro Tokida from Nihon University on critical factors for promoting mechanization in Africa that will be a good reference for CARD countries in their efforts for agricultural mechanization. Basic principles for mechanization include the followings: i) the profitability to all the stakeholders (e.g. farmers, suppliers, mechanization service providers, maintenance service providers) is a prime factor in machinery adoption, ii) post-harvest and processing machineries such as threshers and mills could evidently improve the

profitability of rice farmers thus be relatively more easily adopted than other farm machineries such as tractors and transplanters, and iii) mechanization is more successful and easier, thus should be started, in economically viable places with large production areas, high value crops, and better rural infrastructures and better services such as availability of after-sales technical services and spare parts that are critical in sustaining the mechanization efforts. Also African governments must focus on implementing clear and consistent policies that will provide enabling business environment, quality assurance, safety and service regulations, financial and capacity building support for the stakeholders.

3.4 Discussion

The meeting appreciated not only the session that was quite informative and has provided valuable implications, but also the CARD pilot for promotion of mechanization that elicits the interest of some countries in benefiting from it. Overall the meeting agreed the way forward presented by the CARD secretariat regarding the follow up support to CARD countries in the CARD pilot for mechanization. The beneficiary countries will not be limited to the pilot seven countries, but rather be extended to other countries that show strong commitment and self-initiative.

<Agenda 4: South-South Cooperation>

4.1 Presentations

The following three presentations were made to demonstrate the efforts made by CARD and its partners regarding the South-South Cooperation (SSC).

4.1.1 IFAD Small Grant, the best practices on Rice Value Chain

The CARD secretariat presented the IFAD grant for the case study and scalability assessment of selected successful African experience in improving rice value chain. This case study was conducted with the intention to enhance SSC among African countries, resulted in a knowledge product that describes in details the best practices in rice value chain development and rice policies in Africa and assessment of its scalability to other countries.

4.1.2 South-South Collaboration for rice mechanization in Africa

AfricaRice followed with its presentation on another IFAD grant for SSC platform for rice mechanization in Africa. This grant was made available particularly to establish SSC platform on mechanization through CARD. The CARD member organizations such as AfricaRice, IRRI and FARA jointly worked in the SSC framework bridging some CARD member countries and some

Asian and Latin American countries for African countries to learn knowledge and experiences. The presentation illustrated the activities conducted under the platform, including the study tour organized in Brazil and Thailand as well as the establishment of an electronic platform for mechanization.

4.1.3 FAO South-South and Triangular Cooperation and Regional Perspectives

Finally FAO shared regional perspective and its on-going initiatives under the SSC framework, presenting the basis components of some projects being implemented through SSC. The presentation was concluded with the way forward that included the establishment of a multi-donor trust fund, utilization of Technical Cooperation Projects, and development of intra African SSC.

4.2 Discussion

After some clarifications and exchange of views, the meeting confirmed the following: i) the interest of the government of Egypt in strengthening its contributions to CARD through SSC cooperation (the possibility and steps toward their increased cooperation should be sought further in close communication with the CARD Secretariat), ii) CARD member countries involved in FAO SSC projects shall follow up in order to benefit from these opportunities for a sustainable promotion of rice production, iii) WFP's intension to locally procure approximately 2 million tons of rice per year (10 % of it will be from small producers), as an opportunity for rice sector, and this will be another form of SSC.

<Agenda 5: Overall View on Rice Development in Sub-Sahara Africa>

5.1 Key Note Presentations

5.1.1 Challenges and opportunities to boost rice sector in sub-Saharan Africa

The first key note presentation was made by Dr. Kazuki Saito from AfricaRice. Observing the stagnant rice yield with still a large yield gap in Sub-Sahara Africa (SSA) and factors affecting yield growth such as issues related to irrigation and water management, lack of fertilizer, poorly performing varieties, low incentives and climate change effect, the presentation suggested that the efforts for further enhancing rice productivity should be made based on the yield gap and targets that are realistically determined. The presentation also suggested the identification of suitable production areas that lead to priority for investments

5.1.2 Towards Green Revolution in Africa

The second key note presentation was concerned “Green Revolution” in Africa, particularly in rice sector. Professor Keiichiro Otsuka from Graduate Institute for Policy Studies shared with the audience his view on African Agriculture based on an on-going research: i) the high rice yield is already observed in some parts of SSA, and ii) improved crop management practices are as important for rice productivity growth as the adoption of improved technologies such as seeds and fertilizer. The presentation was concluded with the emphasis on the importance of sufficient resource allocation for capacity building and strengthening extension services for the prevalence of good crop management practices.

5.2 Country Presentations

Two key note presentations were followed by the presentations of countries with remarkable progress in recent rice production, namely Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Senegal.

5.2.1 Burkina Faso

The paddy production in Burkina Faso rapid increased during the period of 2007-2014: 404 % is attributed to the expansion of cultivated area which is about 256 %, while the productivity also increased by more than 40%. The key factors contributing to this development include i) strong commitment of the Government implementing input subsidy programs with provision of price incentives through pricing policies, funding private sector in rice business and campaigning for local rice consumption, ii) good organization of stakeholders in rice value chain, iii) interest and commitment of some development partners to support rice sector, iv) emerging private sector in rice seed and processing industries, and, v) strengthened extension service and advisory supports to rice producers.

5.2.2 Ethiopia

Ethiopia have increased its rice production area by more than 800% (6,000 ha to 58,000 ha) between 2006 and 2013. The rice productivity also increased by 72% (1.8t/ha to 3.1t/ha) during the same period and they all contributed to the approximately 16 folds rice production increase (from 11,000mt to 184,000mt). Key factors contributing to Ethiopia’s success are i) production incentives caused by the 2008 food price hike and rapidly increasing rice demand, ii) priority ranking of rice as one of the millennium crops for the country with the government specific boosting measures such as rising price of rice over the other cereals at national level, iii) strong government policies to promote private investment, iv) public investments for infrastructure development, v) noticeable improvement in agricultural technologies such as farm inputs and, vi) strengthened research supported by development partners and international research institutions.

5.2.3 Senegal

The overall rice production in Senegal increased by 119 % between 2007 and 2014, and nearly 65% of this progress is attributed to the improvement of productivity. Senegal uses differentiated approaches in which high production areas such as Senegal River Valley produces surplus to feed urban consumers while the production in remote areas are for the consumption within households or local communities. Main drivers for the productivity increase in Senegal are i) crop intensification (double cropping), ii) adoption of improved technologies through government input subsidy program and credit service provision, iii) good crop management through training and extension services, and iv) price and market incentives through pricing policy, value chain integration and private sector supports.

5.3 Discussion

In the discussion sessions, country delegates shared the experiences and current situation on rice sector in their respective countries. A number of issues are commonly observed across the CARD countries, while some countries face peculiar problems to their contexts.

The meeting generally agreed that Africa needs to put more emphasis on improving productivity as a primary path to increase rice production, while the expansion of cultivated areas is also necessary for Africa to fill its demand supply gap. The yield increase requires the higher adoption of good crop management practices including crop intensification such as double cropping, better water and soil management, improved technologies such as inorganic fertilizer, improved seeds and farm machineries, better access to financial and extension services, better access to markets and infrastructure development, all of which should be based on science and evidences. Sufficient resources need to be allocated for all of them, even though financial and human resource constraints are common issue among African countries.

Meanwhile, the meeting acknowledged the diverse climate, soil, environmental, and socio-economic conditions of Africa, thus the need of differentiation of approaches for rice sector development in terms of crop management practices, technologies, and marketing strategies for areas with different conditions. For instance, intensive rice production is possible with investment for higher yielding farming in areas with better endowments and market access where the potential surplus production can feed urban areas. Also the low cost and risk mitigating styles of rice production are more appropriate for areas with less production and marketing potential where produced rice is mostly consumed by households or within local communities.

To pragmatically respond to resource constraints and the diverse circumstances, African governments and their partners should pursue yield increase through identification of suitable areas for rice production, sensible prioritization, realistic targeting, differentiation of approaches, and introduction of best solutions tailored to the conditions of respective areas. This helps African countries make the most efficient and effective use of their scarce resources.

The meeting also confirmed significant contributions that private sector can make to the growing rice sector in some African countries. Experiences of these countries illustrate the importance of market forces and price incentives as drivers for success. The meeting came to a general consensus that the efforts to maximize private contributions to rice sector development should be facilitated through government assistance in providing an enabling business environment with emphasis on market-driven value chain development, improved competitiveness of African rice in terms of quality and price, and ensuring price incentives for increasing production.

The meeting acknowledged that all measures suggested above require strong commitment of the government and the implementation of right sets of policies. The meeting, therefore, affirmed that CARD will assist its member countries in implementation of right policies through the provision of technical, facilitation and coordination support.

Agenda 6: Summary of the Steering Committee member activities

6.1 Presentations and Discussion

The member organizations of CARD Steering Committee (SC) presented their activities that are relevant to rice sector development in Africa and the CARD initiative. The presentations revealed that the SC member organizations will generally increase their support the business-oriented agriculture, rather than government-led agriculture development, while also supporting producers' access to technologies (e.g. 65% of the projects of the World Bank). With this view, the financial institutions in the CARD SC will support commercial banks in provision of credit services for agriculture production and related business, and/or governments to finance infrastructure development for better business environment. Some CARD SC members emphasized the triangular partnership and South-South Cooperation as well.

Concerning research activities, the focus will be on strengthening the technical capacity of national research institutions, the partnership among research institutions in the CARD SC and dissemination

of new technologies for scaling-up. Concrete example of these technologies include ARICA varieties tested and to be release in near future, and a computer application in place to assist producers to be more effective and efficient in their farming activities.

The discussion by the meeting went beyond direct contributions of SC members to CARD-related activities. The meeting confirmed their continuous commitments in assisting rice sector in Africa in their own approaches and cooperation frameworks based on the competitiveness and strengths of each organization. This ensures better coordination among not only CARD member partners but also the whole African rice sector, and enhances the synergy and complementarity of efforts made by all stakeholders.

Agenda 7: CARD Mid-Term Review

7.1 Introduction

In the introductory presentation, the CARD secretariat explained the background, objectives, framework and process of the mid-term review. The objective of the review is to provide an overview and critical analysis of the relevance of CARD, its achievements and progress. The review will focus on the narratives and successful stories under the CARD initiative and the review results will feed to the qualitative assessment of the CARD initiative at the final evaluation.

7.2 Report on the interim results

The interim results of the mid-term review of the CARD initiative were shared by the IFAD consultant who has taken on the review. The presentation covered the scope of the mid-term review, description of success stories in the CARD initiative and highlights of analysis on some factors that helped achieve the success recorded thus far. The presented narratives include the NRDS mainstreaming and integration into the overall development framework in Senegal and Uganda, application of NRDS to other crops in Uganda and to other sector in Madagascar, joint activities by CARD member organizations on the South-South Cooperation platform for African rice mechanization, and successful resource mobilization experiences. Identified factors that have contributed to success include strong political support to rice, increasing rice demand in Africa, partnership and network that were nurtured in the CARD initiative, and strong commitment and dedication by some country taskforces.

7.3 Discussions

The general consensus was that the meeting is not able to make comments on the interim results since the review was still on-going. Nonetheless, the meeting confirmed various positive impacts of the CARD initiative in the presented narratives, while acknowledging the necessity of further stocktaking successful experiences. The meeting also generally agreed that the consultant should take advantage of the presence of the focal points from most CARD countries in this General Meeting in order to obtain further inputs through interaction. Narratives collected in the mid-term review will be valuable elements to qualitatively evaluate the CARD contributions to the rice sector development in Africa, thus the results of the mid-term review should be fed into the final evaluation of CARD that will be carried out by the end of the initiative.

Agenda 8: Way Forward for the CARD Initiative

8.1 Presentation

In its introductory presentation, the CARD secretariat emphasized that CARD will continue its efforts in implementation of NRDS and other sub-sector development strategies in area of mechanization and rice seed until 2018, as stated in the previous presentations on the first day of the meeting. With this point being welcomed by the audience, the CARD secretariat requested the meeting to brainstorm on i) framework, methodology and items to be reviewed for the final evaluation of CARD, and ii) possible way forward for the CARD initiative beyond 2018.

8.2 Discussions

8.2.1 Final Evaluation

The meeting formed a consensus that the CARD initiative should be reviewed both quantitatively and qualitatively in a comprehensive manner at the end of its implementation in 2018.

In a brainstorming session, a number of valuable suggestions were made on the final evaluation of CARD. Some key suggestions include the following: i) Evaluation should be done externally in order to ensure the objectiveness of the final evaluation, ii) The views of insiders and internal evaluation must be incorporated well to capture the function and impacts of CARD comprehensively, iii) CARD should be assessed in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, impacts and sustainability, iv) the evaluation of performance by individual countries should take into consideration the different timing of launching between the Group 1 and Group 2 countries as well as the progress in priority areas of each country that have been assisted through CARD, v) Categorization of the CARD countries by their locations, endowments and other characteristics and analysis based on the categories might be useful while analyzing individual countries, vi) The induction of success factors of the CARD

initiative should be done, and vii) Major indicators at country level can include CARD's roles in ratifying country specific strategies, sub-strategies, realization of set targets and deliverables (production, productivity, technologies), number of rice related projects, funding prioritization, capacity building, institutionalization, communication and internal linkages amongst the value chain actors.

The meeting agreed that the CARD steering committee will continue the discussion on the framework of the final evaluation. With incorporation of the mid-term review results, the final evaluation design will be finalized, most probably by the middle of 2017.

8.2.2 CARD beyond 2018

The participants acknowledged that CARD has made positive and significant impacts on rice sector development in the member countries. The general consensus was, therefore, made that CARD activities should be extended beyond 2018.

The meeting also brainstormed the implementation structure and activities of the CARD initiative for the post-2018. Suggestion made in the brainstorming includes i) CARD should be further expanded to non-member rice growing countries in SSA, while continuing its activities in current member countries, ii) the success of CARD model of developing rice sector can be replicated to other crops such as maize, and iii) the implementation structure and framework of CARD should be improved based on the results of evaluations.

At any rate, the meeting agreed that the final decision on the continuation of CARD beyond 2018 and details of extended period would be made after the continuous discussions by the CARD SC members. Final decisions will be shared with CARD countries and other stakeholders at the seventh CARD General Meeting and TICAD VII that are expected to be held in 2018 and 2019 respectively.

Agenda 9: Co-Chairs' summary / AOB

The Co-Chairs summary was read out by Co-Chairs, in which the participants reviewed and agreed with the contents. The summary is attached at the beginning of this Meeting report (the page i – xi).

<Closing Ceremony>

During the closing ceremony, the Co-Chairs alternately congratulated the host country, the CARD secretariat and all the participants on the successful sixth CARD General Meeting. They highlighted some main topics discussed during the meeting: the progress of the CARD against its overall goal, doubling of rice production, that is 59% at its sixth year, and green revolution that has been observed in some areas in SSA. Nonetheless, further efforts need to be made in a more intensive manner, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in order to achieve the CARD goal by 2018. Finally, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture of Madagascar, one of the Co-Chairs has expressed his wish to see his country host the next CARD General Meeting.

**The Sixth General Meeting of the Coalition for African Rice Development
18 – 19 November 2015, Accra, Ghana**

CONCEPT NOTE

<Introduction>

The CARD Initiative has been operational for seven years since its launching, and the CARD countries and the Steering Committee member organizations have diligently worked toward the objective of doubling rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa. While some progress have been made through various activities, further efforts need to be made to achieve the CARD overall goal since only three years is left before the end of this time-bound initiative. It is of paramount importance to review the progress made so far and examine how CARD activities were planned and conducted so that the CARD activities in the coming three years will be adjusted based on the lessons learned from the experiences in the previous years.

It is against this backdrop that the Sixth CARD General Meeting (GM6) is organized. GM6 has three objectives: i) To review the progress of the rice sector development in Sub-Saharan Africa since 2008, ii) To review the progress of the CARD activities at regional and national levels since the GM5, and iii) To gain a consensus on the way forward of the CARD initiative.

The review of the rice sector development in Africa will confirm the current status of rice sector and overall direction to which Africa has been moving. It will also highlight the gap where CARD can address in coming three years.

The review of the CARD activities will provide participants with information on the progress and impact of CARD activities, as well as planning and implementation process. The review will include the examination of success cases which will give implications on necessary modifications of the CARD initiative, especially regarding how the CARD activities need to be carried out in the coming three years.

These reviews will be the base for the discussion by all CARD stakeholders on the CARD activities in the remaining three years, and a consensus is expected to be formed in this regard.

<General objectives>

- To review the progress of the rice sector development in Sub-Saharan Africa since 2008
- To review the progress of the CARD activities at regional and national levels since the GM5
- To gain a consensus on the way forward of the CARD initiative in the remaining three years.

<Specific objectives of this General Meeting>

- To review the progress of the rice sector development in Sub-sahara Africa since 2008, in terms of:
 - Production (Agenda 5)
 - Productivity (Agenda 5)

- Area of cultivation (Agenda 5)
- Research (Agenda 5)
- Capacity building (Agenda 5)
- To review the progress of the CARD activities at regional and national levels since the GM5, in terms of:
 - Implementation of NRDS (Agenda 1)
 - Supports in thematic areas such as seeds and mechanization (Agenda 2 and 3)
 - Promotion of South-south cooperation (Agenda 4)
 - Updating of activities by the SC members (Agenda 6)
 - Mid-term review of the CARD initiative (Agenda 7)
- To gain consensus on the way forward of the CARD initiative in the remaining three years, in terms of:
 - Brainstorming on plan for the CARD final evaluation (Agenda 8)
 - Brainstorming on how to wrap up the CARD initiative in 2018 (Agenda 8)
 - Brainstorming on the CARD initiative beyond 2018 (Agenda 8)

<Expected Outcome>

- The status of rice sector development in Africa is shared among the CARD stakeholders
- The future direction for African rice sector is clarified
- The progress made under CARD is shared among the CARD stakeholders.
- Areas CARD can help address in coming three years are identified
- The CARD activities are examined and matters to be modified/adjusted/improved are identified
- Based on the above outcomes, a consensus is formed regarding the CARD activities by 2018.
- Ideas for the final evaluation of CARD and way forward after 2018 are exchanged

<Others>

- Co-Chairs will be JIRCAS and Ghana for Day 1 Day, and AfricaRice and Madagascar for Day 2.
- Pre-Conference Seminar will be held prior to the General meeting (on 17th November), for the knowledge sharing among relevant stakeholders focusing on setting up enabling environment and maximizing the private sector contribution to rice sector development.

Annex 2. Meeting Agenda

Day 1: Wednesday 18th November 2015

Time		Event	Presenter
8:00-8:25	25	Registration	
8:25-8:30	5	Announcement about Co-Chairs	CARD Secretariat
8:30-9:10		Opening Ceremony	
	10	- Welcome remark from Co-chair	Dr. Masaru Iwanaga (JIRCAS)
	15	- Opening remark	H.E. Mr. Kaoru Yoshimura Ambassador of Japan to Ghana
	15	- Opening remark	Mr. Seth Osei Akoto, Deputy Director, Head of Tree & Industrial Crops MOFA, Ghana,
9:10-9:15	5	Approval of the Agendas	Co-chairs
9:15-11:00		Agenda 1: Progress in NRDS Implementation	
	20	1.1 Overall Progress on NRDS implementation	CARD Secretariat
	45	1.2 Country presentations (15 min each) Ghana, Madagascar, Rwanda	Country Delegates
	10	1.3 Summary and Way forward	CARD Secretariat
	30	Q&A / Discussion	
11:00-11:30	30	Coffee Break	
11:30-12:40		Agenda 2: CARD Initiative for Improved Rice Seed Sector	
	10	2.1 Introduction	CARD Secretariat
	30	2.2 Country presentations (15 min each) Benin, Nigeria	Country Delegates
	15	2.3 IRRI - JICA Training Program	Dr. Noel Magor (IRRI)
	15	Q&A / Discussion	
12:40-13:55	75	Lunch	
13:55-15:10		Agenda 3: Pilot Initiative in Mechanization	
	10	3.1 Introduction	CARD Secretariat
	30	3.2 Country presentations (15 min each) Madagascar, Cote d'Ivoire	Country Delegates
	20	3.3 Critical factors for promoting Mechanization	Dr. Kunihiro Tokida (Nihon University)
	15	Q&A / Discussion	
15:10-15:40	30	Coffee Break	
15:40-16:50		Agenda 4: South-South Cooperation	
	15	4.1 IFAD Small Grant, the best practices on Rice Value Chain	CARD Secretariat
	15	4.2 South-South collaboration for rice mechanization in Africa	Dr. Jean Moreira (AfricaRice)
	15	4.3 FAO South-South and Triangular Cooperation and Regional Perspectives	Mr. Sourakata Bangoura (FAO)
	25	Q&A / Discussion	
16:50-		Closure of day	

Day 2: Thursday 19th November 2015

Time		Event	Presenter
8:00-8:30	30	Registration	
8:30-10:30		Agenda 5: Overall View on Rice Sector Development in Sub-Saharan Africa	
	20	5.1 Challenges and opportunities to boost rice sector in sub-Saharan Africa	Dr. Kazuki Saito (AfricaRice)
	25	5.2 Towards Green Revolution in Africa	Prof. Keiichiro Otsuka (GRiPS)
	45	5.3 Country Presentations (15 min each) Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Senegal	Country Delegates
30	Q&A / Discussion		
10:30-11:00	30	Coffee Break	
11:00-11:30		Agenda 5: Overall View on Rice Sector Development in Sub-Saharan Africa (Cont'd)	
	30	Q&A / Discussion (Cont'd)	
11:30-12:25		Agenda 6: Summary of the CARD Steering Committee Members' Activities	
	45	Presentations	SC member Organizations
	10	Q&A / Clarification	
12:25-13:05		Agenda 7: CARD Mid-Term Review	
	5	7.1 Introduction	CARD Secretariat
	25	7.2 Results of the CARD Mid-Term Review	Dr. Mohamed Kebbeh (Consultant)
	10	Q&A / Discussion	
13:05-14:20	75	Lunch	
14:20-15:50		Agenda 8: Way forward for the CARD Initiative	
	20	8.1 Way Forward for 2016 – 2018 and CARD beyond	CARD Secretariat
	70	8.2 Discussion on how to evaluate CARD, wrap up, and CARD Beyond 2018	
15:50-16:20	30	Coffee Break	
16:20-16:50	30	Agenda 9: Co-Chairs Summary /AOB	Co-chairs
16:50-17:10	20	Closing Remarks	Co-chairs Dr. M. Wopereis (AfricaRice) Mr. P. Randrianarittana (Madagascar)