

PROMOTING OF AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH STRENGTHENING COORDINATION BETWEEN CARD AND CAADP FOR SUB SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES (GHANA)



BRIEF ON GHANA

- Capital : Accra
- Population (2010) : 24,658,823
- Population Estimate (2012) : 25.91 Million
- Population Growth Rate : 2.5% per annum
- Principal Agricultural Exports : Cocoa, Timber, Horticultural Products
Fish/Sea Foods, Game & Wildlife
- Administration Structure : Ghana's is a multiparty constitutional democracy.
 - The main arms of Government are the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary each of which is independent of the other. Ghana is a nation governed by the Rule of Law

CURRENT SITUATION CONCERNING CARD AND NRDS IN GHANA

- The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) supported the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) to develop a National Rice Development Strategy in 2009. As part of the arrangement for the implementation of the NRDS, the CARD is further assisting Ghana to pilot an Initiative for Improved Rice Seed Sub-sector
- Rice is a priority crop in Ghana's agricultural policy documents and as indicated in the National Seed Policy document, all listed crops such as maize, rice, sorghum and millet should have operational and programme applicability.
- Rice convenient staple crop which is consumed by may Ghanaian especially the middle class, hence demand for it has been growing year by year. As a result, available estimates put Ghana's import bill of rice at over US\$400 million per annum.

CURRENT SITUATION CONCERNING CARD AND NRDS IN GHANA

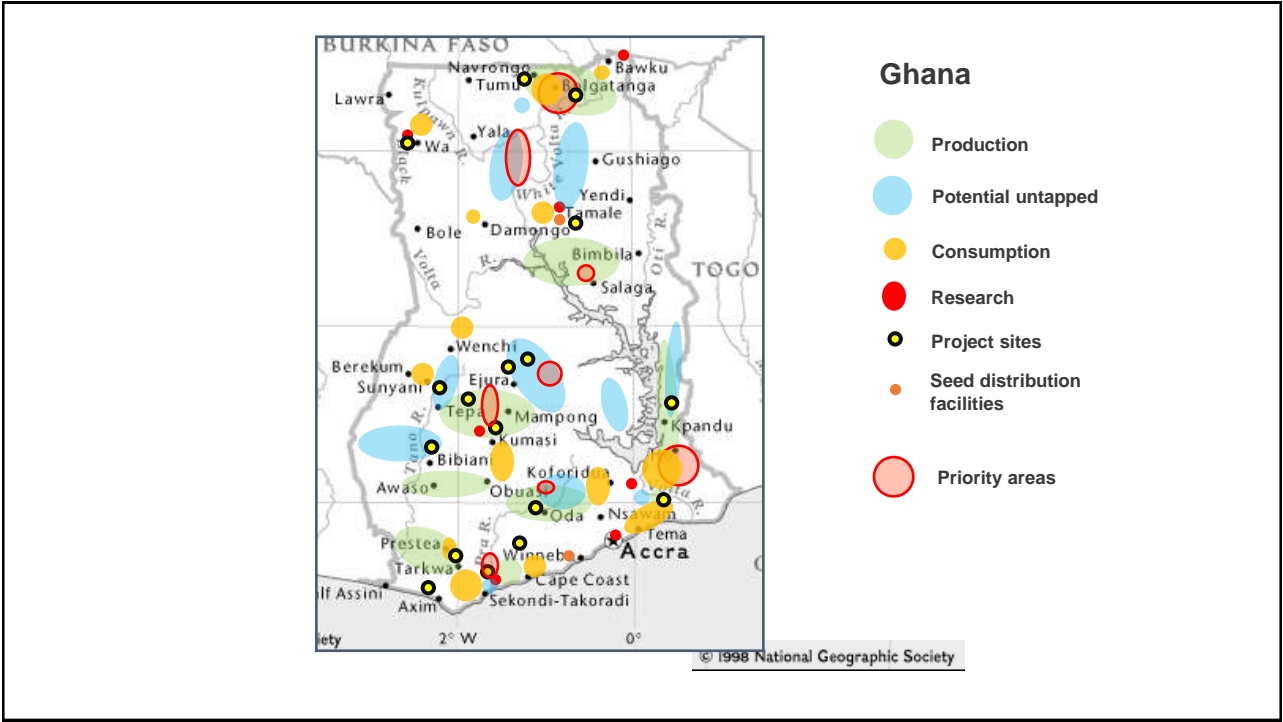
- The CARD recently engaged a Ghanaian technical team that is composed mostly of government officials in drawing strategies for developing rice seed road map for Ghana.
- The proposed Rice Seed Road map is to be considered as one of the operationalized programmes for rice.
- In this regard, based on the analysis of the current situation of rice seeds in Ghana, this Road Map is focusing on the entire seed value chain in proposing its actions

Achievements, On-going Activities, and Way forward

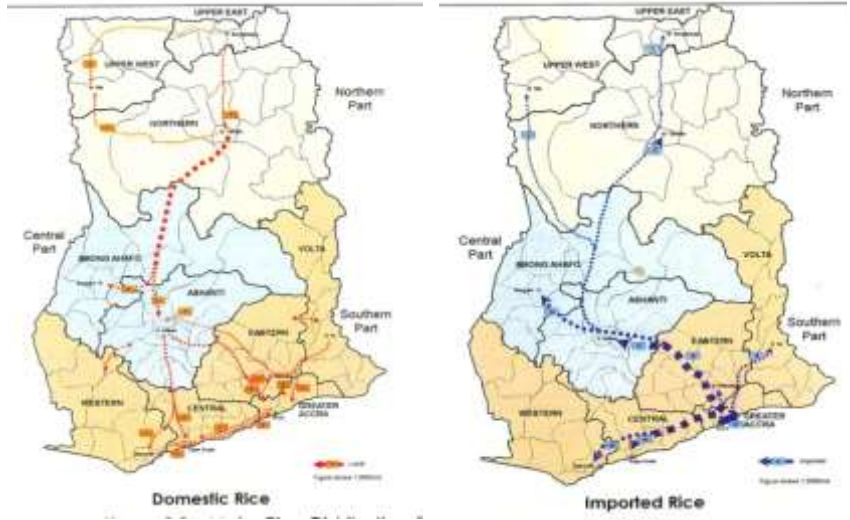
- National Rice Development Strategy document launched .
- At the CARD working week in 2010, rice projects undertaken between years 2000 to 2010 were examined as regards their objectives and major issues along the value chain addressed.
- Profiling projects and matching them in the Needs-Resource Gap. The levels of Sub-Sector Interventions which the NRDS proposes to address were matched against the thematic areas of the NRDS.
- Proposition of eight key projects. The CAADP / METASIP relation to the NRDS was discussed and ways of integrating NRDS implementation into CAADP process was also considered.
- Following the second rice working week in 2011, priority areas have been mapped out and major interventions have been proposed.
- These have been developed into concept notes and are now being fully developed into proposals to seek for funding and full implementation.

Achievements, On-going Activities, and Way forward

- Through the support of CARD, the Task Force has developed a Ghana Rice Seed Road Map which seeks to promote the use of certified seeds of rice in Ghana.
- The draft document focused on the current situation in the country, target setting and the way forward under legislation, policy, institutions and planning aspects, technical aspects in production.
- The document is however yet to be validated by wider stakeholders along the seed value chain.
- The proposed Rice Seed Road if finalized will be considered as one of the operationalized programmes for rice production in Ghana.



Distribution and Marketing Channels



JICA, 2008

List of Rice-Related Interventions

	Project Title	Status	Start year	End Year	Field of Support
1.	Enhanced Access to Rice Seed Initiative (EARSII)	On-going	2013		Seed Production and Distribution, Awareness Creation, Seed Marketing
2.	Dissemination of Improved Rice Production Systems with Emphasis on Nerica to Reduce Food Deficit and Improve Farmers Income in Ghana (UN-FAO/UNIDO-JAPAN GOV'T)	On-going	2011	2014	Extension & Training,
3.	Improving Yield, Quality and Adaptability of Upland and Rain fed Lowland Rice Varieties in Ghana to Reduce Dependency on Imported Rice (CRI-AGRA)	Ended	2009	2012	Research & Development
4.	Development of Rice Varieties with Enhanced Nitrogen-Use Efficiency and Salt Tolerance (NUE-EST-AATF)	On-going	2010	2015	Research & Development
5.	Development of low-input rice cultivation system in wetland in Africa	On-going	2009	2015	Research & Development
6.	Project for Sustainable Development of Rain-fed Lowland Rice Production	On-going	2009	2014	Extension & Training, Production, Post-harvest, Credit
7.	Rice Sector Support Project	On-going	2008	2014	Extension & Training, Production, Marketing, Post-harvest, Credit, Capacity building
8.	Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project	On-going	2013	2018	Production, Grant, Capacity Building

Sub-sector Intervention Element Matrices

	Policy/ institutional	Infrastructure	Human resource capacity	Provision / support	Information / knowledge	Unclassified
Seed - breeding - multiplication - distribution	GH18-1; GH20-1		GH15-1;GH16-2; GH18-1	GH6-2; GH12 *GH13-2-1;GH15-3,4;GH16-3; GH17-1; GH18-1; GH20-1; GH22-2	GH5; GH10-7; GH14-3;GH15-1,2; GH16-1; GH18-1	
Fertilizer -production/ importation - distribution	GH18-2; GH20-2			GH6-2; *GH13-2-1; GH20-2	GH20-2; GH21-1,2	
Irrigation / water management		GH2-1; GH7-1; GH8-4; GH9-4; GH10-1: aGH3-1,2	GH3-3;			
On-farm technology transfer - Research and extension	GH4; GH18-3		GH2-2,3; GH6-1,3; GH10-3; GH13-3; GH16-2; GH18-3; GH20-3	GH8-2, GH9-2;GH15-4; GH16-1,2,3; GH17-1,3; GH18-3	GH2-2,3; GH4;; GH6-1; GH7-4; GH10-3, 6; GH13-1-2,3; GH13-3,4; GH14-1,2,4, ^b GH13-3,d GH-5-1; GH16-2; GH18-3;GH19-1; GH20-2;GH21-1,2	
Mechanization			GH17-3; GH18-2	^c GH15-2, GH6-2; GH18-2; GH19-3;GH22		
Quality improvement - Processing / Storage	GH4; GH18-6	fGH7-3; GH18-5,6; GH19-3	GH6-3; GH10-3; GH16-2	fGH7-2,3	GH4; GH10-3; GH15-2	
Access to market - Promotion of local produce / branding	GH4; GH18-5	GH18-5	GH11-1	GH19-3; GH23-1	GH4; GH11-3; gGH13-2-4;	
Access to credit	GH10-4; GH17-2		GH17-2	GH7-2; GH10-4; GH18-4 ;GH19-2		
Overall policy tools	GH1-1,2,4; GH4; GH11-2; GH13-2-3		GH1-3; GH9-3; GH10-2; GH10-5; GH11-1; GH19-4	GH1-5;	GH4; GH13-1-1;	
Unclassified		GH19-5	GH1-6,7, GH7-3; GH8-3; ^h GH9-3	GH8-1,5; GH9-1,5;		
Out	GH6-4; GH7-5; GH8-5; GH9-5; GH13-3-1					

SUB-SECTOR INTERVENTIONS

	Policy / Institutional	Infrastructure	Human Resource Capacity
Seed - breeding - multiplication -certification & distribution	Yellow	Red	Red
Fertilizer - production / importation - distribution	Yellow	Red	Red
Irrigation / water Management	Green	Yellow**	Red
On-farm technology transfer - Research and extension	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Mechanization	Yellow	Yellow	Red
Quality improvement - Processing / Storage	Yellow	Yellow**	Red
Access to market - Promotion of local produce / branding	Yellow	Red	Yellow
Access to credit	Red	Red	Red
Overall policy tools	Green	Yellow	Yellow

Key

Red	<u>Needs urgent attention</u>
Yellow	<u>Moderate attention</u>
Green	<u>Substantial Progress</u>

NRDS-INTERVENTIONS

GHANA	Policy/ institutional	Infrastructure	Human resource capacity	Provision / support	Information / knowledge	Unclassified
Seed - breeding - multiplication -Certification&distribution	RS-1	RS-1	RS-1		RS-1	
Fertilizer - production / importation - distribution	RS-2		RS-2		RS-2	
Irrigation / water management	RS-4	RS-4	RS-4		RS-4	
On-farm technology transfer - Research and extension		RS-6	RS-6	RS-6	RS-6	
Mechanization	RS-5	RS-5	RS-5	RS-5	RS-5	
Quality improvement - Processing / Storage		RS-3	RS-3	RS-3	RS-3	
Access to market - Promotion of local produce / branding		RS-3	RS-3		RS-3	
Access to credit	RS-7		RS-7		RS-7	
Overall policy tools	RS-7*		RS-7			
Unclassified						
Out						

NRDS-INTERVENTIONS

GHANA	Policy/ institutional	Infrastructure	Human resource capacity	Provision / support	Information / knowledge	Unclassified
Seed - breeding - multiplication - Certification & distribution	RS-1	RS-1	RS-1	*Create demand for quality seed	RS-1	
Fertilizer - production / importation - distribution	RS-2		RS-2 quality standard assurance	*Create demand for fertilizer	RS-2 Site specific fert. recommendatns	
Irrigation / water management	RS-4 valleys and rainfed lowlands	RS-4 valleys and rainfed lowlands	RS-4		RS-4	
On-farm technology transfer - Research and extension		RS-6	RS-6	RS-6	RS-6	
Mechanization	RS-5	RS-5 Mechanizat. Service centres	RS-5	RS-5 equipment	RS-5	
Quality improvement - Processing / Storage		RS-3 warehousing, drying floors	RS-3	RS-3 processing equip. moisture metres, w. scales	RS-3	
Access to market - Promotion of local produce / branding		RS-3	RS-3		RS-3	
Access to credit	RS-7 Institutional arrangements		RS-7 debt collection		RS-7	
Overall policy tools	RS-7*		RS-7 Rice BOs development			
Unclassified						
Out						

SETTING PRIORITIES USING SIEM/NRDS

GHANA	Policy / institutional	Infrastructure	Human resource capacity	Provision / support	Information knowledge/Research	Unclassified
Seed	RS-1	RS-1	RS-1	*Create demand for quality seed	RS-1	
Fertilizer	RS-2	RS-2	RS-2 quality standard assurance	*Create demand for fertilizer	RS-2 Site specific fert. recomendatns	
Irrigation / water management	RS-4 valleys and rainfed lowlands	RS-4 valleys and rainfed lowlands	RS-4		RS-4	
On-farm technology dissemination		RS-6	RS-6	RS-6	RS-6	

PRIORITIES SETTING USING SIEM/NRDS

GHANA	Policy institutional	Infrastructure	Human resource capacity	Provision / support	Information knowledge/Research	Unclassified
Mechanization	RS-5	RS-5 Mechanizat. Service centres	RS-5	RS-5 equipment, Seeds	RS-5	
Quality improvement		RS-3 warehousing, drying floors	RS-3	RS-3 processing equip. moisture metres, w. scales	RS-3	
Access to market		RS-3	RS-3		RS-3	
Access to credit	RS-7 Institutional arrangements		RS-7 debt collection		RS-7	
Overall policy tools	RS-7*		RS-7 Rice BOs development			
Unclassified						

Out

List of Priority Project and Source of Funding

Priority project	Adoption by the government / CAADP / DPs
Human Resource Development for Rice Seed Production and Distribution	GoG, DP
Infrastructure Development to improve Rice seed quality	GoG, DP
Development of lowlands/inland valleys with water control structures for rice cultivation	GoG, DP
Support for the dissemination of improved rice technologies	GoG, DP
Support for mechanisation of rice production	GoG, DP
Establishment of mechanisation Service Centres	GoG, DP
Support for rice quality improvement	GoG, DP
Infrastructure development for rice quality improvement	GoG, DP

List of Champions

Title	Organisation
Minister of Food and Agriculture	MOFA
Chief Director	MOFA
Director of Crops	MOFA/DCS
Minister of Trade and Industries	MOTI
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning	MOFEP
Director, ERM –M	MOFEP
Director, ERM -B	MOFEP
Director of National Development Planning Commission	NDPC
Director General	CSIR
CAADP Team	MOFA
President	SEEDPAG
Development Partners	JICA, AFD, USAID, FAO, AfDB, KfW, GIZ, EU, AGRA, World Bank, WFP, CIDA, CRS, IFAD

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Support for mechanisation of rice production	GoG, DP
Establishment of mechanisation Service Centres	GoG, DP
Support for rice quality improvement	GoG, DP
Infrastructure development for rice quality improvement	GoG, DP

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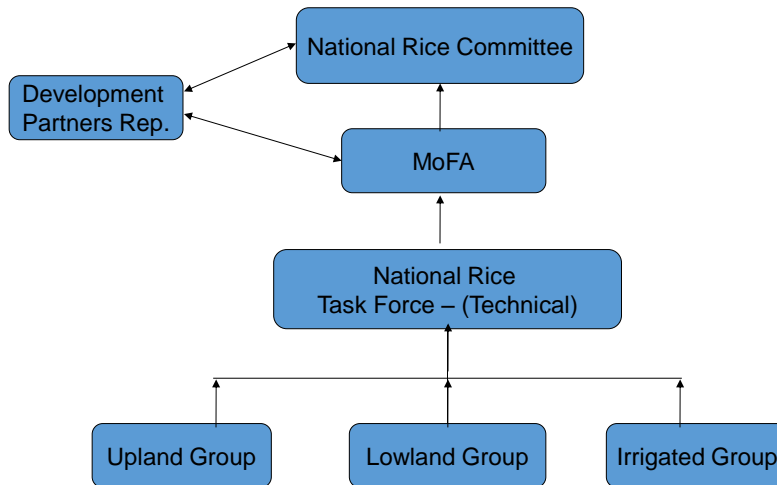
NATIONAL TASK FORCE MEMBERS

	Core Members	Institution	Expertise
1.	Richard Twumasi-Ankrah	Crops Service Directorate – MoFA	Rice Sector Support Project – Coordinator
2.	Solomon Gyan Ansah	Crops Service Directorate – MoFA	West Africa Seed Program
3.	Rowland Addo	Crops Service Directorate – MoFA	Seed Policy/Agronomist
4.	Alhassan Imoro Umar	Crops Service Directorate – MoFA	Rice Liaison Officer
5.	Mr. Samuel Adzivor	Plant Protection and Regulatory Directorate- MoFA	Seed Quality Control and Certification
6.	Theresa Owusu-Ansah	Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate -MoFA	Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
7.	Mr. Abraham Manu Addae	Crops Service Directorate – MoFA	Private Sector Coordinator
8.	Wilson Dogbe	CSIR- Savanna Agricultural Research Institute	Rice Breeder
9.	Maxwell Asante	CSIR – Crops Research Institute	Rice Breeder
10.	John Nortey	Statistics Research and Information Directorate- MoFA	Statistician
11.	Mr. Swatson	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority	Agronomist/Irrigation Specialist
12.	Patrick Aboagye	Agricultural Engineering Services Directorate- MoFA	Agricultural Engineer
13.	Mr. Lambert Abusah	Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate -MoFA	Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

List of NRDS Task Force Full Members

	Full Members	Institution
1.	Richard Twumasi-Ankrah	Crops Service Directorate – MoFA
2.	Solomon Gyan Ansah	Crops Service Directorate – MoFA
3.	Rowland Addo	Crops Service Directorate – MoFA
4.	Alhassan Imoro Umar	Crops Service Directorate – MoFA
5.	Mr. Samuel Adzivor	Plant Protection and Regulatory Directorate- MoFA
6.	Theresa Owusu-Ansah	Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate -MoFA
7.	Mr. Abraham Manu-Addae	Crops Service Directorate – MoFA
8.	Wilson Dogbe	CSIR- Savanna Agricultural Research Institute
9.	Maxwell Asante	CSIR – Crops Research Institute
10.	John Nortey	Statistics Research and Information Directorate-MoFA
11.	E. Swatson	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority
12.	Patrick Aboagye	Agric. Engineering Services Directorate
13.	Ruby Niel-Palm	Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate -MoFA
14.	Mr. William Kukah	Plant Protection and Regulatory Directorate- MoFA
15.	Mr. Lambert Abusah	Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate -MoFA
16.	Mr. Thomas Havor	Seed Producers Association of Ghana
17.	Representative	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
18.	Representative	Ministry of Trade and Industry
19.	Representative	Ghana Rice Inter-professional Body (GRIB)

GOVERNANCE OF NRDS



Duties of Your Organization/Department and Yourself

- **Duties of your Organization with reference to the implementation of NRDS and CAADP**
- The Ministry of food and Agriculture is the mother ministry responsible for food security in the country. Rice is one of the food security crops that the Ministry is working on to ensure the country's self-sufficiency in it is achieved.
- **Duties of your Department with reference to the implementation of NRDS and CAADP**
- The Directorate of Crop Services is responsible for policy formulation and development of programmes and projects that will promote sustainable crop production systems whilst ensuring the conservation of environment.
- The NRDS is to support the achievement of objective one of the Food and Agricultural Sector Development Policy (FASDEP II), i.e. Ensuring Emergency Preparedness and Food Security by accelerating the production and processing of rice, which is one of the five key commodities to be promoted under the objective.
- The Policy Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate is responsible for policy harmonization, planning and monitoring in the Ministry. It ensures that there is synergy in the implementation of all development programme and projects. It also ensure that these programme and projects are adequately monitored and devaluation to ensure value for money.

Challenges regarding NRDS process and CAADP Implementation

- The main challenge has to do with funds to effectively run the activities of the taskforce. In addition there is the challenge of lobbying other development partners to buy into the NRDS and offer support and funding for the implementation of the entire strategy.
- **Background of the above-mentioned challenges**
- The NRDS is made of stakeholders along the rice value chain and are located at various parts of the country and therefore anytime there is the need to invite them for a meeting or workshop, funds are needed to cover their per diem and transportation which because of lack of funds, convening meetings have become difficult.
- CAADP is a continental framework and has to be adapted to local situations, making alignment difficult. Also, CAADP/NEPAD does not provide financial resources for the implementation of actions in the framework, hence achievement of the milestones contained therein dependent on how much financial resources individual countries can mobilize both internally and internationally.

- **Your tentative idea how you can deal with the above-mentioned challenges**
- The Ministry of Food and Agriculture must be the first to seriously buy into the strategy and make enough budgetary allocation for the NRDS in the national annual budget. In addition, it must also in its discussions with its development partners prioritize CAADP deliverables so as to get the needed financial resources to implement the programmes.
- **How alignment of CARD-CAADP can contribute to implementation of NRDS/CARD process in your country**
- The concept notes developed under the NRDS should be linked with the CAADP pillars and also the programme areas of Medium Term Agricultural Sector Investment Plan (METASIP) programmes and components. Again in planning and budgeting, priority attention should be given to the NRDS/CARD activities.
- **Your expectation to the course with reference to the challenges**
- I expect more collaboration between CARD-CAADP and NRDS/CARD. In addition, we wish to learn from other course participants how they have been able to implement their national strategies, including linkage with their respective development partners
- Learning from other countries innovative ways of financing operations of the Task Force

Challenges on Promoting the alignment between the CAADP and the CARD/NRDS Process

- **Challenges on promoting the alignment between the CAADP and the CARD / NRDS process (e.g. institutional, capacity).**
- Limited collaboration between key stakeholders to promote alignment of the strategic documents. Also the key stakeholders belong to different national and private institutions which may not have the required and adequate financial resources. Additionally, some of them do not have that power to leverage support from their institutions to implement activities under the strategy.
- **List up the measures that have already taken to address above listed challenges and its results**
- Sensitization of stakeholder institutions on prioritization of NRDS actions
- Capacity building of key stakeholders to foster country ownership and sustainability
- Presentation of NRDS to members of the Agricultural Sector Working Group (ASWG). The ASWG includes developments, civil society and farmer based organizations etc. working in the agricultural sector

Challenges on Promoting the alignment between the CAADP and the CARD/NRDS Process

- **List up the measures you plan to take (at this moment) to address above listed challenges**
- Align NRDS programmes with CAADP pillars
- Continue to deepen sensitization of key stakeholders
- Periodic briefing of ASWG on NRDS implementation
- **List up the measures the CARD Secretariat as well as CARD Steering Committee members can take to address listed challenges**
- Organise stakeholder review meetings of NRDS implementation
- Intensive and comprehensive review of existing strategies, plans, and resource allocations
- Lobbying key stakeholders and MoFA senior management to prioritize NRDS implementation as a way of ensuring food security.

THANKS TO OUR CHERISHED PARTNERS



• THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION