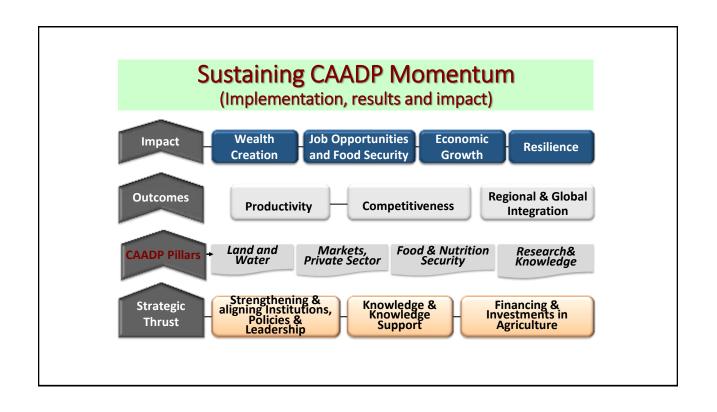
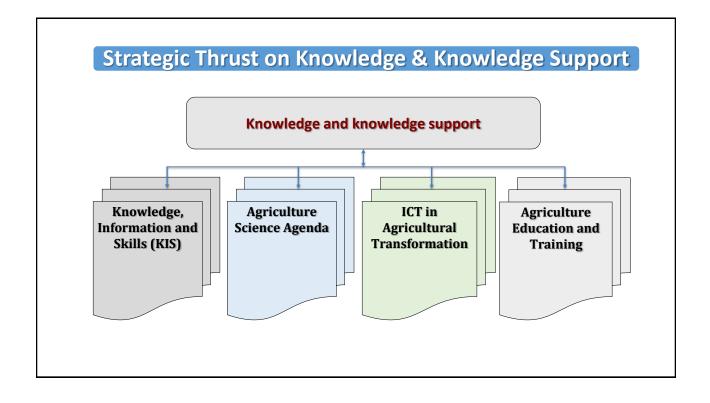
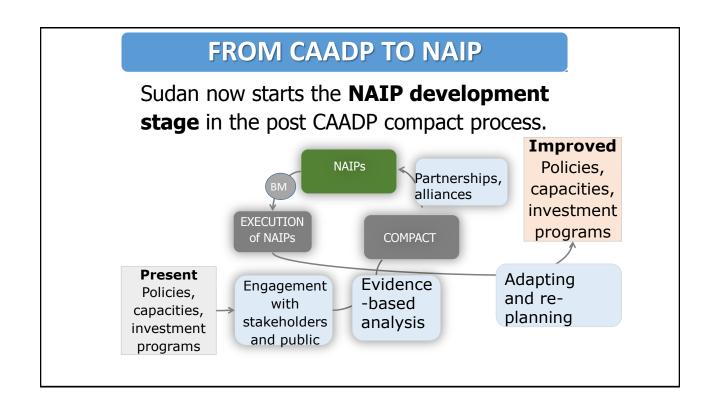


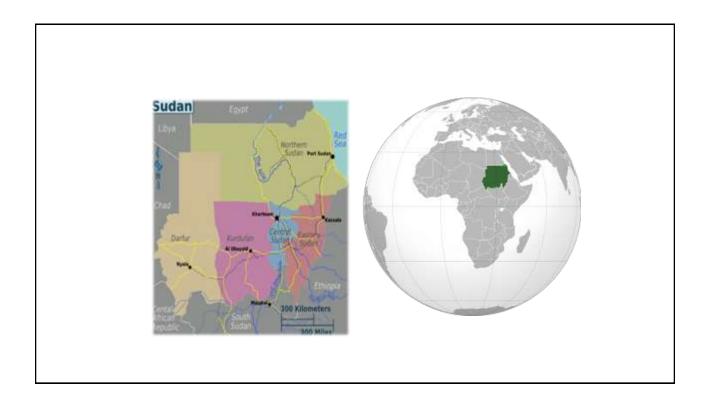
# CARD and CAADP

- The coalition for Africa Rice Development (CARD) which is an initiative for doubling rice production in sub-Saharan Africa within the next ten years was launched at the Tokyo International Conference on Africa Development (TICAD IV) in May 2008.
- CARD was jointly developed by the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).
- This initiative will be implemented in full respect of African ownership and leadership embodied in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), and with strong links to existing structures, programs, networks and initiatives such as Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), and the African Rice Initiative (ARI).









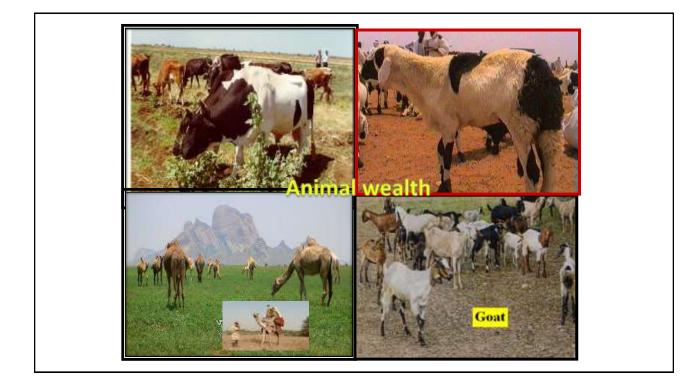














Rice P	Rice Production in Sudan (2003-2013)						
Year	Production (000 metric ton)	Growth Rate					
2003	11	120.00 %					
2004	24	118.18 %					
2005	13	-45.83 %					
2006	17	30.77 %					
2007	15	-11.76 %					
2008	21	40.00 %					
2009	23	9.52 %					
2010	21	-8.70 %					
2011	23	9.52 %					
2012	23	0.00 %					
2013	23	0.00 %					

Sudan Rice Consumption (2003-2013)					
Year	Domestic Consumption (000 metric ton)				
2003	51				
2004	89				
2005	63				
2006	72				
2007	60				
2008	56				
2009	53				
2010	56				
2011	63				
2012	63				
2013	63				

### Rice Consumption in Sudan (1960-2013)

Period	Average consumption / ton
1960-1969	7800
1970-1979	11300
19801989	30500
1990-1999	31600
2000-2013	57000

The increase of consumption is an indicator for changing in nutritional and consumers' behavior, also it is link to population increase.

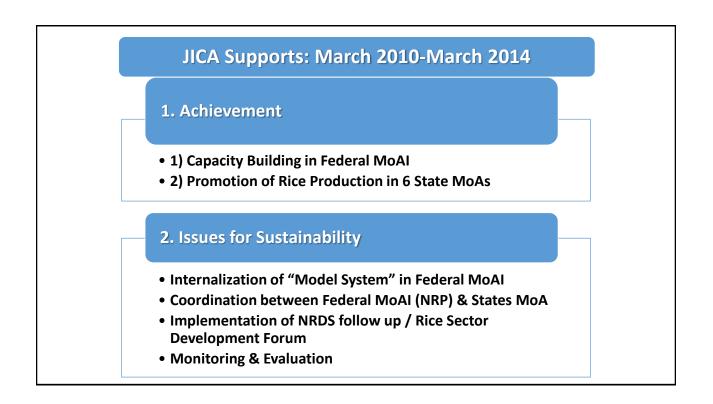
8/8/2014

Market Year	Imports (000 metric ton)	Growth Rate
2003	40	14.29 %
2004	65	62.50 %
2005	50	-23.08 %
2006	55	10.00 %
2007	45	-18.18 %
2008	35	-22.22 %
2009	30	-14.29 %
2010	35	16.67 %
2011	40	14.29 %
2012	40	0.00 %
2013	40	0.00 %

(The international Rice prices is 448.8 dollar per ton-Nov 2013)

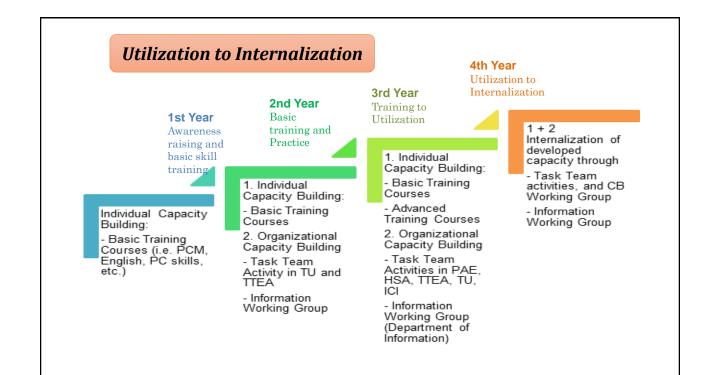
### JICA Efforts for Promotion of Rice Production in Sudan

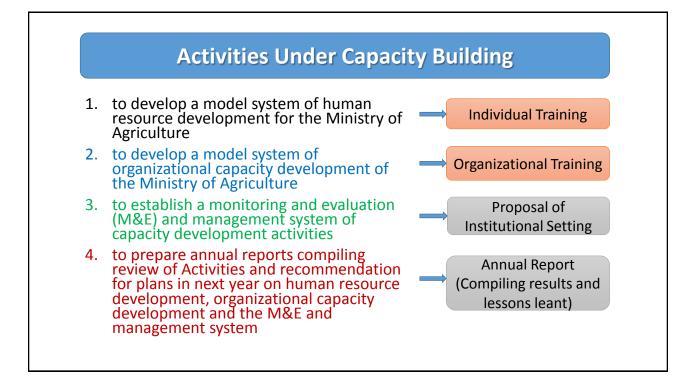
- Studies that have been conducted by JICA during 1973-78 periods proved the feasibility of growing rice in White Nile State with average productivity for the experiments reached 9.9 tons per hectare under irrigated low land cultivation.
- Upland rice technical and appropriate cultivation methods were transferred to extensionists and farmers (ToT and FFS)
- Demonstration farms that covered, Gezira, White Nile, Sinnar, Gadarif, River Nile and Northern State. Showed good results that prove in real Rice is a suitable crop to be cultivated in Sudan.
- Provision of necessary equipment and agricultural machineries for rice cultivation by JICA assisted in rice activities .
- Installment of medium processing units enhanced post harvest operation .
- JICA also play a major role in developing NRDS.
- Rice units e.g Gezira rice promotion unit enhanced the situation of rice crop and succeed to attract the farmer to the rice field .
- Many of the Bottle neck issues were studied through JICA demo farms which will have it's in pacts in developing rice technical package.



### **Capacity Building in Federal MoAl**

Through the experimental activities of the Project, a model system of human resource development and organizational capacity development of the Ministry of Agriculture has been developed.





## Main Lessons Learnt (1)

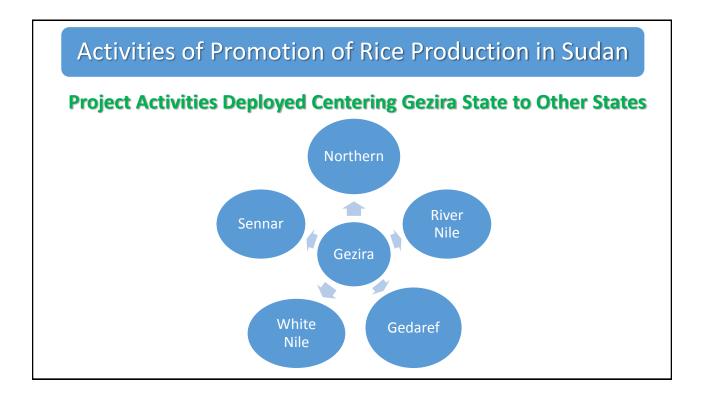
- The most important lesson is that we can obtain (understand) the knowledge and skills after utilizing them into the daily work.
- Through the action plan, the Task Team member has developed their human network to other directorate, external organizations, states and/or private sector.
- It is possible to conduct activities using our own resources
- Even though small budget, it can make big achievements. Also we made up the difficulty by their confidence, commitment, transparency and teamwork spirit.
- Social/Cultural Activity is very useful to enhance the communication among all staff (between different generations).
- Skillful member can work efficiently, leading others. Then they make positive impacts around them/her/him.

### Main Lessons Learnt (2)

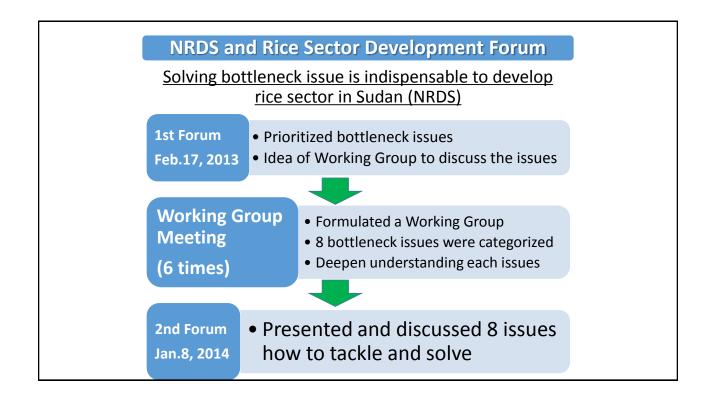
- It is necessary that all members have the strong commitment to the work, and that we get supports from the DG and seniors.
- It would be better to share the experiences and solution (means) of who has different disciplines as agricultural research staff, community development agents and university staff.
- It would be better that federal staff, in cooperation with State staff, increases opportunities to involve field activities and understands the situation and the policy needs from the field level.
- The MoAI and the directorates having Task Team activities would be better to ensure the sustainability of capacity development activities.

### Activities of Promotion of Rice Production in Sudan

1. NRDS & Rice Sector Development Forum	2. Field Trial	3. Seed Production	4. Training	5. Demonstration Farms
To enhance planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation for promotion of rice production	To develop appropriate upland rice cultivation techniques	To improve upland rice seed production techniques	To train extension workers and farmers on appropriate rice cultivation techniques	To promote upland rice cultivation to farmers' fields







### Identified Category of 8 Bottleneck Issues

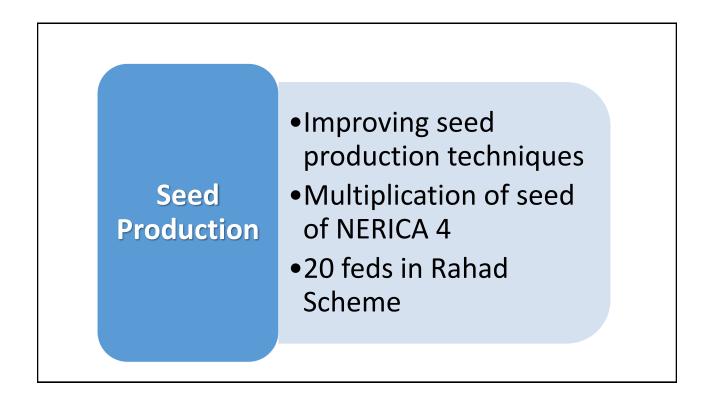
- 1. Research
- 2. Training
- 3. Extension
- 4. Cultivation (seed, machineries, irrigation management, weed control),
- 5. Agricultural inputs
- 6. Post harvest
- 7. Marketing
- 8. Agricultural organization

### **Rice Sector Development Forum (1)**

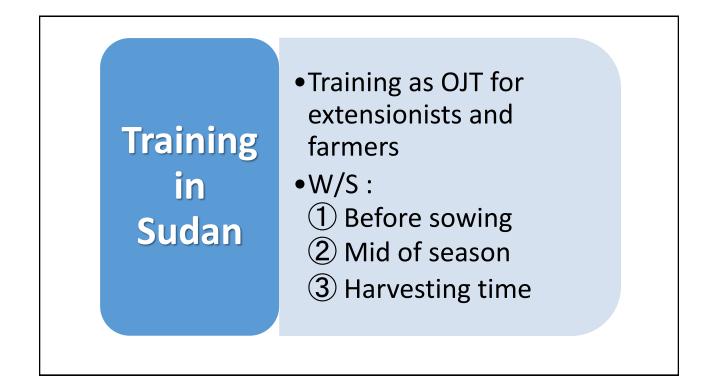
- Plan of seed multiplication with private sector as a countermeasure against seed multiplication's issues.
- Problem Analysis and Countermeasures against machinery's bottleneck issues.
- Agrochemicals for high yield and better quality.
- Rice Research plan to tackle bottleneck issues by ARC.
- Perspective of extension and agricultural organization for future rice production.
- World rice trade, production and consumption and Sudan's trend.
- General comment on review of current rice production in Sudan and governmental intervention for rice development.

# Field Trial

- Development of appropriate upland rice cultivation techniques
- Irrigation Interval, Weed Control, Plant Spacing and Sowing Time Trial
- Field of MoA Gezira State



		d Result					
Field Area (ha)	Planted Area (ha)	Rice (kg)	Yield (kg/ha) (M.C.14%)				
8.4	5.94	1123.1	162.4				
Note: Planted areas are measured by GPS.							



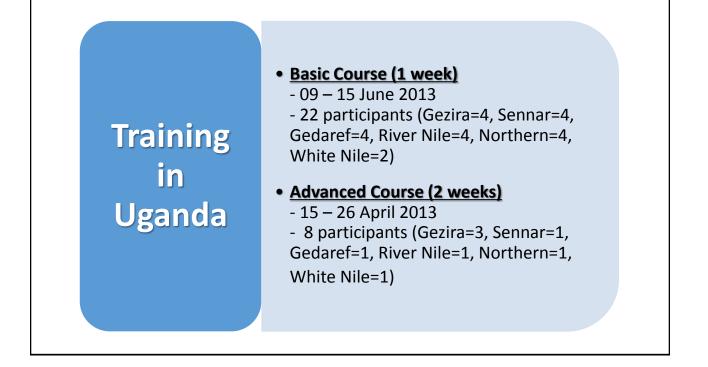


Assembling and explanation on adjustment of Rice Milling Machine.

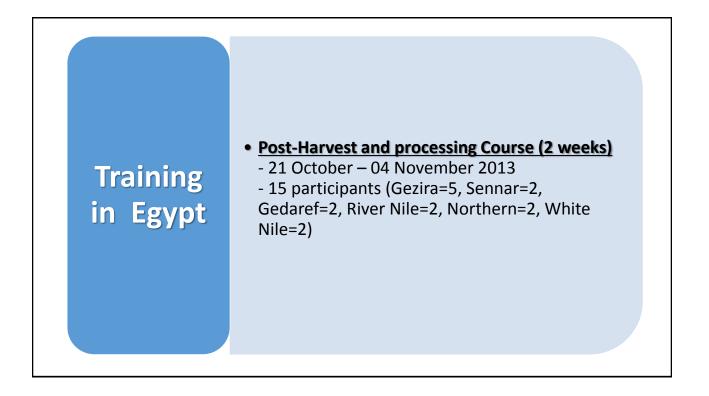
Explanation on renovation of store for Rice Milling Machine in Gedaref State.









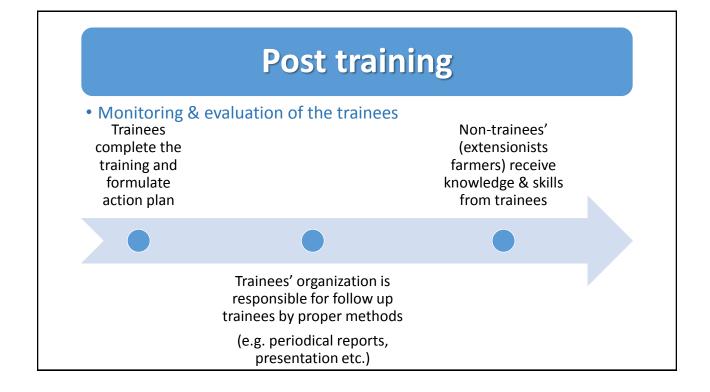


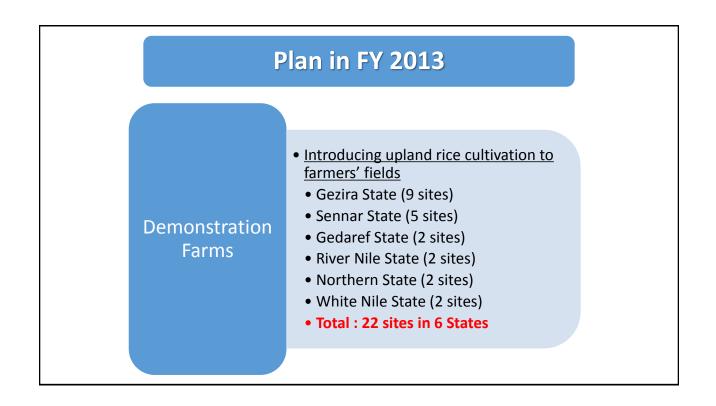


- Soil Diagnosis Technology for Sustainable Agricultural Production and Environmental Conservation
- Agricultural Infrastructure Improvement in Upland Crop Farming Areas for Rural Development
- Integrated Pest Management for Plant Protection
- Agricultural Extension Planning and Management
- Appropriate Management of Land and Water Resources for Sustainable Agriculture in Arid/Semi-arid Regions
- Post-harvest Rice Processing for English Speaking African Countries

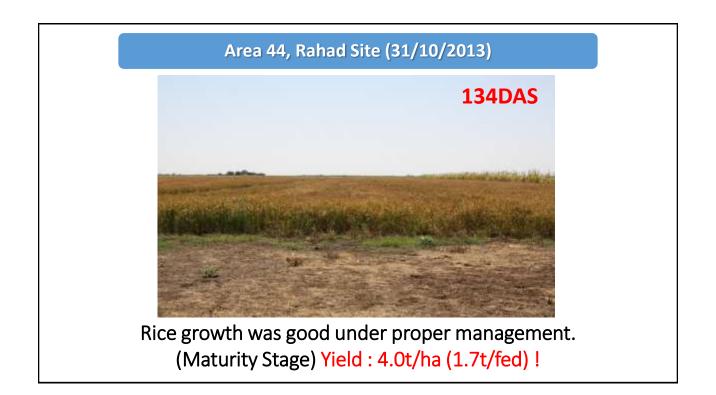
# Training in Japan (2)

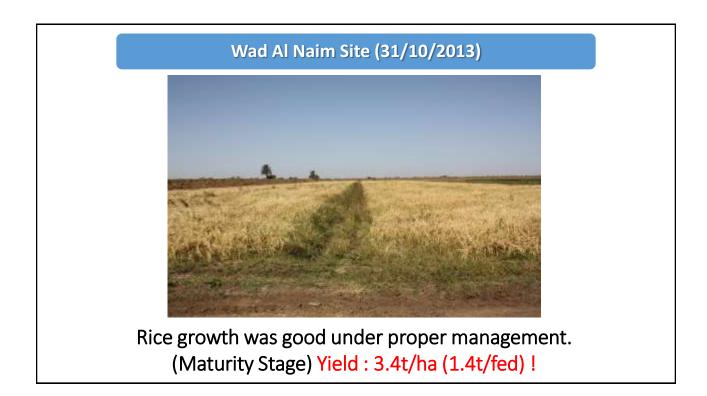
- Integrated Agriculture & Rural Development through the Participation of Local Farmers
- Planning of Agricultural Policy
- Planning and Designing of Agricultural Statistics for Food Security Policy Making
- Rice Cultivation Techniques Development
- ICT (Information and Communication Technology) for Agricultural Information Use
- Upland Rice Cultivation and Variety Selection Techniques for Africa





Site			TSP	Urea (46-0-0)						
	(fed)		(kg/fed)	(cm)	(1.5L/fed)	2,4-D (0.5L/fed)	(0-45-0)	1st	2nd	3rd
Amara Taha	4.0	30/06	35	20	0	0	200	300	250	
Abu Juwali	4.0	01/07	35	20	0	0	200	200	200	
Rahad 44	4.0	27/06	35	20	0		200	200	200	200
Hosh	4.0	08/07	35	20	0	0	200	200	250	200
Mezigila	2.4	09/07	35	20	0		150	150	50	50
Wad Al Naim	4.0	24/06	35	20	0	0	200	200	200	200
Faris	8.0	30/06	35	20	Ronstar (0.7L/fed)		400	500	400	
Rufaa	2.0	07/07	35	20	0	0	100	100	150	100
Goz Alihead	4.0	06/07	35	20	0	0	200	200	200	100



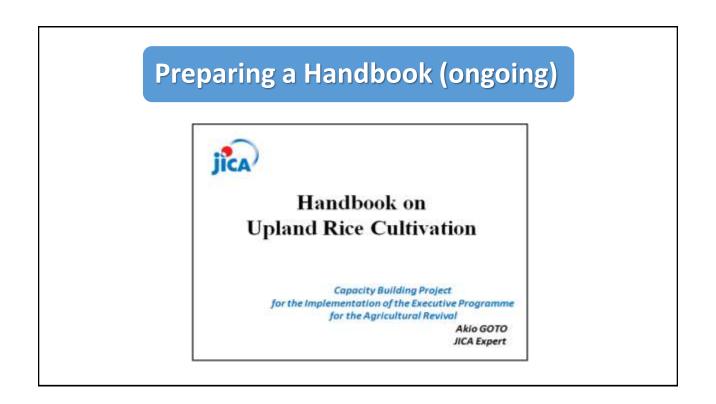


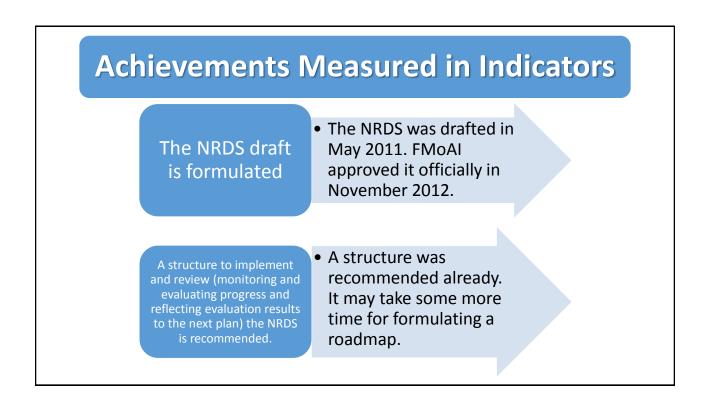


Demonstration Farms in other States						
State	Site	Area (Fed)	Sowing	Sowing method	Sowing Space	
	Morafaa	2.5	03/07/2013	Seed Driller	20cm	
	Maiurno	2.5	15/07/2013	Seed Driller	20cm	
Sennar	Wad Hashim	2.5	21/07/2013	Seed Driller	20cm	
	Kassab 1	2.5	07-10/07/2013	Hand	25cm	
	Kassab 2	2.5	03-06/07/2013	Hand	25cm	
Gedaref	Al Fau	3.0	28/06/2013	Seed Driller	20cm	
Geuarei	Shuwak	2.0	27-29/06/2013	Hand	20cm	
River Nile	Atbara	2.0	08/07/2013	Seed Driller	25cm	
NIVEL MILE	Alfadlab	2.0	09/07/2013	Seed Driller	25cm	
Northern	Sheikh Sharif	1.0	01/07/2013	Seed Driller	24cm	
Northern	Dongola Island	1.0	01/07/2013	Seed Driller	24cm	
White Nile	Kosti	2.0	03/08/2013	Seed Driller	20cm	
white Mie	Um Hani	2.0	09/08/2013	Seed Driller	20cm	
TOTAL		27.5				

State	Site	Area (Fed)	Yield (Whole area) (kg/fed)	Yield (By sampling) (kg/fed)	
	Morafaa	2.5	470	2606	
	Maiurno	2.5	231	1941	
Sennar	Wad Hashim	2.5	75	960	
	Kassab 1	2.5	118	855	
	Kassab 2	2.5	121	1366	
Gedaref	Al Fau	3.0	85	1549	
Gedarer	Shuwak	2.0	410	2547	
River Nile	Atbara	2.0	242	823	
	Alfadlab	2.0	57	1582	
Northern	Sheikh Sharif	1.0	0.2	NA	
Northern	Dongola Island	1.0	1164	2536	
	Kosti	2.0	297	1292	
White Nile	Um Hani	2.0	727	1860	
TOTAL		27.5			







# **Achievements Measured in Indicators**

Annual action plans for rice development (analysis, planning, monitoring & evaluation, technical development, seed production, and extension) are formulated.

 The wrap-up meetings have been held at 5 states and annual plans for rice development in the fiscal year 2014 was authorized by JCC in February 2014.

## **Achievements Measured in Indicators**

A practical/technical handbook on upland rice cultivation is prepared • The Technical Handbook on upland rice cultivation (both English and Arabic) was finalized in February 2014.

Quality of rice seed is improved.

• Comparing the purity of the seeds used in 2010, purity of seeds used in 2013 under the Project is very high. Purity of rice seeds is the most important element on utilizing as seeds.

# **Achievements Measured in Indicators**

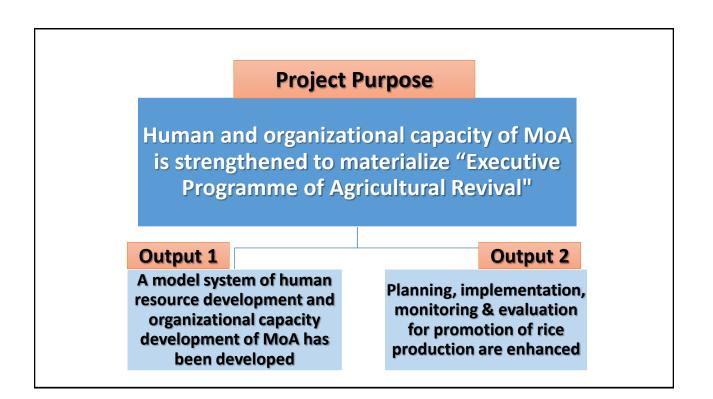
More than 80% of training participants are qualified as trainers on appropriate rice cultivation technique.

• As a result of the assessment of capacity of extensionists in Gezira SMoA, 82.4% of extensionist are qualified. On the other hand, the rate of same assessment did not exceed 80% in any other States.

More than 60% of farmers who grew upland rice in demonstration farms show a willingness to grow rice again.

• Twenty two farmers out of 24 farmers (91.7%) showed willingness to grow rice again after harvest in 2013 season.

# Conclusion



#### **Project Purpose Achievements Measured in Indicators**

By the end of the project period, 60% of the staff members of the FMoAI (who received training) and extensionists in 6 States MoA demonstrate improvements in action planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation relating to the "EPAR".

- <u>Achieved in the staff of FMoAI.</u> More than 60% of all groups marked the target level (level 4) of the Project in their total average score.
- <u>Achieved in the extensionists of 6 States</u> <u>MoA.</u> They answered that they have improved their capacity.

### **Project Purpose Achievements Measured in Indicators**

By the end of the project period, 80% of the staff of FMoAI (who received our training) and extensionists in 6 States MoA show improvement in the score of the self capacity evaluation.

- <u>Achieved in the staff of FMoAI.</u> More than 80% of all groups marked the target level (level 4) of the Project in their total average score.
- <u>Gezira State MoA: 82.4% (achieved)</u> Other 5 States didn't exceed 80 %.

