



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE OF MALI**

**PRESENTATION ON THE EVOLUTION OF RICE  
IN MALI FROM 2008 TO 2017**

# GENERAL INFORMATION ON RICE

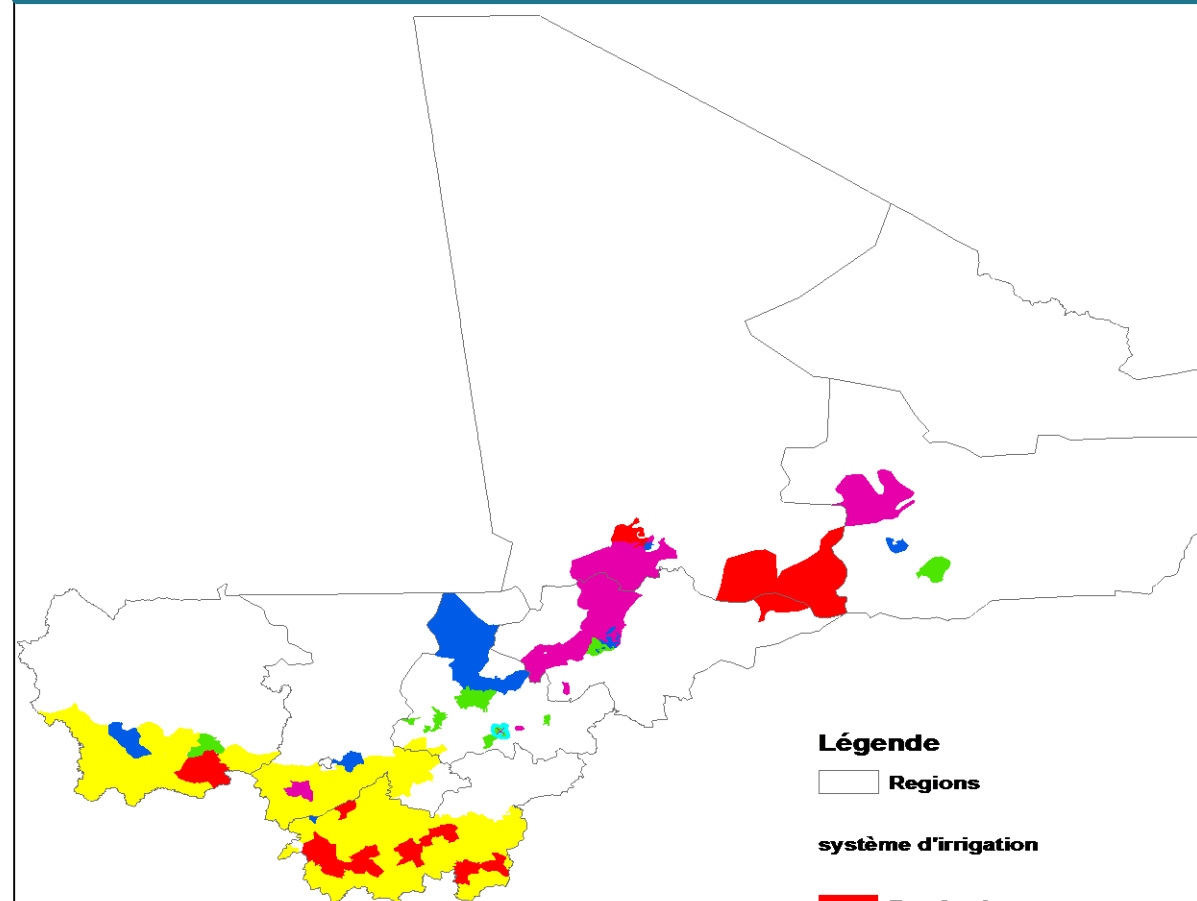
- **GOVERNANCE:** public sector + private sector + agricultural professionals
- **ECONOMIC ASPECT:** 5% of GDP, more than 200 billion FCFA/year
- **FOOD SECURITY ASPECT:** the most consumed strategic cereal in Mali with more than 74 kg/inhabitant/year

**POTENTIALITIES:** 2.2 million hectares of irrigable land , existence of 5 rice production basins, diversity of rice systems (rainfed, irrigated, submerged).

**NATIONAL STOCK OF RICE FOR EMERGENCIES:** 25,000 tons/year



## MAPPING OF RICE PRODUCTION AREAS



### Légende

Regions

### système d'irrigation

- Bas-fonds
- Maitrise totale
- NERICA
- Submersion contrôlée
- Submersion libre

## RICE SYSTEMS

Rain-fed Low land

TOTAL WATER CONTROL

RAIN-FED UPLAND NERICA

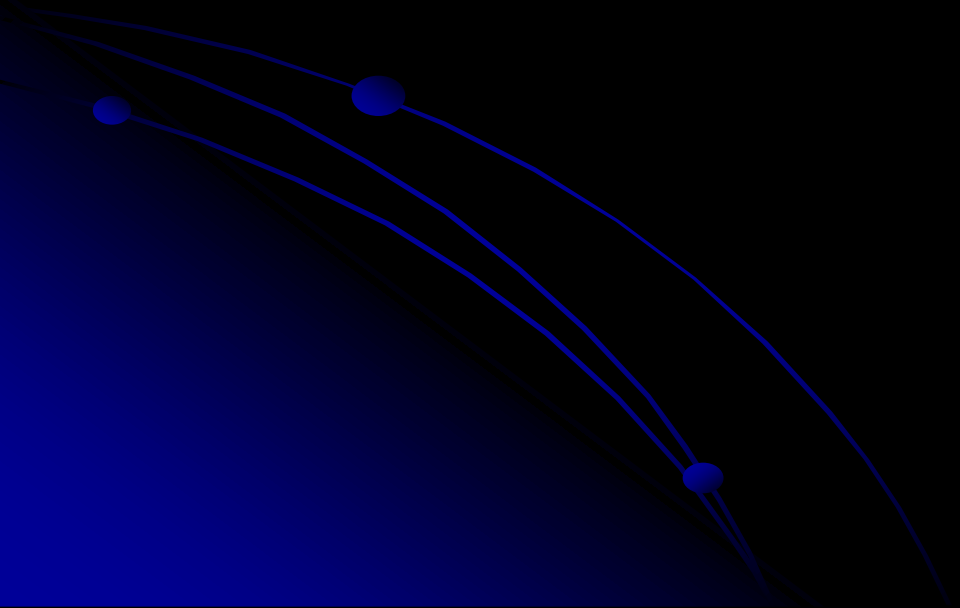
IRRIGATION WITH PARTIAL CONTROL

IRRIGATION WITH NO CONTROL

# ACTIVITIES PERFORMED/CARD

- STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT: NRDS, NRSDS, NMDS
- CONCEPT NOTES FORMULATION: 5 projects were formulated, 2 of which were on agricultural mechanisation
- TRAINING: senior agricultural managers, support staff, producers, researchers trained in the value chain (seed production, agro-industry, rice system transformation model, etc.).
- TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFER: Creation of the National Rice Specialization Center (providing rice growers with high yielding varieties adapted to the effects of climate change).
- IMPROVED SEED PRODUCTION

# **RESULTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NRDS**



# RESULTS

## ● DEVELOPMENT OF IMPROVED VARIETIES

- Irrigated rice: Medium-maturing varieties (130 to 135 days), 9 to 10 t/ha (Sahelika, Jama Jigi, Nérica L-IER-2, ...)...
- Double cropping: medium-maturing varieties (120 - 135 days), 6 t/ha (Nionoka) and early-maturing varieties (110 - 125 days), 5 to 6 t/ha (Sambala Malo, Nérica L-IER-1)
- Rain-fed low- and upland rice: Medium-maturing varieties (110 to 140 days) for the different landslides for lowland and early-maturing varieties (95 to 120 days) under severe rainfall conditions; 3 to 4.5 t/ha

## **PRODUCERS' ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL INPUTS**

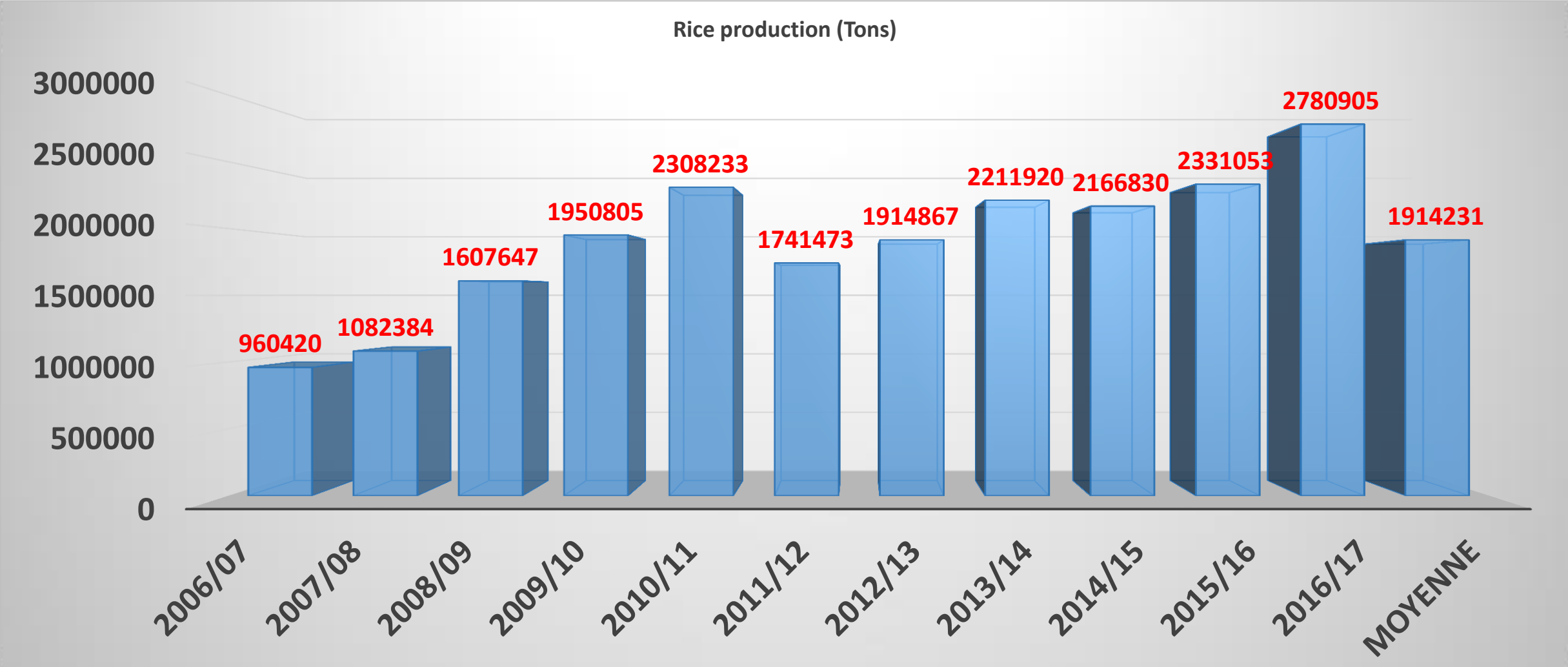
- **Fertilizer subsidy:** an average of 67 000 tons of NPK and 91 000 tons of urea used per year
- **Use of improved seeds:** 4,225.58 tons of R1 and 5,301.63 tons of certified R2 used in 2016.
- **Implementation of a multi-stakeholder innovation platform**
- **Diffusion of technologies:** Philippine seeders, System of Rice Intensification, deep urea placement, motorized transplanters, varieties with high yield potential,

# RESULTS (CONTINUED)

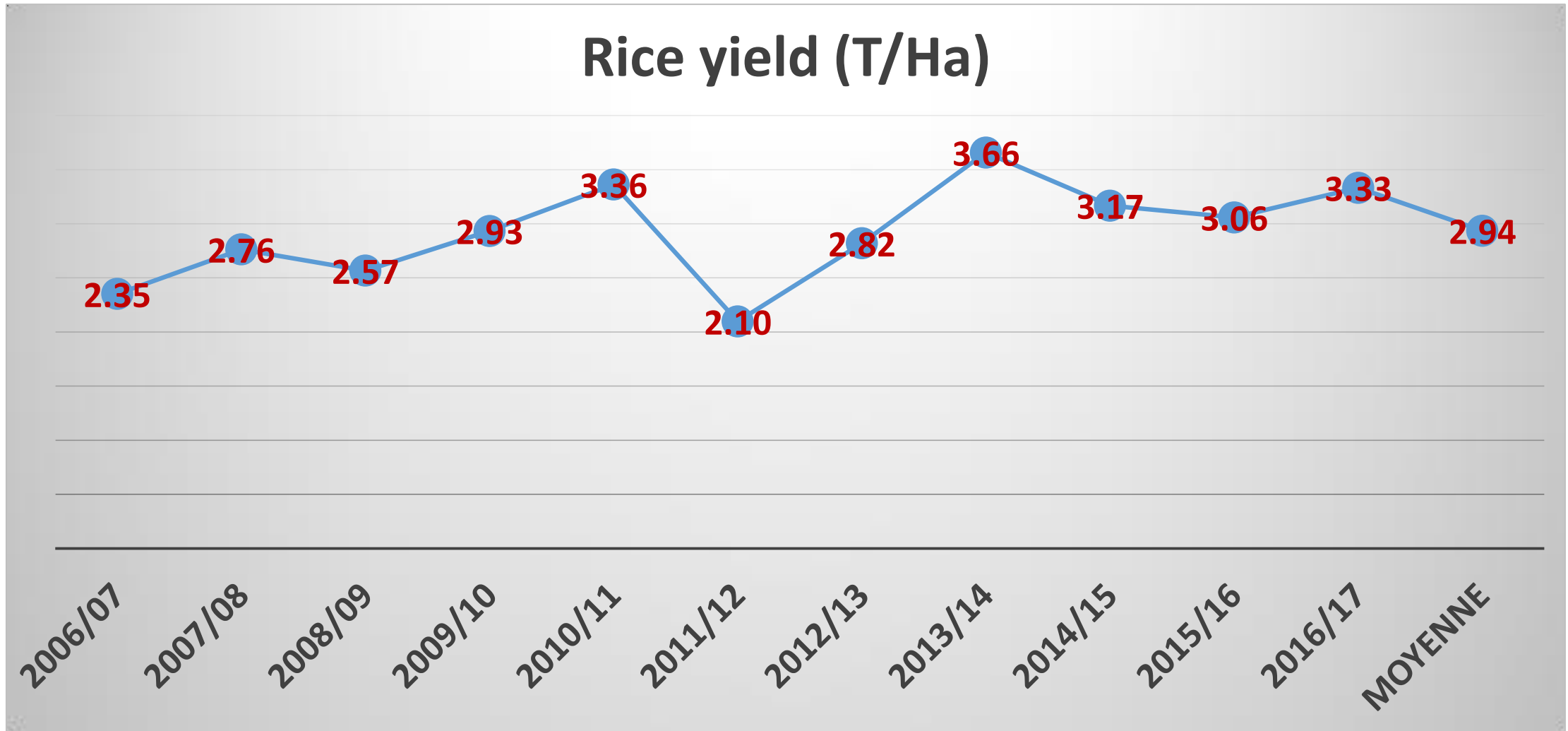
- **DEVELOPMENT:** 323,058 hectares in 2006 to 472,789 hectares in 2016
- **AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT:** Setting up of a mechanism consisting of the Government, financial institutions and producers has improved the level of equipment to over 60%.
- **INFRASTRUCTURES:** 2 water retention weirs have been built, about 10 small rice mills and one rice mill have been installed, and several individual rice processing units have been put into operation.
- **PRODUCTIONS:** 2,920,877 tons in 2017 compared to 1,607,905 tons in 2008, an increase of 1,312,972 tons.
- **YIELD:** 2.57 t/ha in 2008 to 2.94 t/ha in 2016
- **TAX RATE:** 8.18%/year



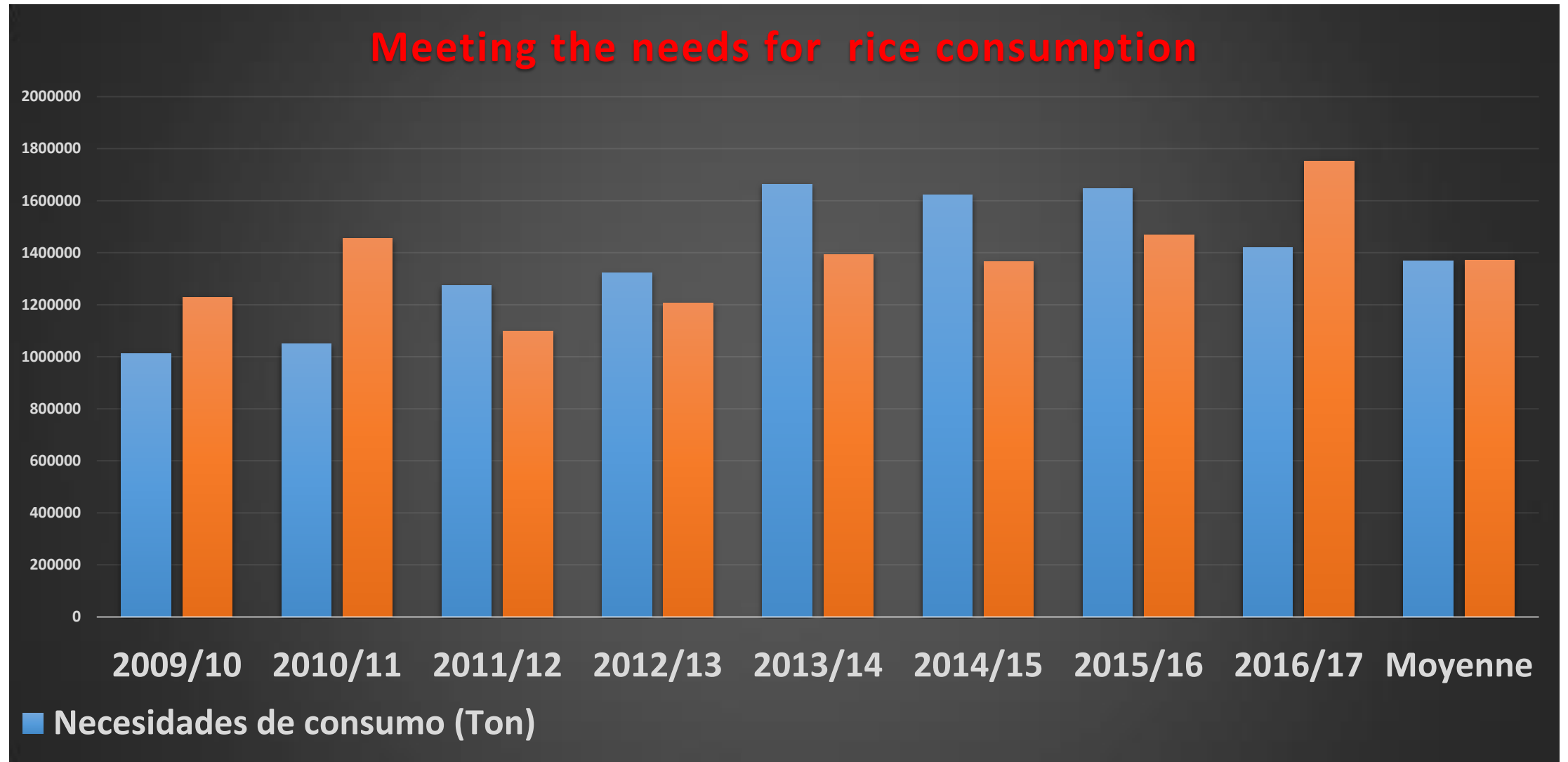
# DEVELOPMENT OF PADDY RICE PRODUCTION FROM 2006/2007 TO 2016/2017



# IMPROVEMENT OF PADDY RICE YIELDS FROM 2006/2007 TO 2016/2017



# FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY LEVEL OF RICE



# CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS

## MODERNISATION OF RICE CULTIVATION

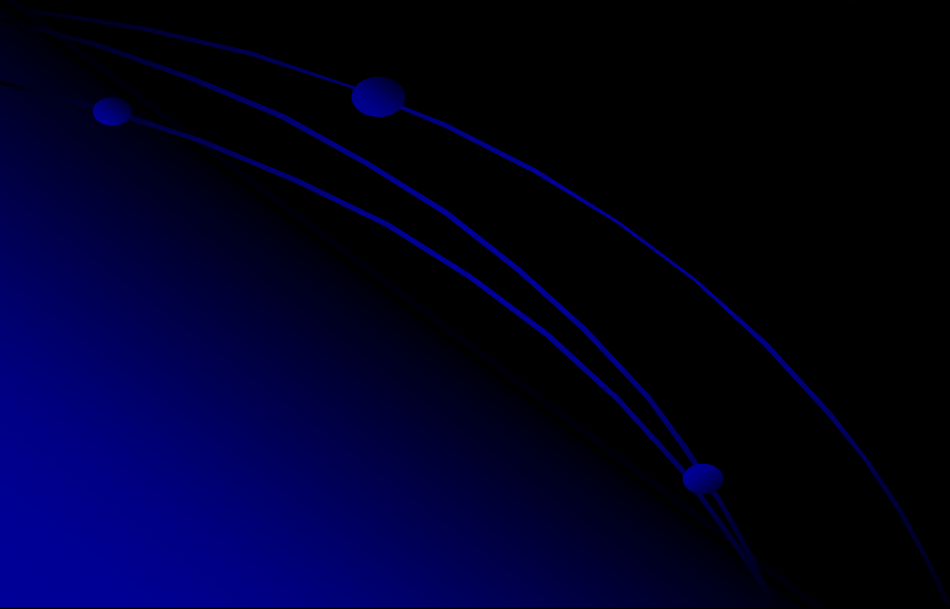
- Improving productivity and rice production remains one of the main concerns of Mali's top authorities with a view to improving food and nutrition security, reducing poverty through wealth creation and protecting the environment.
- To achieve these objectives, the National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) is based on two (2) components.
- moving from subsistence family farms to commercial family farms and to modern farms producing rice for the market.



- Furthermore, in order to promote investment in rice cultivation, the implementation of the concept of 'new agricultural villages' (NAV) should contribute to the development of rice processing and development in the main rice basins, in particular the Niger Office (NO), the Selingue Rural Development Office (SRDO) and the Baguinéda Irrigation Scheme Office (BIRO).
- The organisation of rice markets in order to improve the structure of fair prices for all operators in the sector.
- Further hydro-agricultural development and intensification of agricultural mechanization.



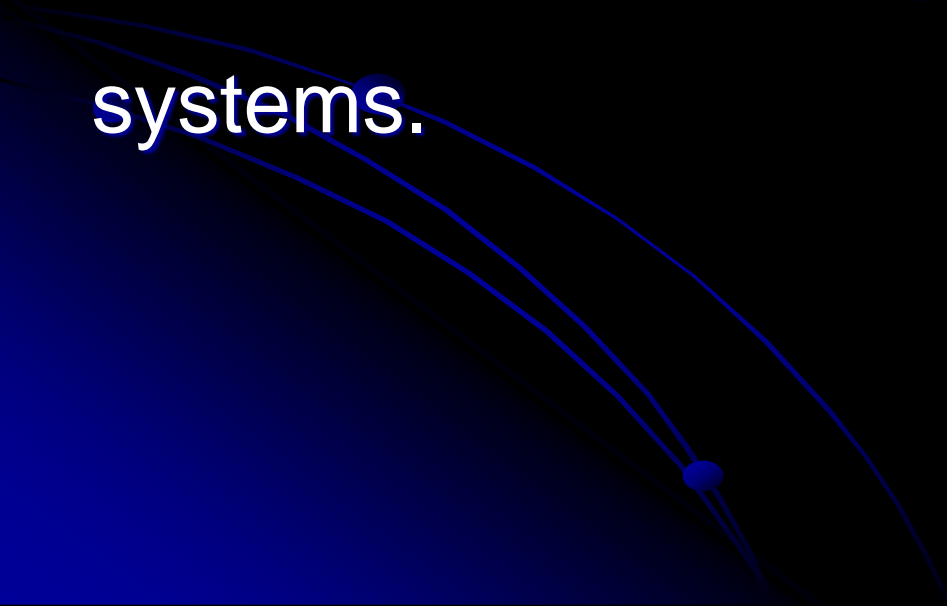
# CARD'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE RICE SECTOR IN MALI



# CARD'S CONTRIBUTION


- NRDS: Reference document for all actors in the rice sector in Mali;
- Improved governance: Gradual involvement of the private sector and farmers' organizations in rice development
- Increased adoption of technologies for rice production, processing and value-addition;
- Increase in rice production and productivity,

# CARD'S CONTRIBUTION (continued)

- Structuring of the sector: Creation of an interprofessional rice sector
  - TRAINING: Several training courses organized in Japan, Thailand and the Philippines on the development of rice systems.
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# PROSPECTS FOR THE NEXT PHASE

- **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE VICINITY**
  - **SUPPORT in obtaining funding for the projects to develop rice cropping system**
  - **Further develop the capacity of rice sector actors in agribusiness, quality seed production, rice processing and valuation**
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**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.**

