



THE CARD/NRDS/CAADPP PROCESS IN MADAGASCAR

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COALITION for AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT

CONTENT

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- 4. What are the lessons to be drawn from Madagascar's experience
- 5. Challenges and work in progress



1. THE PLACE OF RICE IN MADAGASCAR

No. 1 crop in acreage and volume terms – Strategic Product –

In 2012: 4,737,965 t of paddy produced

Area: 1,307,000 ha (60% of cultivated land)

More than 2,000,000 rice growers (85% of all crop growers)

Staple food

Consumption:138 kg/person/year (Rice Sector Study 2000)

Principal economic activity in volume terms

Contribution: 12% of GDP and 43% of agricultural GDP



1. THE PLACE OF RICE IN MADAGASCAR

Price barometer for agricultural products, including staple products – Strategic product

A hike in the rice price lifts the price of other products

A barometer of both agricultural and economic growth

Growth in rice production = growth in agricultural GDP = overall GDP growth

Guarantor of social stability and an election tool – Political product

Rice distribution during an election campaign and the effect of announcing a rice program, particularly on price reduction, in the event of a win at the polls



- CAADP: developed and piloted by Africans in response to the need for agricultural growth in African countries
 - Enshrined in the 2003 Maputo Declaration

[Commitment to allocate 10% of Budget to the Agricultural Sector]



ADVANTAGES OF THE COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

- Regional Economic Communities (REC) and Development Partners for accelerated implementation
- A framework accepted by the International Community (e.g. "Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action": High-level Task Force on Global Food Security, Sept 2010)



ADDED VALUE BROUGHT BY CAADP WHILE DEVELOPING MADAGASCAR'S AGRICULTURAL SECTOR PROGRAM

- CAADP common tool for planning (not for scheduling)
- aims to align stakeholder interests around a joint program requiring:
 - use of existing knowledge/national asset base,
 - human resource development
 - partnership development



ADDED VALUE BROUGHT BY CAADP WHILE DEVELOPING MADAGASCAR'S ASP

- CAADP PILLARS: Reference Points for developing/evaluating the ASP (Checklist)
- CAADP components: Framework for the country's ASP/CAADP process



Overall objectives:

- To contribute to food security throughout all regions; (NRDS/ASP – CAADP)
- To contribute to improved economic growth; (NRDS/ASP CAADP)
- To improve the incomes and wellbeing of stakeholders in the rice sector (NRDS/ASP – CAADP)
- To more than double rice production between 2008 and 2018, with the aim of tripling it by 2018.

Specific targets

- Meeting home consumption
- Opening up a market for exports

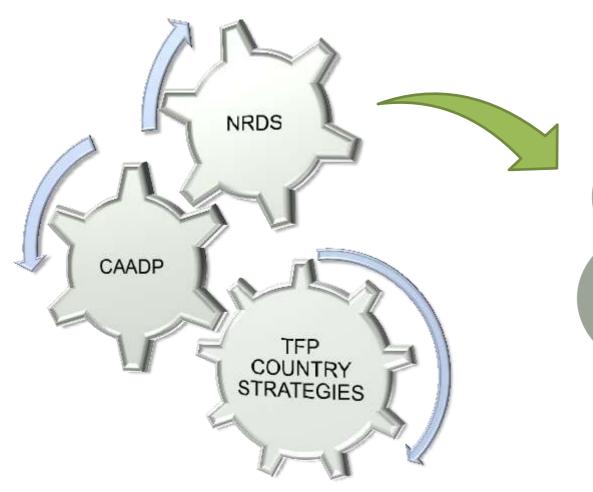
NRDS: Components

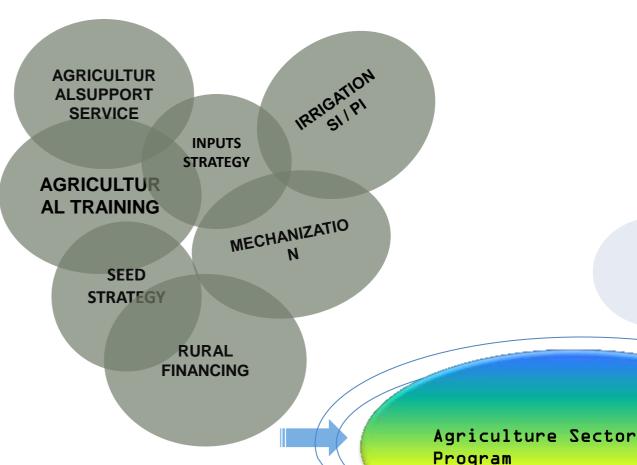
- Seed strategy
- Fertilizer strategy
- Irrigation strategy
- Mechanization strategy
- Rural finance strategy
- Agricultural extension strategy



2. ASP/CAADP AND THE NATIONAL RICE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

NRDS/ASP/CAADP integration





NRDS/ASP/CAADP Process



| | NRDS | ASP/ CAADP |
|-------------|---|--|
| Institution | Focal Point Task force Thematic groups | Focal Point Country Teams Thematic groups |
| Objectives | Food security Agricultural growth | African agricultural growth |
| Pillars | Fertilizer Irrigation Seed Mechanization Financing Training extension Agricultural services Marketing | Pillar 1: An increase in the area under sustainable soil management and reliable monitoring systems Pillar 2: Improved market access Pillar 3: Improved food supply and famine reduction Pillar 4: Improvements in agricultural research and technology dissemination |



- CAADP/NAIP: Planning process (review system)
- NRDS: Program scheduling process (update system)



Integration with the process since its launch in 2008 (amongst the First Group countries):

- Participation at the Annual CARD General Assemblies
- Organisation of Working Weeks (2010, 2011, 2012)
- Organization of various related workshops (launch, monitoring, ...)



Institutional framework

- CARD Focal Point
- Ongoing: setting up a rice development unit at the MinAgri
- NRDS Task Force comprising representatives from:
 - Ministry of Agriculture: all departments (including the National Center for Applied Research on Rural Developments - FOFIFA) and the projects
 - Other Ministry departments: Trade, Public Works, Land-use Management, Economy, Industry
 - Other bodies: GSRI, PCP-RIZ, ROR/ODR, Aga Khan Foundation, ...



Development of the National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) document

National Rice Mechanization Strategy (NRMS) developed

Update of the Interventions Matrices (MNIS) for Resources as well as Needs



- Amendment and adjustment of priority interventions/projects identified and presented to the donor platform and sector stakeholders: (i) 5 new priority projects (2 on cross-cutting topics and 3 on the NRMS), (ii) Concept Note Improvement for <u>five priority projects</u> and (iii) Development of 4 Concept Notes into Funding Proposals, being finalized.
- Lobbying FTP and policy decision-makers for funding for priority projects
- Progressive implementation of priority interventions funded by the Government and Development Partners



| Priority projects | Project status |
|--|--|
| 1 - Development of the rice seed chain and support for variety research CAADP: Pillar I (A1) - Pillar IV (D2) | Certain activities funded by the PHRD Project —pending- (JICA and GOM) - GAAMA: Applied technology research for seed production - Strengthening soil science and seed laboratories, |
| 2 – Support for rice producer training CAADP: Pillar II (B2)- Pillar IV (D2) | AROPA, PAPRIZ, BV-PI |
| 3 – Support for promoting luxury and 'red rice' CAADP: Pillar II (B1, B2, B3, B4) | Research and development – capacity building and stronger systems diffusion underpinned by various bodies: CODGAZ, GUANOMAD, AGRO UNIVERSITE, Better U Foundation / GSRI |



| Priority projects | Project status |
|---|--|
| 4 – Expansion of the area cultivated by tanety CAADP: Pillar I (A1, A2, A3, A4) | Urgent Initiative Project – Phase 1. (AfricaRice), PAPRIZ, BV-PI, AD2M, PRPIM, PRIASO, FORMAPROD |
| 5 – Development of rice irrigation schemes in the regions of SAVA, SOFIA, BOENY, DIANA, VATOVAVY ATSIMO ANDREFANA, BETSIBOKA, MENABE, MELAKY) CAADP: Pillar I (A1) | PARECAM, BV-PI, PUPIRV, PRBM/PS, PRPIM, PRIASO, AD2M,PRIASO |
| 6 – Support for managing the health of rice soils CAADP: Pillar I (A4) - Pillar IV (D2) | Certain activities funded by the PHRD Project – pending- (JICA and GOM) |



| Priority projects | Project status |
|---|--|
| 7 – Support program for diffusion of the SRI <i>CAADP: Pillar I (A1) - Pillar III (C1, C2, C3, C4)</i> | Part-implementation of the project by the Farmers' Apex Organisation OPF KOLO HARENA, GSRI |
| 8 – Support for developing rice post-harvest operations | PAPRIZ / CFAMA, GAAMA |
| CAADP: Pillar II (B1, B2) | |
| 9 – Project to bring remote centers of overproduction into market contention | Inventory of Madagascar's rural tracks for future rehabilitation and inclusion in other existing |
| CAADP: Pillar II (B2) | development programs such as that of the Ministry of Public Works |



- CONTEXT
- PLANNING
- IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION



CONTEXT

Notes on the sociopolitical crisis

- Turn negatives into positives: lack of dialogue with TFPs: Take ownership of the planning process to bring out a sense of patriotism in senior officials
- Internalize externalities: TFP in crisis at the end of the program planning: intensify national leadership in the program planning process

PLANNING

- When you can't build your house straightaway, get the necessary building materials together (principle of construction in stages) – the advantage of a process
- Existence of proven NRDS strategies known to stakeholders (Task force – Country team) but above all by the Department responsible for Planning

IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION

- Concentrate on the objectives and only include relevant results from the other actors (an integrated approach will result in you being responsible for other people's activities)
- Have a distinct plan that is both known and proven as the basis for program implementation
- Importance of a communication plan



IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION

 Make use of a knowledge management tool for periodic self evaluation and integrate the results in the process



IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION

 Importance of high-level political support: Don't work in isolation (always let it be known what you are doing and consult a superior) (Line manager/Head/Dir/D-G/S-G/Min/PM/Pres.)

(Madagascar/COMESA - SADC/UA)



5. CHALLENGES AND WORK IN PROGRESS

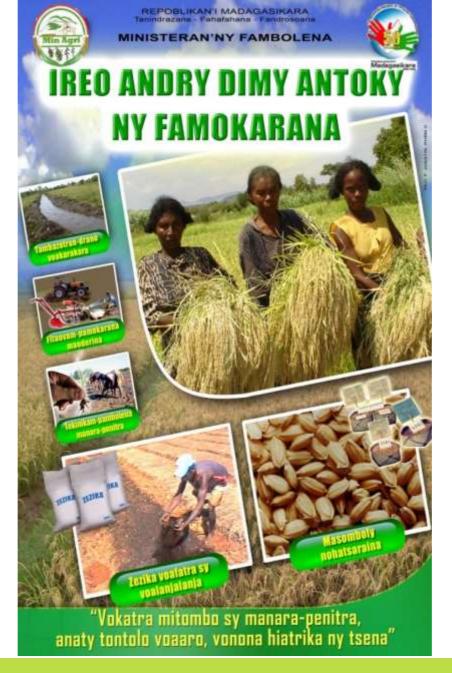
- Objective: Update and fund priority projects
- Work:
 - Self-evaluation and review of progress todate
 - Update information on projects contributing to NRDS implementation
 - Reactivation of the PCP-Riz platform



5. CHALLENGES AND WORK IN PROGRESS

- Update concept notes and add in upcoming new projects while taking into account the strategies of potential donor countries and new national strategies under development
- ✓ Improved understanding of the procedures of the main potential donors: project submission procedure, project cycle, portfolio, timeframe, etc.





Asante! Merci! Obrigado! Gracias! Danke! Sokran! Thanks! Arigato! Misaotra

