

# AGENDA 4: HOW TO ACCELERATE CARD PHASE 2 PROCESS



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RICE DEVELOPMENT

# RICE PRODUCTION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (PROGRESS OF CARD PHASE2)



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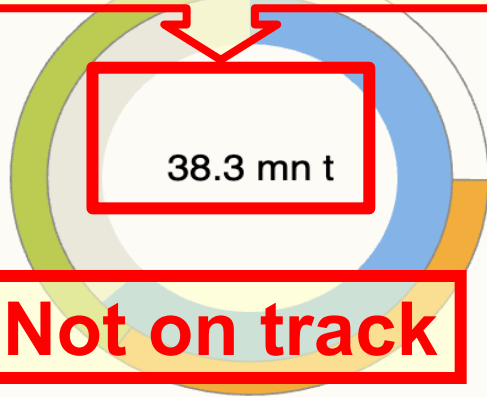
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# Present Progress of CARD Phase2

## Progress Monitoring

Target(2030): 56mn t

**2024: 38m t**



38.3 mn t

**Not on track**

**Paddy Production**

	Metric ton
2030 Target	56,000,000
Current (2024)	38,343,859
Phase 2 Baseline	33,552,534
Phase 1 Baseline	14,083,383

Target(2030): 3.00t/ha

**2024: 2.11t/ha**

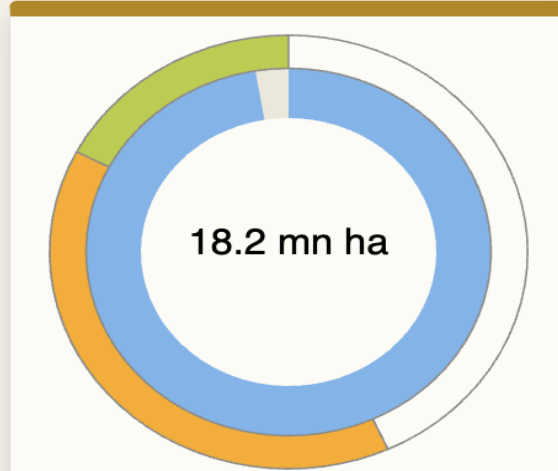


2.1 t/ha

**Not on track**

**Yield**

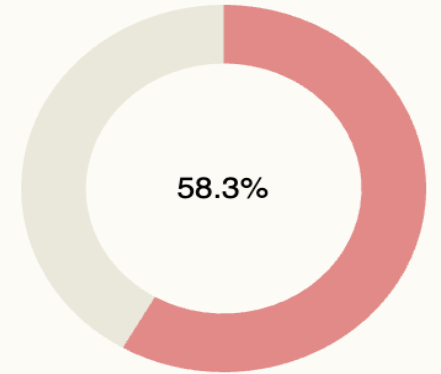
	Metric ton/ha
2030 Target	3.00
Current (2024)	2.11
Phase 2 Baseline	2.17
Phase 1 Baseline	1.75



18.2 mn ha

**Area**

	Ha
2030 Target	18,666,667
Current (2024)	18,177,700
Phase 2 Baseline	15,428,331
Phase 1 Baseline	8,059,255



58.3%

**Self-sufficiency**

	Metric ton
Import	18,109,000
Export	544,000
Consumption	32,686,000
Cons/capita (kg)	26.0

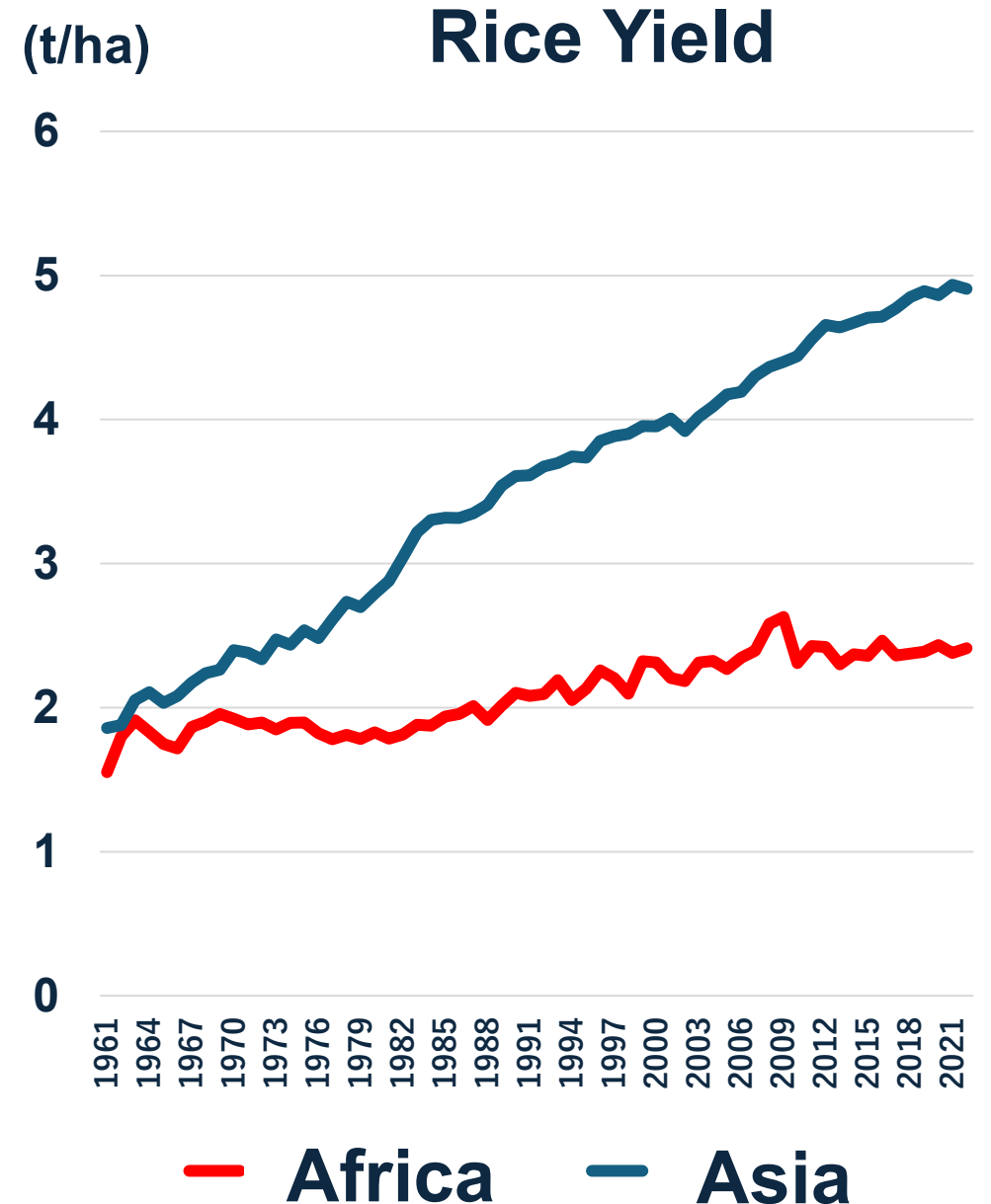
Baseline 2008
  Current situation
  Increase during Phase 1
  Target increase during Phase 2

**CARD Phase 2 needs to be accelerated**

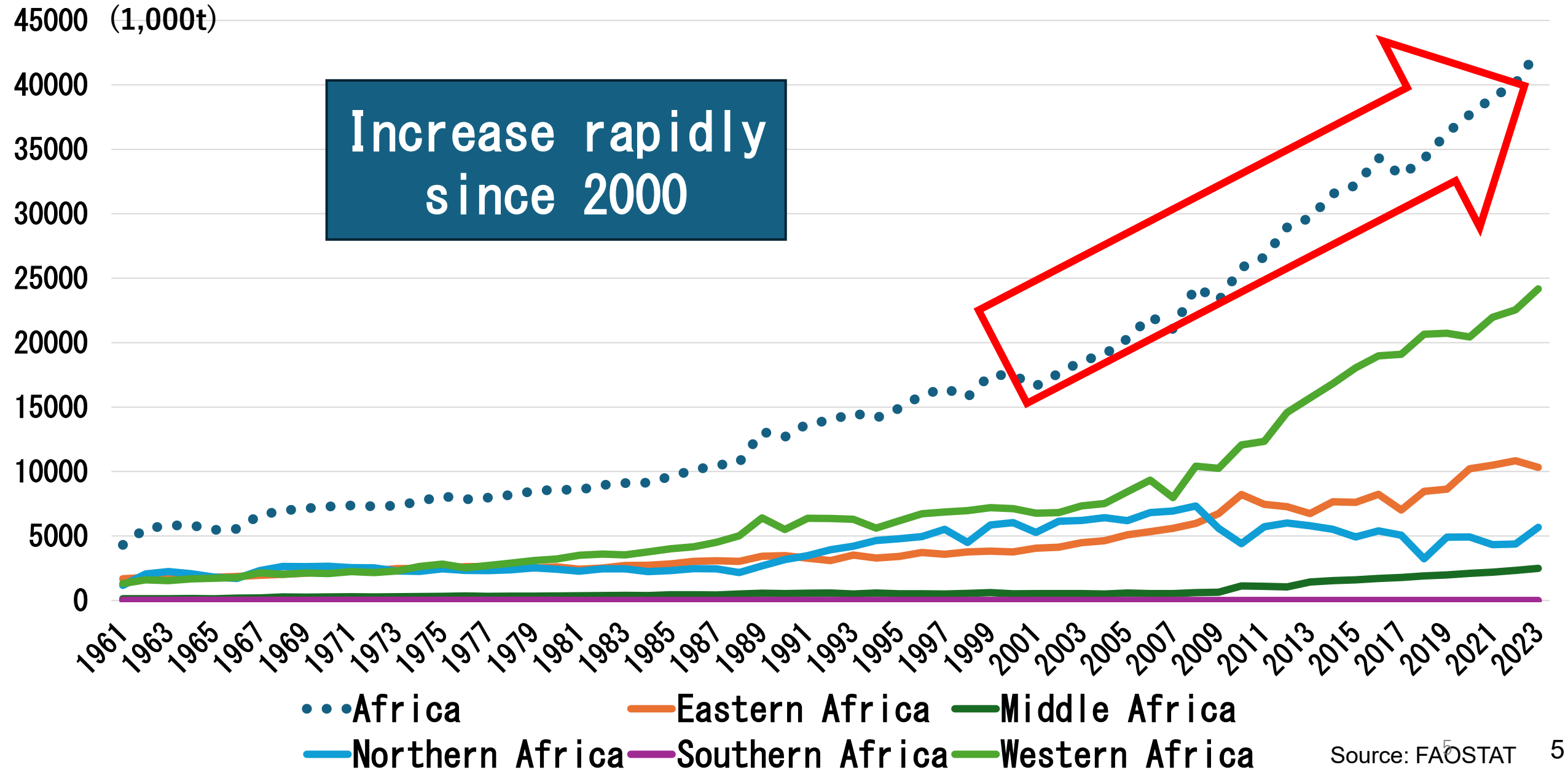
# Rice Production in Africa

- Rice production increased through area expansion.
- Rice yield is still low.

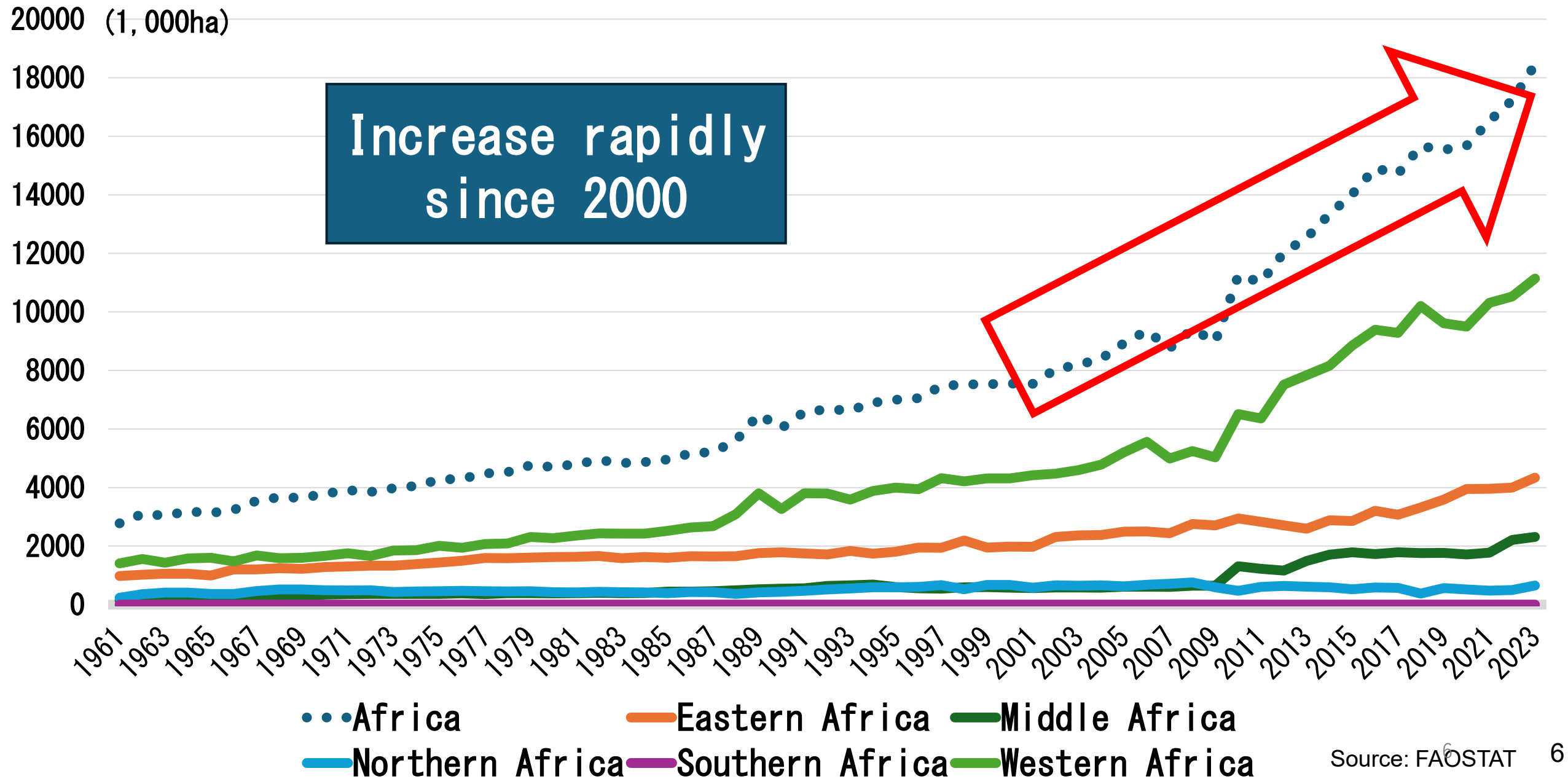
	Production Area
2000	754Mha
2023	1,845Mha
Increased Area	1,091Mha
Increased Rate	2.44 times



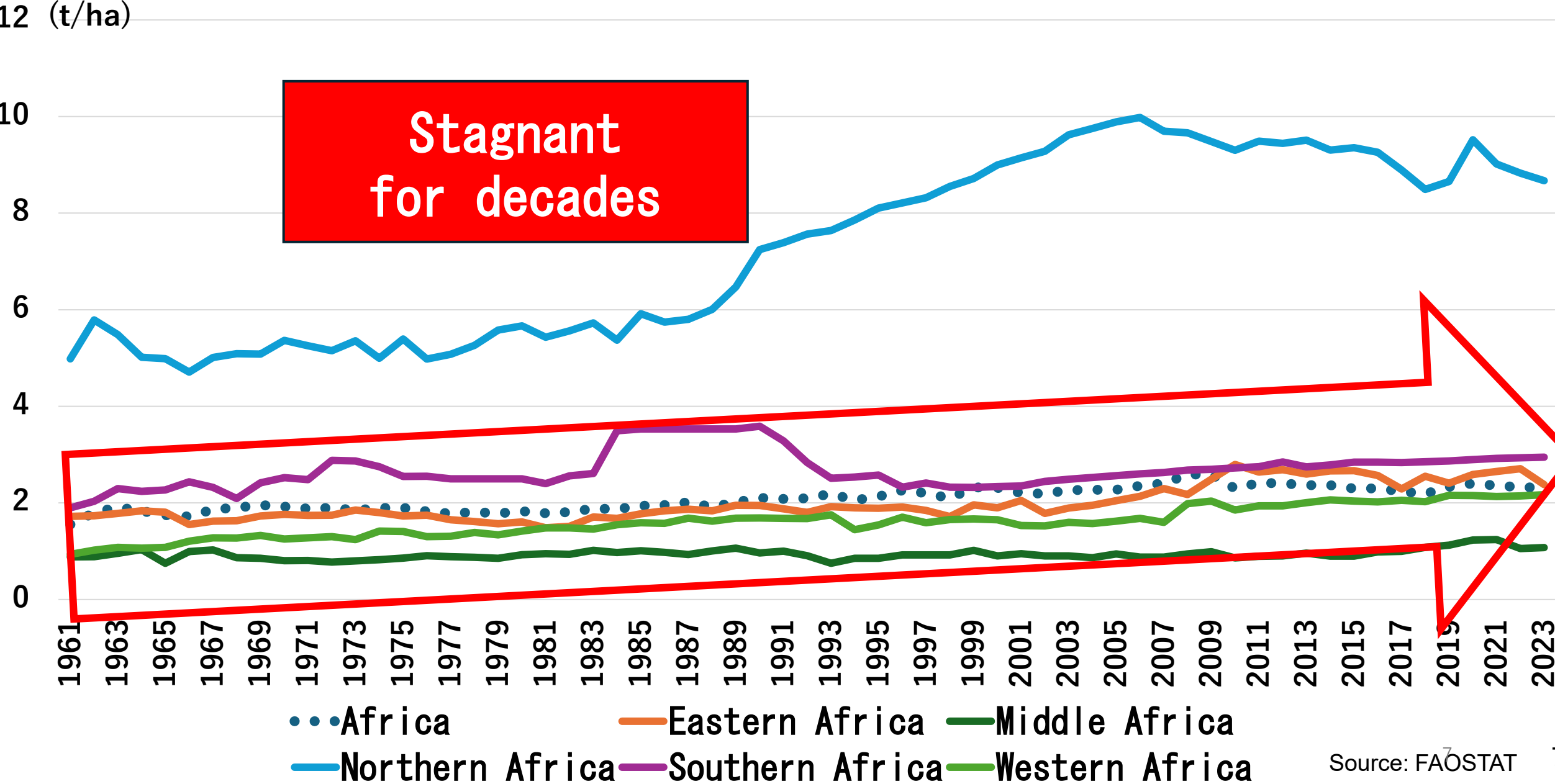
# Rice Production by Sub-region in Africa



# Rice Production Area by Sub-region in Africa



# Rice Yield by Sub-region in Africa



# Low Rice Yield in SSA

	Yield
<b>Asia</b>	4.99t/ha (2023)
<b>Africa</b>	2.31t/ha (2023)
<b>SSA</b>	2.11t/ha (2024)

Source: FAOSTAT

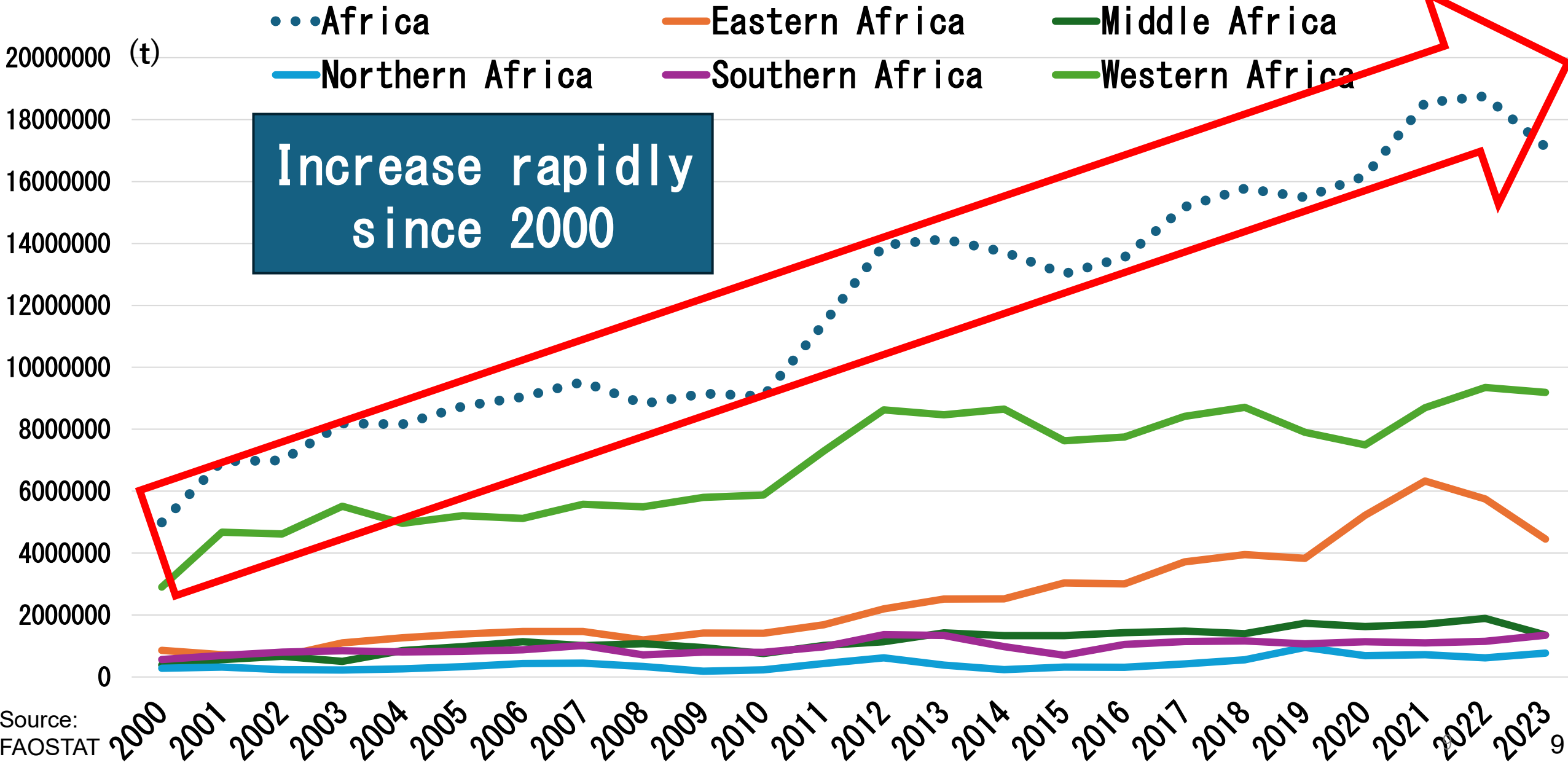
## Rice Yield in 12 SSA Countries

	Average	Mean Yield
<b>Irrigated Lowland</b>	4.1t/ha	2.5 to 5.6t/ha
<b>Rainfed Lowland</b>	1.4t/ha	0.6 to 2.3t/ha

\* 12 Countries: Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Togo

Source: Arouna, Aminou., Krishna Prasad Devkota, Wilfried Gnipabo Yergo, Kazuki Saito, Benedicta Nsiah Frimpong, Patrice Ygue Adegbola, Meougbe Ernest Depieu, Dorothy Malaa Kenyi, Germaine Ibro, Amadou Abdoulaye Fall and Sani Usman. 2021. "Assessing rice production sustainability performance indicators and their gaps in twelve sub-Saharan African countries" *Field Crops Research* vol 271, 108263

# Rice Import by Sub-region in Africa



Source:  
FAOSTAT

# CHALLENGES OF RICE DEVELOPMENT/CARD PHASE2



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# Challenges: Promotion of Rice Development in SSA (1)

## □ Technical challenges

### Low yield

- **(Rainfed lowland):** Improving extremely low yield with priority
- **(Irrigated, rainfed lowland/upland):** Strengthening the linkage between research & technology development, and disseminating technologies to farmers
- **(Irrigated, rainfed lowland/upland):** Improving farmers' access to inputs (seeds, fertilizers, etc), irrigation development, mechanization, etc.

### Rice value chain

- Developing rice value chain through private involvements/investments

→ **Creating better rice cultivation environment, enhancing farmers' motivation & boosting rice development in SSA**



# Challenges: Promotion of Rice Development in SSA (2)

## ❑ Operational challenges: insufficient implementation

- Although formulation of NRDS/RRDS and making of Concept Notes have been done, projects remain unrealized.
- Private sector have not yet been fully attracted

→ **More resources need to be mobilized.**

**Prioritize lobbying for funding to realize projects by approaching**

**(a) national governments**

**(b) development partners (DPs)**

**(c) private sector investment**



# Share of National Budgets to the Agriculture Sector by Asian Countries during the Green Revolution and Africa

	(%)		
	1972	1980	1990
Bangladesh	23.2%	12.3%	5.4%
India	22.1%	14.6%	11.5%
Indonesia	7.6%	9.6%	7.6%
Philippines	4.5%	5.3%	6.0%
Thailand	7.8%	8.1%	10.4%
<b>Average among 12 Asian Countries</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>

\* 12 Asian countries; Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand  
 Source: Rosegrant and Hazell (2000) processed by the presenter

	(%)
	2020
<b>Africa</b>	<b>2.55%</b>

Source: FAOSTAT



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# Total Budget and the Number of CARD Related Projects (Phase 1 (2008-2018) and Phase 2 (as of September 2025))

<b>Details</b>	<b>CARD PHASE 1 (2008-2018)</b>	<b>CARD PHASE 2 (Commenced between 2019 to 2025)</b>
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>US\$ 8.85 bn</b>	<b>US\$ 9.27 bn</b>
<b>Total number of projects</b>	<b>219 projects</b>	<b>256 projects</b>



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## ❑ Big challenge

- Food security through rice development must be placed at a higher priority

→ **Strengthen alignment with continental and sub-regional agenda**



# ALIGNMENT WITH CONTINENTAL AGENDA (KAMPALA CAADP DECLARATION)



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# CAADP and Agricultural Production/Food Security (Maputo, Malabo and Kampala Declaration)

## Maputo Declaration (2003)

**Agricultural  
Production,  
Food Security**

## Malabo Declaration (2014)

**Agricultural  
Production,  
Food Security**

Economic Growth  
thr Agri Development

Climate Change

## Kampala Declaration (2025)

### Agri-food Systems Approach

**Agricultural Production,  
Food Security & Nutrition**

Economic Growth &  
Industrialization  
through Agri Development

Climate Change

Women, Youth, Vulnerable Groups,  
Technological innovation,  
Environmental Sustainability



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# Kampala CAADP Declaration: 6 Strategic Objectives

## 1. Intensifying Sustainable Food Production, Agro-Industrialization, and Trade

- Increase agricultural and food production by 45% by 2035 through sustainable agriculture
- Reduce post-harvest losses by 50%
- Triple intra-African trade in agri products and inputs by 2035 in line with AfCFTA
- Increase share of local food products in agri GDP to 35% by 2035

## 2. Boosting Investment and Financing for Accelerated Agri-Food Systems

- Mobilize US\$100b in public and private investment in Africa's agricultural food systems by 2035
- Allocate at least 10% of government budgets to agricultural food systems
- Reinvest at least 15% of agricultural food GDP in the agricultural food sector

## 3. Ensuring Food and Nutrition Security

- Achieve zero hunger in all AU member states by 2035
- Reduce stunting by 25%, wasting by 25%, and overweight by 25%
- Ensure that 60% of the population has access to a healthy diet

**Being contributed  
by CARD Phase2**



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# CARD Phase 2 is fully in aligned with Kampala Declaration

## 4. Advancing Inclusivity and Equitable Livelihoods

- Reduce the number of people suffering from extreme poverty by 50% by 2035
- Reduce the yield gap between male and female farmers by 50%
- Empower at least 30% of women, 30% of young people, and 30% of vulnerable groups in the agri value chain

## 5. Building Resilient Agri-Food Systems

- Make African agri food systems resilient to climate, socio-economic, and environmental shocks
- Place at least 30% of agricultural land under sustainable management by 2035
- Protect 40% of households from shocks by 2035

## 6. Strengthening Agri-Food Systems Governance

- By 2028, all member states of AU and RECs will integrate the Kampala Declaration into their national and regional agri food system investment plans and adopt best practices in agri food system governance based on CAADP principles
- By 2030, all countries will incorporate the CAADP biennial review process into their national agricultural sector joint review platforms



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**Being contributed by CARD Phase2**

# Synergy between Kampala Declaration and CARD ①

## Sustainable Food Production, Agro-Industrialization, and Trade through CARD

### ■ Target of CARD Phase 2 :

Further doubling rice production in SSA by 2030  
(28 mil tons → 56 mil tons)

### ■ CARD Phase 2 is being promoted through “RICE” approach

- **Resilience (R)**: to assert stability in rice production against **climate change**
- **Industrialization (I)**: to promote the engagement of rural and urban enterprises in production, processing, value addition and marketing of **local rice**
- **Competitiveness (C)**: to enhance the quality and value of **local rice** and thereby substitute importation
- **Empowerment (E)**: to enable stakeholders (**including women and youth**) to harness the socio-economic rewards of rice farming

# Synergy between Kampala Declaration and CARD ③

## Regional Approach (Collaboration with RECs)

### **Kampala CAADP Declaration**

b) **African Union (AUC and AUDA-NEPAD) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to:**

- Support AU Member States and RECs to incorporate the commitments in this declaration into National and Regional Agrifood Systems Investment Plans (NASIPs and RASIPs).
- Facilitate regional collaboration, economic integration, and harmonization of policies across African Union Member States to boost intra-African trade.
- Establish a private sector-led advisory council to enhance private sector engagement.
- Conduct a biennial Agricultural Review Process, beginning the year 2027, and report on progress to the AU Assembly during its January/February Ordinary Session starting in 2028.
- Enhance the utilization of the results of the CAADP biennial review report to inform planning and decision-making at national, regional, and continental levels.

# Big Challenge: Strengthen Alignment with Continental and Sub-regional agenda

It is essential to mainstream sustainable food production through rice development (CARD Phase2) in the context of the agri-food system.

- Strengthening collaboration with RECs
- Creating alignment with the continental (Kampala CAADP Declaration) and sub-regional agenda

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**