



# Republic of Guinea Bissau

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

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# Presentation plan

## **1. Context**

- a. Importance of promoting the rice sector**
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## **2. Conceptual framework**

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- b. Specific aims (quantitative)**
- c. NRDS 2 target**
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## **3. Rice sector stakeholders**

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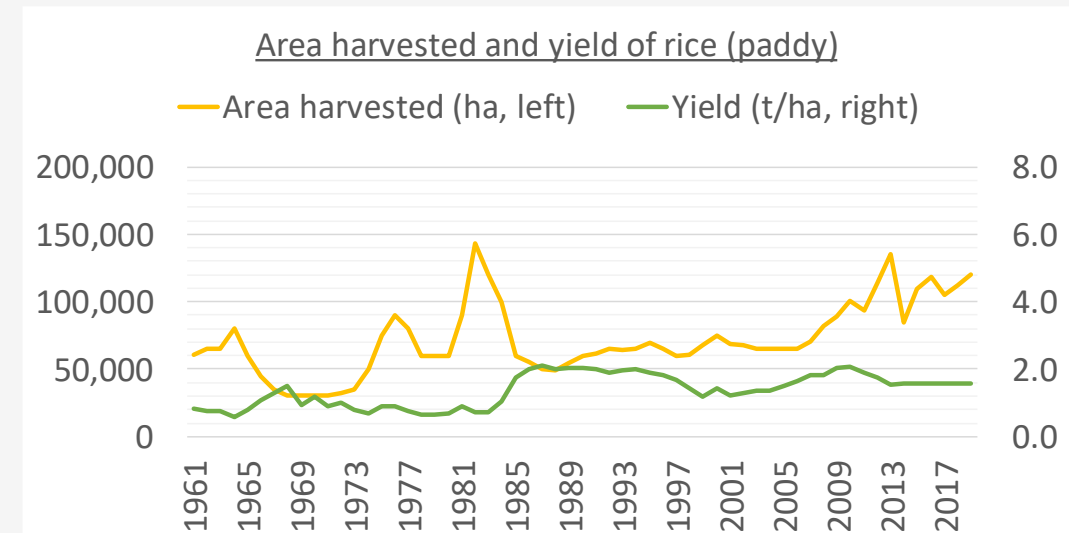
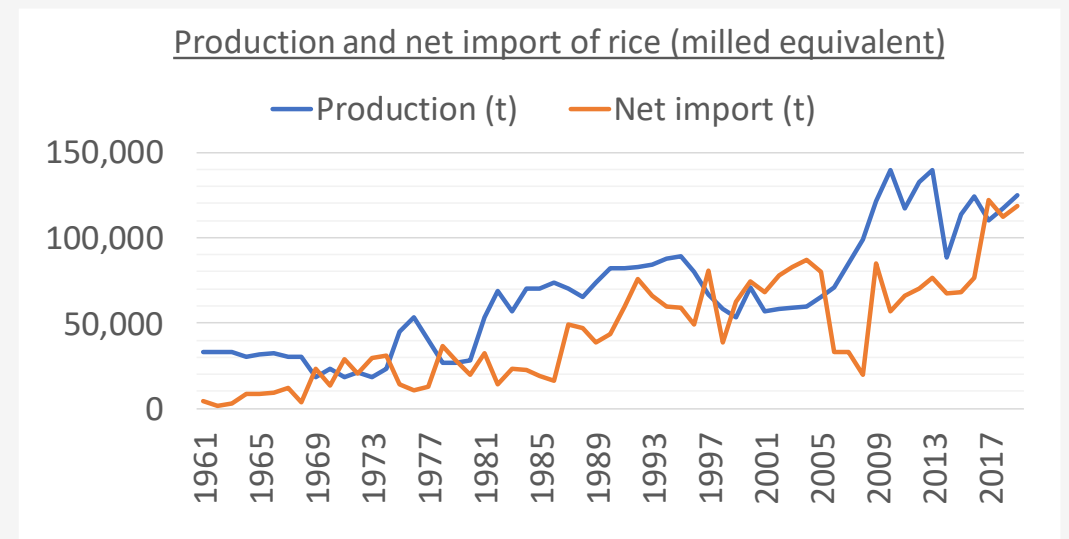
# Rice Sector in Guinea Bissau – Context (1/3)

## Importance of promoting the rice sector

➤ Rice occupies a prominent place in Bissau-Guineans' eating habits representing 75% of their dietary intake and its consumption per capita of 130 Kg is among the highest in the West African sub-region.

➤ Despite the strategic importance of rice, local production, though increasing, covers, on average, only 55% of demand (i.e. 111,000 tonnes for a demand of 200,000 tonnes).

➤ From 2008 to 2016, the growth in surface areas accelerated, especially since 2014, with surface areas increasing from nearly 132,000 hectares to 284,000 hectares in 2016. This represents an average rise of 36% over the last 3 years.



Source: FAOSTAT ("Net import" = Import – Export)

# Rice Sector in Guinea Bissau – Context (2/3)

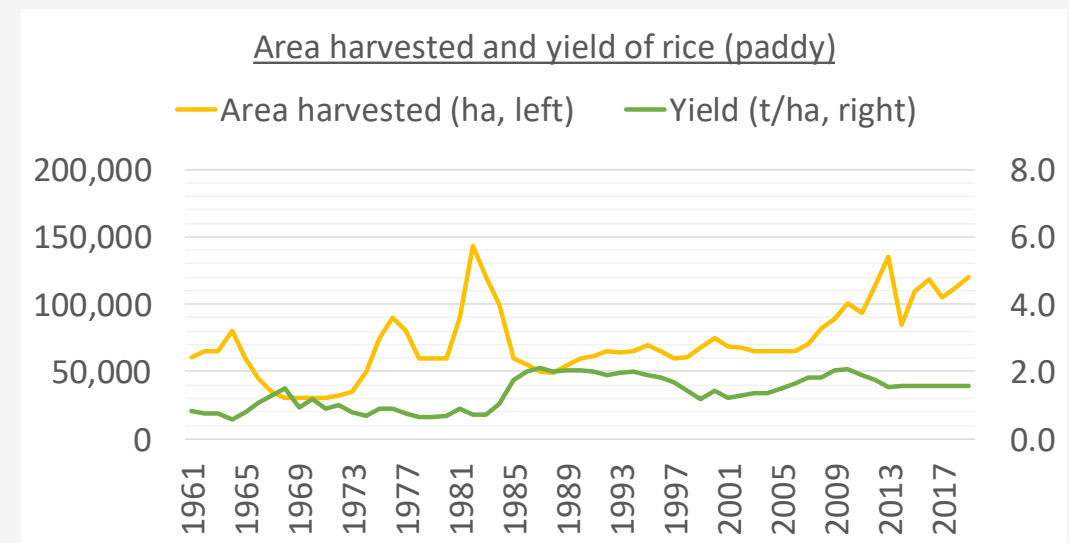
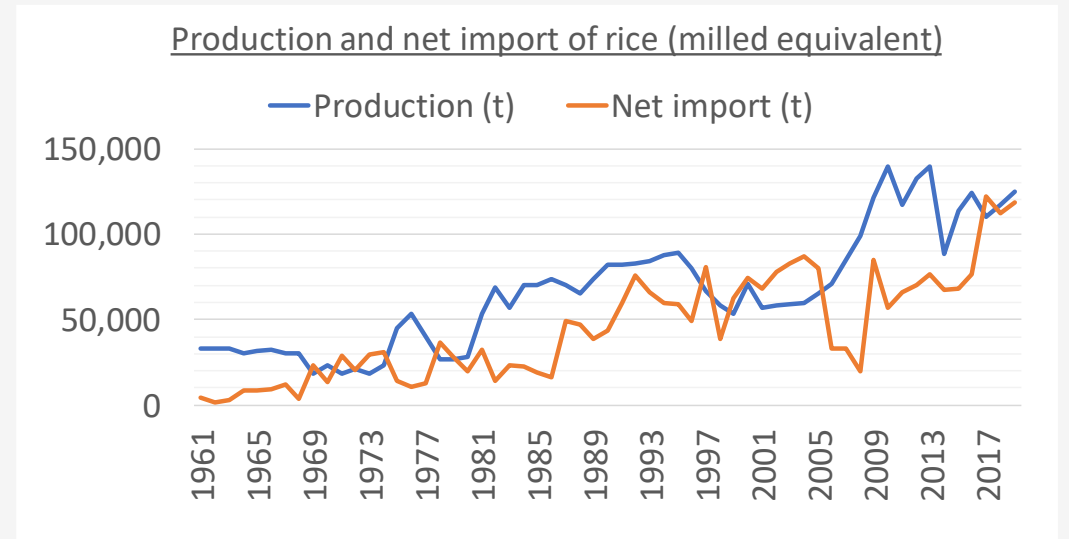
## Importance of promoting the rice sector

Moreover, with the modernisation and intensification of production, an improvement in productivity has been noted, reaching peaks of 4t/ha.

To fill this gap, the country has resorted to imports at an average cost of nearly 36 million US dollars

In response to this situation, the country aims to achieve rice self-sufficiency in 2022 and provide a safety stock in 2027.

However, an analysis of the current results shows that these objectives are far from being met, hence the need to carry out a revision of the NRDS while remaining realistic.



Source: FAOSTAT ("Net import" = Import – Export)

# Rice Sector in Guinea Bissau – Context (3/3)

## The main challenges are:

- ✓ low productivity of production systems (low access to inputs and low mechanisation);
- ✓ inappropriate post-harvest processing;
- ✓ inefficient rice markets;
- ✓ weak links between value chain players;
- ✓ players' weak technical capacities;
- ✓ lack of concerted strategic visions;
- ✓ lack of resources consistent with stated ambitions;
- ✓ Frequent uneven spatial and temporal rain patterns;
- ✓ Difficulties finding adequate supply of skilled labour;
- ✓ Lack of understanding of statistical data.

## The main opportunities are:

- ✓ considerable rice-growing potential (1.4 million hectares of land suitable for rice cultivation, of which only 400 000 ha are exploited);
- ✓ good local pedoclimatic conditions;
- ✓ water resources availability;
- ✓ existence of texts and laws on rural land tenure and on the organisation of stakeholders;
- ✓ existence of a political will to promote the sector;
- ✓ existence of technical and financial partners to support the rice value chain;
- ✓ existence of adapted varieties;
- ✓ existence of stakeholders' endogenous knowledge and skills;
- ✓ existence of a rapidly growing national and sub-national market.

# Guinea Bissau's NRDS – Conceptual Framework (1/2)

## General aim

Stimulate rice production in sufficient quantity and quality to ensure the domestic supply of locally-produced rice and eradicate imports, thereby improving trade balance

## Targets

	Surface (ha)	Yield	Prod. (t)
2018			
2025	233 166	1.5	349 749
2030	286 000	1.8	515 000

## Specific/quantitative aims

✓ increase production from 180,768 t in 2020 to 515,000 tonnes of paddy in 2030;

✓ increase the average rice yield from 1t to 1.8t in 2030 (irrigated from 3.5 t/ha to 5.0 t/ha; lowland from 1.0 t/ha to 2.0 t/ha; mangrove from 2.08 t/ha to 2.47 t/ha);

✓ increase the number of industrial processing units from 2 (2019) to 20 in 2030, as well as the number of artisanal processing units from about 1000 (2019) to 150,000 in 2025;

✓ increase the mechanisation rate from 1% in 2019 to, at least, 30% in 2030;

✓ Cultivate, at least, 286,000 ha including 115,170 ha of lowland, 17,770 ha of irrigated areas, 100,017 of plateau and 53,047 of mangrove with total water control by 2030;

✓ increase the use of certified seeds from 22% in 2019 to 42% in 2030;

✓ strengthen milling capacity so that 65% of produced paddy is processed in a suitable way (industrial and/or semi-industrial);

✓ increase the supervision ratio to, at least, one staff member per 60 ha.

# Guinea Bissau's NRDS – Conceptual Framework (2/2 )

## Priority Interventions

	Intervention	Period	Budget (USD)
1	✓ Improve production systems (promote access to quality inputs: improved seeds and other inputs);	2020-2030	On-going
2	✓ modernise and strengthen the resilience of production systems (promote irrigated rice production, improve access to mechanisation, reduce post-harvest losses);	2020-2030	On-going
3	✓ promote industrialisation, commercialization, competitiveness and private sector involvement in the RVC;	2020-2030	On-going
4	✓ strengthen the sector's autonomy and organisation.	2020-2030	On-going

# Rice sector stakeholders in Guinea Bissau

Organisation	Role
(Public sector)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ agricultural and agri-food research and development (INPA, DNVA, DSPV, INITA, INEP, etc.);</li> <li>✓ decentralised ministry and technical services;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ introduction-dissemination of new varieties and technologies, pre-basic and basic seed production, soil management, socio-economic studies, processing and valorisation of agricultural products;</li> <li>✓ technical guidance; policy and strategy development; regulation; support;</li> </ul>
(Private sector)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ input, agricultural equipment service suppliers;</li> <li>✓ equipment manufacturers;</li> <li>✓ paddy producers (smallholder farmers, agricultural entrepreneurs, producer associations and cooperatives);</li> <li>✓ paddy collection (traders, processors, intermediaries and the producers themselves);</li> <li>✓ Processing (an industrial rice mill in Bafata with a capacity of more than 2 t/hour and small processing units); processing;</li> <li>✓ white rice marketing (intermediaries, traders, farmers' organisations and producers themselves);</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ service providers (cultivation, harvesting, threshing and processing);</li> <li>✓ paddy provision;</li> <li>✓ white rice provision;</li> <li>✓ market supply;</li> </ul>
(Development partners)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Bank, development partners and the State.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ seasonal credit, materials and equipment, processing and marketing support.</li> </ul>



# Expectations of the CARD initiative

- Support for the NRDS2 finalisation;
- Support for the NRDS2 implementation, notably through the development of projects;
- Support for a more effective organisation of the sub-regional market;
- Support for a more effective involvement of TFPs in the promotion of the sector;
- Support for the South-South cooperation, especially in the areas of mechanisation, processing and the institutional architecture of the sector.

Thank you very much for your attention

Merci beaucoup pour votre aimable attention

Muito obrigado pela atenção dispensada