



8th General Meeting of the Coalition for African Rice Development

6-7 October 2021

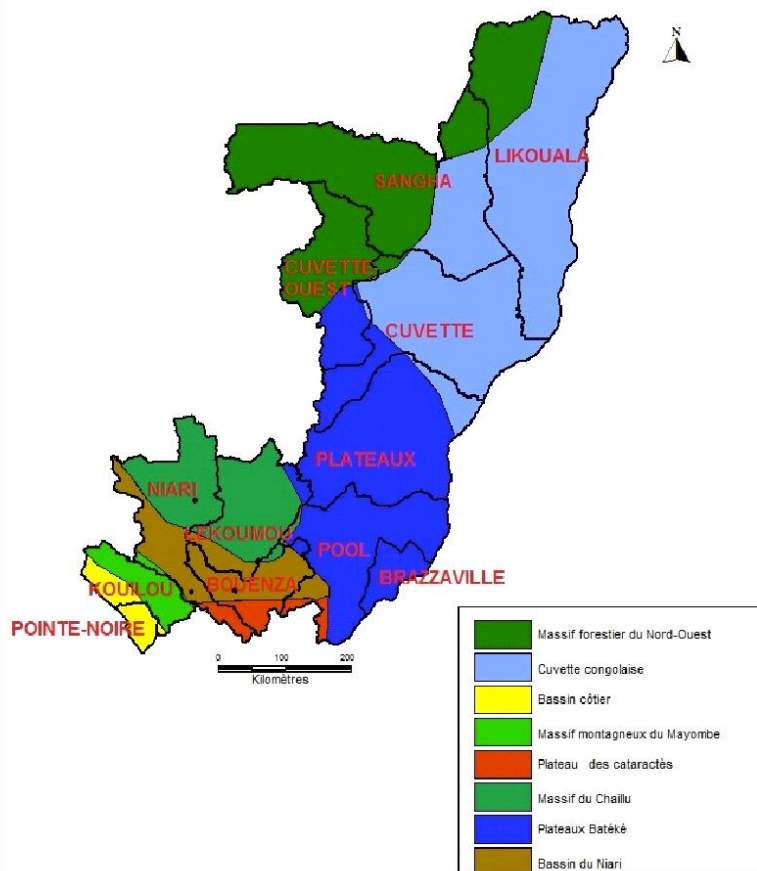
Overview of the rice sector and/or the National Rice Development Strategy

of the Republic of the Congo

By Hidulphe Modeste Malanda

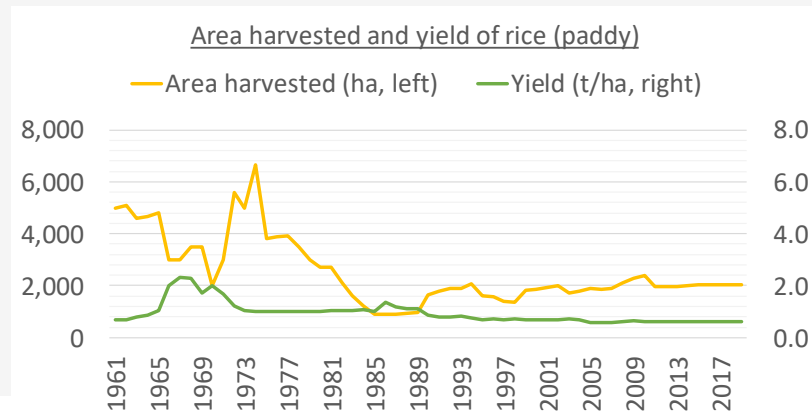
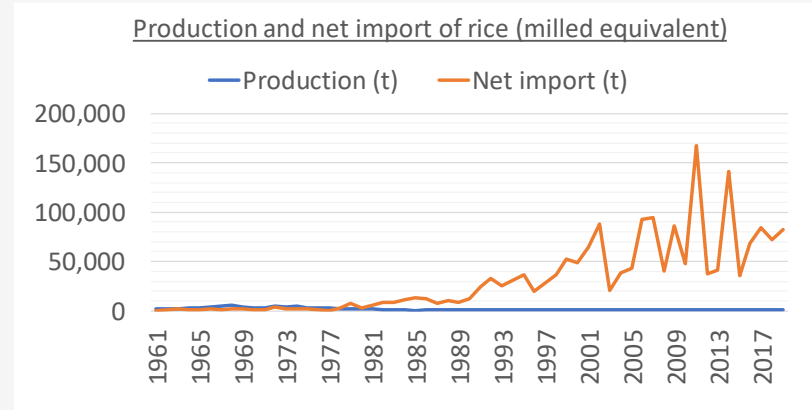
PLAN

- Rice sector – context
- NRDS conceptual framework
- Rice sector structure
- Expectations for the CARD initiative



The Rice Sector in Congo – Context (1/2)

- Abundant natural resources mean there is huge potential for agricultural development: 340,000 ha of irrigable land.
- However, food is in short supply in Congo.
- This is aggravated by **rapid urban growth which goes hand in hand with changing dietary habits.**
- **Although rice is a key components of local diets, local production struggles to meet demand (6.4% coverage rate, see graph)**
- As **rice is becoming an increasingly important part of both the diet and the economy of the Congo**, it is a priority for the National Agricultural Investment Programme, the National Food and Nutrition Security Programme (PNIASAN) 2017-2021 and the National Plan for the Development of Agriculture (PNDA) 2018-2022.
- Rice farming will help to reduce poverty, create jobs and increase revenue for stakeholders along the value chain and for the balance of trade.



Source: FAOSTAT (Net imports = Imports – Exports)

The Rice Sector in Congo – Context (2/2)

Main challenges

- Improving the rice farming system in the face of climate change and population growth;
- Improving the operational capacities of participants along the rice value chain;
- Improving the sector's competitiveness;
- Promoting the sector's industrialisation and private sector involvement;

Main opportunities

- The existing local and export market;
- The desire to pursue public and private sector partnerships; NGOs
- The rice sector already has a wide range of equipment and machinery;
- The presence of technical and financial partners;
- The existence of the South-South cooperation

Congo's NRDS – Conceptual framework

Aim

The NRDS' overall aim is to: “develop the entire value chain to achieve self-sufficient rice production.”

Strategic/specific objectives

- SO1: improve the rice sector's productivity;
- SO2: improve post-harvest infrastructure and techniques;
- SO3: promote access to rural funding;
- SO4: increase the capacity of participants across the supply chain;
- SO4: structure the rice sector

Priority actions

	Action	Period	Budget (USD)
1	Improve access to resources (access to fertilizer and higher-quality seed)	2020-2030	NA
2	Make rice farming systems more resilient (promotion of irrigation and mechanization)	2020-2030	NA
3	Promote the competitiveness, industrialization, quality, etc. of local rice	2020-2030	NA
4	Promote stakeholder autonomy (operational support and access to funding)	2020-2030	NA

Targets

	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Prod. (t)
2018	339.5	0.8	650
2025	20000	1.5	30000
2030	50000	1.5	75000

Rice sector structure in Congo

Organisation	Role
<p>(PUBLIC SECTOR): Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries</p> <p>Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Technology</p>	<p>Implement policy to develop agriculture and fishing by creating the conditions beneficial to the rice sector's growth.</p> <p>Execute government policy on science and technology research. The National Agricultural Research System (SNRA) includes the national Institute for Agricultural Research (IRA), the university, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries' offices and also private organisations.</p>
<p>(PRIVATE SECTOR): Producers,</p> <p>Agricultural suppliers</p> <p>Service providers Cooperatives,</p> <p>Shops Processors Transporters</p>	<p>Make sufficient quantities of high-quality products available to users;</p> <p>Punctually offer sufficient quantities of seed and other high-quality resources to producers;</p> <p>Provide quality services in the necessary time frame. Contribute to the sector's improved organisation.</p> <p>Regularly make sufficient quantities of various high-quality rice-based products available to users.</p> <p>Ensure that paddy or milled rice arrives at the place of consumption from the farm.</p>
<p>(DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS) JAPAN FAO World Bank</p>	<p>Provide any kind of support necessary to the sector's growth</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Japan: technical and financial support; 2- FAO programme development; support to start or restart rice farming, 3- The World Bank finances the commercial agriculture development project

Expectations for the CARD initiative

- Help finalize the NRDS;
- Help submit projects which originate from the NRDS;
- Help implement projects which originate from the NRDS;
- Help reinforce the South-South cooperation;
- Help producers access funding and promote agricultural insurance;
- Help reinforce stakeholders' operational capacities;



Thank you for
your attention