



## 8TH GENERAL MEETING OF THE COALITION FOR AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT (CARD)

# UPDATE ON THE CREATION AND REVISION OF THE NRDS

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presented by:

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1. CURRENT STATUS OF THE NRDS IMPLEMENTATION
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# 1.CURRENT STATUS OF THE NRDS IMPLEMENTATION



## *Production trends from 2015 to 2021*

	Production (t)	Harvested areas (ha)	Yield(t/ha)
2015-2016	3 408 000	1 392 000	2.45
2016-2017	3 650 000	1 400 000	2.61
2017-2018	3 100 000	1 400 000	2.21
2018-2019	4 030 000	1 480 000	2.72
2019-2020	4 232 042	1 674 540	2.53
2020-2021*	4 622 310	1 865 974	2.48

\*2021: Projection

## *Progress made on NRDS 2 implementation*

- Area expansion (2019-2021)
  - Spatial planning : 32 273 ha
  - Rehabilitation: 49 931 ha
- SRI/PAPRIZ Technical Package on 81,224 ha for 2019-2021
- Extension of new high-performance varieties
  - 23,949 ha of hybrid rice for 2020-2021

## *Remaining challenges for NRDS 2 and NRDS 3*

- Area expansion (2021-2023)
  - Spatial planning: 67 727 ha
  - Rehabilitation: 220 069 ha
  - Rain extension 4t/ha: 25 000 ha
- Agri-Business Support Centres (CABIZ) and Dokany Mora ho an'ny Mpmokatra (DMM)
- Reduction of post-harvest losses
- Introducing rice standards and grades
- Security seed stocks and rice buffer stocks

## 2. INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE OF THE NRDS IMPLEMENTATION

### Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAE)

Minister

SG

GDA

Directorates and Structures (Central and Regional)

- Implementing the State's General Policy on Rice Development
- Main role in achieving rice self-sufficiency



### Technical and Financial Partners and Projects/Programs (public, private, NGO):

- Technical assistance
- Contributing to the financing and implementation of development activities determined by GSP and NRDS

### NRDS Steering Committee:

Secretary General of the Ministries of:

- Agriculture and Livestock (MINAE)
- Industrialisation, Trade and Consumption (MICC)
- Interior and Decentralisation (MID)
- Economy and Finances (MEF)
- Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)
- Land Planning and Services (MATSF)
- Public Works (MTP)
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (MEAH)
- Transports and Meteorology (MTM)
- Centre for Strategic Thinking: Alignment of General State Policy (GSP) – NRDS
- Guidelines for sector development

- MICC and MEF: markets regulation (e.g. imports)
- MATSF: securing land tenure
- MTP and Governorate: construction and rehabilitation of road infrastructure (opening up)
- MTM: provision of agro-meteorological data
- etc.

### NRDS project leader and task force:

- Director-General for Agriculture (project leader)
- *Task-Force members: at least one representative per entity*
- Representatives at MINAE entity level : CPAR, DAPV, DGR, DPV, DAAB, DFAPP, DPSE, OdR, SOC, StatAgri, SECRU
- MICC, MID, MEF, MEDD, MATSF, MTP, MEAH and DGM representatives
- PCP-Riz Executive Secretary
- Representatives per college outside the PCP-Riz administration
- NGOs representative
- TFP representative
- NRDS development and updating
- Monitoring NRDS implementation

### Consultative Platform for Rice Sector Steering (PCP-Riz): (Central and Regional)

- Producers
- Intermediaries
- Processors
- Importers/Exporters
- Researchers
- Technical Support Organisations
- Financial institutions
- Consumers
- Administration
- Strengthening the dialogue on the rice sector (mainly public-private)
- Improving information exchange between colleges
- Support in guiding the actions for the sector's development

### Regional actors:

- Decentralised Territorial Communities (DTC) (Governorate, Prefecture, etc.)
- Decentralised Technical Services (DTS) (DRAE, DRICA, DREDD, etc.)
- Implementation of rice development activities according to their potential and development plans

### Producers organisation:

- TTM and TTMR (professional platform of public utility at the service of producer farmers) :
- Support
- Representation and defence of producers' interests

# 3. ACTORS PUSHING THE NRDS PROCESS FORWARD



## 4. MAIN PROJECTS : KEYS TO SUCCESS AND CHALLENGES (1/3)

PROJECTS/PROGRAMS	INTERVENTION AREAS IN RELATION TO THE NRDS and the RICE approach	KEYS TO SUCCESS	CHALLENGES
FY VARY (SATREPS)	<p><b>"Resilience, competitiveness and empowerment"</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maximising profitability on input use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vulgarisation of research findings with other PPs intervening in the rice sector</li> </ul>
DEFIS, FORMAPROD, AD2M, PADAP, PROJERMO, PEPBM, PRIASO, PC 23, PRESAN, AFAFI SOUTH, AFAFI NORTH, AFAFI CENTRE	<p><b>"Resilience, competitiveness and empowerment"</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extension of the areas to be cultivated: rehabilitation and development</li> <li>- Production intensification: input and material support</li> <li>- Rural financing</li> <li>- Product quality improvement and marketing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cover almost all pillars: from production to marketing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joint intervention with PAPRIZ for the enhancement of production perimeters and consequently to scale up the adoption of the PAPRIZ technique (guaranteeing an increase in productivity of at least 5t/ha)</li> </ul>
PAPRIZ	<p><b>"Resilience, competitiveness and empowerment"</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical package vulgarisation</li> <li>- Transformation, industrialisation and value chain improvement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Highly effective, already operational vulgarisation structure in close proximity to producers</li> <li>- The proposed technique is well adapted to the producers' environment</li> <li>- Farmer-producers convinced of the efficiency and especially the profitability of the technique</li> <li>- Successful collaboration with other PPs (e.g. DEFIS and FORMAPROD)</li> <li>- Evolutionary (phased) approach covering all production pillars step by step</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved availability and access to agricultural inputs and materials in the intervention areas</li> <li>- Continue the lobbying for the scaling up of the technique in collaboration with other PPs</li> </ul>

## 4. MAIN PROJECTS: KEYS TO SUCCESS AND CHALLENGES (2/3)

PROJECTS/PROGRAMS	INTERVENTION AREAS IN RELATION TO THE NRDS and the RICE approach	KEYS TO SUCCESS	CHALLENGES
SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION	<p><b>“Competitiveness and empowerment”</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rice production intensification through the promotion of hybrid rice seed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New technology well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the target regions</li> <li>- Extremely positive results for the main season crop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expansion of the cultivated hybrid rice surface areas</li> <li>- Intensification of local hybrid rice seed production</li> </ul>
CGARD	<p><b>“Competitiveness”</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GIS and remote sensing exploitation for agricultural production and decision-making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical expertise and cutting-edge equipment availability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Production intensification and sharing of information</li> <li>- Digitisation of rice-growing areas</li> </ul>
PAR-STOSAR	<p><b>“Competitiveness”</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access to markets through the implementation of pest and disease control strategies</li> <li>- Facilitate the implementation of some components of the SRSAN in SADC Member States</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness to make Madagascar the rice granary of the Indian Ocean and even of the sub-region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting access to regional markets</li> </ul>
PROSPERER	<p><b>“Industrialisation, competitiveness and empowerment”</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural financing</li> <li>- Improvement of product quality and marketing</li> <li>- OP-OM coupling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Program experience and achievements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intensifying the promotion of contracting between producers and operators</li> </ul>
PAPAM	<p><b>“Resilience, competitiveness and empowerment”</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for the development of agricultural services</li> <li>- Support to agricultural intensification in the context of a BVPI approach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access to services implemented by the ADF</li> <li>- BVPI program's results in improving productivity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening producers' access to agricultural services</li> <li>- Strengthening of intensification actions</li> </ul>

## 4. MAIN PROJECTS: KEYS TO SUCCESS AND CHALLENGES (3/3)

	Keys to success	Challenges
Project formulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear and well-defined strategic orientations: achieving food self-sufficiency and the emergence of a modern agricultural sector</li> <li>• Formulation taking into account the NRDS strategic axes</li> <li>• Inclusiveness of the approach: Ministries, regional actors, producers' organisations, TFPs, PCP-Riz, etc.</li> <li>• Permanent dialogue between PTFs-MINAE: Strategic Coordination Platform-Rural Development chaired by MINAE</li> <li>• Prioritising intervention areas (by rice-growing clusters)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific incorporation of seed production (especially basic seed) into the NRDS "Agricultural Intensification" axis and into project formulation</li> <li>• Better consideration of the environmental aspect and sustainable development</li> </ul>
Project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approach by Family Farm Typology (FFT)</li> <li>• Promotion of sustainable mechanisms for access to inputs/community services</li> <li>• Approach considering the operating profitability factor</li> <li>• Joint monitoring (administration, TFPs, beneficiaries): supervision missions, reviews, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decentralisation of the rice sector governance</li> <li>• More efficient use of available consultation and decision-making tools: PCP-Riz, OdR, CGARD</li> </ul>



## 5. CONCLUSION

- Recommendations to other member countries:
  - Importance of political will;
  - The acknowledgement of the NRDS as a basis for planning and programming;
  - Interest in effective collaboration between the different actors for a rapid, stable and sustainable rice development;
  - Key roles of monitoring, evaluation and information provision tools for periodic self-evaluation (DPSE, OdR, CGARD, etc.).
- *Requests to the members of the Management Committee (MC):*
  - Capacity building of actors involved in the implementation of the NRDS;
  - Support/lobbying for funding of NRDS-related projects;
  - Technical assistance to update the NRDS.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND  
ATTENTION