

BURKINA FASO
Unity – Progress – Justice

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, HYDRO-AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MECHANISATION

CABINET

TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVE FOR RICE DEVELOPMENT

***AGENDA PRESENTATION for the 8th GM of CARD:
Recorded progress in the NRDS implementation in
Burkina Faso***



PLAN

Current status of the NRDS implementation in Burkina Faso

Institutional architecture of the NRDS implementation in Burkina

Actors pushing the NRDS process forward

Principal Projects stemming from the NRDS in Burkina Faso



CURRENT STATUS OF THE NRDS IMPLEMENTATION IN BURKINA FASO

| Rice sector overview | Achieved progress | Challenges |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low levels of national production which only covers 41% of the needs• Existence of lowland and irrigable land potential (500,000 hectares and 233,500 hectares)• Political will expressed through the presidential initiative to produce 1 million tonnes of paddy in 2023 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 451,421 tonnes of paddy production in 2021, i.e. 28%/5 past years• Establishing a special structure in charge of the STD-Riz rice sector• Federation of TFPs and NGOs around NRDS actions through advocacy, transparent lobbying (request; negotiation...)• Private sector involvement, particularly upstream (NAFASO) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National production's low coverage of needs• High import levels 650,000 t at a cost of 90 billion• Ensure the system is resilient in light of the COVID experience• Need to increase private sector involvement throughout the RVC• Poor access to production factors and mechanisation• Weak technical capacity of the sector's actors |

Selection of strategic impact guidelines for rice production in Burkina Faso for the NRDS II in order to address the identified challenges

Ensure the control of production factors (water control, input supply, soil fertility management, land security, advisory support and dissemination of new technologies);

Support the mechanisation of rice cultivation (workforce, mechanisation of rice cultivation, reduction of post-harvest losses)

Promote an efficient paddy processing system (rice quality and quantity);

Support paddy marketing and promote the competitiveness of Burkina rice

Gender and equity advocacy

Develop and disseminate rice cultivation technologies (varietal improvement, rice production system, pest management, building research capacity, agricultural advisory services and techniques and technologies outreach)

Support the organisation of the RVC actors (build actors' capacity)

Rice sector overview in 2021 Burkina Faso (continued)

- **NRDS2 development:**
- Participatory and inclusive process;
 - Working weeks organisation to integrate and harmonise the **Presidential Initiative's objectives and orientations: "To produce one million tonnes of rice from 2021 onwards"**, a major commitment on behalf of the President of the Republic in the context of the ECOWAS rice offensive.



Key government institutions in charge of implementing the NRDS

1. The evolution of the institutional architecture for the NRDS implementation

- ❑ NRDS1 : led by Task Force under the supervision of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Agriculture;
- ❑ NRDS2: Led by the Technical Secretariat (ST-DRiz) under the supervision of the Cabinet of the Minister in charge of Agriculture and Task Force technical support;
- ❑ The implementation of ST-DRiz is an important recommendation for the evaluation of the NRDS1 and the development of the NRDS2.



2. The functions of the Ministry of Agriculture are as follows:

- ❑ Political and strategic guidance for the Rice Value Chain (RVC) development;
- ❑ To look for funding and partnerships for the rice sector and to federate the actors;
- ❑ To conduct actions aimed at the structural and organisational development of the RVC (establishing management and governance tools and bodies).



3. Technical Secretariat of the Presidential Initiative for Rice Development (ST-DRIZ)

- Guidance and coordination of Rice Value Chain development;
- Implementation of the Presidential Initiative to produce 1,000,000 tonnes of rice and the Burkina Faso/People's Rep. of China's Agricultural Cooperation Programme (PCA-BF/CH);
- Develop a partnership with all actors involved in the chain (direct, support and institutional actors) to ensure the full development of the rice sector.
- The ST-Driz consists of the Departments for Rice Production Support (DPR), for Rice Valorisation and Promotion Support (DVPR) and for Rice Partnership and Private Investments (DPIP).



3. Actors pushing the NRDS Process Forward



Role of ST-DRIZ in the coordination and harmonisation of RVC actions

- For a better involvement of the TFPs in the strategy implementation, the ST-DRIZ involved them upstream, especially during the development and validation of the strategy and the NCs (encouraged by the ST-DRIZ, the Ministry sent a letter calling for an effective participation of the TFPs);
- Upon participation, based on the MNIS tool, a screening of the projects throughout the RVC is conducted to identify the weakest links;
- Therefore TFPS, thanks to their expertise, work alongside the ST-DRIZ to fill the GAPS
 - ✓ This is the case with FAO regarding mechanisation,
 - ✓ CARI for advocacy and strategy sharing,
 - ✓ AGRA for SP involvement, Taiwan for lowland development, Government for implementing incentive measures
 - ✓ CARD with the establishment of a monitoring & evaluation system which will facilitate coordination



PRINCIPAL PROJECTS OF THE NRDS IN BURKINA FASO

| PROJECTS | GENERAL INFORMATIONS | RICE SECTOR | KEYS TO SUCCESS AND CHALLENGES |
|--|---|---|--|
| Rainfed Rice Project/Projet Riz pluvial (PRP) | Production increase Building actors' capacity Innovative technologies implementation Technical support | Resilience Competitiveness Empowerment | K: Good organisation and action follow-up Good adherence on the actors' part C: Good action coordination |
| Presidential initiative project to produce 1000000 t of rice | Lowland development Support for the development of rice-growing areas | Empowerment Resilience | K: Increase the country's rice supply C: Maintain the consistency of the State support towards rice farmers (ploughing, inputs, etc.) |
| Burkina-China Agricultural Cooperation Programme (PAC-BF/CH) | Lowland development and irrigated plains Technology transfer Enhancement support | Empowerment Resilience Industrialisation Competitiveness | K: Compliance with the partner's commitments C: Develop a "win-win" partnership |
| CARD | Institutional support Technical support Financial support | Empowerment | K: Supervision and guidance of the actors C: Commitment at a national level |



PRINCIPAL PROJECTS OF THE NRDS IN BURKINA FASO

| PROJECTS | GENERAL INFORMATIONS | RICE SECTOR | KEYS TO SUCCESS AND CHALLENGES |
|----------|---|---|--|
| JICA | Institutional support Technical support Financial support | Empowerment | K: Supervision and guidance of actors C: Commitment at a national level |
| AGRA | Institutional support Technical support Financial support | Empowerment | K: Project orientation and targets C: Commitment at a national level |
| CARI | Institutional support Technical support Financial support | Empowerment Resilience Industrialisation Competitiveness | K: Project orientation and targets C: Commitment at a national level |



CONCLUSION

Recommendations to other countries

1. Be well equipped to convince the country's decision-making bodies of the need to develop the sector (knowledge, strategic issues, rice challenges);
2. Have an unbiased chain governance structure with a proven political commitment, under Task Force quality control.
3. Ensure that the NRDS is the reference document for the development and implementation of projects in the rice sector under the supervision of the ST-DRIZ (or institutional structure responsible for the steering of the NRDS);
4. Have an inclusive chain development approach that seeks the adherence of all actors in the chain;



CONCLUSION

Requests to the CARD Management Committee

Support for the creation of rice collection and processing systems by means of efficient and rational agricultural contracting approaches with stakeholders;

Requests to member countries

The elaboration and implementation of a close communication strategy is essential to federate all the national components with a view to achieve real growth in rice farming:

(CHAIN ACTORS=CHAIN OWNERS)





**THANK YOU ON BEHALF OF THE RICE VALUE
CHAIN ACTORS FROM BURKINA FASO**

