



RÉPUBLIQUE TOGOLAISE

Ministry of Agriculture, Village Water Supply  
and Rural Development

# COUNTRY REPORT

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GM10



**Mr Komla Martin**  
Head of Food Crops,  
Cash Crops and Diversification

# Togo

*Madagascar, October 2025*

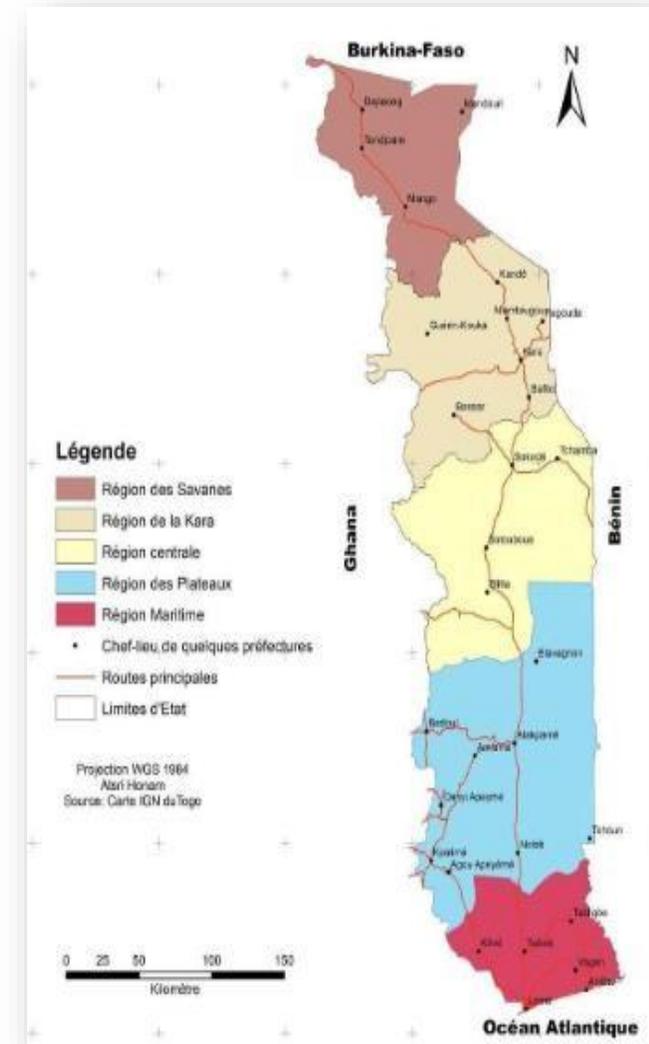
# Country location



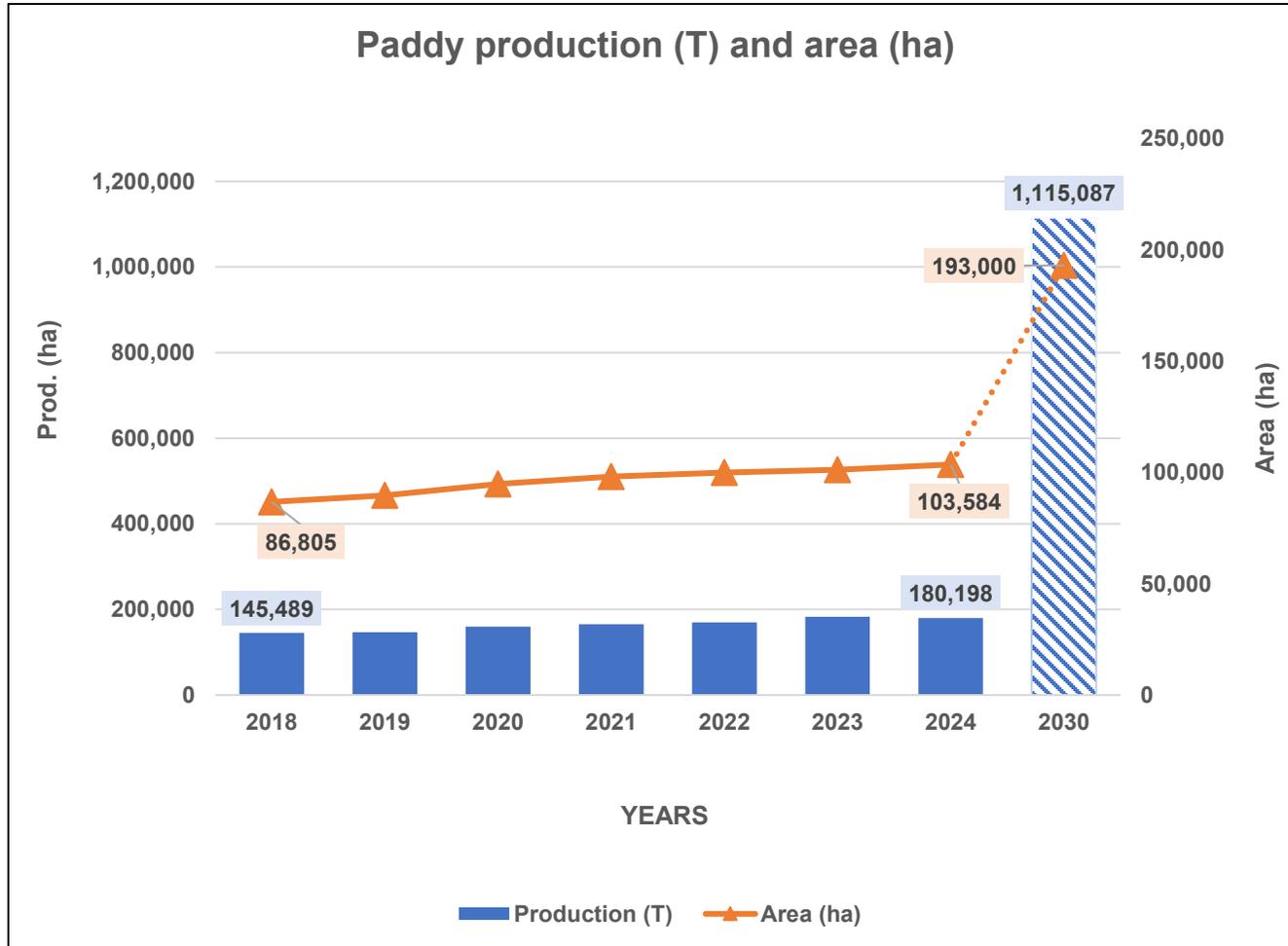
## TOGO: Key information

- **Sub-region:** West Africa
- **Capital:** Lomé
- **Official language:** French
- **Area:** 56,600 km<sup>2</sup>
- **Population:** 8.095 million (2023)

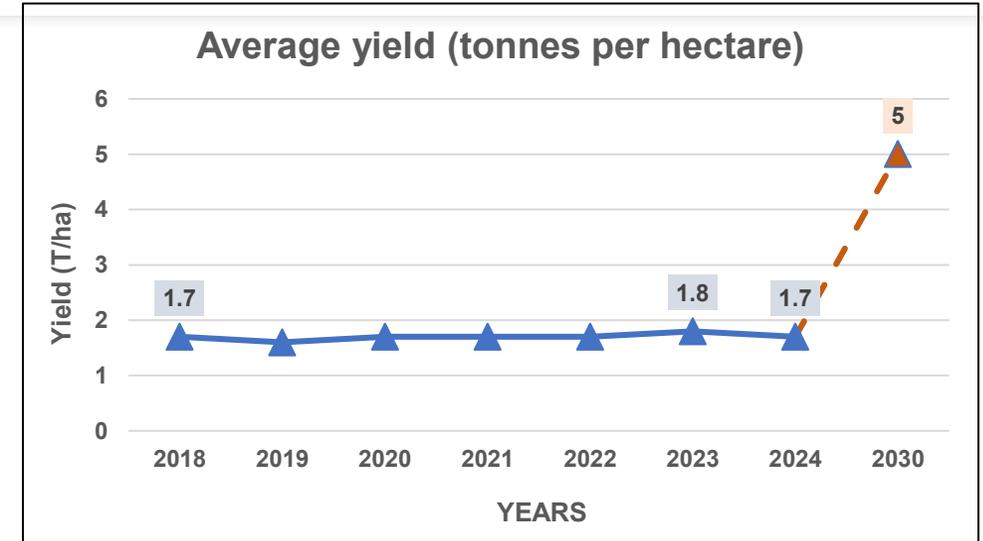
- **2 Rainfall patterns:** humid tropical climate with two seasons in the south and dry tropical climate with one season in the north
- **Irrigated crops:** rice (11%), market garden produce



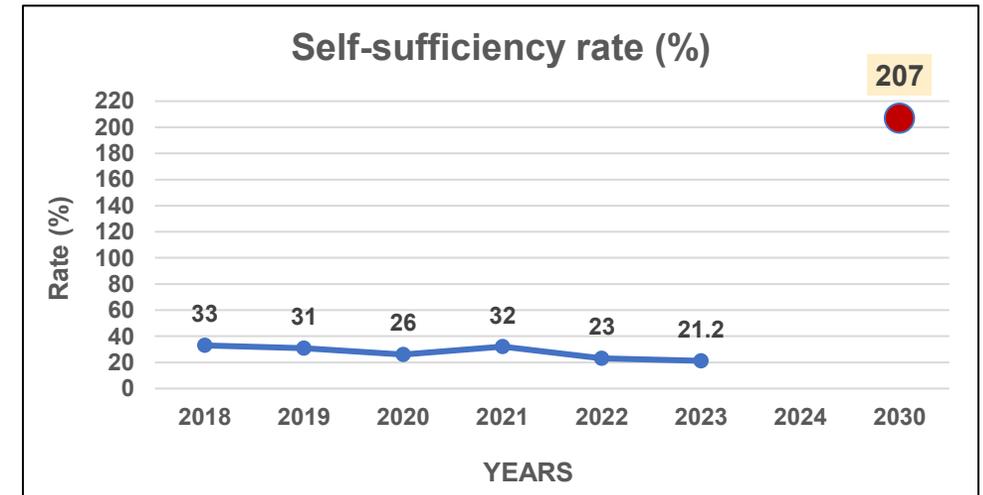
# Overall indicators



Source: DPSSE



Source: DPSSE  
 Irrigated: 4.7 t/ha; Lowland: 2.7 t/ha; Rainfed: 1 t/ha



Source: Calculated from INSEED and DPSSE data

# Progress of CARD activities since GM9

## Progress on NRDS processes

## Activities and Progress

- ❖ Updating the NRDS to take into account new challenges and the RICE approach
  - ❖ Validation and launch of NRDS 2 (2019–2030)
  - ❖ Development of 4 Concept notes
  - ❖ Fundraising (promotion of OCOP rice (137,000,000 CFA francs); RIWARD (101,714,727 CFA francs)
  - ❖ Mapping of stakeholders in the rice sector and establishment of the national chapter of the ECOWAS Rice Observatory in December 2024
  - ❖ Strengthening of institutional governance (ATA, DEFA), 2023
  - ❖ 20 varieties of rice seeds made available to ITRA for adaptability trials;
- USD 75,000 in funding made available to finance research projects in three (03) areas of rice development, namely varietal improvement, integrated disease and pest management, and AIC, with the support of KAFACI (Korean cooperation)

## Progress on the M&E phase of the NRDS

## Activities and Progress

- ❖ 1<sup>st</sup> Annual rice sector review meeting (ARSRM) on 13 and 14 June 2024 in Lomé (dynamics of indicators, identification of gaps, actions not yet taken into account in the CNs)
- ✓ Impacts (***consideration of actions in the development of programmes and projects and establishment of demonstration plots by ITRA***)
- ❖ Development of a baseline study and a manual for collecting indicator data (2023)

# Implementation of the NRDS and lessons learned

## Main projects launched since GM9

Projects	Periods	Partners	Amount	Specific features
<b>RICOWAS Project</b>	2024 - 2026	Adaptation Fund	6,800,000,000 CFA francs	Scaling up climate-resilient rice farming in West Africa <i>(BEN, BFA, CIV, GMB, GHA, GIN, LBR, MLI, NER, NGA, SEN, SLE and TGO)</i>
<b>RIWARD (Regional Programme)</b> <i>seeking funding</i>	2024 - 2028	AfDB	101714727 billion CFA francs	Development, mechanisation, irrigation, dissemination of new varieties: <b>Jasmine 85, Exbaika, IR64, Arica and CY2</b>
<b>Project 2 of the programme to strengthen resilience to food insecurity and nutrition in the Sahel (P2-P2RS)</b> <i>integrated/value chains</i>	2023-2028	AfDB BOAD	18.4 billion F CFA	Sustainable and resilient increase in productivity and production Strengthening the adaptive capacities of populations through better management of climate risks
<b>Support for the promotion of rice in Togo <i>One Country One Product (OCOP)</i></b>	2023 - 2025	FAO	137,000,000 CFA francs	Capacity building for stakeholders, support for small equipment, adoption of improved seeds

# Implementation of the NRDS and lessons learned

## Main projects launched since GM9

Projects	Periods	Partners	Amount	Specific features
<p><b>Food System Resilience Programme in West Africa (FSRP) <i>integrated/value chains</i></b></p> <p><i>(Togo National Rice Observatory (ONR-T) supported by the FSRP)</i></p>	2022 - 2028	WB	<b>51.74 billion CFA francs</b>	<p>Address food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in Togo.</p> <p><i>(Coordinate the sector, collect data, promote innovation and transformation of the local rice sector to achieve self-sufficiency through support for production and marketing)</i></p>
<p><b>Regional Programme for the Integration of Agricultural Markets (PRIMA) <i>integrated/sectors</i></b></p>	2022 - 2028	IFAD	<b>5.85 billion CFA francs</b>	<p><i>Stimulate regional agricultural trade along the Togo-Benin cross-border corridors; create jobs for women and young people, increase incomes and improve food security and nutrition for the rural poor</i></p>
<p><b>Project to support the risk-sharing agricultural financing mechanism (ProMIFA) <i>integrated/value chains</i></b></p>	2023 - 2026	IFAD	<b>13.30 billion CFA francs</b>	<p><i>Contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable and inclusive rural economic growth, and the creation of decent and sustainable jobs in rural areas through organised and efficient value chains in Togo</i></p>

# Implementation of the NRDS and lessons learned

## Challenges and lessons learned

### Challenges related to the implementation of the NRDS

- ❑ Insufficient funding: the amount earmarked for implementation is to be sought from PTFs (diversification of public and private partnerships with structural investments).
- ❑ Low commitment from the private sector to invest in the rice sector in the infrastructure, post-harvest, processing, marketing and agricultural equipment sub-sectors

Low capacity of direct actors in the sector to carry out advocacy actions due to (insufficient training and awareness, poor mastery of advocacy and financing techniques, organising meetings).

### Lessons learned during implementation

- ❑ **Public-private partnership:** resource mobilisation (low capacity of the State to make major investments in hydro-agricultural development and ensure better management)
- ❑ **Establishment of the national chapter of the Rice Observatory (ERO) with the support of ECOWAS:** bringing together inter-professional organisations, PTFs, universities, banks, public structures, etc. Its actions include strengthening consultation, improving the sharing of strategic information and facilitating the joint mobilisation of resources for the rice sector
- ❑ **Strengthening monitoring and evaluation:** this makes it possible to measure progress, identify obstacles and adjust approaches accordingly. The 2nd RASRM should be more structured, results-oriented and mobilising, strengthening monitoring and evaluation, coordination between stakeholders and the contribution of the private sector.

# Action plans between now and the end of 2026

## Planned activities

- Establishment of alternative indicators (RICE indicators) with CARD
- Collection and reporting of indicators
- Finalisation of the update of concept notes in line with actions already taken into account by ongoing projects
- Preparation of the next review in 2026

## Accelerate the implementation of the NRDS, including the CNs

- Strengthen coordination: improve synergy between ministries, the private sector, partners and local authorities.
- Further energise the NRDS Task Force to hold regular meetings
- Mobilise resources by strengthening public-private partnerships and diversifying technical and financial partners beyond traditional ones

## Strategy for involving partners and the private sector

- Operationalise the national chapter of the rice observatory: dialogue and consultation between stakeholders (interprofessional organisations, PTFs, universities, banks, public bodies, etc.)
- Co-construction: involve stakeholders from the design stage of projects/programmes.
- Incentives: attractive taxation, investment facilities
- Win-win partnerships: PPPs, co-financing, innovation.



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**Thank you for your  
kind attention.**

