

Congo

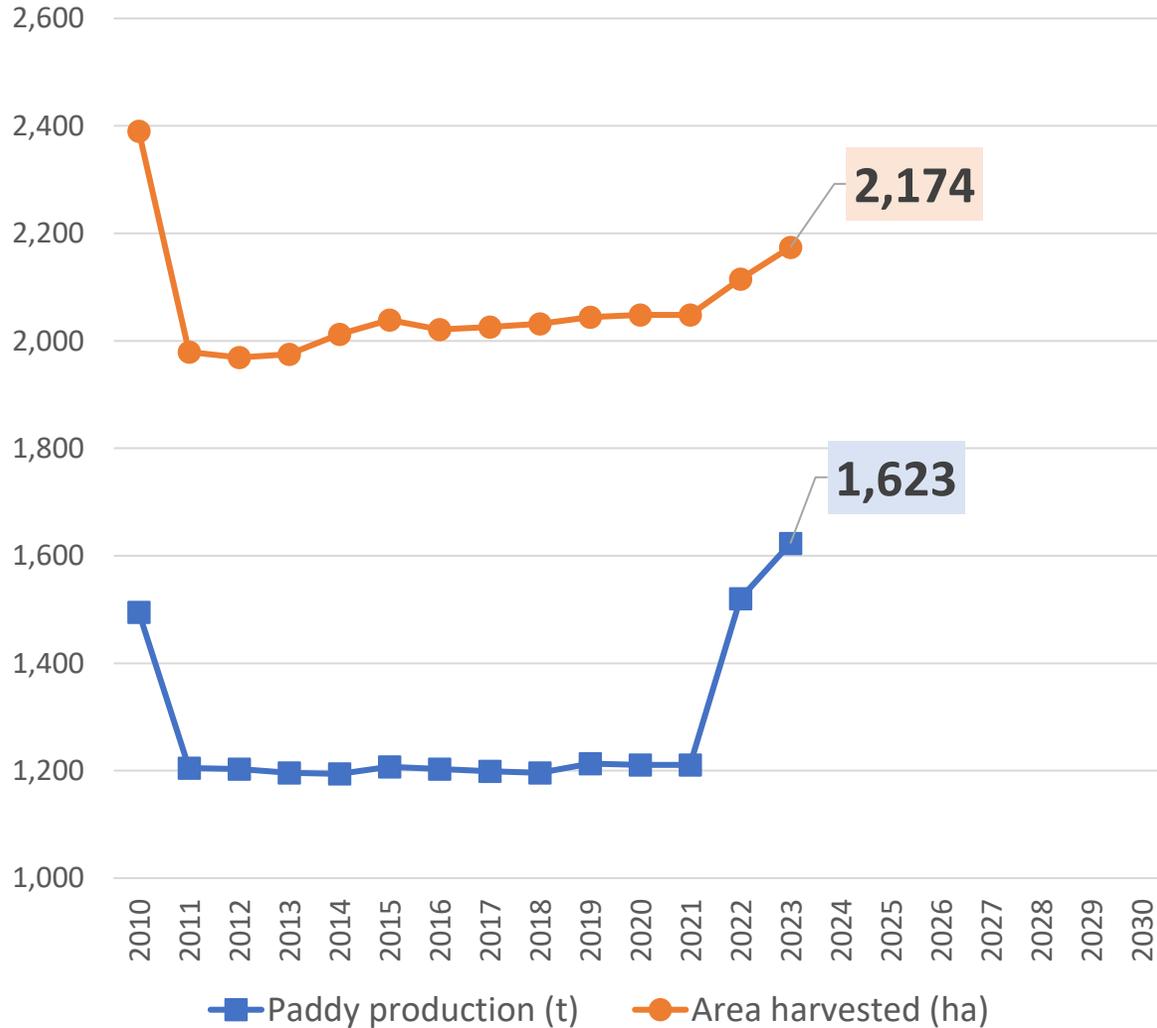
AG10 Country presentation



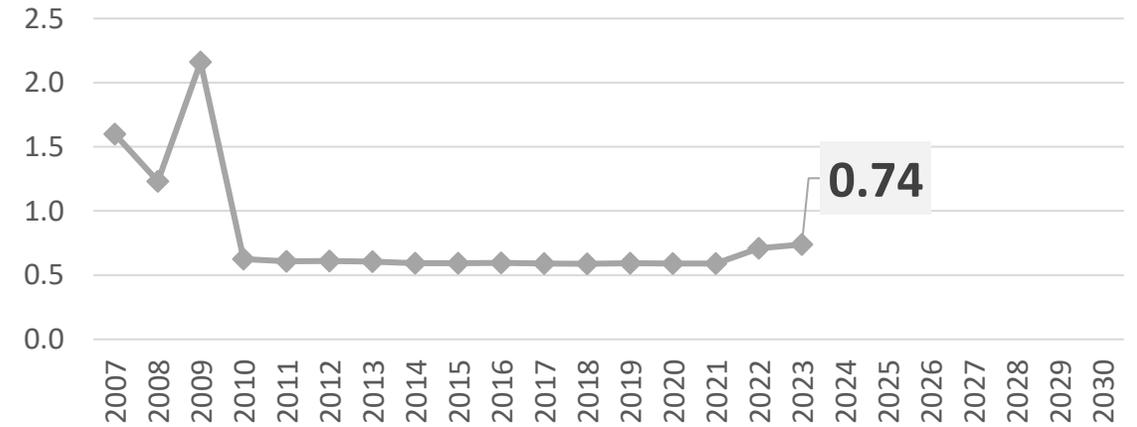
Mr MALANDA Hidulphe Modeste
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and
Fisheries.

Overall indicators

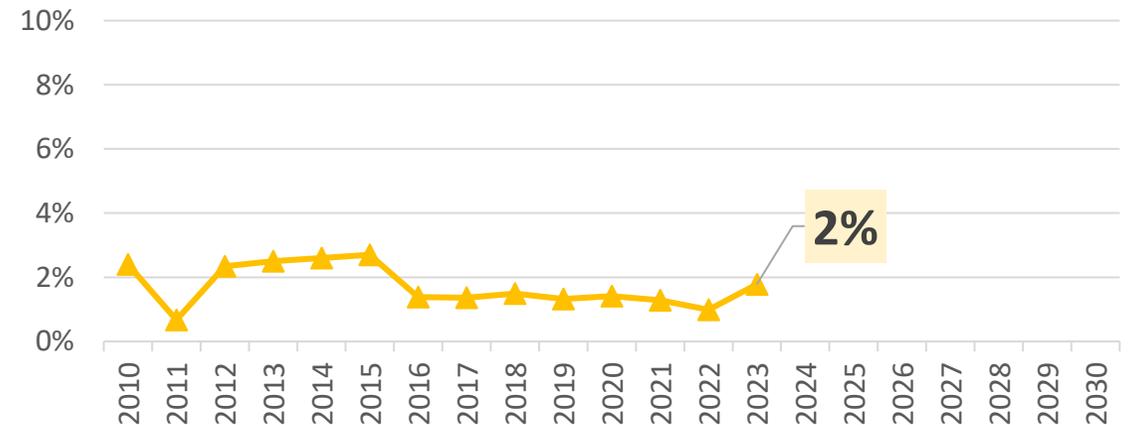
Paddy rice production and harvested area



Yield (t/ha)



Self-sufficiency rate (%)



Progress of CARD activities since CARD GM9

Progress on the NRDS development process

Activities and Progress

Development phase

1. **Formulation of the NRDS:** May 2019

2. **Validation & launch of the NRDS:** technical validation, 6 to 10 March 2023

Political validation by the Council of Ministers currently underway

3. **Development of Concept Notes (CN):** 12 to 16 February 2024.

4. **Fundraising:** Discussions between the Ministry of Agriculture, the WFP and the FAO

WFP presentation of the NRDS and concept notes, to identify priority levers for a sustainable recovery of the rice sector.

Results: WFP expressed its willingness to better integrate rice into its resilience and food security programmes, while FAO offered to support the recovery of the seed sector

Progress of CARD activities since GM9

Progress on the M&E phase of the NRDS

Activities and Progress

Monitoring phase

5. Setting monitoring data: September 2024
6. Preparation of the ARSRM July 2025
7. 1^{ere} Annual Rice Sector Review Meeting (ARSRM), December 2025
8. Fund mobilisation:
 - Communication on the objectives of the NRDS, concept notes and the impact on people's lives
 - Organisation of a round table of donors with all PTFs interested in the NRDS concept notes
 - Identify the sectors that interest them and the financial volumes they are prepared to commit. Particular emphasis will be placed on the private sector during the sessions.

Implementation of the NRDS and lessons learned

Presentation of the main projects launched since GM9

Partner	Period	Project name	Amount
JICA	2023-2025	Study to support experimentation and production of rainfed and irrigated rice seeds in the Republic of Congo.	\$100,000

Implementation of the NRDS and lessons learned

Best practices and challenges in implementing the NRDS

Challenges

- Difficulty in raising awareness among stakeholders: inadequate communication, limited resources, divergent priorities.
- The FP is responsible for advocacy; the difficulties encountered are strategic, organisational, relational and practical.
- The Ministry acts as a political and institutional guarantor
- Discrepancy between Concept Notes (CN) and stakeholder policies. When the priorities or operational modalities of CNs do not correspond to the policies, procedures or expectations of stakeholders
- Not all stakeholders contributed to the development of the CNs
- The solution is inclusion, dialogue and strategic alignment.

Implementation of the NRDS and lessons learned

Best practices and challenges in terms of implementing the NRDS

Best practices

- Importance of the leadership of the NRDS Task Force in its ability to bring together diverse expertise to solve complex problems or carry out specific temporary missions, free from traditional bureaucratic constraints.

The TF's leadership role is to coordinate, guide and mobilise the entire rice sector

- Commitment from the outset of the process by PTFs and the private sector.
- The TF defines the priorities of the NRDS and ensures that they are aligned with national agricultural policies and food security objectives.

Action plans between now and the end of 2026

Action 1: Organise the Annual Rice Sector Review Meeting (ARSRM).

- Preparation: raise awareness among stakeholders about the ARSRM and Concept Notes.
- Organise the ARSRM with the World Bank, AfDB, FAO, WFP, JICA, the private sector and NGOs.
- Expected results: concrete commitments from PTFs, better coordination between public, private and community actors, and increased visibility for the rice sector.

Action 2: Establish a public-private consultation platform for the rice sector.

- In the absence of a legal framework for public-private exchange or dialogue in the agricultural sector, the NRDS Task Force will organise a rice platform dedicated to value chains.
- Define its mandate and objectives, identify private sector actors according to the links in the value chain, clarify the challenges, structure regular exchange mechanisms for decision-making and implementation of actions, and establish monitoring and evaluation procedures.
- It would mobilise the State, producers, processors, investors and technical partners. Objective: to boost national production, professionalise the sector and reduce imports.

End

Thank you for your attention.