



REPOBLIKAN'I MADAGASIKARA
Fitiafiana - Tanindrazana - Fandrosoana

Madagascar

GM10 country presentation



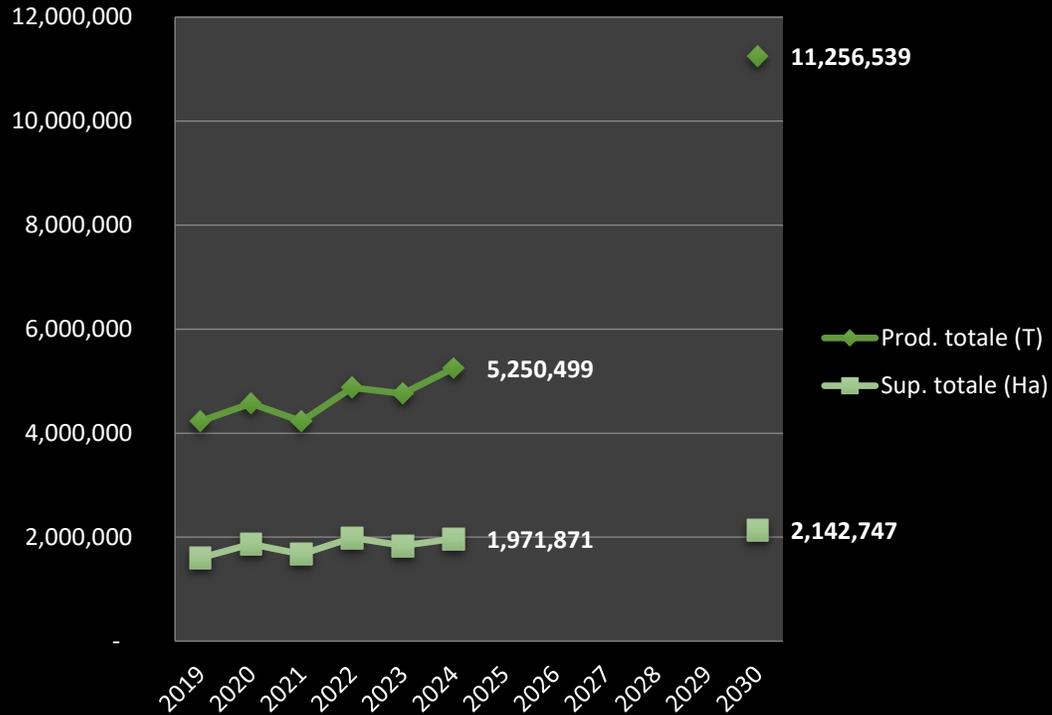
M. Lovaniaina
RAKOTONDRAIVO

**Director of Support for Plant Production
at the Ministry of Agriculture and
Livestock**



Global indicators

Prod. riz paddy (T) et Sup. récoltée (Ha)



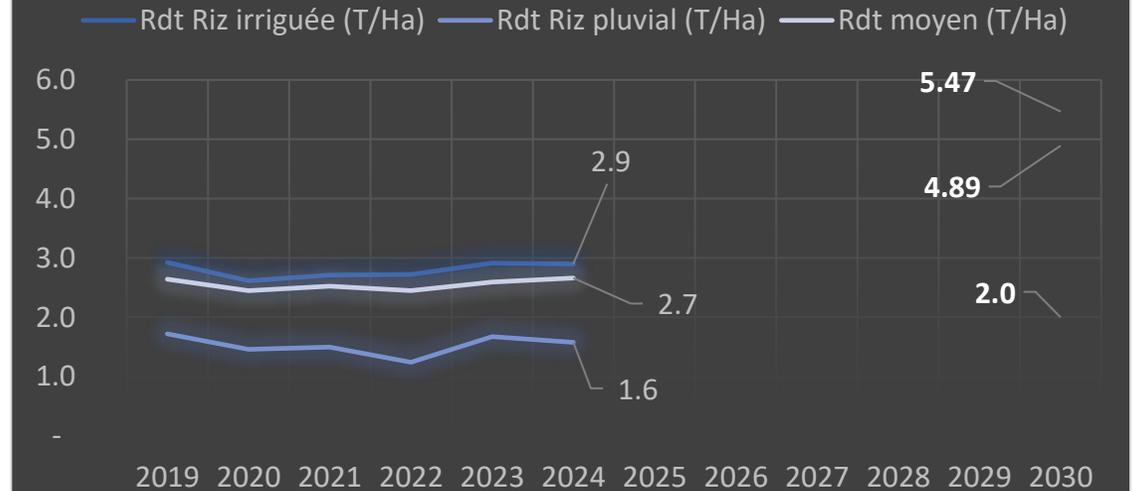
Source: MINAE (Mars 2025)

Surfaces récoltées

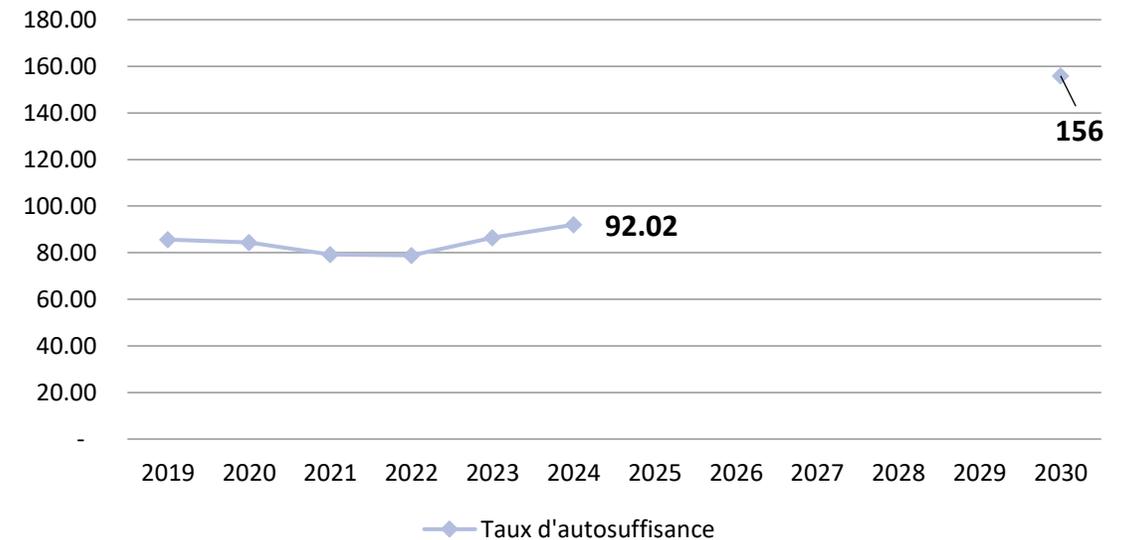
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1 865 914	1 989 363	1 895 486	1 895 000	1 832 640

Source: MINAE (Mars 2025)

Rendement (T/Ha)



Self sufficiency



Progress on CARD activities since GM9

➤ Progress on NRDS elaboration phase

Activities and progress

- 1 Formulation/Revision of NRDS3 => **Done in 2021**
- 2 Validation & launch of NRDS3 => **Done in Déc. 2022**
- 3 Elaboration of Concept Notes (CN) => **Done in 2022**
- 4 Resources mobilization => **Elaboration and implementation of partnership agreement between MINAE and donors financing the rice sector**

➤ Progress on M&E phase

Activities and progress

- 5 Identification of the indicators => **Done**
- 6 Preparation of the ARSRM => **Done**
- 7 1st ARSRM => **Done in AUG 2024, with the participation of all the rice sector stakeholders and many donors like WB, AfDB, FAO, AfricaRice, JICA, EU, etc...**
- 8 Resource mobilization => **ongoing (Elaboration and implementation of partnership agreement between MINAE and donors financing the rice sector)**

Projects launched after GM9

Donor	SIGLE	Start	End
FIDA	AD2M II	2016	2025
UE	AFAFI- Nord	2017	2025
FIDA	DEFIS	2018	2028
UE	AFAFI-Centre	2019	2025
JICA	PAPRIZ 3	2020	2025
BAD	PURPA	2022	2025
BAD	PICAS 1	2022	2027
BM	FSRP	2022	2029
BM & AFD	RIZ+	2023	2028
FIDA	PROGRES	2023	2030

NRDS implementation, lesson learned

ACTIONS	Date	Outcomes	Challenges	Lesson learned
Implementation of NRDS2	2016-2020	<p>Production target not met: 4,191,000T in 2016 to 7,747,904T in 2020 compared to actual production of 3,815,849T in 2016 and 4,232,042T in 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient mobilization of partners and the private sector - Strategic coordination still needs improvement - Monitoring and evaluation system needs strengthening - Limited national budget allocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aligning objectives with sectoral capacities is crucial. ➤ Structured private sector engagement is a key driver of success. ➤ Regularly updating strategies enhances their effectiveness.

Implementation of the NRDS and lessons learned

ACTIONS	Date	Outcomes	Challenges	Lessons learned
Implementation of NRDS3	2022-2030	Self-sufficiency rate: 84.5% in 2020 versus 92% in 2024 White rice deficit: 605.531 tons in 2020 versus 399.157 tons in 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Governance needs strengthening</u> - <u>Stakeholders are insufficiently engaged</u> - <u>Low productivity Limited added value</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Without unified leadership, the impact remains limited.</u> - <u>Without genuine coordination, efforts are scattered.</u> - <u>Without a strong local presence, results are short-lived.</u>

Main structural challenges of rice farming in Madagascar

1. Productivity remains low (≈ 2.6 T/ha on national average)

- Poor water management
- Heterogeneous farming practices
- Limited access to inputs and mechanization

2. Insufficient agricultural extension services

- Limited territorial coverage
- Low agent-to-producer ratio
- Low adoption of innovations

3. Governance and coordination can be improved

- Dispersion of interventions
- MINAE-Donor coordination needs strengthening

4. Unstructured value chain

- High post-harvest losses
- Limited quality and processing

Consequences of the identified challenges

- Popularization challenge: difficulty scaling up innovations
- Productivity challenge: stagnant yields despite high potential
- Coordination challenge: strategic choice by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAE) for strengthened coordination of the rice sector
- Resource targeting challenge: limited project impact due to lack of strategic alignment

Strategic responses from the MINAE: Best practices identified

1 Extension Challenge

→ Strategic Choice of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAE): Institutionalization of the MVAP model (PAPRIZ – JICA)

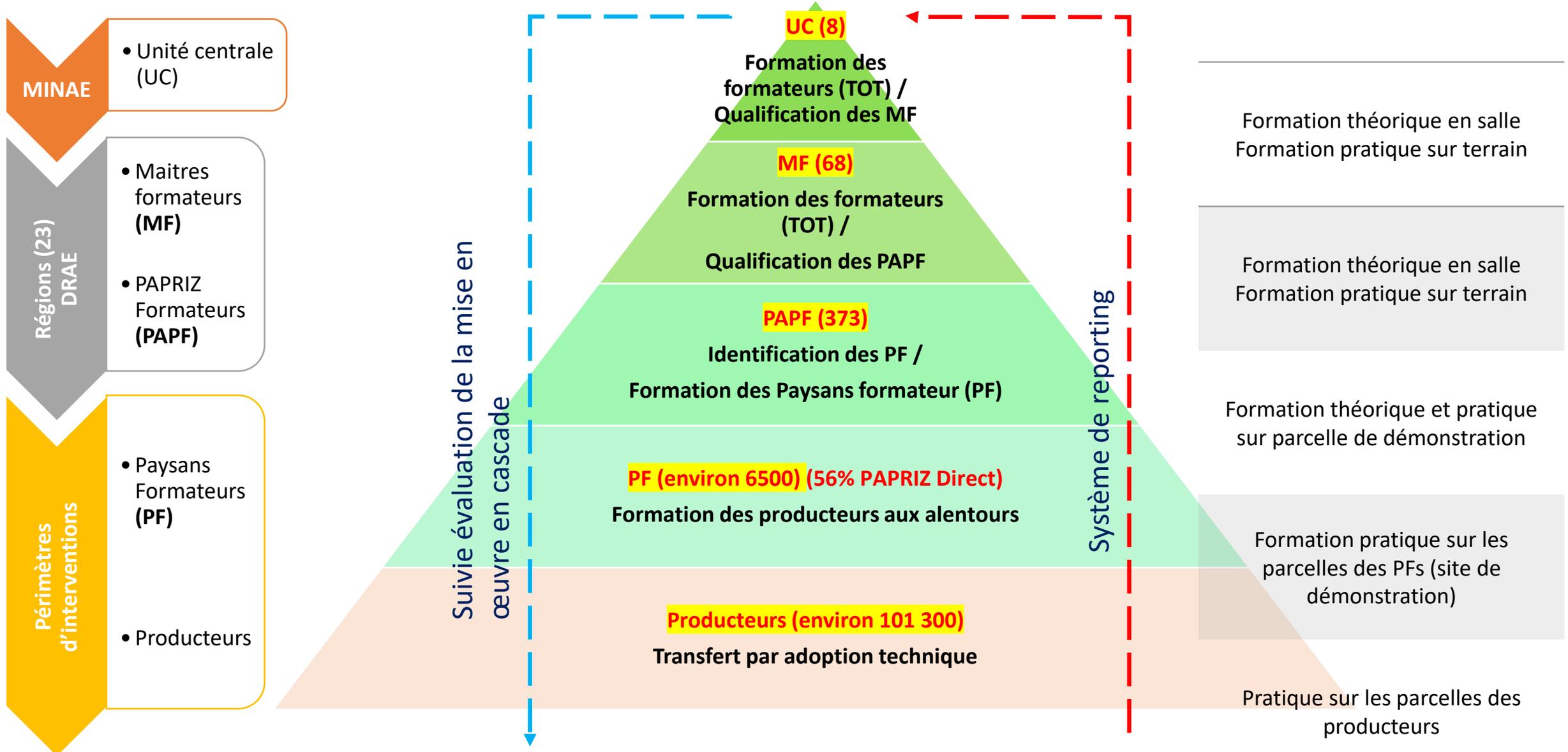
- Official adoption of the farmer-to-farmer approach
- Integration of the cascade training system into the national framework
- Gradual deployment in the 23 regions
- Guidance given to projects and development partners to align with the MVAP model
- National reference for scaling up rice innovations

Cascade extension system (MINAE)

Niveau Acteurs

Système de vulgarisation en cascade

Types de formation



2 Productivity Challenge

→ Strategic choice of the MINAE: Harmonization around the PAPERIZ technical package

- Technical validation and official recognition by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAE)
- MINAE took the initiative to disseminate the PAPERIZ Technical Guideline (PT PAPERIZ) nationwide by collaborating with other partners' projects.
- Promotion as a reference technical guideline for irrigated rice cultivation
- Encouragement for projects and partners to integrate it into their interventions
- Demonstrated gains of up to +2 T/ha in controlled areas

3 Coordination Challenge

→ Strategic choice of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food: Operational SADR & Pack-Rice approach

- Implementation of a single, budgeted planning framework
- Gradual alignment of partners around national priorities
- Strengthened governance through the RASR and the Rice Task Force
- Reduction of fragmentation of interventions

4 Resource targeting challenge

→ Strategic choice of the MINAE: Focus on priority areas

- Project focus on strategic rice-growing areas
- Targeted input kits and material support
- Territorial approach to maximize impact
- Seeking budgetary leverage and national coherence

Action plan to be completed by the end of 2026

Action 1: Strengthen governance and accountability

- ✓ A single, budgeted operational framework for the NRDS 3
- ✓ Strengthened monitoring and evaluation system
- ✓ Revitalized Rice Task Force as a steering body

Action 2: Institutionalize partner alignment

- ✓ Harmonization of interventions around SNDR priorities
- ✓ Systematic integration of the MVAP and the PAPRIZ technical package
- ✓ Regular consultation framework with development partners and the private sector

Action 3: Accelerate sustainable intensification

- ✓ National scaling up of validated best practices
- ✓ Strengthening of the seed system and water management
- ✓ Targeted yield increase of at least +2 T/ha in priority areas

Action 4: Focus resources to maximize impact

- ✓ Targeting strategic rice-growing hubs
- ✓ Single annual work plan (Rice Pack)
- ✓ Integrated approach: Training – Distribution – Support