

National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS)

Proposed Template

The First General Meeting of the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) agreed on a first proposed template for the development of National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS) for rice sector development as follows:

Guiding principles for a NRDS process

1. How NRDS should be elaborated and implemented

- Adherence to FAAP principles requires that the formulation process of NRDS should be led by national institutions and may be supported by CARD.
- *Workshop(s) should be held on the NRDS template (guides national partners in developing their country specific NRDS) to engender country ownership prior to commencement of in-country work on the NRDS*
- NRDS formulation should be governed by the principles of subsidiarity
- Broad participation and partnership formation expected. Especially, broad-based policy dialogue and consultation with active participation of relevant stakeholders in the rice value chain are recommended.
- Active NARS stakeholder participation in governance should be assured.
- National workshop(s) should be organized for bringing together all relevant stakeholders to validate the NRDS formulation process and outcomes.
- NRDS should be circulated to CARD partners for comments before they are finalized.
- Joint monitoring and evaluation, and impact assessment are supposed to be implemented by both national institutions and CARD Supporting Members.

2. What should be incorporated in NRDS

- NRDS should make reference to the global rice sector but should avoid reporting these in detail.
- Focus should be on short, medium and long-term actions. Priorities should also be set.
- NRDS must engender country ownership and consistency with national policies such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSPs), Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) Country Compacts and Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP), Regional Economic Community (REC) and AU-NEPAD agricultural policies.
- National rice statistics data including targets on yield per ecology should be included where available.
- Country specific issues on challenges and opportunities for a rice sector development and how this fit within the global context should be explained. These issues could include for example following items;
 - ◆ Transboundary and regional trade / market access
 - ◆ Land tenure
 - ◆ Seed systems and access to fertilizer and other inputs

- ◆ Access to credit/finance
 - ◆ Research, technology dissemination and adoption
 - ◆ Extension and capacity strengthening across the value chain
- NRDS should not exceed 20 pages

Acronyms and abbreviations

AU: African Union

CAADP: Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

CARD: Coalition for African Rice Development

FAAP: Framework for African Agricultural Productivity

NEPAD: New Partnership for Africa's Development

NRDS: National Rice Development Strategy

PRSP: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

REC: Regional Economic Community

- Number of Researchers, Technicians, and Extension Workers in 2008 and Targets in Future

	Agricultural Researchers with MA or Ph.D.			Research Technicians			Extension Workers		
	Total	Rice specialists (full time)*	Rice specialists (part time)*	Total	Rice specialists (full time)	Rice specialists (part time)	Total	Rice specialists (full time)	Rice specialists (part time)
2008									
2013									
2018									

*for each special area, if possible

- Long-term (10 years) target farm gate / market price of rice
- Governance of the NRDS
- Financial and Human Resource Commitment of the Government
- National stakeholders and linkages to transboundary/regional initiatives and partnerships building
- Key interventions (innovation, technology, policy, institutions, markets, capacity strengthening)

6. Strategies for sub-sectors

(Not necessary to cover all the sub-sectors listed below. Choose only the ones which are crucial for rice development in your country.)

Seed system (breeder seed, foundation seed and certified seed)

- Vision of rice seed production / distribution system
 - Location and quantity of breeder / foundation / certified seed production, in accordance to the geographical distribution of rice production areas as per Section 5
 - ‘Seed value chain’, i.e. modality of breeder / foundation / certified seed production and distribution (government / commercial / community)
- Vision of genetic resource development and maintenance
 - Varietal release mechanism/process and maintenance
 - Quality control/certification
- Requirements based on the above vision and current situation
 - Infrastructure
 - Human resources
 - Institutions (e.g. laws and regulations)
 - Private seed sector development

Fertilizer marketing and distribution

- Vision of fertilizer marketing and distribution, considering availability, access, cost and quality issues
 - Long-term (10 years) projection of fertilizer requirements for rice production based on Section 5 (types of fertilizer)
 - Long-term vision on domestic production and importation (may have to consider overall fertilizer requirements)

- ‘Fertilizer value chain’, i.e. modality of importation / production (in the long term) / distribution / retailing
- Fertilizer price policy
- Requirements based on the above vision and current situation
 - Infrastructure
 - Human resources
 - Institutions (e.g. laws and regulations)
 - Private fertilizer sector development

Post-harvest and marketing

- Vision of post-harvest procedures
 - Technologies employed for each step role of (small-medium-scale) private sectors for each step
- Vision of marketing
 - Strategy (e.g. target market price and quality)
 - Variety as a part of quality (market-oriented variety development)
- Drying, threshing, milling, cleaning and storage
- Consumer preferences and market value of locally produced rice
- Quality

Irrigation and investment in water control technologies

- Rehabilitating/modernizing existing schemes
- Developing efficient irrigation schemes

Access to and maintenance of agricultural Equipment

- Land preparation
- Harvesting and post harvest

Research, technology dissemination and capacity building

- Technology generation and access to knowledge and technologies
- Genetic resources conservation and use
- Soil health/soil fertility management
- Advisory services – extension, NGOs, agribusiness
- Suitable formats (videos)
- Rural learning communities
- Producer organization
- Rice production, processing and marketing

Access to credit/agricultural finance

- Farmers, processors and input suppliers access to financial services
- Financial management capacity

7. Conclusion