

Presentation to the 5^{ème} CARD General Assembly

Progress of NRDS implementation in the Republic of Guinea

**Fifth CARD General Assembly
5-6 February 2013 in Dakar**

GEOGRAPHIC POSITION



Geographic background:
Guinea covers 246,800 km² in the far west of the African continent between the parallels 12° 5 North and 7° 10 South and the 7° 40 and 15° meridians.

In the West, Guinea is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, to the North West by Guinea Bissau, to the North by Senegal, to the North East by Mali, to the East by Côte d'Ivoire, and to the South by Sierra Leone and Liberia.

1. Overview of the rice sector and the NRDS

Rice sector: Overview:

- ▶ Total national rice production is 1,075,681 tonnes, while overall rice requirement (including milled rice) in 2013 is 1,202,519 for a population of 12,025,199 inhabitants at 100 kg per capita. Rice production has grown significantly in recent decades, going from 775,700 tonnes in 2000/2001 to 1,792,801 tonnes of paddy in 2011/2012. Over the same period average yields went from 1.04 to 2.10 t/ha for the 2011-2012 crop year.

Main challenges:

- ▶ Water control
- ▶ Poor access to credit
- ▶ Lack of production infrastructure
- ▶ Cropped area expansion

Implementation status of the NRDS:

- ▶ Needs assessment carried out, GAP analysis done, NRDS developed and validated, concept note developed,

Principal priority courses of action kept in the concept notes

- ▶ Promote irrigation and Soil and Water management according to agroecological zone
- ▶ Improve access to and use of inputs and farm machinery
- ▶ Strengthen the intervention capacity of the research and advisory services to enable rice growing development

2. (1) NRDS implementation progress, successful Initiatives and other Funding Initiatives

Middle Guinea Sustainable Irrigation and Agriculture Development Project

Challenges and Problems:

- ▶ Poor water control on holdings and weak rural infrastructure.

Solution –Goal and intervention objective:

- ▶ Increase and underpin rice production through water control and management at plot level with the aim of guaranteeing the necessary investment for intensification.

Expected results:

- ▶ Skills transfer to Guinean personnel on ways of structuring farmer organisations achieved.
- ▶ Skills transfer to Guinean personnel on developing irrigation schemes achieved.
- ▶ Skills transfer to Guinean personnel on agricultural production technology achieved.
- ▶ The framework in place for disseminating knowledge on sustainable farming models.
- ▶ Make an inventory of and diffuse the available technologies adopted in different types of rice growing.

Activities:

- ▶ Carry out the development master plan
- ▶ Develop irrigation schemes with full water control
- ▶ Improve land access to promote developments
- ▶ Make an inventory of and diffuse the available technologies adopted in different types of rice growing.

2. (1) NRDS implementation progress, successful Initiatives and other Funding Initiatives



Activities (cont.):

- ▶ JICA experts are undertaking technology transfer on:
 - Ways to structure farmer organizations,
 - Irrigation scheme development methods,
 - Agricultural cropping techniques with local staff of the Project teams.
- ▶ The JICA experts will prepare:
 - A development manual and choose pilot sites for model farms for on-site extension.
 - Trained project teams will begin to develop the pilot model farms when they have been identified and selected at prefecture level.

Activities (cont.): Cost: 9,000,000 US\$ from a scheduled budget of: 9,000,000 US\$

Duration: December 2013 to December 2017

Target beneficiaries: scientists, extension advisers, farmer organizations and farmers

Authorizing agency: Ministry of Agriculture

Implementing agency: Strategy and Development Office (BSD)

2. (2) Main challenges to NRDS implementation



Challenge/ Problem

- ▶ Failure to hold a business meeting
- ▶ Lack of funding
- ▶ Perfection of concept notes

Proposed solutions (or possible):-

- ▶ Organization of a business meeting
- ▶ Improve the concept note quality to stimulate mobilization of funding; bring together resources to fund the concept notes.
- ▶ Organization of a business meeting

3. (1) Public-Private Partnership / Promotion of the Private Sector – Policy, Strategy and/or Operationalization

Overview of private sector involvement in the rice value chain:

- ▶ Policy to promote Private Sector participation:
 - ▶ - tax exemption on machinery and farming equipment
- ▶ Attractiveness of the country to investors: balance between the constraints and the potential and strong points of the investment climate (equal treatment/ non discrimination)
- ▶ Protection of property rights
- ▶ Litigation rules (including arbitration)
- ▶ Access to farmland
- ▶ Institutional framework for investment in agriculture
- ▶ Major private sector actors: TOGUNA, SOGUICOM, AMAT agriculture, AMAT SARL, ETA, DABO et Fils (fertilizer, herbicides, insecticides and application equipment)
- ▶ Société Royal Moto Star, Dynamic Agro industries (farm equipment and mobile machinery supplier).

3. (2) Challenges to PPP/Private Sector Promotion

Challenges to encouraging an enabling environment for the private sector:

- ▶ These challenges could be fiscal in nature (as is the case with tax reductions) or non-fiscal (as with grants, loans, or tax credits to support agricultural development or improve rice competitiveness).

Solutions advocated by the Private sector, including growers:

- ▶ Improvement of the institutional framework for Private sector involvement in agriculture
- ▶ Strengthen the public-private partnership
- ▶ Promote good governance

Set up a PPP Platform

This platform will bring together:

- ▶ Private operators
- ▶ Employers' associations
- ▶ Professional associations (producers' organisation)
- ▶ Chambers of trade (Chamber of agriculture and Chamber of commerce)
- ▶ State agencies and bodies with a role in promoting and regulating the Private sector
- ▶ Arms of the State whose activities impact the farming environment

4. Future outlook



The roles of the State and the Private sector need to be clarified to enable implementation of the NRDS and a rice value chain.

State:

- ▶ Policy (seed, fertilizers, mechanization, technology diffusion, irrigation water management, access to credit etc.)
- ▶ Legislation (mechanization, seed, fertilizer etc.)
- ▶ Development of incentives for the Private sector
- ▶ Development infrastructure:
 - ▶ Access roads and rural tracks
 - ▶ Irrigation infrastructure
 - ▶ Market infrastructure
- ▶ Research (pre-basic and basic seed production)
- ▶ Extension (technology spread)

Private sector:

- ▶ Microcredit
- ▶ Seed provision
- ▶ Fertilizer provision
- ▶ Phytosanitary product provision
- ▶ Treatment and processing
- ▶ Marketing

4. Future outlook



- ▶ Capacity build to improve the quality of concept notes
- ▶ Implement a route map for PNIASA business meetings
- ▶ Lobby policy makers
- ▶ Lobby the government on the need to implement the NRDS/ PNIASA Programme N° 1: Sustainable rice development
- ▶ Lobby parliamentarians
- ▶ Lobby the TFP

Appendix

Food Production

Enterprise	2008 (tonnes)	2009 (tonnes)	2010 (tonnes)	2011 (tonnes)	2012 (tonnes)	% change (2012 / 2008)
Rice	1 401 592	1 455 932	1 499 111	1 792 801	-	7.02%
Maize	595 460	522 695	565 667	-	-	3.30%
Manioc	1 122 171	1 051 996	1 051 298	-	-	-1.04%
Millet	227 278	202 851	221 565	-	-	5.63%
Groundnut	315 116	223 850	300 098	-	-	6.11%

Rice production by agroecological zone Area sown (in ha), yield (tonnes/ha), Production (tonnes)

	Rainfed upland			Rainfed lowland			Irrigated		
	ha	t/ha	Production	ha	t/ha	Production	ha	t/ha	Production
2008	541 031	1.10	595 134	83 236	2.00	166 471	74 912	1.50	112 368
2009									
2010									
2011	1 103 615	1.14	1 258 122	199 861	1.70	339 764	27 115	2	54 230-
2012									
2013	682 652	1.10	1 020 917	105 023	4	230 047	94 521	3.50	221 782
2018	381 344	2	1 397 479	132 515	4	305 029	119 263	1.50	388 895

Rice production by agroecological zone
Area sown (in ha), yield (tonnes/ha),
Production (tonnes)

	Mangrove		
	Area	Yield	Production
2008	83 236	2.00	166 471
2009			
2010			
2011	24 130	1.30	35 981
2012			
2013	168 037	2.50	470 094
2018	221 023	4.00	635 058
Change			

Number of Scientists, Technicians and Extension Agents

	Agronomic scientists with a Masters or PhD			Research technicians			Extension agents		
	Total	Specialists (F)*	Specialists (P)**	Total	Specialists (F)*	Specialists (P)**	Total	Specialists (F)*	Specialists (P)**
2008	4	2	2	10	6	4	300	200	100
2009		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	6 (Msc)	6	0	6	6		400	300	100
2018	3	13	0	9	5	4	700	500	200

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full name
BSD	Strategy and Development Office
IRAG	Guinea Institute of Agronomy Research
ANPROCA	National Agency for Agricultural Promotion and Advice
DNA	National Agricultural Directorate
DNPR	National Directorate for Rural Roads
DNGR	National Directorate of Rural Engineering
TOGUNA	TOGUNA AGRO-INDUSTRIES
SOGUICOM-INTERNATIONAL	Guinea International Commerce Company
ETA	Ets TIDIANE AGRICULTURE
UNTRG	Guinea National Union of Transporters
SNDR	National Rice Development Strategy
PNIASA	National Agricultural Investment Program

Priority areas from the Sub-sector Intervention Element Matrix (SIEM)

Country name	Policy/ Institutional	Infrastructure	Human resource capacity	Procurement/ support	Information / knowledge
Seed					
Fertilizer					
Irrigation / water management		Promote irrigation and Water and Soil management by agroecological zones		Development and improvement of ability to access markets	
Technology dissemination to farms (R&E)			Build capacity of the agricultural research and advisory services to intervene on behalf of rice development		
Mechanization				Improve access to and use of agricultural inputs and equipment	
Quality					

Priority Interventions and their cross-cutting with the CAADP strategic directions (at local level)

Priority Courses of Actios	CAADP Strategic Directions
Promote irrigation and Water and Soil management by agroecological zones	SP1 Sustainable rice development
Improve access to and use of agricultural inputs and equipment	SP1 Sustainable rice development
Build capacity of the agricultural research and advisory services to intervene on behalf of rice development	SP1 Sustainable rice development
Development and improvement of ability to access markets	SP1 Sustainable rice development

List of Champions

Name	Function	Structure
Professor Alpha Condé	President of the Republic	Presidency of the Republic
Marc Yombouno	Minister of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
Kerfala Yansané	Minister of Finance	Ministry of Finance
Edouardo Martínez Gueruño	AECID	Spanish Cooperation (AECID)
Jane Hopkins	TTM PU APA/WAAPP	World Bank (IDA)
		Japan Cooperation (JICA)
		AfDB
		IDB
		French Development Agency

**Steps taken to implement the actions from the 5th day of the Work Week:
List of participants**

Bodies that took part in the 5 th day of the Work Week
BSD
IRAG
ANPROCA
DNA
NERICA Project
DNGR
DNPR

**Steps taken to implement:
other efforts by Government, the CAADP and the Technical and Financial
Partners**

Date	Steps taken (meeting, etc)
17-18 Feb. 2009	NRDS launch
May 2009	Government adoption of the NRDS
April 2010	Signing of agreement by Government/Partners
20 Sept. to 1 st Oct. 2011	Final Workshop to change the PNIA into the PNIASA (FAO)
December 2011	PNIASA refining
15 November 2012	PNIASA adoption by Government
June 2013	PNIASA business meeting

Current status of bringing the Priority Intervention Areas into operation

Priority courses of action	Adoption by the Government/ CAADP/ Development Partners
Promote irrigation and Water and Soil management by agroecological zones	Government/CAADP
Improve access to and use of agricultural inputs and equipment	Government/CAADP
Build capacity of the agricultural research and advisory services to intervene on behalf of rice development	Government/CAADP
Development and improvement of ability to access	Government/CAADP