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Rice Production in Africa: Implications for Policy Development

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Outline

- 1. Background and context : Potentials of rice as an income boosting commodity**
- 2. Trends in area harvested and yield**
- 3. Strategic and policy initiatives for rice development**
- 4. *Innovation Systems as a win-win approach that is useful for solving complex problems***
- 5. Conclusions**

Potentials of Rice as an income boosting commodity

- An important cereal crop in Africa
 - Rice is the second most consumed cereal crop after Maize in Africa
 - Consumption has increased at the rate 5.6% per year
 - Per capita consumption stands at 21kg.
 - The consumption rate of rice doubled the population growth rate due to dietary transition and urbanization
- The growth in rice has not been met by increase in local production
 - Deficit in rice demand is met by importation from Asia and the West.
 - About 5.24million tons/ year costing US\$1.13 billion
 - Rice importation has been growing at an annual rate of 6.3%

Potentials of Rice as an income boosting commodity (Cont.)

- Many efforts at country level have failed
 - Trade liberalization and smallholder competitiveness.
 - Approaches to R&D is not all encompassing as such the impact of the technologies did not match their potentials.
 - Institutional setting of the research system can not support scaling up of the technologies.
 - Most intervention did put the value chain in focus



- Do Africa Possess the capacity to produce enough rice to satisfy its requirements?
 - Natural resources (Land, water, climatic conditions)
 - Input sources
 - Infrastructures
 - Technical know-how
 - Human resources
 - Policy environment

Pattern of change in Africa rice production

Table 1. Average paddy rice production in Africa between 1986 and 2006, categorized by Regional Economic Community.

Region	Rice Production (1,000 tons) ^a			Growth rate (%) per annum		
	1986	1996	2006	1986- 1996	1996- 2006	1986- 2006
Africa	10,071	15,774	21,892	4.81	3.74	4.29
AMU	62	62	98	8.81	-0.09	12.35
CEN-SAD	4,509	6,952	8,268	8.45	4.03	6.06
COMESA	5,683	6,870	8,345	5.18	3.13	4.01
ECCAS	460	589	565	2.28	0.82	1.51
ECOWAS	4,191	6,047	5,977	5.53	3.52	4.36
SADC	3,198	3,615	3,662	1.96	4.05	2.83

Pattern of change in Area Harvested

Table 2. Harvested rice area in Africa between 1986 and 2006, categorized by Regional Economic Community.

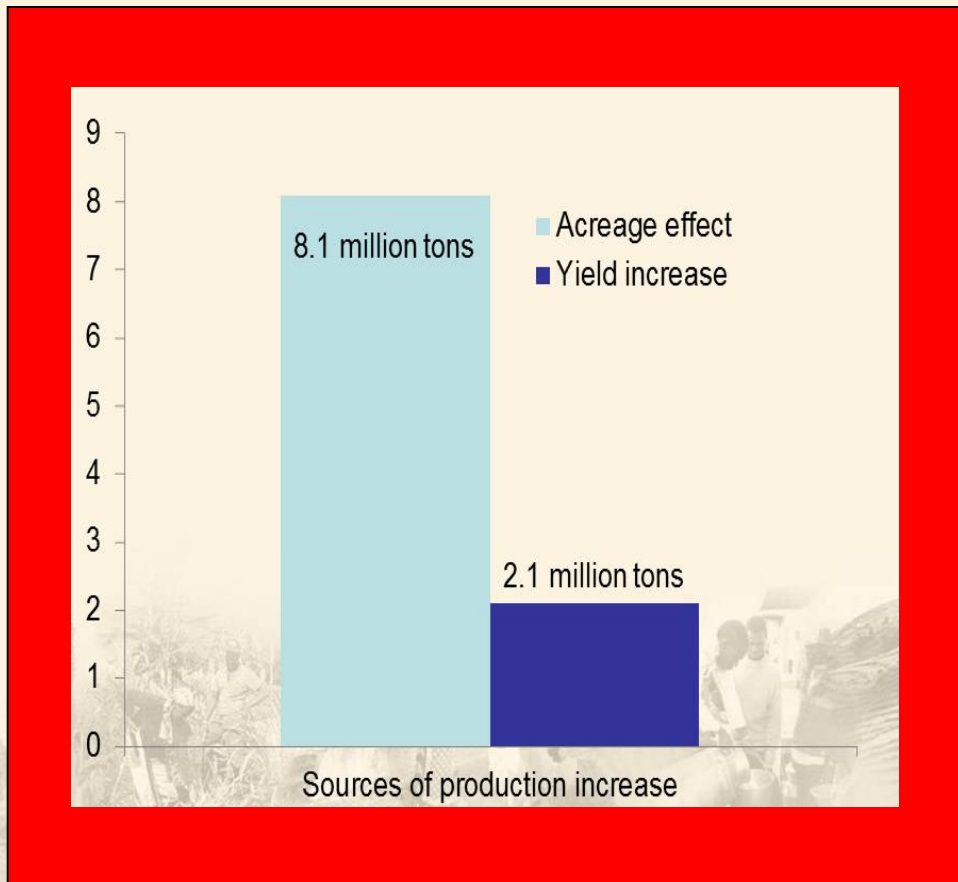
Region	Area harvested (1,000 ha)		Average annual % growth rate (1986 – 2006)
	1986	2006	
Africa	5,114	9,208	3.04
AMU	12	21	11.21
CEN-SAD	1,511	4,166	5.76
COMESA	2,472	3,475	1.84
ECCAS	454	589	1.43
ECOWAS	2,629	5,823	4.07
SADC	1,995	2,632	1.55

Pattern of change in Yield

Table 3. Rice yields in Africa between 1986 and 2006, categorized by Regional Economic Community.

Region	Yield (t/ha)		Average annual % growth rate (1986 – 2006)
	1986	2006	
Africa	1.95	2.32	1.25
AMU	4.08	4.26	2.00
CEN-SAD	2.18	3.52	4.00
COMESA	2.51	2.50	0.00
ECCAS	1.88	1.52	-1.00
ECOWAS	1.58	1.98	1.00
SADC	2.49	1.64	-1.00

Magnitude of Effect in Rice Production



Million tons/ year

Average consumption = 15.27

Production..... = 11.80

Importation..... 5.24

Africa can meet its rice need if yield can increase by 50%

Implications for Rice Policy Development

Policy intervention needs to address issues of;

- Productivity of the rice enterprise
 - Access to and use of improved technologies.
 - Increase investment in rice research
 - Facilitate access to inputs
 - Ensure the effectiveness of extension services.
 - Provide the necessary infrastructure
 - Facilitate reduction in post harvest losses.
- Create an supportive policy environment

About IAR4D

IAR4D was developed to overcome the shortcomings of traditional R&D

IAR4D concept entails a multi-sectorial, multistakeholder orientation to agricultural problem diagnosis, and draws on integrated approaches using 'hard' and 'soft' sciences to provide solutions, while maximizing the available

IAR4D requires systemic interaction among all stakeholders around specific commodity or production system.

Differences in the system

Reflecting of Evolution of ARD systems scenarios

ARD System Scenario	Partners engagement						Market consideration	Value chain consideration	Research demanded by Users
	Research	Extension	Farmer	Policy	Private	End user			
Traditional linear model for research and extension	yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Farming systems perspective (OFR/FSP)	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Participation/participatory research methods	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Action research	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Rural livelihoods									
Agri-food systems/value chain	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	yes	yes	No
Positive deviance	yes	No	yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Knowledge development, dissemination and use	Yes	No	yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Doubly green revolution	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Rainbow revolution	Yes	yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	yes	No	No
IAR4D	Yes	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Peculiarities of IAR4D Concept

- a) IAR4D simultaneously addresses research and development as a fused continuum for generation of innovation.**
- b) IAR4D engages all stakeholders along the commodity value chain. Each stakeholders should have contribution and benefits on the platform.**
- c) Innovation generated using IAR4D will benefit all stakeholders on the platform.**

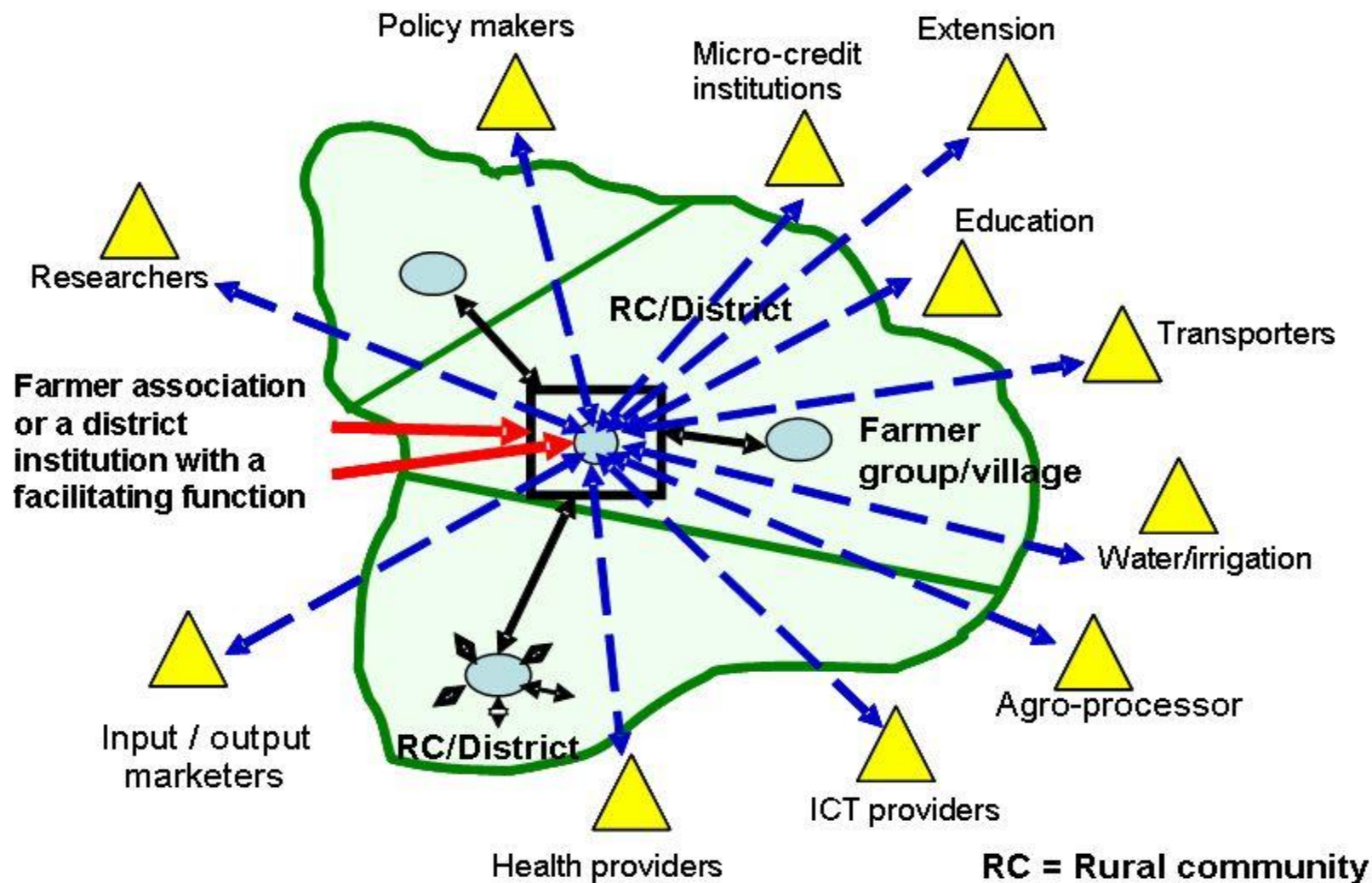
Peculiarities of IAR4D Concept

- d). IAR4D engages the policy makers at different levels all along the process of R&D till innovation is generated.**

- f). IAR4D ensures a smooth public-private partnership in ARD.**



Illustration of an Innovation Platform



Output categories from an Innovation platform

Innovation
Platform

•Infrastructure
•Policy

•NRM
•Productivity
•Farming
systems

Conclusion

- Rice is a strategic commodity for food and nutritional security in Africa.
- Domestic consumption in Africa is greater than domestic production necessitating huge import.
- Africa have the capacity to be self sufficient in rice production. This could be achieved by increasing the productivity of rice holdings.
- The use of IAR4D concept for the development of national strategy is a sure way to obtain a sustainable solution to rice problems.

Thank you

