



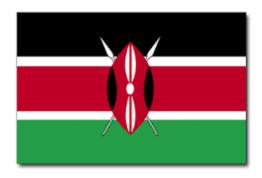


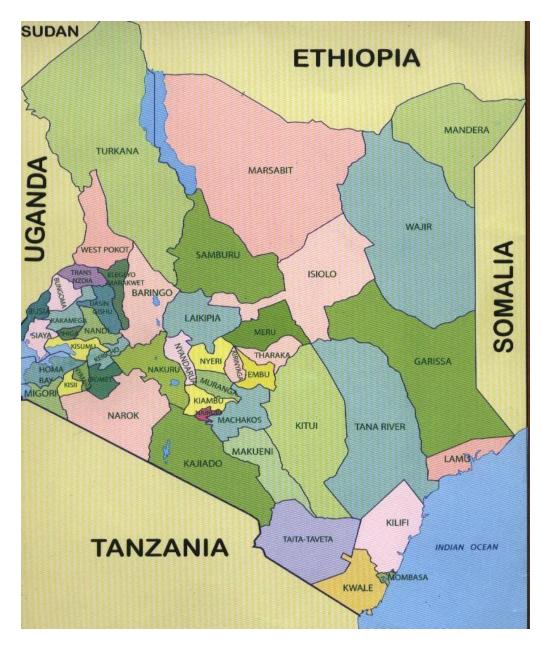
RICE PRODUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE- KENYA

By

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Kenya and her neighbours





INTRODUCTION

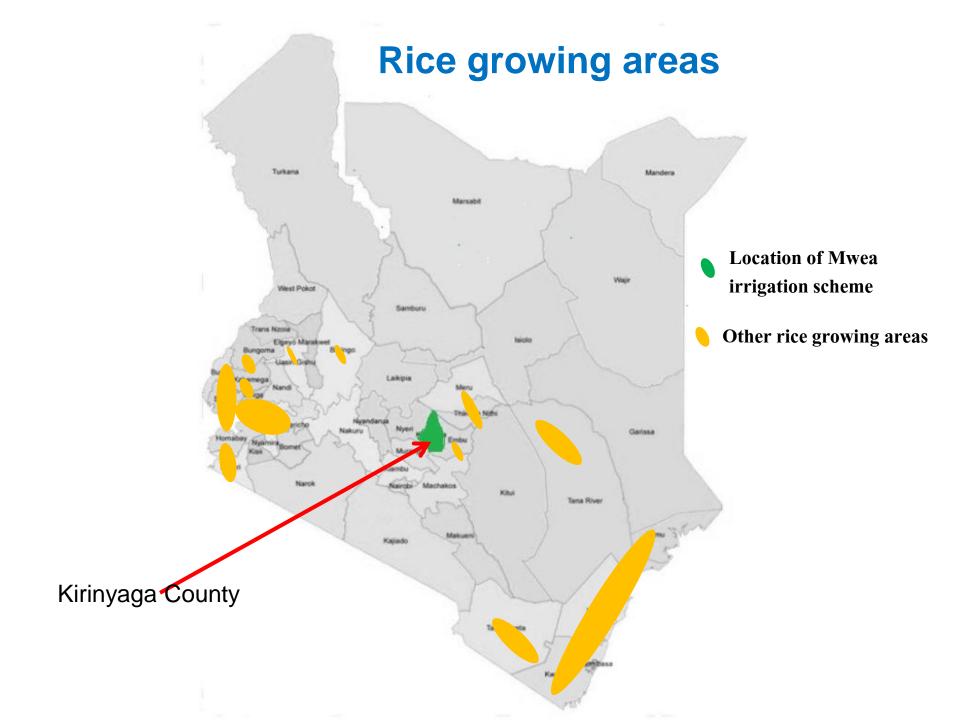
- Rice: introduced in Kenya in 1907 from Asia
- third most important cereal crop after maize and wheat.
- Consumption is on the increase due to urbanization and change of eating habits
- National consumption in 2017: 538,370
 metric tones against a production of 124,800
 metric tones of paddy
- Deficit is met through imports

INTRODUCTION

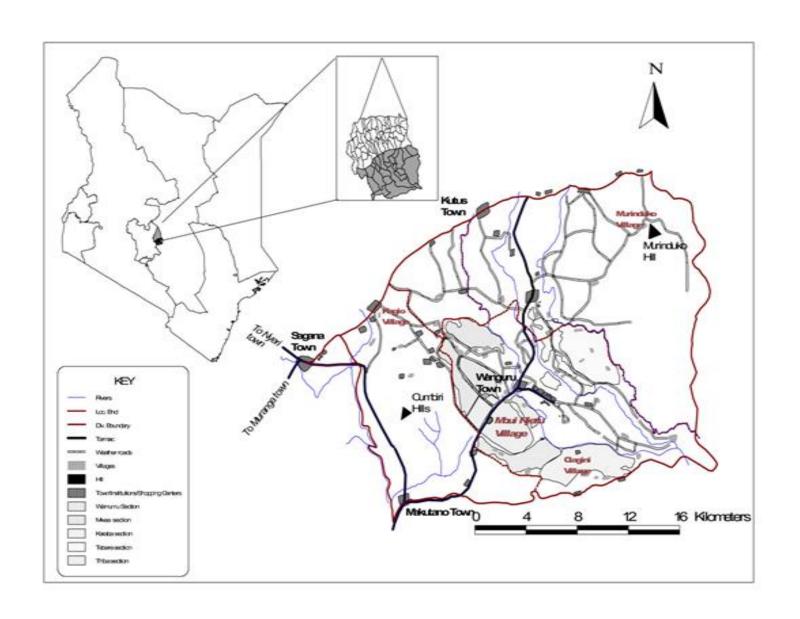
Great potential exists for development of this crop (Approx. 1.3 million ha for irrigated rice &1.0m ha (Rain fed upland and rain fed lowland)

MWEA IRRIGATION SCHEME

- Mwea is the biggest rice producing scheme in Kenya
- Located in Kirinyaga county: 100 kilometers north of Nairobi
- The main scheme covers about 8000 hectares and supports more than 6000 farm families.
- Out-growers: 2000 hectares
- Expansion area: 2400 hectares through construction of Thiba dam



Location of Mwea irrigation scheme



Background

- 1953: Established; by British Government
- 1963: Handed over to the Government of Kenya at independence.
- The Ministry of Agriculture ran the scheme until 1966 later handed over to the National Irrigation Board (NIB)
- NIB took over the management of all national irrigation schemes.

Background continued

- It is divided into five sections/Blocks: Tebere, Mwea, Thiba, Wamumu and Karaba for ease of water management.
- Irrigation water supply: from river Nyamindi and Thiba
- The main varieties grown are Basmati 217/370, ITA, BW196 and IR 2793.

Before NRDS









Development



New technologies and adopted developed and adopted



Development









Other impacts

- Average paddy yield for main crop increased from 22 (2012/13) bags to 26 bags (2014/15)
- Reduced water conflict in the scheme
- Average ratoon yield increased from 5 bags (2013) to 14 (2014)
- Private sector involvement in mechanisation has widened
- Involvement of County government and other players in rice extension

Scheme management

National government –Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation **Policy & training** Feedback Offer extension services County government Maintain irrigation and drainage infrastructure, water supply in the main **National Irrigation** canals, research, seed maintenance **Board Advisory committee** Maintain and control water supply from **IWUA** the secondary canals to the rice fields Maintain field hygiene in the units Farmer groups Lobby for support from County government Mobilize payment of O&M fee to NIB

Other roles played by NIB

- Collaborate with the Water Resources Management Authority, to formulate and execute policy in relation to national irrigation schemes
- Collaborate with farmers in scheduling crop establishment in the scheme
- Conduct research, maintain seed.
- Mobilize resources for development of national irrigation schemes.

MARKETING

NIB played this role until 1998 when farmers rebelled

Currently rice marketing is organized by:

- Individual farmers or
- Through farmer cooperative (Mwea Rice Growers Multipurpose)

Mwea Rice Growers Multipurpose (MRGM) cooperative society

 The cooperative stores, mills, grades and packages the rice. Supply to major consumers through, supermarkets, hospitals, schools, traders and direct sale to consumers

Other services

- Mechanization (land preparation, drying, harvesting, transport) to members and other farmers in the scheme
- Loans to members

COOPERATIVE STORES



Outcomes from cooperative engagement

- higher incomes to farmers
- reduced cost of services provided by the cooperative hence improved production efficiency
- send children to better schools and health facilities
- Improved housing
- farmers have opened up new land for rice on their own initiative(out-growers) thus expanding the scheme.

On the whole, the socioeconomic status of the entire area has improved

Upcoming developments due to rice commerce in Mwea



Challenges in the scheme

- Poor irrigation infrastructure: access roads, canals & dams
- Inadequate water due to the increasing number of farmers, drought
- Inefficient water use technologies- lining of canals, Water Saving Rice Culture
- Lack of mechanized transplanting

Type of canals in the rice field



Other areas requiring attention

- Introduction of high yielding varieties
- Better post harvest technologies
- development of variety specific agronomic packages
- Development of organized market and marketing systems
- Value addition in rice and rice byproducts

Rice retail market

