

***Inception report on promotion of African Rice
Development for Sub-Saharan African Countries***

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MAP OF KENYA



Kenya-Agriculture

- Total area 580,000 Km²
- Land area 569,140 Km².
- Population - 44 million people
- Total agricultural land is 170,742 Km²
(30% total land area)
- Major enterprises- Coffee, Tea, Maize, Dairy and Horticulture
- Rice-third most important cereal crop, 1st maize then wheat
- Bimodal rainfall/very erratic

- Annual production-149,000 ton
- Annual consumption- Over 540,000 ton
- Deficit imported- 2015 cost the country 14 billion

Duties and responsibilities of the organization

- To improve the livelihoods of Kenyans by promoting competitive farming as a business through appropriate policy environment, effective support services and sustainable natural resources management

Department /Rice Promotion Program (RIPP)

- The unit was set up in 2010 to coordinate rice development in the country by performing the following specific functions:-
- Implementation of Coalition for Africa Rice Development (CARD) activities to promote rice production;
- Resource mobilization for rice promotion

Department /Rice Promotion Program (RIPP)

- Spearheading the implementation of National Rice Development strategy (NRDS) by coordinating all stakeholders in the subsector.
- Coordination of the National Rice Technical Committee/Task force activities in promoting rice production;

Department /Rice Promotion Program (RIPP)

- Development and implementation of rice trainings and capacity building programs for staff and farmers;
- Promotion of collaborative cooperation between the relevant institutions, development partners and agencies involved in promotion, production, processing and marketing of rice;

Our roles

Monitoring and evaluation of rice promotion activities NRDS, projects and programs.

- Developing and maintaining a Rice Knowledge Data Bank.
- Resource mobilization for rice development through projects and proposals to Government and development partners.

Our roles

- Continuous monitoring of new developments in the rice sub-sector and dissemination of the same to the stakeholders;
- Promote stakeholders forum
- Coordinating crop development Activities in Kisumu county including implementation of NRDS (Dominic)

Achievements in implementation of the National Rice Development Strategy

- Implementation
 - A functional coordination structure is in place
- NRDS
 - Revised the NRDS and developed the Implementation framework for 2014-2018
- Seed
 - Established a seed system
 - Developed a seed strategy and concept notes(6)

Achievements cont'd

- Mechanization

- Developed a rice mechanization roadmap
- Rice mechanization has started but still low – An assortment of subsidized machinery has been availed to farmers in the irrigation schemes but not adequate.

- Projects

- The unit has developed and rolled out four projects
- NERICA Sustainable dissemination project (2011 - 2018)

Mechanization in rice fields- Rotavation



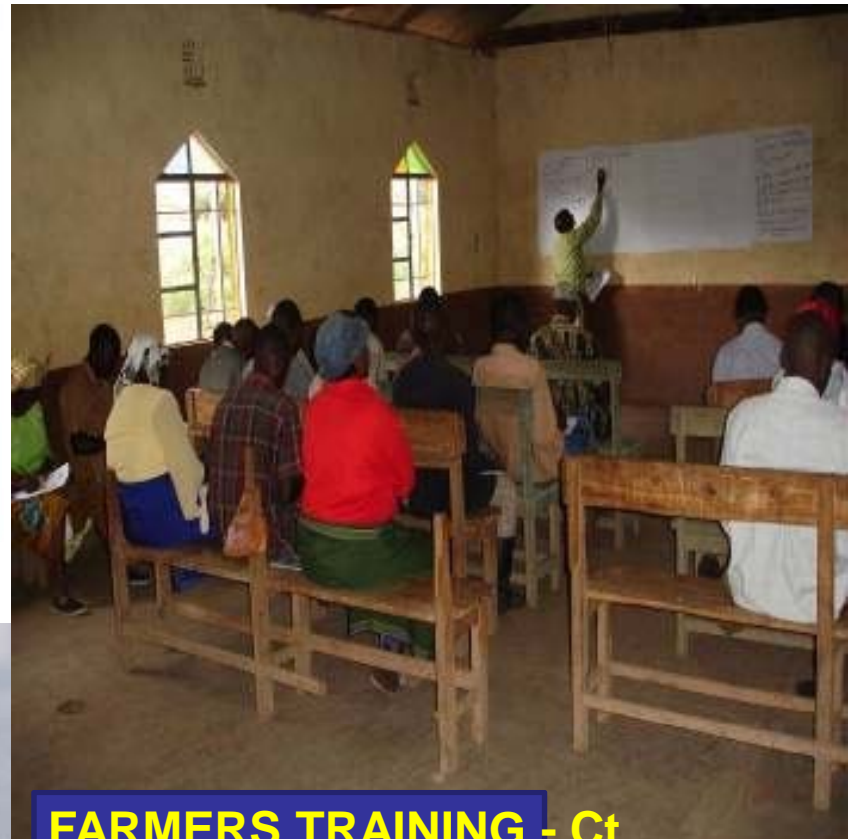
Achievements cont'd

- Rice MAPP (Rice based Market oriented Agricultural Productivity Project)- 2012-2016
- SATREPS(science and Technology Research Partnerships for Sustainable Development) -2013-2018
- 2KR Rice Mechanization project

Achievements cont'd

- Capacity building of officers
 - 30 officers have attended short courses outside the country (Japan, Philippines, China and Egypt) with support from JICA technical and South- South cooperation
 - 460 officers trained locally on rice
 - Long courses (one MSC & one PhD)
 - Under SATREPS project- on-going trainings
- Irrigation infrastructure development
 - Mwea expansion project- Thiba dam
 - New Schemes – Lower Nzoia
 - Lower Kuja
 - Oluch Kimira

**RE-TRAINING OF
CROPS OFFICERS
ON RICE PRODUCTION
SYSTEMS
NERICA-4 SEED
BULKING**



FARMERS TRAINING - Ct



Concept notes

1. Develop and Strengthen rice value chain actors' Networks and Partnerships	11. Promotion of efficient tillage operations to enhance smallholder rice farmers livelihoods
2. Promotion of Rice Marketing in Kenya	12. Improvement of rice quality for smallholder farmers using appropriate harvesting techniques
3. Develop Rice Marketing Information System in Kenya	13. Reduction of postharvest handling losses for improved smallholder rice farmers livelihoods
4. Support to Rice Cooperatives for Sustainable Access to Farm Inputs, Credit and Value Addition	14. Establishment of a centre of excellence to enhance rice productivity through mechanization
5. Establishment of a legal and regulatory framework for the rice sector	15. Improve and expand area under rain fed rice through integrated agricultural water management
6. Development and implementation of the second national rice development strategy and implementation framework	16. Improve and Expand Irrigated rice area and irrigation efficiency
7. Efficient Utilization of Rice Products and By Products	17. Improvement of irrigation water management for sustainable rice production in
8. Rice Integrated Crop Management Extension Programme (RICMEP) for Sustainable Production	
9. Increasing Production and Productivity in Rainfed and Irrigated Rice	
10. Facilitate Increased Production and Productivity through Improved Extension Services	

Stakeholders meeting at rice drying floor



Processing, storage, transport and marketing cont'd

- The paddy produced is sundried by traders/farmers.
- Dried paddy is sold to middle men who further dry and process at private millers.
- The drying facilities are however not adequate.
- Farmers also sell paddy to cooperative millers.
- The private miller's machines have a higher capacity to do quality processing, grading and sorting.
- In new areas, milling is done manually and the cost of processing is high.

Paddy rice drying floor



Processing, storage, transport and marketing

- Planning and management of rice processing is done by the millers and marketers.
- Brokers or traders buy the paddy from the farmers and organize transport to the storage facilities.
- The paddy is milled and sold to consumers.
- Branded packed rice is marketed at the outlets (Retail shops, supermarkets & milling premises)
- The market is not well organized as a result there is a lot of exploitation

Branded packed rice



Traders selling milled rice at a milling plant



Storage

- In most cases Storage is done in the farm stores or in the farmers' houses.
- In other instances farmers hire rooms and store their paddy collectively next to millers.
- Most recently some private millers have started storing paddy for farmers.
- Also cooperatives store paddy for the member farmers.

Paddy stored in a cooperative Society store



Storage cont'd

- Milled rice is stored at the millers' storage facilities.
- Storage capacities are inadequate and most of them do not have adequate ventilation systems.
- Storage management and cost is paid for by the farmers.

Transportation

- Transportation is organized by traders or farmers.
- In most cases the road condition is very deplorable and not all weather roads.

Paddy transported using motor cycles



Paddy transported from the farm using donkey-cart



Paddy rice transported from the farm



*Thank you for
listening*