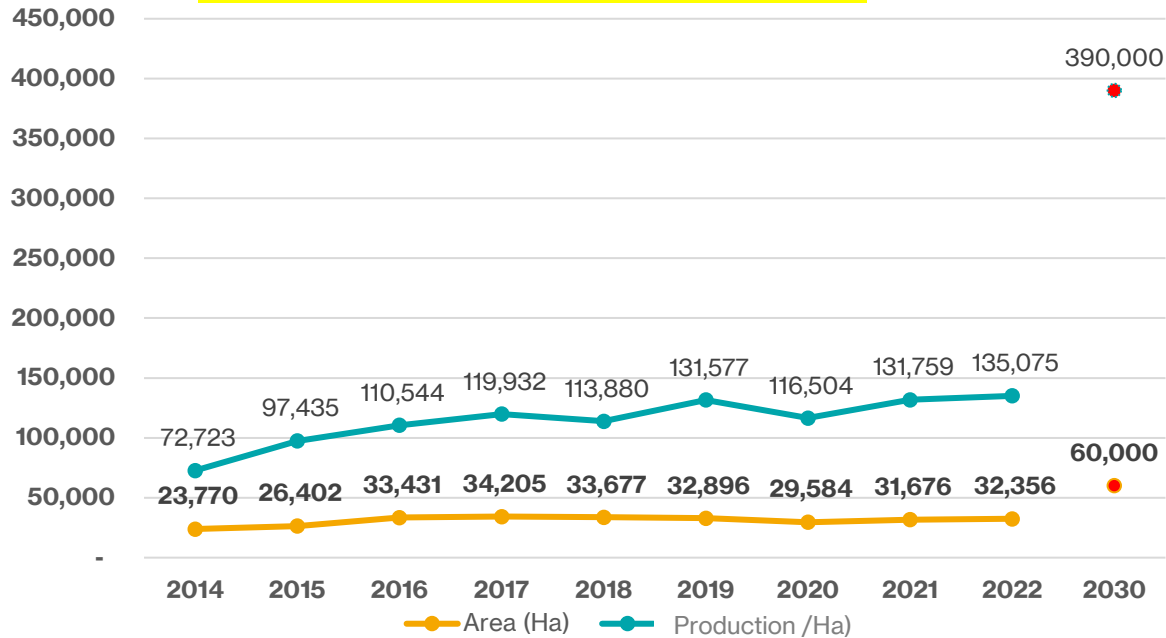




GM9- RWANDA PRESENTATION

I. Overall indicators

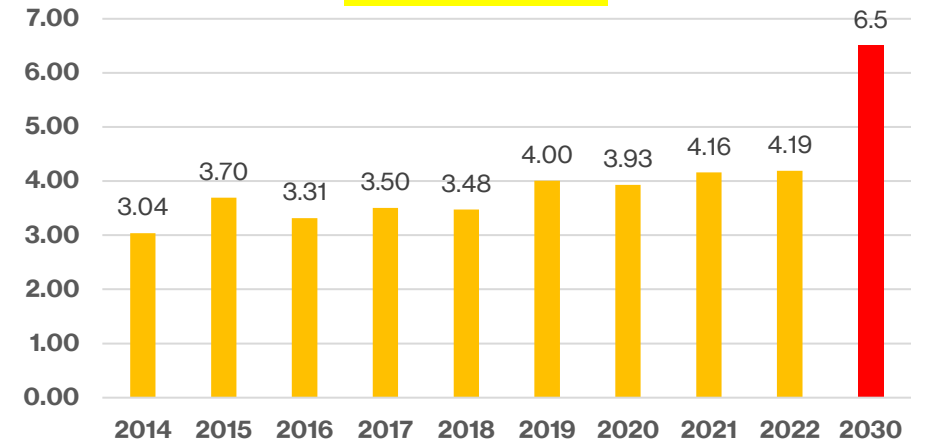
Paddy Production & Area Harvested



Source: NISR SAS

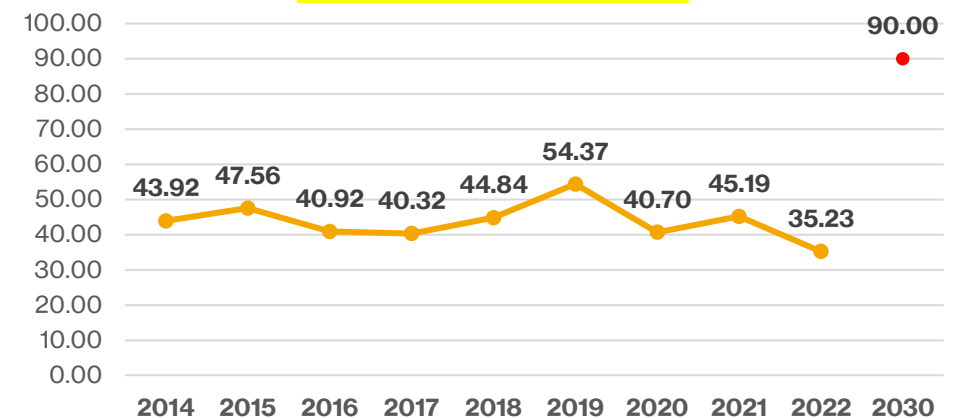
- 👉 Rice production increased by 64% (from 72,723 MT in 2014 to 113,880 MT in 2018)
- 👉 Rice has a potential to achieve higher yield (7t/ha) according to different varieties developed but national yield averaged only 4MT/ha (Jagwe et al, 2003)
- 👉 There is a variation of self sufficiency ratio from 2014 as the target by 2030 is estimated around 90 % (NRDS II)

Yield (MT/ha)



Source: NISR SAS

Self sufficiency ratio



Source: NISR SAS

II. Identified priority areas and Concept Notes



Priority

- 👉 Increase the quality and quantity of rice production;
- 👉 Increase consumption of the local rice products;
- 👉 Marshland development and rehabilitation;
- 👉 Pest outbreak management;
- 👉 Scale up drying and post-harvest facilities in production areas;
- 👉 Development/optimization of climate smart rice production technologies;
- 👉 Enhance rice insurance scheme.



Concept note

- 👉 Usage of mechanization in rice production; access to quality seeds and inputs, fertilizers, and pesticides; rehabilitation of canals and marshlands; increase provision of extension and training service;
- 👉 setting competitive prices and increasing quality as key factors that may lead to increase the consumption of local rice;
- 👉 Introduction of new high yielding varieties of rice;
- 👉 Waiving the VAT for local rice (Implemented).

III. New projects after Phase 2 started

Title: Commercialization and De-Risking for Agriculture Transformation Project (CDAT)

Period: 2022-2027

Target area: 15 districts

Scheme: Loan

Partners: World Bank, MINAGRI, RAB- SPIU

Budget: 80 Million (USD)

Objectives: To increase the use of irrigation and commercialization among producers and agribusiness firms in supported value chains and to increase access to agriculture finance.

Focus / Specificities

- Expand the irrigated area and increase marketable output from irrigated agriculture;
- Increase the land husbandry technologies;
- To strengthen market linkages and value addition;
- To provide matching grants.

IV. VC development through private sector involvement

1. Federation of Rice grower's cooperatives in Rwanda (FUCORIRWA)

- ➡ Rice growers cooperatives specializing in production and commercialization of paddy rice;
- ➡ Actually, it is grouping around 87 primary cooperatives as members with around 70893 farmers, 41,743 men and 29,150 women. These farmers are operating at 11,374 Ha;
- ➡ Established in 2010 on 25/10 after replacing UCORIRWA according to new structure of cooperatives in Rwanda. The farmers are located in Western province, Southern and Eastern Province including the Kigali city;
- ➡ To professionalize rice growing industries offering significant added value to rice growers;
- ➡ To Promote and enhance rice growing in Rwanda both in quality and Quantity not only for food security but also for poverty reduction;
- ➡ To help members to access of improved seeds and good market price of their rice production;
- ➡ To collaborate with different institutions to set up minimum farmer gate price of paddy rice

IV. VC development through private sector involvement (Cont'd)

2. The Forum of Rice Mills in Rwanda (RFRM)

- ➡ Rice millers forum specializing in milling and commercialization of white rice
- ➡ Established on May 7, 2018
- ➡ Made up 23 factories, providing quality of milled white rice across the country
- ➡ Establish a national policy to improve fairness of trading practices (regional and international) for farm inputs and farm outputs
- ➡ In 8 years, the number of milled factories increased from 15 to 23 rice factories
- ➡ Enhancing interests of rice producers,
- ➡ To set up a square reflection and advice to the producers of rice.

Photo



Paddy field



Drying ground



Upgrade of rice factory



Storage of white rice

THANK YOU



MERCI