



RICE SUB-SECTOR INTERVENTION ELEMENTS MATRIX (RSIEM)

jconyango@yahoo.com



BY

J.C. ONYANGO,

AT

CREATE SEMINAR

ON

CLIMATE CHANGE, ECOLOGICAL INTERACTIONS, LAND USE
MANAGEMENT, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS



19TH FEBRUARY 2014

RICE OVERVIEWS¹

Introduction

- The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) initiative was launched at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in 2008
- spearheaded by GoK, JICA, NEPAD, AGRA and FAO.
- Also research agencies and regional/international financial institutions, i.e. AfricaRice, AFDB, FAO, FARA, IFAD, IRRI, JIRCAS and World Bank.

CARD Goal

To double rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa from 14 to 28 millions tons in 10 yrs by addressing issues through

- whole rice value chain approach
- Agro-ecological zones
- capacity building of extension, researchers and farmers
- South-south cooperation.

CARD objectives

- To rationalize and increase investment for rice sector development mainly through existing funding frameworks
- Develop capacities of governments to effectively manage rice sector development as well as to secure government funding / donor investment
- Provide enabling environment for rice-related investment both for development agencies and governments
- To better coordinate interventions based on the shared view on rice development through NRDS

NRDS project titles

- Increase Rice Productivity in Rainfed and Irrigated Areas of Kenya- KE-RDS 17
- Improve and Expand Irrigation and Rainfed Rice Areas in Kenya- KE-RDS 18
- Reducing Field and Post Harvest Losses – KE-RDS 19
- Facilitation of Sustainable and Affordable Credit, High Quality Inputs and Seeds to Farmers- KE-RDS 20
- Facilitate Increased Production and Productivity through Improved Extension Advisory Support – KE-RDS 21

NRDS project titles cont' d

- Build adequate technical capacity for rice production in Kenya KE-RDS 22
- Develop and Strengthen Stakeholder Networks and Partnerships KE-RDS 23
- Market and Marketing Development – KE-RDS 24
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM & E) Project – KE-RDS 25

Priority Interventions For NRDS Implementation

Rank	Priority List	Items
1	Seed	Seed Policy, Seed Sorter, Seed Development, Multiplication and Certification
2	Quality Inputs	Fertilizers, Fungicides, Herbicides, Insecticides, Soil health
3	Mechanization	Land Preparation, Planting, Weed Control, Harvesting and Threshing, Drying and Milling (Fh, KIRDI, NMC)
4	Capacity Building	Staff Training, Farmers Training

Priority Interventions For NRDS Implementation

Rank	Priority List	Items
5	Infrastructural Development	Roads, Communication, Seed Stores, Laboratories and Equipment
6	Technology Generation, Dissemination and access to knowledge	Improved varieties and complementary technologies,

Priority Interventions For NRDS Implementation

Rank	Priority List	Items
7	Increased production and Productivity	Train and deploy extension officers in Rice growing areas Private sector participation in technology dissemination Acquisition of necessary facilities supporting extension services Establish working rice knowledge bank
8	Market and Marketing Development	e-marketing, computer purchase, e-market centre,

Priority Interventions For NRDS Implementation

Rank	Priority List	Items
9	Expansion of Area under Rice	Rehabilitate and Expand irrigation rice areas, Expand Rainfed rice areas
10	Policy	Increased Govt Goodwill
11	Develop and Strengthen Partnerships	Farmer Platforms, CIGs, and all inclusive stakeholder fora formation,
12	PM&E	PM & E Framework and reporting system, Baseline survey

NRDS Achievements

- Establishment of seed production system by the seed consultative committee
- Breeder and pre-basic seed production process on course
- Formation of the mechanization consultative committee
- NERICA dissemination in five districts – seed , fertilizer and milling machines given to farmer groups

NRDS Achievements cont' d

- Expansion of irrigation infrastructure underway in Mwea
- System for long Rains NERICA (SYLORN) production
- Capacity building of researchers and extension on-going.
- Progress reports on the implementation of the NRDS
- Preparation and Presentation of the National projects developed by the technical committee members.
- Prioritization of the national projects

Constraints in NRDS Implementation

- Farmers Lack the Required Rice Production Technologies
- Inadequate Seed Supply
- Lack of Rice Production and Processing Equipment
- **Sustainable Access of Affordable Credit and Quality Inputs to Farmers**
- Infestation by Insect Pests and Diseases
- Inadequate Funding (Service provision in value chain)

Current Rice Related Interventions

- Seed Supply:-
 - Basic Seed of Four NERICA Varieties has been Produced by KARI
 - Western Seed Company has been contracted to Produce Commercial Seed
 - NERICA Seed and Fertilizers for Demonstration issued and planted by over 2500 Rice Farmers
- Human Resource Capacity Building:-
 - Trained nearly 100 TOTs who later trained Frontline Extension Staff and Farmers
 - Trained Equipment Fabricators

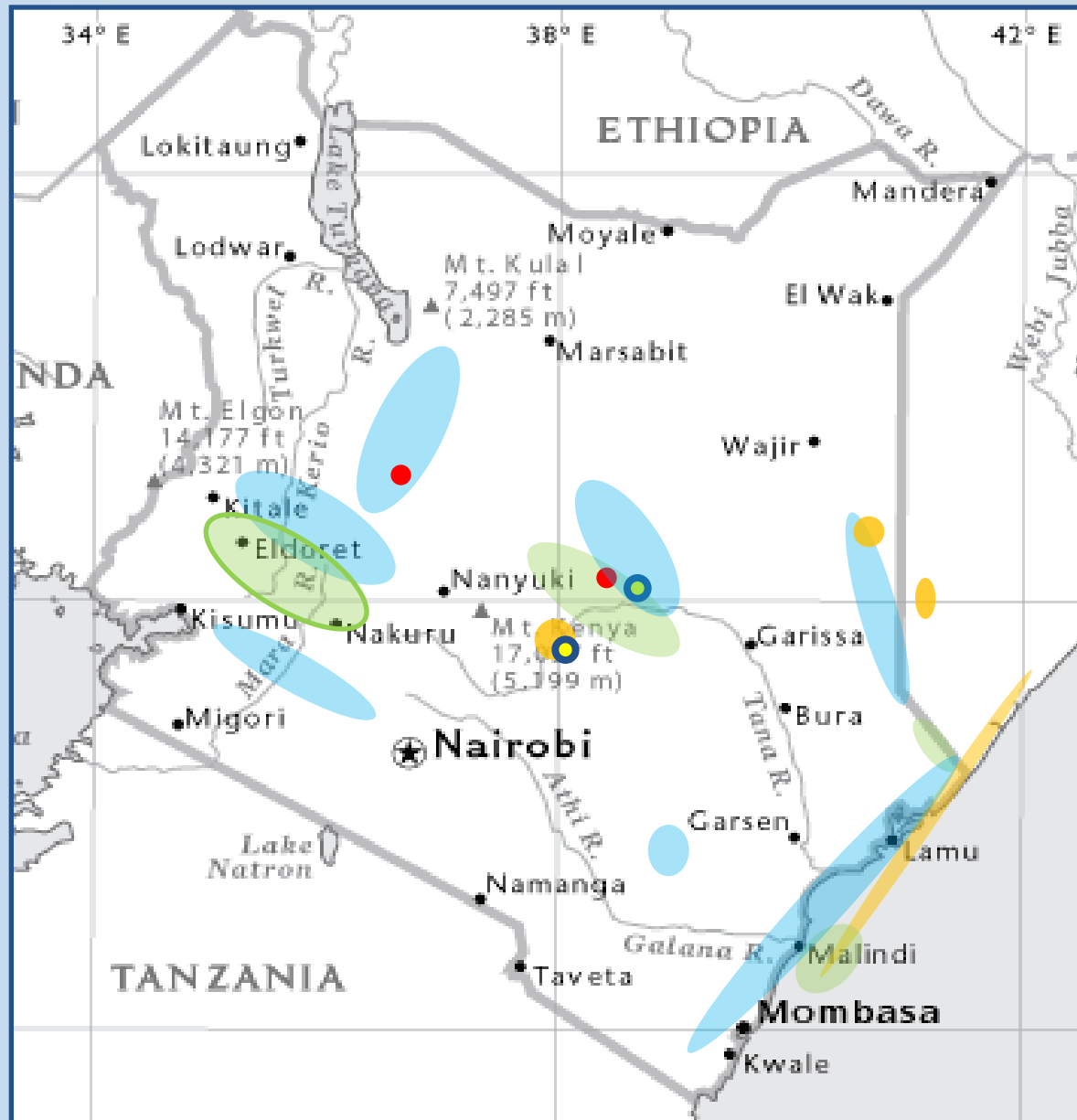
Current Rice Related Interventions cntd..

- NRTC Held Quarterly Meetings
- National Rice Stakeholders Forum (3)
- National Monitoring and Evaluation by NRTC
- Developed and Launched NRDS and its IF, Guidelines to Upland Rice Growing Manual, and National Rice Training Curriculum

Current Rice Related Interventions cntd..

- Rice Common Interest Groups Formed
- Rice Value Chain Study and Analysis Undertaken
- Two Farmers Open Days
- Some irrigation schemes are being renovated and expanded

Kenya NRDS Priority Areas



Kenya

- Production area
- Untapped potential area
- Consumption area
- Research station
- Project sites
- Seed distribution facilities

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NERICA-4 SEED BULKING AT MIAD, KENYA



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



List of Priority Interventions & Its Alignment of In-Country CAADP Framework

Priority interventions	CAADP/ASDS
Seed (Seed Policy, Seed Development, Multiplication and Certification)	Increasing productivity commercialization and competitiveness (Pillar1)
Quality Inputs (Fertilizers, Fungicides, Herbicides, Insecticides, Soil health)	Increasing productivity (Pillar1)& Promoting sustainable land and Natural resource management (Pillar3)
Mechanization (Land Preparation, Planting, Weed Control, Harvesting and Threshing, Drying and Milling)	Increasing productivity commercialization and competitiveness (Pillar1)
Capacity building (Staff Training, Farmers Training)	Increasing productivity (pillar1)
Market and Marketing Development (e-marketing, e-market centre)	Increasing market access and trade (Pillar5)

List of Priority Interventions & Its Alignment of In-Country CAADP Framework - 2

<p>Infrastructural Development (Roads, Communication, Seed Stores, Laboratories and Equipment)</p>	<p>Increasing productivity commercialization and competitiveness (Pillar1)</p>
<p>Technology Generation, Dissemination and access to knowledge (Improved varieties ,complementary technologies and PPp in extension services Provision)</p>	<p>Reforming delivery of agricultural services (Pillar 4) an promotion of private sector participation (pillar 2)</p>
<p>Increased area under rice and Productivity (Rehabilitate and Expand irrigation rice areas, Expand Rainfed rice areas, dissemination)</p>	<p>Promoting sustainable land and natural resource s management (Pillar 3)</p>

Future Steps

- Key Intervention Sub-Sectors
 - Seed, Fertilizer, Irrigation, Agricultural Equipment, (Mechanization) Post harvest, Natural Resource Management, Research, Credit, Marketing, Land Tenure, Agricultural Extension
- Steps to improve conformity of NRDS with overarching development framework & to secure more investments
 - NRDS already aligned to NEPAD, CAADP, MDGs, Vision 2030.
- Way to improve NRDS implementation
 - Improve Capacity Building and Improve Financial Support



THANK YOU
FOR YOUR TIME
AND
LISTENING

