



Rice Quality **Seed Production & Marketing**

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Introduction

**Socio-Economic &
Environmental Development**

←
SEED project were
producing rice seeds in
31 villages of Bogalay
Starting from 2012.

200 acres annually &
600 acres throughout
the project.





Context (Problem)

High seed requirement

630,000 baskets of seed are required annually

Farmers were using **old-generation seeds**

- **Low supply**
(Qualitatively & Quantitatively)
- **Lack of Accessibility**
to regenerate quality Seed



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Context (Approach)

Shaping seed market
channel

Market & Demand

MSVS

Quality seed supply

Village-based Mass Proⁿ

Technical support &

Effective Farm Mgmt

CSB

Multi-Stakeholder
Variety Selection

Central Seed Bank



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MSVS

Methodology

Production

Farmers, Millers

Market

Millers, Traders, brokers,
wholesalers, exporters, retailers

Geographical

DOA, GAD, farmers, millers

Technical

DOA, DAR

Consultation with **key stakeholders** in the **rice supply chain** of Myanmar.

DOA: Department of Agriculture

DAR: Department of Agricultural Research

GAD: General Administration Department



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Seed Supply

Methodology

By **600 acres** of SP,
30,000 baskets of RS1G will
primarily be produced by
project

Estimated that all the
cropping acres in Bogalay will
be **covered 100%** with RS3G
and **surplus 21 million baskets**

1st Generation
Registered Seed



3rd Generation
Registered Seed



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Methodology

Technical Support

FAATU supports trainings & on-farm advisory services

- ❖ Land & seedbed preparation
- ❖ Hand transplantation
- ❖ Soil-testing services
- ❖ Fertilizer Application
- ❖ Roughing
- ❖ IPM
- ❖ Post-harvest Management





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CSB

Methodology



Two objectives of CSB

- ❖ Shock absorber between seed growers & market;
- ❖ shaping seed market channel at village level



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Achievements

- ❖ Seed growers are more **interest to continue** seed production.
- ❖ Seed produced by farmers are getting **certification**
- ❖ **Private contract farming** become exist for project identified variety





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Achievements

Farmers **replicated the good practices** and **techniques** to other rice producing farms

Return on hand-transplantation is high. **Yield (20%)** and **price gained (14%)** are increased





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Achievements

Post-harvest techniques are widely **adopted** both at individual and group level

Post-harvest machineries are **efficient** and **effective**

It saves cost, time and labor!



Lesson Learns/ Challenges

Variety Selection



Each stakeholder from rice supply chain might contribute with **conflict of interest**

All the **stakeholders involvement** in MSVS is **important** and **valuable**.

Lesson Learns/ Challenges

Quality Seed Supply



Limited seed availability in DOA/DAR

Farmers **prefer trading to farmers**
(Social, transportation & standards)

Unqualified & financial inability to store longer, only **50% remain as seed**

Certification is not possible to be handled by farmers

Lesson Learns/ Challenges

Production

- ❖ **Not easy to identify** seed growers and **difficult to involve small farmers**
- ❖ **Water management issue** can't be solved at individual/farmer level
- ❖ **Lack of proper irrigation / drainage system**
- ❖ **Adverse weather condition**
- ❖ **Spread-out area** is difficult for intensive monitoring, collecting seed back for quality testing or buying.

Lesson Learns/ Challenges

Production



- ❖ **Limited farm investment** and not receiving **loan in time**
- ❖ **Lack of skillful labor** is critical along the course of production
- ❖ **Weak in early reporting** in P&D incidence

Lesson Learns/ Challenges

Post-Harvest



- ❖ Leveled land, dry land and HT farm is the most suitable for hand-harvester
- ❖ A cost of procuring hand-harvester is not possible for small farmers

Lesson Learns/ Challenges

Post-Harvest



- ❖ Potential threats of mixing up varieties by threshers.
- ❖ 80% ripening field is right time harvesting and threshing in this stage increase broken spikes/seeds, weeds & other impurities
- ❖ Capacity of thresher is limited and it can't provide the purification of seed

Lesson Learns/ Challenges

Post-Harvest



- ❖ Low use of flatbed dryers due to distance
- ❖ Farmers do not want to precede drying process (don't want to use time & money for drying)
- ❖ Small-plot-sized farms make difficult for mechanized farming (such as combine harvesters)

Lesson Learns/ Challenges

Post-Harvest



- ❖ Air-tight bags can store only 2 baskets maximally
- ❖ the cost for air-tight bag is high to use as a farmer
- ❖ Ordinary plastic bags are only for temporary storage (up to 2 months), farmers need for long-term storage (at least 5-6 months)

Lesson Learns/ Challenges

Market



- ❖ Farmer-to-farmer trading
- ❖ Baskets-to-baskets system
- ❖ Only 50% of RS1 G remain as seed
- ❖ Demand within village is low
 - Dual activity of the project
 - Quality Seed Spreading within village



Possible Solutions

- ❖ Access to **facilities**
- ❖ Access to **loan** systems
- ❖ **Strengthening** seed farms and **creating links** of seed growers & seed farms
- ❖ **Collective** Activities
- ❖ **Private Sector** Collaboration

In all aspects: access to facilities / loan systems / machineries / market linkages



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Thank You!

For more info, you can contact at -

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