Rice Quality
Seed Production & Marketing

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Introduction

**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
Context (Approach)

Variety Selection
- MSVS
- Quality seed supply
- Village-based Mass Production
- Technical support & Effective Farm Management
- CSB

Market & Demand
- Shaping seed market channel

Multi-Stakeholder Variety Selection

Central Seed Bank
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
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**.
Methodology

FAATU supports trainings & on-farm advisory services

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

Two objectives of CSB

✓ Shock absorber between seed growers & market;
✓ shaping seed market channel at village level
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
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.
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

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

**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

- 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

- **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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- Farmer-to-farmer trading
- Baskets-to-baskets system
- Only 50% of RS1G 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
Thank You!

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