

Group 6

Strategies for Development for Rice Industry

STRATEGIES

Increase rice production (MOA, Farmers, Private Sector, Donors) – 5 years

- Increase in current production area of 1,382.9 to 12,000 ha (68% increase in land use)
- Enhance present average yields of 2.5 t/ha to at least attainable yields of 4.0 and 6.0 t/ha respectively in rain fed and irrigated ecosystem.

Reducing Production Costs (MOA, Farmers, Donors) - Immediate

- Introduce mechanization in rice farming – supported by the 2 international agencies
- Subsidy by government in a medium term

Increase per ha yield of rice from current National average of 2.5 t/ha to at least 4.0 t/ha (MOA – Research & Extension, BAF) – 3 years

- Domestic production from short duration high yielding varieties which has the potential to produce two cropping cycle in a year rather than using traditional varieties.

Cushioning the threat to country's food security (MOA, Farmers) – 3 years

- Proper utilization and management of improved agronomic practices which includes land preparation, time of sowing or planting, good quality seed, good variety, maintenance of population density, nutrient supply, weed, water, insects and diseases management at the right time and optimum rate.



China Government Support to Fiji Rice Industry



Mechanical Rice Farming



- Empower Extension officers for the effective service delivery and also dissemination of rice cultivation technologies

Favorable policy intervention through structural reforms to support rice industry (MOA, Private Sector, Donors, TLTB, Farmers) -3 years

- Structure the import duties in a manner so as to provide adequate protection against cheap imports of rice
- Organized seed production and seed supply.
- Custom-hire facilities for essential farm machinery & Liberal credit facilities
- Procurement policies and market facilities.
- Improving storage facilities for food grains at village/province level.
- Encourage greater private sector participation in activities like seed production, input supply and direct farmer-processor linkages.
- Initiate comprehensive land reforms which can agreeable to all.
- Introduce measures which can help attract and retain youth in rice farming and which can confer the power of scale to small farmers both in production and post harvest phases such as Cooperative farming, Group farming by self help groups, Company farming and Contract farming.
- Reviving of the existing irrigation schemes

Value Addition & Organic Rice (MOA, Farmers & Private Sector)

– 3 years

- Target potential subsistence farmers with smaller land areas
- Produce less but more value for product
- Identify the right variety to be use for these farmer for value addition & organic

Empowerment of Farmers & Extension Officers (MOA & Donors) – immediate

- New rice cultivation technologies is encouraged
- Government to facilitate
- Support on capacity building by 2 international Agencies (Grace Road & Shandong International Cooperation LTD)

Thank You