This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.

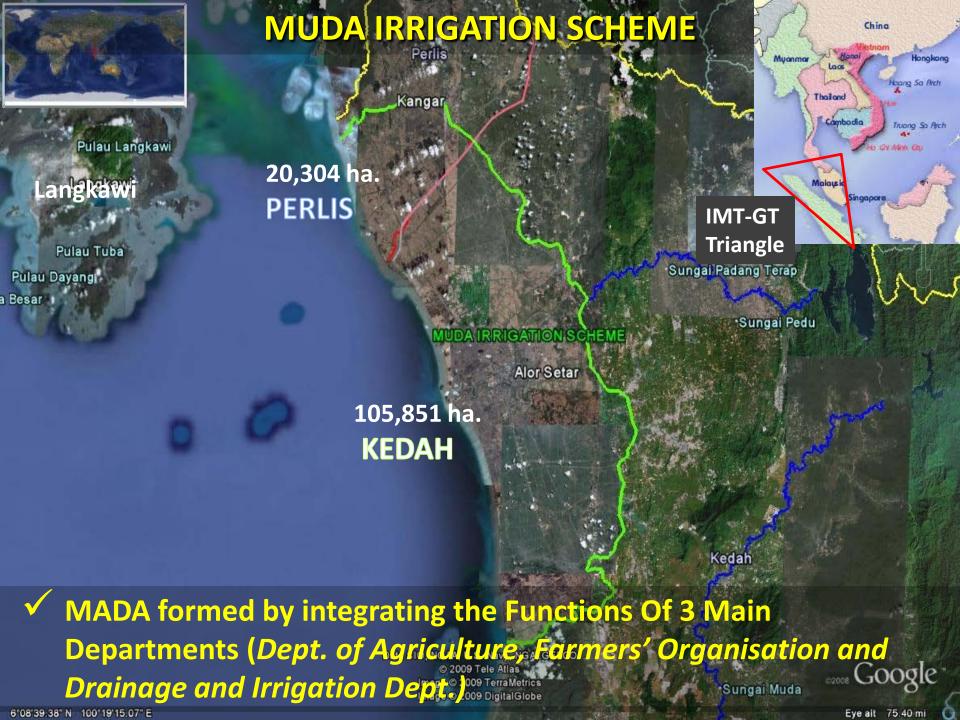
PADDY PRODUCTION IN MUDA AREA: FROM INDIVIDUAL BASED TO COMMERCIAL FARMING

Nasiruddin Abdullah Senior Water Management Engineer Muda Agricultural Development Authority,

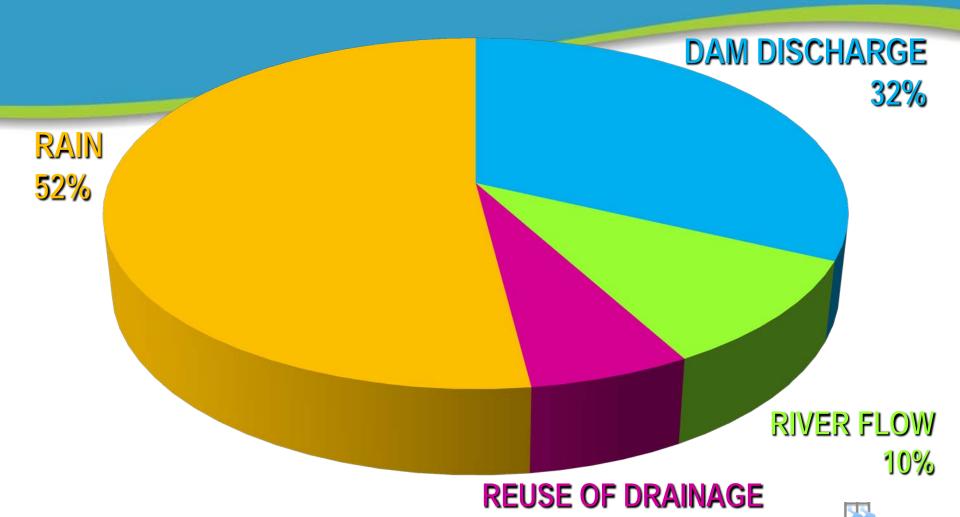








FOUR (4) WATER SOURCES FOR IRRIGATION

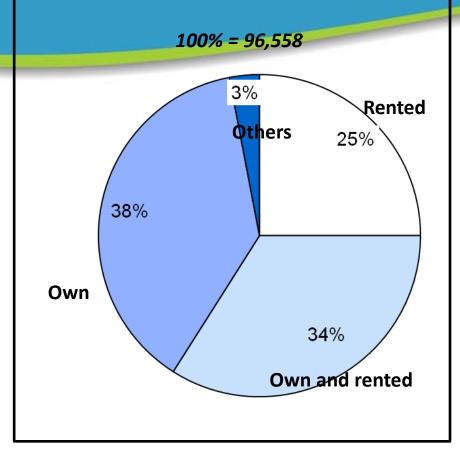


Irrigation

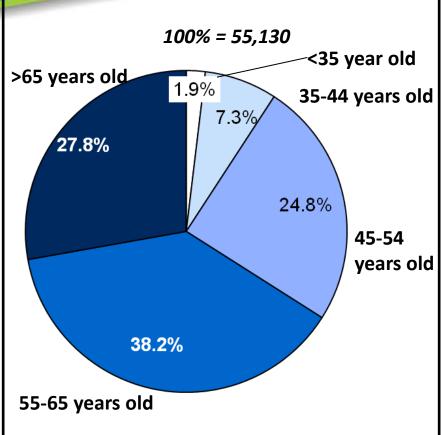
Forum

WATER (6%)
Reuse of drainage water introduced in 1983 as additional source of water.

Paddy farms by land ownership status



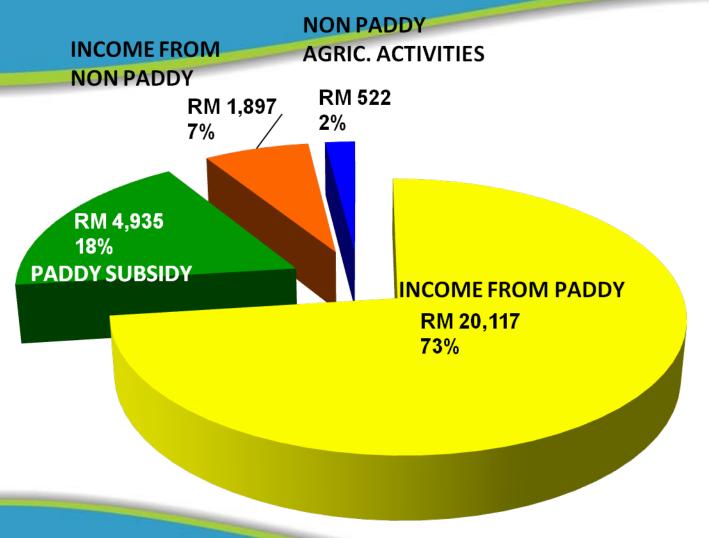
Paddy farmer population by age group





Source: 2009 MADA data

SOURCE OF NET INCOME/HOUSEHOLD/YEAR (BASED ON CCS SURVEY IN 2009)



TRANSITION OF PADDY FARMING IN MUDA AREA

1970s

1980s

1986

2000s

2011

- Individual Farming
- Labour Intensive.
- Transplanting Culture.
- Paddy Yield at4.2 ton/ha

- Group Farming
- Labour Crisis
- Mechanisation
- Direct SeededCulture
- Coordination of activities
- Paddy Yield at 4.7 ton/ha

- Semi-Estate launched
- CreditFacilities
- Marketing
- Yield 4.7 ton/ha

- Paddy Estate launched
- Centralized management
- 10-ton technology package
- Rice Check
- Yield at 6 ton/ha

- NKEA Project launched
- GovernmentSupport
- Commercial Entity
- Will involve entire value chain

Secondary
Infra 11m/ha

Tertiary Infra introduced

Recycling Station Introduced

All tertiary
@30m/ha by 2020



PADDY CULTIVATION ISSUES IN MUDA AREA



- Average paddy yield still low compared to some granary areas.
- Factors affecting paddy yield :
 - Low infrastructural density (18m/ha)
 - Uneconomic farm size
 - Unproductive age of farmers



NKEA Project To Increase Productivity of Paddy Farming in MADA

- Objectives
- Increase rice production to achieve SSL
- Increase farmers' income
- Improve farm management
- Entrepreneur farmers
- Mini estates
- Exit programme for traditional farmers

- Accelerate Technology use
- New varieties and production technologies
- Professional seed farming
- New milling technologies

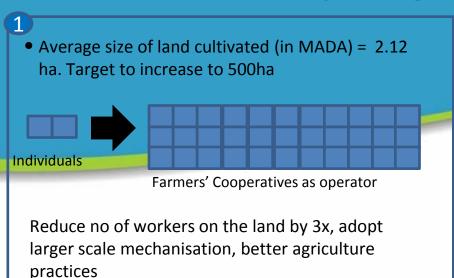
- Expand Infrastructure
- Improvement irrigation density in areas with high potential to increase yield

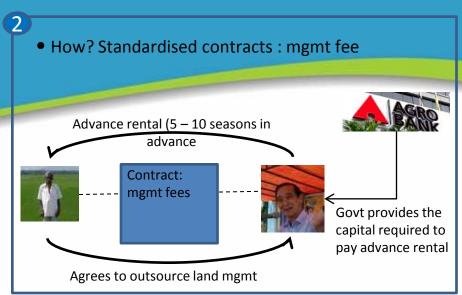
- Yield increase from 5 mt / ha to 6.5 mt / ha through better management and irrigation
- Yield increase from
 6.5 mt / ha to 8 mt /
 ha through better
 seed varieties
- Cumulative GNI contribution of RM3.2 bn up to 2020
- Annual GNI of RM826 mil from 2019 onwards
- Cumulative Capex of RM2.2 bn up to 2020

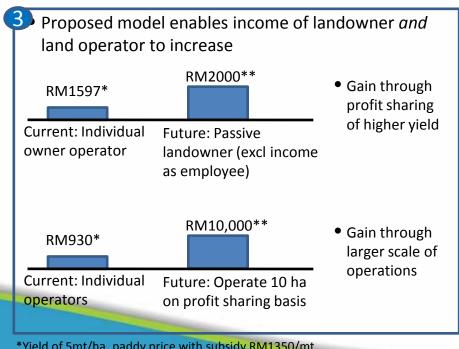
Initial investment funded mainly through subsidy restructuring



NKEA - Transformation Of Paddy Farming In MADA









^{*}Yield of 5mt/ha, paddy price with subsidy RM1350/mt

^{**}Yield of 8mt/ha, paddy price RM1000/mt, no subsidy

IMPACT OF MUDA IRRIGATION SCHEME TO FARMER'S INCOME

IMPACT	BEFORE PROJECT	AFTER PROJECT
GROSS AVERAGE YIELD (tonnes/ha)	3.4 (1966)	5.8 (2007)
TOTAL PRODUCTION (tonnes)	316,992 (1966)	1,090,972 (2007)
VALUE OF PRODUCTION (RM)	8.5 MIL	709 MIL
CROPPING INTENSITY	100%	198%
LABOUR (manhours/season)	615 (1974) TRANSPLANTING	199.4 DIRECT SEEDING
NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME (RM/year)	1,092	15,391
NET HOUSEHOLD INCOME (RM/month)	91	1,283
MONTHLY PER CAPITA INCOME (RM)	18.20	256.52
% POVERTY LEVEL POOR HARD CORE POOR	72 N/A	2.3 1.0

Note: 1. Production Value (RM) does not include subsidy

- 2. Base on GMP (RM 750/tonne)
- 3. Poverty Level (2007): Poor = RM660/month, Hardcore Poor = RM400/month



CONCLUSIONS

The farmers in Muda Area have come a long way from individual-based farming to a farmer-owned commercial farming entity with an eye towards the whole value chain in the rice industry.

The NKEA project in the Government's Economy Transformation Programme will transform the Farmers' Organisations (FOs) into a profitable and enduring business entity.

However the NKEA project is only aimed at 50% of the Muda Area leaving the remaining 50% to create conducive business environment for greater private participation in the agri-food industry in parallel with the National Agri-Food Policy (2011-2020).

