



Agriculture Investment Opportunities in Kenya

Rice Processing Investment Case

Executive Summary



Market Opportunity



- Rice is increasingly becoming an important part of the Kenyan diet, as evidenced by consumption growth of 38%, due to increased urbanisation, middle class growth and an expanded retail market
- Kenya's domestic rice sector has failed to capture an increased share of growing demand, resulting in a heavy reliance on imports
- Opportunities exist to expand local production and processing of the cost effective NERICA upland variety of rice due to significantly higher and competitive yields

Investment Highlights



- Opportunity to invest \$15 MN into a rice processing plant, to dry, mill and package
 NERICA rice, cultivated in the
 Perkerra and Kerio Valley
 National Irrigation Board
 schemes, as well as
 processing the by-products of rice production
- Investors can anticipate revenues of \$7.3 MN, and a net profit margin of 29% in Year 5 of operations
- Investment risks include supply chain challenges, inadequate water supply, poor irrigation infrastructure and poor prices of paddy

Enabling Environment



- The Kenyan government supports the industry through multiple institutions including the Ministry of Agriculture's Rice Promotion Unit, the National Irrigation Board and the Kenya Rice Researchers' Forum
- Under the National Rice
 Development Strategy, key
 development areas have been
 identified to enable Kenya to
 double its rice production by
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 rice cultivation, which
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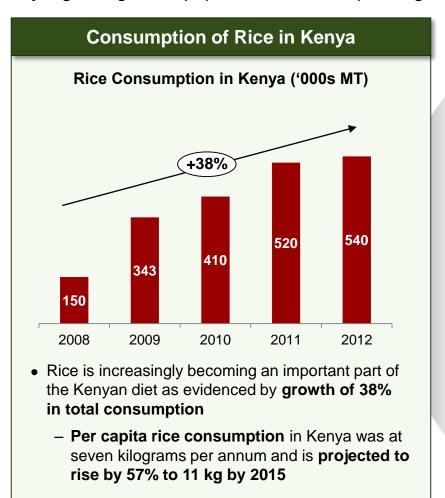
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An Increasingly Important Staple



Rice is becoming an important part of the Kenyan diet as evidenced by strong consumption growth, driven by a growing urban population and an expanding retail sector offering convenience based meals



Drivers of Increased Demand

Increasingly Urban Population An increasing preference for rice is exhibited amongst Kenya's urban population of 10.5 MN, making rice the third most important staple food in Kenya after maize and wheat. Kenya's urban population is projected to reach 50% of the total population by 2050

Growing Middle Class and Incomes Kenya's middle class accounts for ~17% of the population and is projected to continue to grow, demanding higher value products such as rice and value added processed rice products

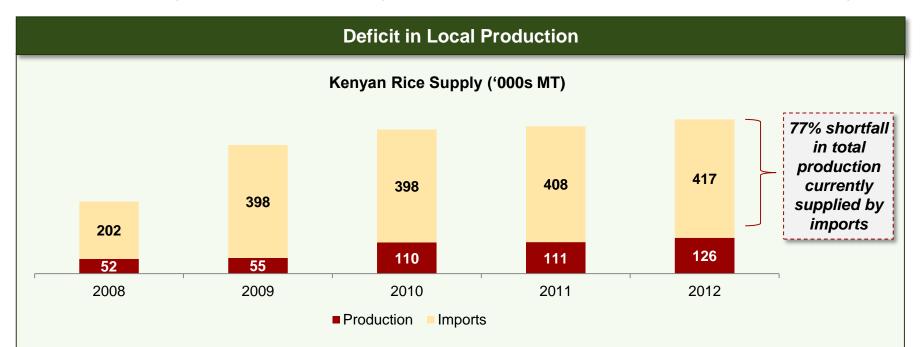
Expanded Retail Market Kenya's expanding retail sector is providing urban consumers with greater convenience and lifestyle solutions in meals and has created strong niches for pre-prepared meals and snack foods based on rice

Rice Processing Market Opportunity

Untapped Local Production Potential



Despite the predominance of imports, local production is growing as the domestic sector continues to focus on improving yields and quality through increased research, mechanisation and farmer training



- Kenya's domestic rice sector has failed to capture an increased share of Kenya's growing demand for rice, resulting in a heavily reliance on imports from Pakistan and India (84% and 12% of total imports respectively), in addition to unrecorded cross border trade from Tanzania
- However, opportunities exist to accelerate the growth in local production as extensive research and technical assistance is being provided to expand on current farmer yields and make the domestic sector more competitive by taking advantage of the potential for 540,000 Ha of irrigated rice and 1 MN Ha of rain-fed rice in the country

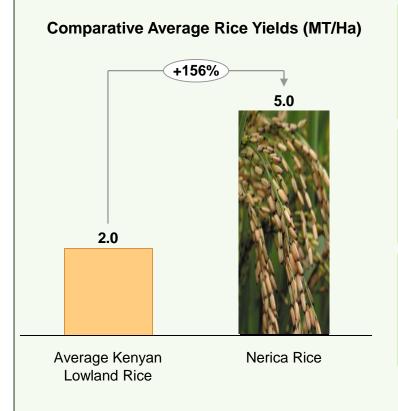
A Competitive Advantage through Upland Rice



The introduction of the New Rice for Africa (NERICA) variety in particular offers Kenya a significant competitive advantage in rice production given its higher yield potential and lower production costs

Advantages of NERICA Upland Rice

The NERICA variety is a hybrid rice variety, developed through crossing-breeding of disease and drought resistant African species and high-yielding Asian species



Able to Grow in Harsh Climatic Conditions Does not require marshy water logged paddy like traditional lowland rice, making it suitable for cultivation in semi arid regions, expanding the potential area for rice production in Kenya

Increased Productivity

 Currently yielding an average of 5 MT/Ha in farms within the Perkerra irrigation schemes, with recorded maximum yields of up to 7 MT/Ha

Reduced Production Costs

- Requires less rainfall than lowland rice and less irrigation reducing the cost of water
- Involves minimal labour and chemicals to control pests and diseases

Competitive Landscape



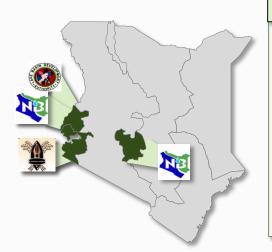
Kenya's rice market is concentrated and provides an opportunity for a well-managed rice mill to make gains, as government owned millers are significantly under-capacitated and constrained by limited funding

Current Domestic Competitive Landscape



Lake Basin Dev. Authority

- The Authority has a Mill in Kisumu City with an annual milling capacity of 24,000 MT
 - The mill has a number of facilities including a seed cleaning and drying unit, rice milling and packaging plant,17,000 MT bulk storage, a seed treatment and packaging plant





Mwea Rice Mills (MRM)

- MRM is the main miller of Kenyan Pishori rice, sourcing rice from the Mwea Irrigation Scheme in Kirinyaga County and providing ~75-80% of milled rice in Kenya
- MRM has a high capacity to mill most of the rice produced in Mwea at a rate of 24 MT per hour, but is undercapacitated due to aging machines and requires major rehabilitation



Dominion Farms

- Dominion, located in western Kenya, is the only vertically integrated large scale private sector owned farm chain in Kenya
- Its plant has an annual capacity of 10,000 MT and when its 6,900 Ha are in full production, capacity could reach 12,000 MT of rice per year



Western Kenya Rice Mills (WKRM)

- The National Irrigation Board's WKRM mills
 Pishori and Ahero rice and sources its rice from the Ahero, West Kano and Bunyala Schemes
- The mill has an installed milling capacity of 3.5 MT per hour but is not maximised due to inadequate market outlets

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Operational Highlights



Investment will produce white milled rice to be sold to Kenyan local markets through retailers and wholesalers, as well as generating by-products including husk-based charcoal, rice bran and poultry feed

Target Markets



- NERICA rice will be sold to Kenyan local markets, currently demanding in excess of 540,000 MT per annum
- Currently
 ~420,0000 MT
 annual rice
 deficit in local
 markets

Product & Price



- NERICA white milled rice
- By-products include rice bran, poultry feed and charcoal from rice husks
- Proposed price
 of USD1,760 per
 MT of high
 quality rice and
 USD588 per MT
 of broken rice
- Price will fluctuate given productivity, supply, and demand factors

Channel



- Majority of sales to retailers, wholesalers and distributors
- Direct sales to key end-users (household consumers), depending on market relationships

Production & Processing



- Rice mill with a maximum capacity of 24MT per hour and a total processing capacity of 22,600 MT
- Proposed location in Marigat District

Sourcing Model



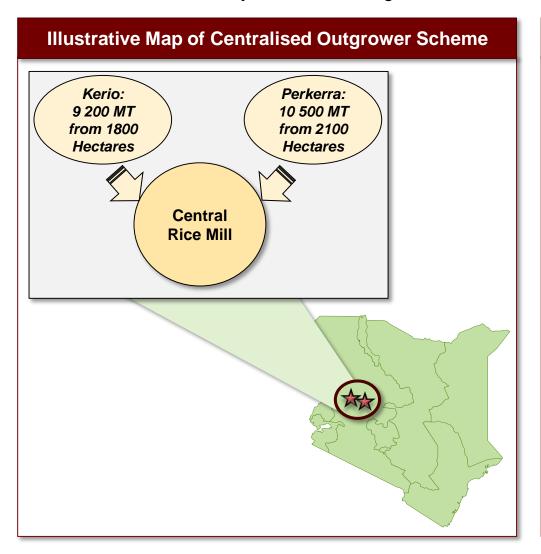
 Centralised outgrower scheme on over
 4,500 Ha of land, supported by contract arrangements with over 750 farms in the Perkerra and Kerio Valley Irrigation Schemes

Rice Processing Investment Highlights

Centralised Outgrower Scheme



Investment requires the establishment of a centralised mill through an outgrower scheme with ~750 farms in Perkerra and Kerio Valley, to enable milling of over 15,000 MT of rice on ~3900 Ha of land by Year 5



Description of Scheme

- The investment opportunity identified is for the establishment of a rice processing plant, milling a maximum capacity of 22,590 MT of upland rice sourced from the Perkerra and Kerio Valley irrigation schemes through contract-based farming
 - These existing schemes cover an area of 4,500 Ha, with 3,200 Ha of readily arable land and ~1,000 Ha currently under rice production
 - The NERICA upland variety will be milled and offers competitive yields of 5 MT/Ha on average, although yields as high as 7 MT/Ha have been recorded in the farms within Perkerra irrigation schemes
- In addition to the Perkerra and Kerio Valley irrigation schemes, other investments could be made in the western part of Kenya, by sourcing paddy rice from the Homa Bay irrigation schemes

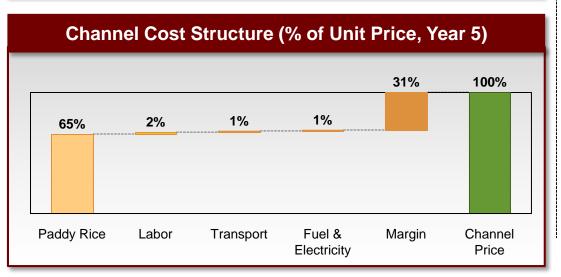
Financial Performance and Investment Summary



Investment will reach revenues of \$27M in Year 5 when the model is scaled up to 85% of the total available hectares of 22,590; cost assumptions for each ton will generate a net profit margin of 29%



Investmer	nt ¹
Debt Investment	\$6.0M
Equity Investment	\$9.0M
Total Investment Required ²	\$15.0M ¹



Expected Returns		
\$7.9M		
29%		
\$7.3M		

Note: ¹A debt/equity ratio of 40%:60% is assumed

Potential Ancillary Business Opportunities



In the long term, opportunities exists to expand this investment to the production of value added rice products such as rice cakes, noodles and crackers, as well as utilising by-products such as rice husks

Expanding to other NIB Scheme areas



- Irrigation schemes in semi-arid Homa Bay in western Kenya, namely the Homabay, Migori and Ndhiwa schemes, offer an opportunity to expand processing of the upland rice variety beyond the Kerio Valley and Marigat districts
- The area has the potential to produce rice on 1,474 Ha of land and benefit over 3,000 farmers

Value-Added Rice Products



- The mill could expand its facilities to install capacity to manufacture value- added rice products such as rice cakes, noodles, crackers and cereals
- This presents a opportunity to significantly improve existing margins as value-added products typically command higher margins on retail sales

By-Products



 An opportunity also exists to utilise the by-products of rice production, particularly risk husks which account for 20% of all paddy rice produced, to manufacture products such as charcoal, bio-fertilizers, animal feed and pest control agents

Source: Interviews with Ministry of Agriculture's Rice Promotion Unit and KARI; Ministry of Agriculture - Rice Value Chain Report, 2012; National Irrigation Board; European Cooperative for Rural Development's Rice Sector Development In East Africa Report, 2012; International Rice Research Institute

Rice Processing Investment Highlights

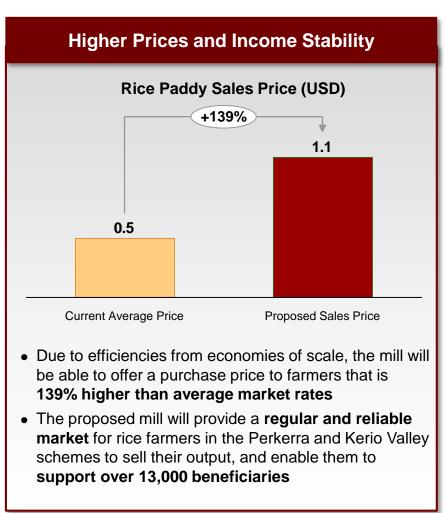
Positive Social Impact



Investment will provide increased incomes to rice farmers in some of the most marginalised areas of central Kenya, benefitting over 13,000 people, and will help to create more sustainable use of their arable land

Empowered Farmers, Enhanced Potential

- The Perkerra Irrigation Scheme was established in the Marigat District which experiences harsh climatic conditions. These conditions historically allowed farmers to only cultivate minimal volumes of crops such as onion and maize
- The introduction of the NERICA rice variety, which
 is able to grow in semi-arid areas such as Marigat,
 presents a significant opportunity to create
 prosperity for farmers and their surrounding
 communities through wide-scale production and
 processing of rice in the area
- Equity Bank has already supported this potential through the provision of funds to farmers to expand their area for cultivation as well as providing a business management course under the Financial Knowledge for Africa (FIKA) literacy programme
 - Education is also helping farmers improve the product they are selling and consequently, increase the potential for greater incomes from sales of their rice



Kenya's Enabling Environment



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The Government of Kenya facilitates the activities of several public sector organisations to support the development and growth of the rice sector

Public Sector Support

Ministry of Agriculture Rice Promotion Unit, and

Ministry of Water and Irrigation Development

- The Rice Promotion Unit conducts extensive research on rice production in Kenya, in addition to collaborating with the National Irrigation Board (NIB) to support rice farmers and provide limited extension services for other alternative crops
- The Ministry of Water & Irrigation Development is responsible for providing overall policy guidance to all water and irrigation actors in the country, including the NIB

National Irrigation Board (NIB) And Mwea Irrigation

Mwea Irrigation Agricultural Development (MIAD)

- The NIB operates and maintains major irrigation and drainage infrastructure and roads, and water distribution, in addition to expanding irrigation development and administrating public irrigation schemes on behalf of government
- MIAD is the research and extension wing of NIB, which provides research and extension services to farmers in public irrigation schemes, as well as maintaining demonstration farms to train farmers on good rice cultivation and irrigation practices

Kenya Rice Researchers' Forum (KRRF)

- KRRF focuses rice research to avoid duplication and wastage of funds, through a
 network of researchers that engage on recent achievements and the most pressing
 needs of Kenya's rice subsector, members include the Ministry of Agriculture, NIB,
 Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, KARI and JICA
- KRRF's key objective is to map out research needs in the country to improve the quality of rice and rice products in Kenya

Source: "Rice Value Chain (2011), National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) implementation Framework (2008-2013); Interviews with the Ministry of Agriculture (Rice Promotion Unit) and Kenya Agricultural Research Institute

Kenya's Enabling Environment

Key Development Areas under National Rice Strategy



The GoK has identified four key areas in which interventions will occur under the National Rice Development Strategy to achieve the objective of doubling the 2008 level of rice production by 2018

Technical Assistance

- Train researchers, extension officers and farmers on modern rice production techniques and utilisation
- Revitalise existing training institutions to undertake capacity building in rice specific courses
- \$upport and strengthen rice institutions
- Post extension officers in rice growing areas
- \$trengthen and enforce rice quality inspection

Farm Inputs and Equipment

- Facilitate accessibility and affordability of farm inputs and equipment
- Develop appropriate farm tools and equipment to reduce drudgery
- Play a key role in rice variety development, maintenance and seed production in partnerships with other stakeholders, through research platforms such as KARI and the Kenya Rice Researcher's Forum

Infrastructural Development

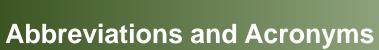
- Improve roads and transport facilities in rice growing areas
- Construct and maintain major irrigation infrastructure
- Provide and strengthen health services in rice growing areas to curb waterborne diseases
- Encourage private sector partnerships to invest in rice processing
- Undertake environmental impact assessments and audit of large scale rice investments

Key Development Areas

Marketing Structure Improvement

- Encourage increased private sector participation in the marketing of rice through PPPs
- \$trengthen farmer organisations in rice marketing to offer services to its members
- Encourage warehouse receipt system for rice farmers
- Create fair competition from imported rice by enforcing rice standards through Kenyan Bureau of Standards
- fAdvocate for ICT market/price oriented technologies for speedy and timely market information
- fldentify and exploit value addition opportunities

Source: "Rice Value Chain (2011)," National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) implementation Framework (2008-2013); Industry Interviews"





BN	Billion
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FIKA	Financial Knowledge for Africa
На	Hectares
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
Kg	Kilograms
KRRF	Kenya Rice Researchers' Forum
MIAD	Mwea Irrigation Agricultural Development
MN	Million
MT	Metric Tons
MRM	Mwea Rice Mills
NERICA	New Rice for Africa
NIB	National Irrigation Board
NRDS	National Rice Development Strategy
USD	United States Dollar
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WKRM	Western Kenya Rice Mills