THE MAJOR RICE IMPORTERS IN LIBERIA

Fouani Brothers Corporation
K & K Trading Corporation
Supply West Africa Trading (SWAT)
Fouta Corporation
United Commodities Inc. (UCI)
A-Z Corporation

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Is produced by the Rice Committee
Inquiries concerning this publication should be sent to:
+231 886 47 91 90 / 770 82 21 08
Email: liberiarice.com@gmail.com

THE LIBERIA RICE MARKET BULLETIN

THE RICE VALUE CHAIN

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II. The Sub-Committees

a) Sub-committee on Inventory, Importation & Pricing
b) The Ministry of Commerce & Industry
c) The Liberia Business Association
d) The National Transport Union
e) Liberia Bankers' Association
f) National Port Authority
g) National Transport Union of Liberia

III. Sub-Committee on Finance and Price Stabilization

a) The Ministry of Finance & Development Planning
b) The Ministry of Agriculture
c) The Bankers' Association
d) The Liberia Marketing Association
e) Mr. David K. Vinton

IV. Sub-Committee on Logistics, Storage and Local Transportation

a) National Transport Union of Liberia
b) Madam Tenaky Toure Kaba
c) National Civil Society Council of Liberia
d) National Port Authority
e) The Ministry of State for Presidential Affairs

V. Sub-Committee on Production and Import Substitution

a) The Ministry of Agriculture
b) Ambassador Charles A. Minor
c) The Fouta Cooperation
d) Rural Women Organization of Liberia
e) The Ministry of State

Brief Introduction of the Rice Sector of Liberia

On a yearly basis, Liberia consumes about 133 kg of rice. Significant amount of the rice consumed is imported by the country. Latest figure indicates Liberia imported over US$167 million worth of parboiled rice in 2024, quoting source of the Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS). That was equivalence to about 4.2 million metric tons (mts) of 25 kilograms (kgs) bag of parboiled rice. When compared with rice produced in the country in 2024, source of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) indicates that Liberia produced about 325,000 metric tons of paddy rice.[1] When converted, that is about 8.1 thousand metric tons of 25 kgs parboiled rice produced locally, compared to 4.2 million tons of 25 kgs parboiled rice imported in 2024.

Why does it matter to know the Activities and Policy Programs of Liberia's Rice Sector?

The Government of Liberia (GoL) aims to reverse the huge importation of parboiled rice by stepping up local production of the nation's stapple food, rice. The GoL is spearheading self-sufficiency in food production by targeting to produce 70 percent of the rice that is consumed locally, and cut down import of parboiled rice by 70 percents, by the year 2030.

In this regard, what is the GoL doing to bring about the achievement of this ambitious goal of targeting domestic production at the level of 70 percent in five years? GoL along with development partners of Liberia is engaged in activities and policy programs to make this goal achievable. These are investment activities for a public-private partnership for youthful population employment.

The activities and policy programs are the rice value chain of the Liberia's National Agriculture Development Plan (NADP).

[1] https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=LBR; GIEWS - Global Information and Early Warning System, FAO GIEWS Country briefing on Liberia.

The rice value chain begins with cultivation of rice farms for production of paddy rice, and to have finished product of locally produced parboiled rice available on the market for domestic consumption.

Policy Program Environment of the Value Chain

The National Agriculture Development Plan (NADP) is the main policy program of the rice value chain that tells what the Government of Liberia intends to do to have Liberia produce its own stapple food, rice, along with the other local foods. With the rice value chain, the Government intends to enhance food security by improving local rice production, reducing dependency on importation of parboiled rice, creating jobs, and strengthening the agricultural sector of Liberia.[2]

By the year 2030, 50,000 hectares of lowland are proposed to be developed for irrigated rice farm cultivation. The environment will be created to attract the private-sector in large-scale commercial rice production and processing in five major rice production centers; smallholder rice farmer cooperatives will also be established in these centers, and rice mills, and warehouses will be constructed to achieve national rice self-sufficiency in increasing local rice production by 70 percent, and cutting down importation of the parboiled rice by 70 percent.

To have this objective achieved by the country, the rice value chain development will entail having new varieties of rice that are more resilient to pests, diseases, and changing climatic conditions. This objective also entails the production of high-quality seeds to ensure improved yields and quality of rice crops. The objective also entails construction of irrigation infrastructure to support consistent and reliable water supply for rice cultivation, and storage facilities and efficient logistics systems to reduce post-harvest losses.

[2] **"Development Objective of the Rice Value Chain"**, Page 74, Liberians Feed Yourselves Agenda, National Agriculture Development Plan 2024-2030, Ministry of Agriculture, Executive Mansion; https://moa.gov.lr/sites/default/files/documents/NADP_2024_2030_Full%20Final_July_10.pdf

[2] *Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS), "Thematic Report on Agricultural Population and Characteristics, 2022 Liberia Population and Housing Census," available at lisgis.gov.lr/census report/thematic/*

LIBERIA RICE COMMITTEE, THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE SUB-COMMITTEES

The Rice Committee was established to formulate policies to ensure a constant and steady supply of rice in the country and to facilitate and support the participation of Liberians in the importation and distribution of rice throughout the country. The Committee is to also formulate policies on the effective reactivation and management of the Rice Stabilization Fund and strategies for accelerating local production of rice and local substitution of imports.

The Rice Committee consists of fifteen members that include Ministries and Agencies of the Government of the Republic, private sector institutions, the National Civil Society Council of Liberia, and three persons, Ambassador Charles A. Minor, Chairman, Mr. David K. Vinton, and Madam Tenaky Toure Kaba, as Members.

The inaugural meeting of the Committee was held on Thursday, June 13, 2024 in the Cabinet Room of the Executive Mansion in Monrovia. During the Committee's business session, immediately following the inaugural ceremonies in which the President of the Liberia Council of Churches participated by offering devotion, the Committee elected its executive leadership and appointed Sub-Committees to take responsibilities for carrying out the various sections of the Committee's Terms of Reference. Below is the constituted Sub-Committees:

I. The Executive Committee Members

1) Ambassador Charles A. Minor
   Chairman

2) The Minister of State for Presidential Affairs

3) Mr. David Vinton

The price increase that was influenced by shortfall in domestic production of rice caused by drought and poor harvest in 2023, and deepened by inflation; delay in government policy intervention (delay in rice reserve release), local farmers' influence backed by strong cultural tie to Japanese variety of rice. The foregoing, culminated in national food security concern. This led to the ruling the party losing its majority seats in the lower parliament in the recent elections held in early July 2025.

The Japanese experience underscores the vulnerability of even highly mechanized and policy-rich agricultural systems to domestic shocks. For Liberia, where rice remains both a staple and a strategic import, such global price movements warrant close monitoring. Lessons from Japan's reserve release strategy and varietal diversification may inform future resilience planning for Liberia.

The vision is that the rice value chain development is about activities and actions taken, get people involved; the local growers of rice, buyers of paddy rice from rice farmers who will supply the paddy rice to rice processors of the finished product to the market for consumption.

The Cultivation Plan

For targeted hectares of farmland per county, report by LISGIS indicates that 41 percent of the land available for farming is located in Lofa County, Nimba County, and Bong County. These Counties are the main rice cultivation region of Liberia, which the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) has targeted for cultivation of rice. However, MoA has also identified counties in the south-east for rice cultivation.

Low land and Upland Ecologies

The production of the paddy rice is the primary activity in the rice value chain that generates the raw material for the rice millers. The MoA presently has under cultivation 4,683.01 hectares which is equivalence of 11,707.52 acres, lowlands in Bong, Lofa, and Nimba Counties. Also, Montserrado, Margibi, and in the south-eastern counties of Sinoe, and River Gee, are observed to have comparative advantage in rice cultivation.

Current Farming Population

According to the recent LISGIS's report, Lofa County has the highest agricultural households, followed by Nimba County. Also, the National Rice Federation of Liberia has 200,000 stakeholders in the rice value chain that comprises the rice farmers, rice aggregators, and rice millers. About 120,000 are smallholder rice farmers across the rice cultivation regions in Liberia.

Rice Varieties

There are three varieties of rice in the rice value chain. For the lowland cultivation of paddy rice, the Suakoko 8 and LAC 23 rice varieties are for swamp, and irrigated farmlands. They have higher yields per hectare or acre of land, and they are resistant to rice diseases. On the other hand, the New Rice for Africa (NERICA) are varieties of rice for upland farming.

They are drought resistant, and they have short-term duration in maturity of harvesting. While the other rice varieties are the local "landraces". They are traditional to Liberia. They are valued for taste and cultural preference. However, they have lower yields per hectare or acre.

Mechanization of Farms

The Ministry of Agriculture with the country's development partners has refurbished and restored the Fagonda Dam, in Lofa County. The Dam was constructed in the 1970s by the Israeli agricultural company, Agricultural Mechanization Company (AGROMECO).

The refurbished and restored project was fully funded by the Liberian government through the Ministry of Agriculture.[4]

The Aggregators and Processors

Paddy Rice Aggregators are cooperatives and private stakeholders. They buy paddy rice from smallholder farmers and sell it to the rice mills (processors). They get capacity building in finance, warehousing for storage of paddy rice, and market linkages that guarantee a stable supply of paddy rice to the rice processors under the NADP.[5] **Rice Processors** are the rice mills found in Foyah and Vonjima in Lofa County, and two more located in Nimba County.

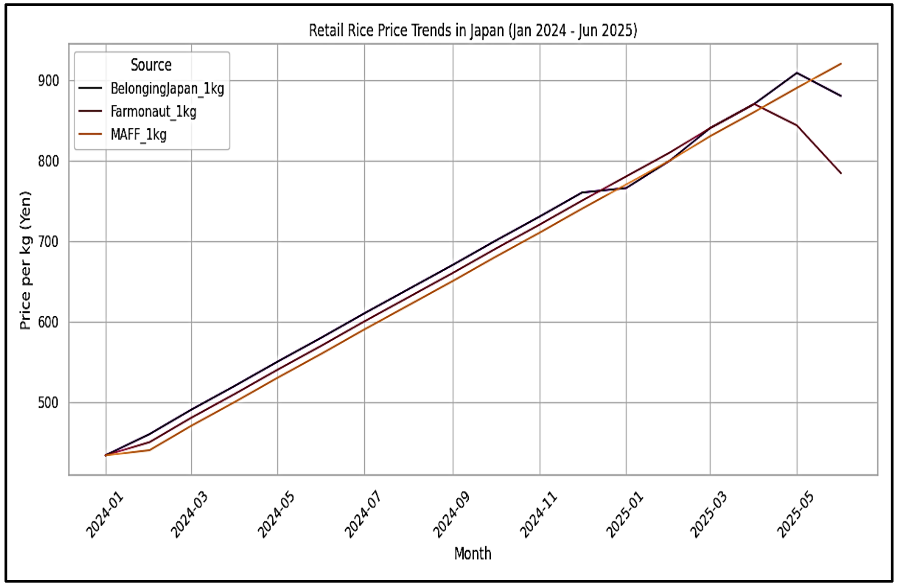
The rice mills have processing and milling capacities of 8 metric tons to 16 metric tons of parboiled rice per day. The rice millers are supported under the Ministry of Agriculture by the World Bank in the Rural Economic Transformation Project (RETRAP project).

4 Fagonda Dam restored after decades as Liberia launches US$650K irrigation project in Lofa, The Liberian Investigator, Online news publisher; https://liberianinvestigator.com/featured/fagonda-dam-restoration-lofa-irrigation-project/

5 Liberians Feed Yourselves Agenda, National Agriculture Development Plan 2024-2030; Ministry of Agriculture, Executive Mansion; https://moa.gov.lr/sites/default/files/documents/NADP_2024_2030_Full%20Final_July_10.pdf

GLOBAL RICE PRICE SHOCKS: JAPAN'S RECENT EXPERIENCE; A CASE STUDY FOR LIBERIA RICE SECTOR

In recent months, the price of rice in Japan, has been on the increase on its domestic market. The average retail price of rice per 5 kilograms (kgs) bag, nearly doubled over an 18-month period. Rice is the staple food of the country's population. The retail price of rice increased on an average from ¥2,168 per 5kg bag in January 2024 to ¥4,217 per 5kgs bag, in June 2025[6], an average of 94.5 percent. The movement of the price change is depicted in the chart below. The chart compares data from Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) of Japan with other sources BelongingJapan, and Farmonaut.



Source/Culled from: MAFF (Japan Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries), BelongingJapan, and Farmout; compiled and visualized by Microsoft Copilot.

6 **Current Rice Price Japan per kg 2025: Key Insights;** https://farmonaut.com/asia/current-rice-price-japan-per-kg-2025-key-insights; https://www.belongingjapan.com/how-to-guide/daily-life/rice-in-japan-price-surge-explained/

And Table 5 below indicates Cote D'Ivoire, the main rice importing country, followed by Benin; among the top 10 rice importing countries in Sub Saharan Africa, 2024.

Table 5: Top 10 Rice Importing Countries in Africa as of 2024 (In Thousands of US Dollars)

	Names of Countries	US$ 000
1.	Côte d'Ivoire	722.1
2.	Benin	653.4
3.	South Africa	634.7
4.	Senegal	498.0
5.	Kenya	392.4
6.	Mozambique	349.5
7.	Guinea	335.8
8.	Niger	307.0
9.	Ghana	286.3
10.	Djibouti	273.6

Source/Rice News Today, Top 10 African countries with the highest rice imports; https://ricenewstoday.com/top-10-african-countries-with-the-highest-rice-imports/

ENHANCING PRODUCTION AND VALUE CHAIN EFFICIENCY IN LIBERIA THROUGH INTER-MINISTERIAL, AGENCIES, AND COMMISSIONS (MACS) COLLABORATION AMIDST THE EVOLVING GLOBAL LANDSCAPE

By: Wrojay Bardee Potter, Jr.

Overview: The document discusses enhancing rice production in Liberia through inter-ministerial collaboration to improve efficiency and reduce import dependency.

Introduction

- Liberia's ARREST Agenda 2025-2029 aims to elevate the nation from low-income to lower-middle-income status by 2029. It emphasizes economic transformation, infrastructure development, and human capital enhancement through strategic investments and policy reforms, with agriculture as a pivotal driver for improving food security.

- The country ranks 120^{th} out of 127 on the Global Hunger Index, facing a severe hunger crisis.

- Rice is crucial, accounting for 33% of food consumption and 50% of adult calorie intake, with high per capita consumption of 133 kg.

- Domestic production is under 300,000 metric tons, falling short of the 650,000-ton demand, leading to a 60% supply gap and approximately $200 million in imports.

State of Rice Production in Liberia

- Over 70% of rice farmers practice subsistence agriculture on small plots, leading to low yields of 1.2–1.5 tons per hectare.

- Limited access to improved seeds, fertilizers, and infrastructure contribute to post-harvest losses of 20–30%.

- Reliance on imports strains foreign exchange reserves, highlighting the need for systemic interventions.

- Global challenges like climate variability and rising input costs necessitate innovative solutions through MACs collaboration.

Role of Ministries, Agencies Commissions (MACs) Collaboration in Liberia

- MACs collaboration involves a one government approach to address systemic bottlenecks and optimize resources for sustainable development, including rice production and food security.

- Policy alignment, resource mobilization and implementation can enhance agricultural delivery and funding for irrigation and rural roads.

- Technology adoption can be improved by integrating research with modern agricultural practices and mobile apps for farmers.

- Climate resilience can be promoted through practices like the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and early-warning systems for climate risks.

- Strengthening the rice value chain requires improved processing, storage, and marketing, with private-sector investment encouraged.

Challenges of MACs Collaboration in Liberia

- Institutional silos lead to inefficiencies, with ministries often operating independently and viewing each other as competitors.

- The current budget structure limits cross-sectoral collaboration, hindering synchronized investments and program implementation.

Table 3: Top 10 Rice Producing Countries in Africa (Per metric ton)

	Names of Countries	Total Production (2024/2025)
1.	Nigeria	5.77 million metric tons
2.	Egypt	3.90 million metric tons
3.	Madagascar	3.33 million metric tons
4.	Tanzania	2.52 million metric tons
5.	Mali	1.79 million metric tons
6.	Guinea	2.44 million metric tons
7.	Cote D'Ivoire	1.55 million metric tons
8.	DR. Congo	1.07 million metric tons
9.	Senegal	1.02 million metric tons
10.	Sierra Leone	876,000 metric tons
	†Republic of Liberia, RL.	170,000 metric tons

Source/USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, Production – Rice; https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/production/commodity/0422110

†/Note Liberia is indicated among rice producing countries in Sub Saharan Africa.

Although China is among the 10 major global rice producing countries (vide Table 2) it is also one of the major 10 global rice importing countries, (vide Table 4). However, the Philippines is the main rice importing country of US$2,518.91 billion, followed by the European Union (US$2,138.82 billion) in 2024.

Table 4: Top 10 Major Global Rice Importing Countries (In Thousands of US Dollar)

	Names of Countries	US$ 000
1.	Philippines	2,518.91
2.	European Union	2,138.82
3.	United States	1,616.32
4.	Malaysia	1,097.63
5.	China	920.51
6.	United Kingdom	750.56
7.	Brazil	710.30
8.	France	686.72
9.	South Africa	647.73
10.	Japan	626.73

Source/World Integrated Trade Solution, Rice imports by country in 2024; https://wits.worldbank.org/Default.aspx?lang=en

These fob prices in Table 1 indicate the cost of parboiled rice at the port of export, excluding the costs of shipping and insurance, from suppliers.

Table 1 also indicates that the price of the Indian parboiled rice, *IR64 Parboiled Rice 5% Broken*, has consistently declined to US$376.30 per metric ton (mt), in the period under review; (January - June, 2025), from US$534.40 per mt; in the period July to December, 2024. Similarly, the fob prices of the other rice varieties have declined in the same period, although these prices are higher than fob price of the Indian parboiled rice.

The projection for rice production for 2024/2025 shown in Table 2 indicates that India is the main global rice producing country, followed by China; among the top 10 global rice producing countries. This confirms that though China has more land space, India has more productive rice growing land space.

Table 2: Top 10 Global Rice Producing Countries

	Names of Countries	% of Global Production	Total Production (2024/2025)
1.	India	28%	150.00 million metric tons
2.	China	27%	145.28 million metric tons
3.	Bangladesh	7%	36.60 million metric tons
4.	Indonesia	6%	34.60 million metric tons
5.	Vietnam	5%	26.95 million metric tons
6.	Thailand	4%	20.55 million metric tons
7.	Philippines	2%	12.00 million metric tons
8.	Burma	2%	11.90 million metric tons
9.	Pakistan	2%	9.75 million metric tons
10.	Cambodia	2%	8.47 million metric tons

Source/USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, Production – Rice; https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/production/commodity/0422110

And in Table 3 projection indicates that Nigeria is the main rice producing country, followed by Egypt; among the top 10 rice producing countries in Sub Saharan Africa.

Strategies for Effective MACs Collaboration

- The term of reference of the Presidential Rice Committee could include overseeing of policy alignment and monitor progress for rice development.
- Advancing a one government approach through semblance working platforms can strengthen coordination, deliver real-time data, and enhance extension services for farmers.

Conclusion

- Achieving food security and reducing rice import dependency in Liberia relies on strong collaboration and effective coordination amongst MACs.
- Under a one government approach, policies alignment, resources mobilization, and innovations integration, systemic challenges in the rice sector can be easily addressed for sustainable production.
- Drawing from global best practices can enhance production and strengthen the value chain, promoting sustainable food security.

A MESSAGE FROM MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (MOA)

Liberia is at a critical juncture in its agricultural transformation, with the government steadfastly committed to achieving food security and self-sufficiency. Under the leadership of Dr. J. Alexander Nuetah, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) is driving innovative strategies to ensure a steady supply of rice, Liberia's staple food. As a key member of the Rice Committee, Minister Nuetah is implementing policies that align with the National Agriculture Development Plan (NADP) 2024-2030, known as the "Liberians Feed Yourselves Agenda."

Reducing Rice Import Dependency:

Liberia imports a staggering 300,000 metric tons of rice annually, costing the nation US$200 million and rendering it vulnerable to global market shocks. To address this pressing challenge, the MOA spearheads an initiative to cultivate 50,000 hectares of lowland rice, targeting a 70% reduction in imports over the next five years.

Key Strategic Interventions:

- ***Mechanization and Technology*** *- Deployment of tractors, power tillers, and other modern equipment to enhance productivity.*
- *Adoption of precision agriculture and climate-smart practices for sustainable production.*
- ***Improved Seeds and Inputs*** *- Development of five high-yield rice varieties: NERICA L19, NERICA 14, LAC 23 (Red & White), and SUAKOKO 8.*
- *Multiplication of 8 metric tons of certified seed rice for distribution to 240 farmers.*
- *Increased access to fertilizers and agrochemicals to boost yields.*
- *Support for 2,000 smallholder farmers across three counties cultivating 2,000 hectares. This support includes training in modern technology and market linkages. By empowering these farmers, the government increases rice production and contributes to poverty reduction and rural development, creating indigenous wealth.*

III. THE GLOBAL RICE MARKET

The Indian **IR64 Parboiled Rice 5% Broken**, is the predominant commercial rice sold on the Liberian market. *All the six major rice importers in the country import the 25 kilograms (25 Kg) bag variety of the IR64 Parboiled 5% Broken from India.*

The (Table1) that follows indicates the free on board (fob) price of the Indian parboiled rice for the first two quarters of 2025, (January – June, 2025), along with the fob prices of the IR64 Parboiled Rice 5% Broken, the Milled White Rice 5% Broken, and the Long Grain White Rice 5% Broken, from Argentina, Pakistan, Vietnam, Uruguay, and Brazil, respectively.

Table 1: Global Rice Market FOB Price Trends for 5% Broken Parboiled Rice (July 2024 – June 2025)

Country of Export	Varieties of Parboiled Rice	US$ per Metric ton (mt)			
		Jul - Sep 2024	Oct - Dec 2024	Jan - Mar 2025	Apr – Jun 2025
India	IR64 Parboiled Rice 5% Broken	534.40	439.80	406.30	376.30
Argentina	IR64 Parboiled Rice 5% Broken	793.80	704.00	589.00	509.30
Pakistan	Milled White Rice 5% Broken	540.00	450.30	386.50	391.60
Vietnam	Milled White Rice 5% Broken	546.50	485.50	386.50	382.50
Uruguay	Long Grain White Rice 5% Broken	800.50	709.00	598.40	523.30
Brazil	Long Grain White Rice 5% Broken	814.00	684.00	613.40	513.90

Sources/UN FAO Rice Price Update; https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/commodities/rice/fao-rice-price-update/en/

LRMB: What are the challenges of the NFR?

NFR President: The challenges of NFR include no budget or finance to carry on its activities, low due payments by members, limited coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture. The failures in to complete data collection as mandated in our bye-Laws and constitution, challenge that is due to not having logistics. NRF does not have a policy to guide the operation of the federation to work independently and also to work in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and stakeholders. The federation is working on its draft zero policy to be completed on Friday, August, 8, 2025.

LRMB: And what is the future plan of NRF for these challenges?

NRF President: The NFR will continue to work with the Ministry of Agriculture and partners for support so as to fully complete it policy to boost production, most importantly, up to date data-based approach to each farmer, cooperatives, farmers-based organizations, corporations, millers, aggregators, producers, markets research, numbers, hectare per individuals and institutions.

Increased productivity from 1.3 MT/ha to 3.2 MT/ha, with a projected yield of 6,400 metric tons.

- *Strengthening Farmer-Based Organizations (FBOs) and cooperatives, increasing their cultivated land from 8 to 20 hectares per group.*
- *To ensure sustainability, the government is fostering local and international partnerships through:*
- *Improved financial access for farmers via credit facilities and grants.*
- *Expansion of rural infrastructure, including irrigation systems, warehouses, and roads.*
- *Strengthened research and development to drive agricultural innovation.*
- *Enhanced private sector engagement in commercial rice production and value chain development.*

A Call to Action:

These initiatives signal a nationwide commitment to agricultural transformation. The government welcomes collaboration from development partners, investors, and stakeholders to support this historic journey toward food security. With continued dedication and strategic investment, Liberia is poised to achieve self-sufficiency in rice production.

Conclusion:

As Liberia advances toward 2030, the Ministry of Agriculture remains committed to modernizing rice farming, reducing import dependence, and fostering economic growth. The Ministry of Agriculture's vision, under the leadership of Minister Dr. J. Alexander Nuetah, is clear: a Liberia where every citizen has access to homegrown, affordable, and nutritious food. Now is the time for action, Liberians must feed themselves, and the world must stand with Liberia in this bold endeavor.

THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL RICE FEDERATION IN THE RICE VALUE CHAIN

LRMB interviews with Mr. Mohammed V. Kamara
President of National Rice Federation

The National Rice Federation of Liberia is a non-for-profit private conglomerate of stakeholders in the development of rice value chain by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and development partners of the Government of Liberia (GoL). In recent interview with the Liberia Rice Market Bulletin (LRMB), the President of the National Rice Federation (NRF), Mr. Mohammed V. Kamara, talked on a number of issues ranging from the ambition of the NRF in the rice value chain development, to memberships of NRF, and the challenges and way forward to achieving the ambition of the NRF. Excerpts of the interview are carried here by the LRMB.

LRMB: What is the purpose of the National Rice Federation?

NRF President: The National Rice Federation of Liberia (NRF) is a private sector led non-profit organization with the mission to promote, advocate and strengthen the key players in the rice industry through the value chain actors. These value chain actors range from the rice farmers to the rice millers. The NRF links them to the markets so as to support National Government Agriculture policy, economic growth and social role and status of the society.

LRMB: What was it established to achieve in rice production in Liberia?

NRF President: The Rice Federation coordinates member farmer-based organizations, cooperatives, rice farmer corporations, smallholder farmers coming together for such a unique organization to represent members interest nationally and regionally, to increase production and economic sustainability.

LRMB: What is the name of the regional rice organization in ECOWAS that the NRF is member of?

NRF President: The Rice Federation is a member of the Regional Consultation Framework for Rice Producer Organizations of West African Network of Farmer and Producer Organizations (CRCOPR/ROPPA). The membership of NRF with CRCOPR/ROPPA will benefit the rice value chain actors in Liberia in the exchange of ideas in rice production, financial support and training. For Example, the farmers promotional day slated for October 25,2025 in Liberia.

LRMB: What is the National Rice Federation (NRF) doing in the production of rice in Liberia?

NRF President: The Rice Federation's members are engaged in rice farming, seed multiplication, milled rice production and paddy rice aggregation for the rice millers. The Federation is also encouraging members to be more focused in rice production so as to reduce importation by 60 in the next 4 years with support from our government and partners.

LMRB: What are the actions that the NRF is taking in the Liberia rice production?

NRF President: The Federation is to create complete data-based approach with the support of the major stakeholders in the rice value chain; the Government of Liberia, and its development partners. NFR has general membership of 200,000 rice value chain actors nationwide. NFR members are working along with the Ministry of Agriculture on cultivation of 50,000 hectares, 125, 000 acres (at rate of 1 Hectare equals 2.5 Acres) of both lowland and upland ecologies. Present rice demand in Liberia is huge but cannot meet demand due to limited paddy rice and milled rice supplies. Limited storage, packaging or bagging of parboiled rice are constrains of local rice producers. No fixed price for the main selling outlets of locally produced parboiled rice and pricing of locally produced parboiled rice due to high cost of production. These are the challenges faced by rice value chain actors.