

Selected News Articles

ENLARGEMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF SESAME SEEDING TECHNOLOGY

written by Staff Reporter | March 18, 2021



ENLARGEMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF SESAME SEEDING TECHNOLOGY

Korea Program on International Agriculture (KOPIA) in conjunction with The Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC) launched the sesame production program in Muzarabani and Mt Darwin districts in 2020 with plans to spread it to other drought prone areas in Zimbabwe.

The program has introduced sesame as an alternative cash crop with minimum input requirements and high returns. Farmers shall be taught good agronomic practices and post-harvest handling strategies and marketing of the end product.



NARO GETS SH5.4B FROM SOUTH KOREA

By Geoffrey Mutegeki

The National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) has received about sh5.4b for implementing three agricultural projects aimed at enhancing livelihoods of smallholder farmers.

Offered by the Korea Programme on International Agriculture (KOPIA), the money will be spent in three years through three zonal agricultural institutes.

About \$1.2m (sh4.4b) will be spent on establishment of citrus management technology demonstration sites, market development and model village delivery pathway in Teso.

The project is aimed at increasing yields of citrus farmers in Teso sub-region, following adoption of crop management technologies by 60% and incomes arising from value addition and market development by 50%.

The second project costing \$160,000 (sh587m) is aimed at increasing the yields and income of farmers by supplying and cultivating high-yielding quality NAROPOT 1 potato varieties using improved technologies.

In three years, the project is expected to increase household incomes through distribution of seed potatoes for the high-yielding NAROPOT 1 variety to farmers, training with demonstrations of improved Korean technology and expanding the cultivation area.

The third project, expected to cost \$94,734 (sh34.8m), will increase farm household income through dissemination of excellent local chicken and improved management technologies in Uganda.



NARO's Ambrose Agona (left) chatting with the director of KOPIA, Dr Park Taeseon, after signing agreements on December 11

This project intends to increase improved local chicken production among participating households by 500%, increase growth rate of local chicken by 70%, grow the percentage of local chicken farmers who embrace improved poultry-keeping practices by 20% and promote synchronised marketing of local chicken in Kiryandongo, Hoima and Kikuube districts.

At least 100 farmers from the three districts shall be trained in improved local chicken keeping practices and be supported to access NARO's Elite indigenous chicken.

Dr Ambrose Agona, the NARO director general, commended the South Korean government for

its continued support towards agriculture in Uganda.

"The fruits we currently have do not produce enough juice. However, with this support, we are going to have better varieties, which will help our people produce fruits that can be used in our fruit industries," Agona said.

He said such support will help to unlock the potential of the agriculture sector in Uganda, create jobs and transform communities.

"The investment is timely and highly welcome because it is going to contribute to industrialisation, value addition and jobs for the youth," Agona said.

He challenged the various project

co-ordinators to ensure money is put to good use so as to scale up the projects to a wider population.

The director of KOPIA, Dr Park Taeseon, said the projects are a consolidation of bilateral agricultural co-operation between South Korea and Uganda.

"We are doing this in order to improve production and quality by sharing our agricultural technology with countries such as Uganda, Congo and Rwanda," Park said.

He said the support to NARO is aimed at helping the Government fulfil its critical role of boosting farmers' incomes.

"We shall do our best to help Ugandan farmers. These projects will be implemented in the next three years, through the NARO institutes," Park said.

Korea's agricultural technology is highly developed and has been shared in Uganda in improvement of crop varieties, especially of rice, vegetables and fruits. The other areas are cultivation techniques, production technology for cows, pigs and poultry, soil study, pest management, agricultural mechanisation, biotechnology and ICT use in agriculture.

Prof. Wilberforce Tushemereirwe,

the director of National Agricultural Research Laboratories (NARL) in Kawanda, Wakiso district, said NARO will study the projects and make sure they are scaled up.

"These projects are aimed at improving smallholder farmers' incomes countrywide. We will make sure they are well implemented and provide funds to roll them out across the country," Tushemereirwe said.

Dickson Baguma, the director of Bulindi Zonal Agricultural Research Development Institute, said NARO has a lot of innovation but lacks the funds to roll them out to the rest of the country.

"We have so many technologies that we want to offer to farmers, but because of finances we cannot. However, when we get support from partners such as KOPIA, it helps us reach a bigger community," Baguma said.

John Adriko, an official from NARL, said the project is relevant to the country and core to our development agenda.

"We need to make sure that farmers can work more easily and conveniently. With new technologies and increased market for their produce we shall change the sector," Adriko said.

Support in potato sector

Abel Arinaitwe, a research at Kacwekano ZARDI in Kabale district, hailed KOPIA for supporting the potato seed development sector in Kabale. "The people of Kigezi have a very strong attachment to the crop they are supporting and we hope it will improve their incomes since they will be able to get quality seeds," Arinaitwe said.

TRANSFERT DE TECHNOLOGIES

Les bons points du projet Kopia villages-pilotes dans le bassin arachidier

Les acteurs du monde rural ont procédé, hier, au pôle de l'Institut sénégalais de recherches agricoles (Isra), sis à Hann, à l'évaluation annuelle du projet Kopia villages-pilotes en cours dans le bassin arachidier depuis 2018. Ils ont noté, avec satisfaction, le bon comportement des nouvelles variétés de semences introduites dans la zone.

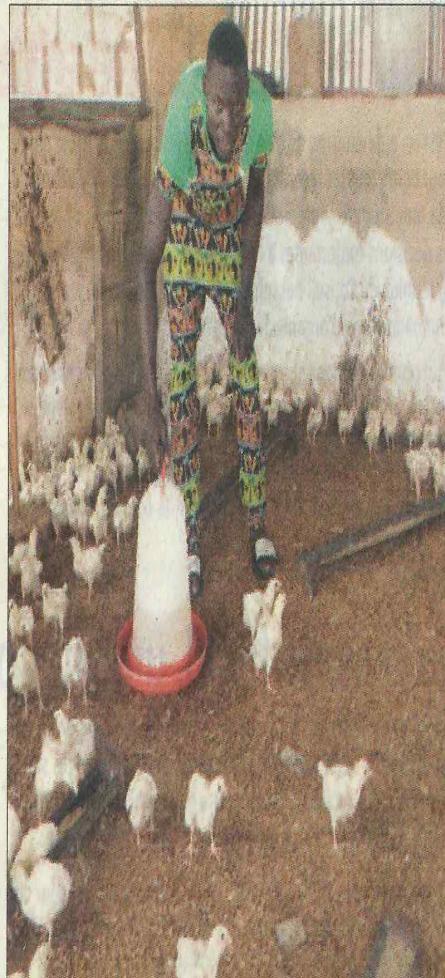
En dépit de la contrainte de la Covid-19 qui a empêché le déroulement de certaines activités, le projet Kopia villages-pilotes Corée du Sud/Sénégal, mis en œuvre en collaboration avec l'Institut sénégalais de recherches agricoles (Isra), a pu réaliser des avancées majeures dans le cadre des transferts de technologies dans l'agriculture. Réunis, hier, au pôle de recherche de l'Isra, sis à Hann, les acteurs impliqués dans la mise en œuvre ont noté avec satisfaction les jalons que le projet a fait franchir dans le domaine du renouvellement du capital semencier. En effet, dans les trois villages pilotes (Mbar, Mbar Mbawane et Kébé Mboudaye), situés dans le bassin

arachidier nord et sud où il intervient, il a été noté un bon comportement des nouvelles variétés de semences générées par la recherche agricole durant cette campagne. « On a obtenu, cette année, des résultats satisfaisants dans le développement des cultures », a indiqué le Dr Alfred Kouly Tine, le chargé du projet à l'Isra.

Pour l'arachide, les gousses ont été bien remplies avec des niveaux de productivité assez élevés. Il en est de même pour les nouvelles variétés de mil et de manioc, notent le technicien. Le projet Kopia, selon les techniciens, a permis à une véritable mise à l'échelle des nouvelles technologies générées par la recherche agricole au Séné-

gal. Ils ont cité, entre autres variétés, le 73-9-11 et la 55-33 pour l'arachide dans la zone de Mbar. Selon les acteurs, cela est dû à l'approche participative développée, de concert avec les populations locales, dans les zones d'intervention du projet. « Malgré le fait qu'ils sont restés six mois sans activité, les populations ont réalisé des avancées dans la production de semences », a assuré Dr Mamadou Diop de l'Ancar. Sur ce, il a invité les acteurs à miser davantage sur le volet appui-conseil pour la pérennisation des acquis.

Plusieurs champs communautaires et champs-écoles ont été créés dans le cadre du projet, a déclaré El Hadji Traoré, directeur scientifique de l'Isra. Aussi, 77 poulaillers individuels ont été construits durant ces deux années dans les trois villages pilotes, a dit Mamadou Bocar Thiam, chargé du volet aviculture du projet. « C'est un important projet qui peut générer d'énormes ressources en milieu rural », a-t-il soutenu. En effet, concernant l'aviculture, Kopia villages-pilotes a réussi à introduire des sujets résiduels beaucoup plus résistants à la forte température dans ses zones d'intervention au niveau du bassin arachidier. « Ce sont des poules et coqs venus du Kenya avec des capacités de ponte très élevées », a-t-on indiqué. Selon le Dr Thiam, les poules peuvent



L'aviculture est l'une des filières prises en compte par le projet Kopia Villages-pilotes.

pondre environ 240 œufs durant leur carrière. Le projet est en train de développer des stratégies pour utiliser les nouvelles variétés de volailles dans l'amélioration des races locales.

Les acteurs impliqués dans la mise en œuvre du projet ont profité de l'atelier pour pointer du doigt certaines contraintes et difficultés rencontrées sur le terrain. Ils ont cité, en particulier, la question de l'eau dans les périphéries maraîchers. « C'est une contrainte majeure », a affirmé le Dr Traoré. Le responsable du projet au niveau de la Coopération coréenne, Kim Jin Bae, a saisi l'occasion pour saluer l'engagement des acteurs.

Seydou Prosper SADIO

KOPIA Vietnam Center Model vilige



Triển khai dự án “Phát triển NTM thông qua thiết lập mô hình làng mẫu để nâng cao giá trị gia tăng cho tăm tơ Yên Bái tại huyện Văn Chấn”.

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Chia sẻ

INTA : Nicaragua avanza en producción de ajonjolí con cooperación de Corea del Sur

INTA: Nicaragua avanza en producción de ajonjolí con cooperación de Corea del Sur

Publicado por Maxwell Paiz Ruiz | Ago 22, 2020 | Destacadas, Nacionales, Sin categoría



Esta actividad fue posible gracias a la alianza entre el Gobierno de Reconciliación y Unidad Nacional, a través del INTA y la cooperación de la hermana República de Corea del Sur, mediante el proyecto KOPIA, que es un programa cuya misión es mejorar la productividad agrícola en Nicaragua.

En las zonas experimentales del Centro de Desarrollo Tecnológico del Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA) en Tipitapa, se desarrolló un exitoso día de campo con productores del departamento de Managua, con el fin de evaluar el proyecto de Desarrollo de tecnología para mejorar la productividad del Ajonjolí en Nicaragua.

Esta actividad fue posible gracias a la alianza entre el Gobierno de Reconciliación y Unidad Nacional, a través del INTA y la cooperación de la hermana República de Corea del Sur, mediante el proyecto KOPIA, que es un programa cuya misión es mejorar la productividad agrícola en Nicaragua.



De igual manera, el productor Hernaldo Zeledón, expresó que "la experiencia dentro del proyecto ha sido importante, porque he venido acumulando más conocimientos con los ingenieros, como el comportamiento de las semillas traídas desde Corea, para plantarla en nuestro país, eso ha sido una buena opción".

Por su parte, la compañera Marbely Arauz, vicealcaldesa de Tipitapa, agradeció en nombre del Gobierno de Nicaragua al pueblo hermano de Corea del Sur y al proyecto KOPIA, por la solidaridad y apoyo brindado a las familias del país. También, resaltó las propiedades del ajonjolí y la importancia de este en la alimentación.

Resultados obtenidos del proyecto de ajonjolí ejecutado por KOPIA e INTA

A su vez, el doctor Park Ho Ki, director de KOPIA, precisó que el proyecto de ajonjolí inició en el año 2017 en conjunto con el INTA, debido a que el cultivo de esta semilla es muy importante para los productores pequeños y medianos, para que estos puedan exportar el cultivo a otros países y de esta manera, logren mejorar los ingresos económicos.

NACIONALES

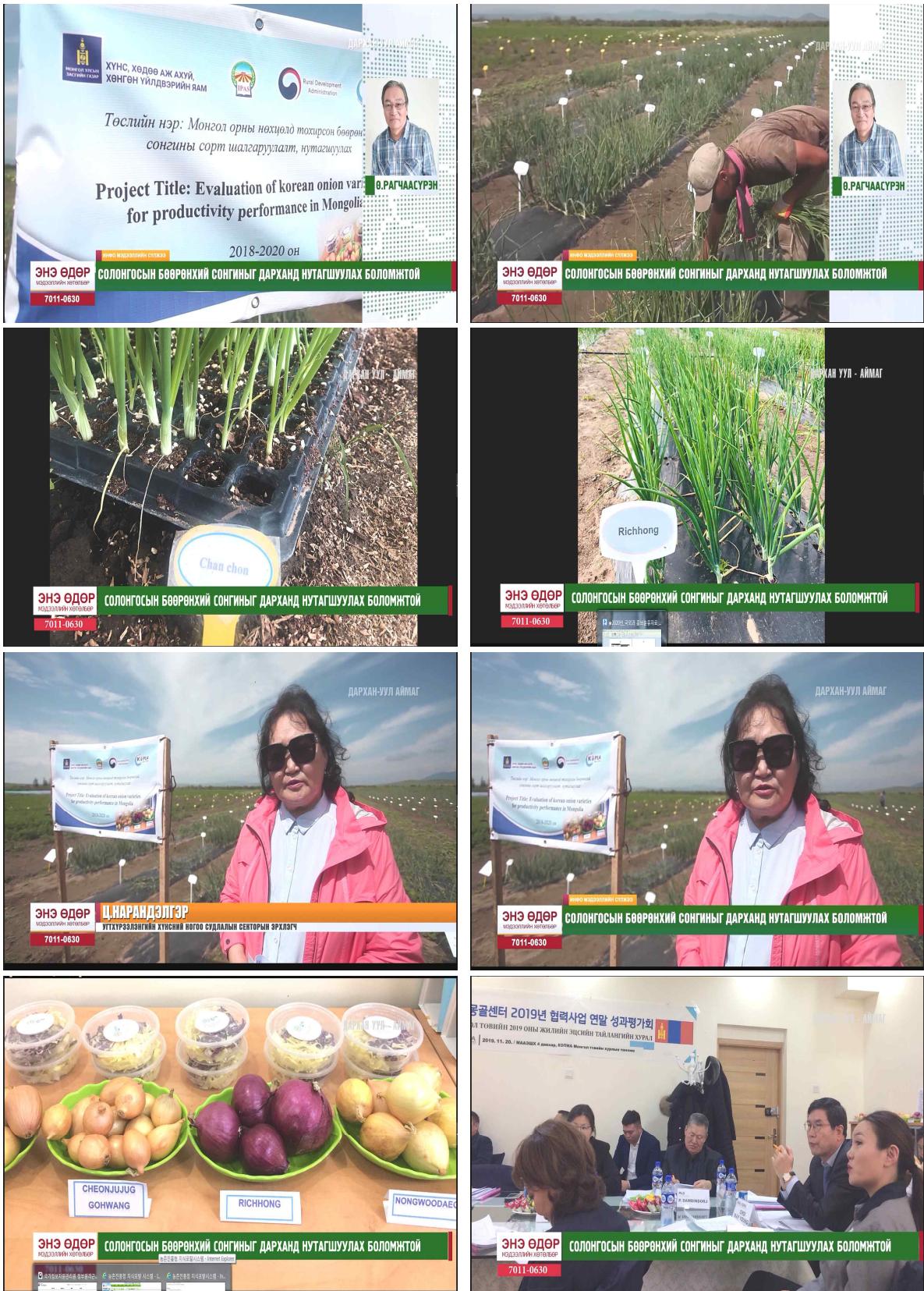
Kopia entregó cámara fría de conservación de semillas a IPTA

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA. El programa de Korea para Cooperación Internacional de Tecnología Agrícola (Kopia, Paraguav) donó una cámara fría para conservación de semillas, al Instituto Paraguayo de Tecnología Agraria (IPTA) de San Juan Bautista.

POR RAFAEL MONTIEL, CORRESPONSAL
11 DE AGOSTO DE 2020 - 14:53



KOPIA Mongolia Center Onion Productivity increase



Appointment of New Director of KOPIA Uzbek Center



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CSIR, KOPIA inaugurate rice, tomato experimental farm

By Rejoice Lavinia Eku

THE Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the Korea Programme on International Agriculture (KOPIA) have inaugurated an experimental farm for rice and tomato to boost the production of the two crops in the country.

KOPIA also donated a rice mill to support the processing of the crop.

The farm — unveiled on Monday, July 13, 2020 in Accra — will pilot the two food crops, along with specific agricultural practices and technologies to determine which varieties of the crops would be suitable for production during a particular season.

That, the partners said, would also help farmers select the right varieties of the crops and adopt best practices at the right time to maximise production.

The varieties of rice on the experimental farm include AG 2-1, AG 4-13 and AG 4-18, all three varieties developed by the Crop Research Institute of the CSIR.

The farm also contains greenhouse

@ a
glance

CSIR and KOPIA have set up a joint experimental farm for rice and tomato intended to boost the production of these two crops.



• Mr Kim Sungsoo (right) handing over the rice miller to Prof. Kwabena Frimpong-Boateng

tomatoes which were introduced by the University of Ghana.

Limit importation

At the inauguration of the farm, the Minister of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Prof. Kwabena Frimpong-Boateng, projected that the initiative could liberate the country from the importation of rice.

"We have the land, technology and planting material, so we should be able to plant enough rice to feed ourselves and even for export. So this is a programme we are working on to become

increasingly independent of foreign importation of rice," he said.

Prof. Frimpong-Boateng further encouraged Ghanaians to utilise every piece of land available for subsistence farming.

"Do not let any piece of land go to waste. Try to plant something on any bare land. It will provide you with food and also provide you with oxygen which supports life," he advised.

Food and jobs

The Korean Ambassador to Accra, Mr Kim Sungsoo, lauded the

implementation of the experimental farm, saying the initiative would support Ghana's Planting for Food and Jobs programme initiated in 2017 to address the declining growth of agriculture, adding that "it will contribute greatly to the production of rice".

He pledged that the Korean government would continue to support Ghana with the necessary agricultural know-how, technologies and the appropriate crop varieties to make Ghana self-sufficient with food.

The Director of KOPIA, Mr Cho Gyoungrae, called on farmers to embrace the use of technology in farming.

He said technology would not only reduce pest infestation on crops but also reduce the time invested in production and increase productivity of yield.

Experimental farm

A Tomato Breeder and Senior Scientist at the Crop Research Institute, CSIR, Dr Michael Kwabena Osei, advised farmers to adopt the greenhouse method of crop production.

He explained that greenhouse would provide the structure and technology which would fight infection more efficiently.

"Although the greenhouse is expensive, it makes use of small labour force, shields crops from excess cold or heat and pests, and maximises yields," he added.

A Rice Breeder at the Crop Research Institute, CSIR, Dr Kofi Dartey, said the varieties of rice on the KOPIA experimental farm would be made available to farmers across the country on demand.

Iniaf prevé beneficiar a 10 mil productores del país con semillas

Economía



Semillas de papa en Iniaf. | Los Tiempos

Redacción Central

0 Publicado el 01/07/2020 a las 06:02



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El Instituto Nacional de Innovación Agropecuaria y Forestal (Iniaf) prevé beneficiar este año a 10.805 productores, mediante la transferencia de semillas mejoradas e innovación tecnológica.

El director del Iniaf, Marín Condori Mamani, informó que con el objetivo de contribuir al mejoramiento y desarrollo de la producción agropecuaria, acuícola y forestal, esta gestión se prevé intervenir en 134 municipios a nivel nacional.

Gracias a las alianzas y cooperación internacional, la Dirección Nacional de Innovación tiene programado ejecutar, en esta gestión, 11 proyectos en coordinación con la cooperación Coreana, a través de sus proyectos Kopia Kolfaci, además del Cimmyt y Fontagro.

De igual manera, se iniciarán cuatro nuevos proyectos, con Kolfaci, relacionados a programa de Forrajes, Suelos, Transformación de estiércol en Abonos, frijol con tolerancia a la sequía y sistemas de poda de café, explicó Condori en la audiencia de rendición pública de cuentas del Iniaf.

Personeros de Corea del Sur realizan gira técnica en campos arroceros

09/03/2020

10:24 pm

Municipal

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Técnicos de Instituto Nacional de Innovación Agropecuaria y Forestal (INIAF), de la UAB y del Proyecto Coreano Sobre Agricultura Internacional (KOPIA), este fin de semana, realizaron una gira técnica por los campos arroceros en las provincias Cercado y Marbán, con el objetivo de observar el sistema de producción de este cereal tanto bajo riego como a secano.

KOPIA opera en el sudeste de Asia, América Latina y África, para tratar problemas locales y regionales en agricultura y desarrollo rural y cambio climático. Ha encarado proyectos cooperativos de tecnología agrícola con diferentes instituciones para satisfacer las necesidades de cada país bajo el lema: "Nos encanta compartir lo que hemos experimentado y aprendido".

En su periplo, la comisión visitó la propiedad Pampa Grande a 70 kilómetros de Trinidad en la carretera Casarabe-El Carmen, donde se cultiva arroz en una amplia superficie bajo el sistema a secano (más de mil hectáreas) área donde se ve un despliegue tremendo de maquinaria y recursos humanos.

"Estamos haciendo una evaluación de los campos donde establecemos los ensayos del proyecto nacional del arroz, una producción en pampa que refleja un potencial enorme. Como INIAF evaluamos diferentes materiales genéticos que nos llegan de otros países", indicó Juan Pablo Ramos técnico del INIAF.

Se evalúa las características de la planta, la tolerancia a enfermedades y sus diferentes comportamientos en la zona, algo que es diferente a Santa Cruz en cuenta a suelo y medio ambiente, acotó.

El proyecto KOPIA otorga financiamiento al proyecto nacional de arroz del INIAF, es por ello que la evaluación es constante en los campos arroceros. La comisión coreana estuvo también por el departamento de Santa Cruz, donde se realizó similar trabajo.

"Este tipo de trabajo, es muy importante porque se conoce los problemas e inquietudes de los productores, por ello, se está haciendo un manejo integral en el cultivo de arroz sobre todo en el control

de la bacteriosis, una enfermedad que fue reportada en el 2016, misma que está relacionada con las condiciones climatológicas, aparece y desaparece", manifestó René Guzmán, del programa nacional de arroz.

Consideró fundamental trabajar de manera coordinada para ir contrarrestando la enfermedad, haciendo un manejo integral, más que todo, utilizando una semilla certificada de buena calidad, haciendo bien las prácticas de manejo del cultivo, fertilización balanceada, control oportuno de malezas y aplicación de fungicida en el momento oportuno.

Ministry approves Kingdom's first hybrid maize seed

Sok Chan / Khmer Times / Share: [f](#) [t](#) [G+](#) [D](#)



Dr Yong Hwan Kim, director of KOPIA Centre Cambodia. KOPIA

The Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries has approved the first Cambodian hybrid maize, named CHM01, for public use throughout the Kingdom.

The seed is cheaper than imported rivals and has recorded higher quality and larger yields.

The CHM01 seed recording, 8.6 tonnes per hectare compared with 7.45 tonnes per hectare for an imported variety. Both yields were planted under the same dry season conditions in the bong Khmum District, Tbong Khmum province, from 2018 to 2019.

Officials state that this achievement has come from both technical and financial support from the Korea Programme on International Agriculture (KOPIA).

Cheattho Prak, deputy director-general of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, said that through set guidelines from the ministry there has been a focus on the study, experiment, research, science and technology of new agricultural crops.

The General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) has cooperated with KOPIA to research the new hybrid maize at Banteay Dek Agriculture Research Station.

Pak-Korea to cooperate in agricultural sector

on February 6, 2020



More in World:



Saudi Arabia Readies for Unprecedented Islamic Pilgrimage amid Coronavirus Pandemic

July 27, 2020

The governments of Pakistan and Korea have decided to establish research centers to boost Agriculture sector, sources said on Thursday. The memorandum of understanding (MoU) in this regard will be signed next month. In this regard, space has been fixed in Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC).

The sources said that Korea's Rural Development Administration and Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) have agreed to establish joint research centre to promote agriculture science and technology.

Korean international department KOPIA will work for the betterment of small farmers in Pakistan. Pakistan's agricultural sector researchers will be provided training and exchange of research technology in the agriculture sector will be made. The organization will provide skills and training to agriculture scientists and farmers in Pakistan.

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