



# **Update of the formulation of the National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS II) in Uganda**

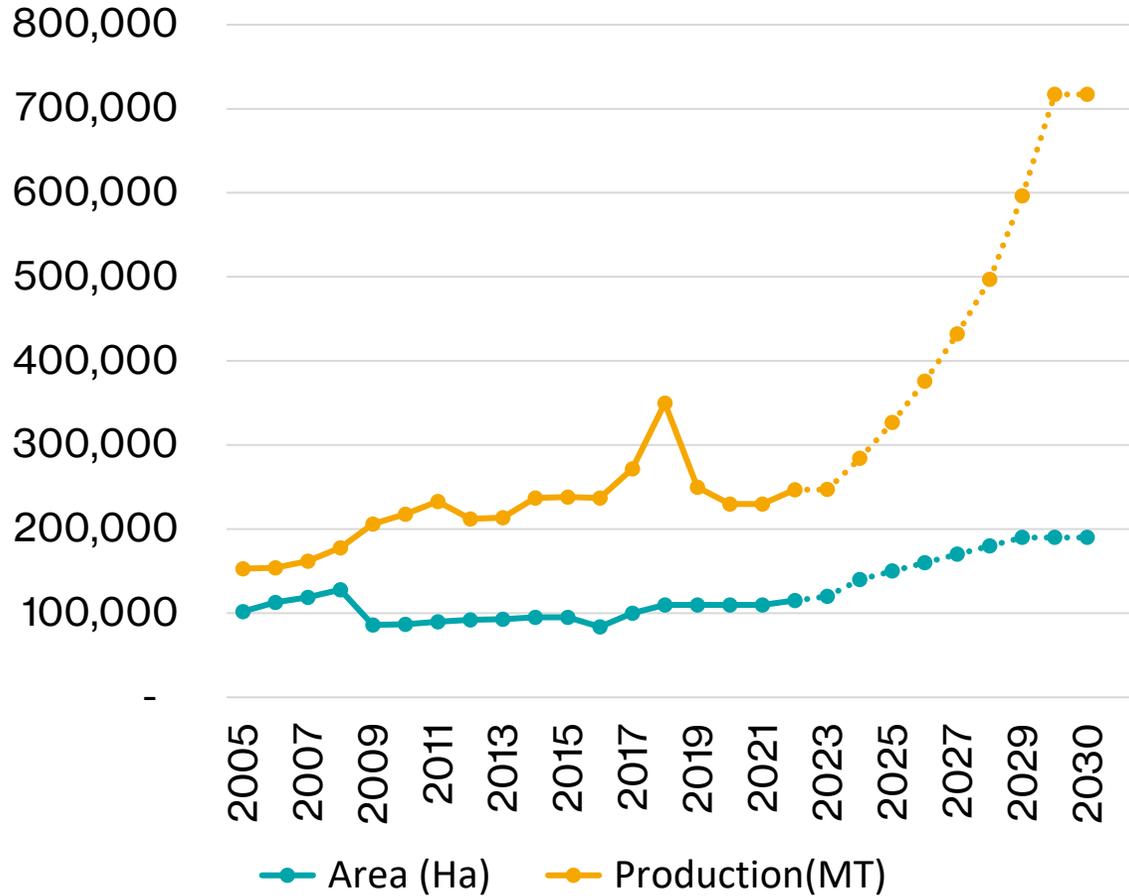
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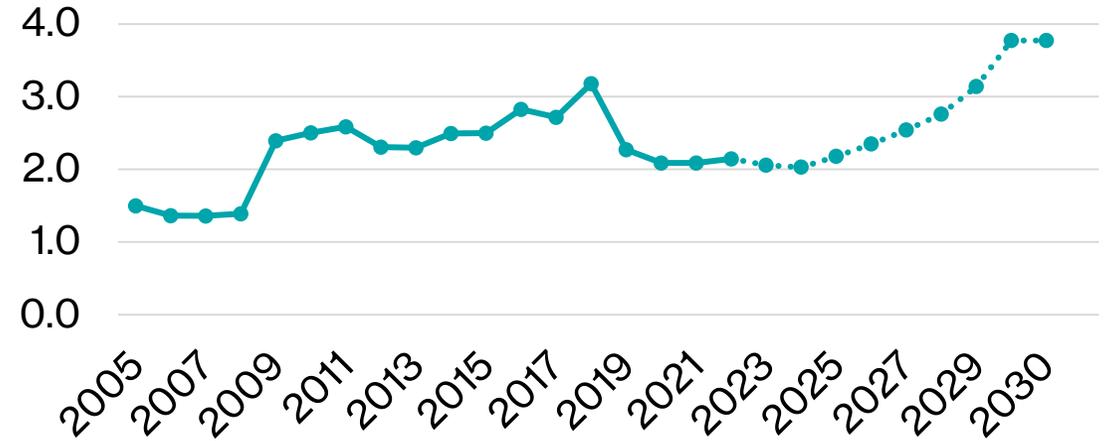
# Overall Indicators

## Area and Production



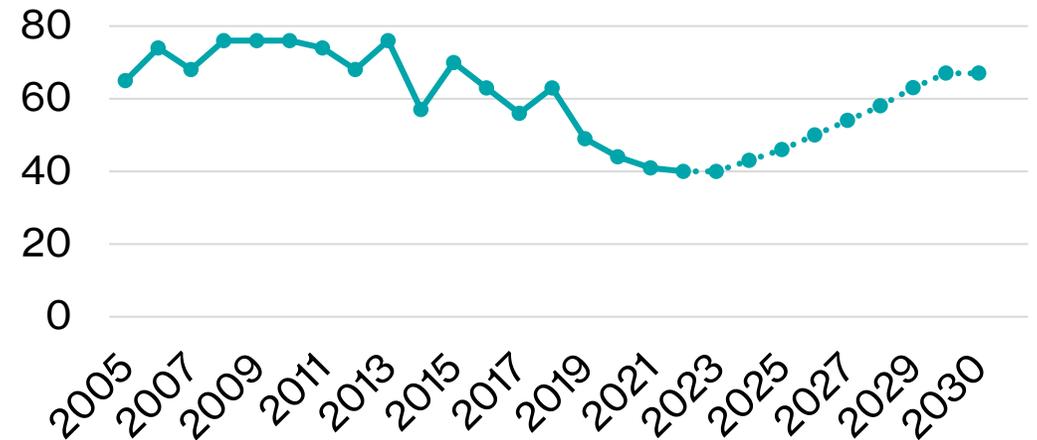
Source: MAAIF/FAOStat

## Yield (MT/Ha)



Source: MAAIF/FAOStat

## Self - Sufficiency (%)



Source: MAAIF/FAOStat

# Progress of CARD Activities since GM9

## Progress on NRDS Processes Elaboration Phase

### NRDS

- Validation Workshop has been done in Sep. 2024
- NRDS 2 approved by MAAIF's Senior Management Committee has been done in Oct. 2024
- Implementation of NRDS 2 is in progress

### Development of Project Concept Notes

- Elaboration Workshop has been done in June 2025.
- <Coordination efforts by the Task Force and stakeholder consultations>

## Progress on NRDS Monitoring Phase

### Monitoring Data Setting

- Monitoring indicators were identified in Sep. 2024

### ARSRM and Implementation

- The 1st Annual Rice Sector Review Meeting (ARSRM) Nov. 2025. JICA, WB, AfDB, FAO, AfricaRice, AGRA, IRRI and Rikolto.

### Other CARD Milestones

-Involvement in CARD regional events, exchanges or knowledge-sharing initiatives



# Implementation of NRDS and Lesson shared-Overview of major project(s) started since GM 9

<b>Title</b>	1. Promotion of Sustainable Rice Development Project(Eco-PRiDe).	2. The R4iCSA (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle Rice Initiative for Climate Smart Agriculture) project
<b>Period</b>	April 2024 – April 2029	Oct 2022 - Sept 2027.
<b>Target area</b>	Eastern and Northern Uganda	Eastern Uganda
<b>Scheme</b>	TCP	Grant
<b>Partners</b>	JICA, NARO, Private sector	Kilimo Trust, NARO, IKEA Foundation & Private Sector partners
<b>Budget</b>	USD	USAID - 5.1 Million USD
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen the seed supply chain from institutes (NaCRRI, Abi and Buginyanya ZARDIs) to rice farmers;</li> <li>2. Develop sustainable rice production technologies the project sites,</li> <li>3. Strengthen research-Extension linkage of NaCRRI, ZARDIs and Local Governments and disseminate technologies in the target areas in cooperation with the private sector.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To promote sustainable rice farming methods in Uganda and Kenya</li> <li>2. Transitioning rice farmers in Uganda and Kenya to regenerative agriculture practices with a goal of Improving farmer incomes, enhancing food security and restoring and protecting the environment.</li> </ol>
<b>Focus/ Specificities</b>	The project aims to improve sustainability and profitability of rice production for farmers in the target areas. It also aims at developing and promotion of sustainable rice production technologies among farmers in the target areas.	The project aims to improve livelihoods and food security by adopting regenerative agriculture practices, such as using rice by-products for livestock feed and biochar production, which fosters a circular economy and enhances soil health for rice farmers.

# Implementation of NRDS and Lesson shared Cont.'

## Challenges implementing the NRDS

- Integrating climate smart practices into rice production remains a challenge yet is essential for sustainability.
- Wet land management; Balancing rice production with environmental sustainability and wetland conservation is a significant challenge.
- Inadequate policy implementation among stakeholders hinders effective implementation.
- Unclear who is responsible for the lobbying.
- Mismatch between the Concept Notes developed and funders/ Stakeholder's policy.

## Lessons Learnt

- Importance of Stakeholder Engagement: The strategy emphasizes the need for collaboration among stakeholders, including farmers, seed companies, financial institutions, DPs, and government agencies to achieve its objectives.
- Promoting sustainable agricultural practices, such as climate-smart agriculture, is critical for ensuring the long-term viability of Uganda's rice sector.
- Encouraging private sector participation and involvement in the rice value chain can help increase efficiency, productivity and competitiveness.
- Continuous research and development are essential for improving rice yields, disease resistance and climate resilience.
- Leveraging digital technologies, such as digital supply chain finance and climate-smart lending programs, can help improve productivity and efficiency in the rice sector
- Realization of some components of Concepts Notes of Irrigation, capacity building programs and Seed.

# Action plans between now and the end of 2026

## Action 1: Organizing the Annual Rice Sector Review Meeting (ARSRM)

- To mobilize and sensitize stakeholders on the NRDS and Concept Notes.
- Conduct interviews with the World Bank (WB), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and other Funders to identify the timing of the project detailing mission and discuss to incorporate the US industry into the project.

## Action 2: Establish and strengthen the platform of Rice sector public and private

- There is no collaboration between the private and public sectors, therefore there is need for the NRDS Task Force will organize the Rice platform including all value chain actors.
- Identify the private sector actors along the value chain and clarify their challenges.



Thank you for  
listening