



R.D. Congo



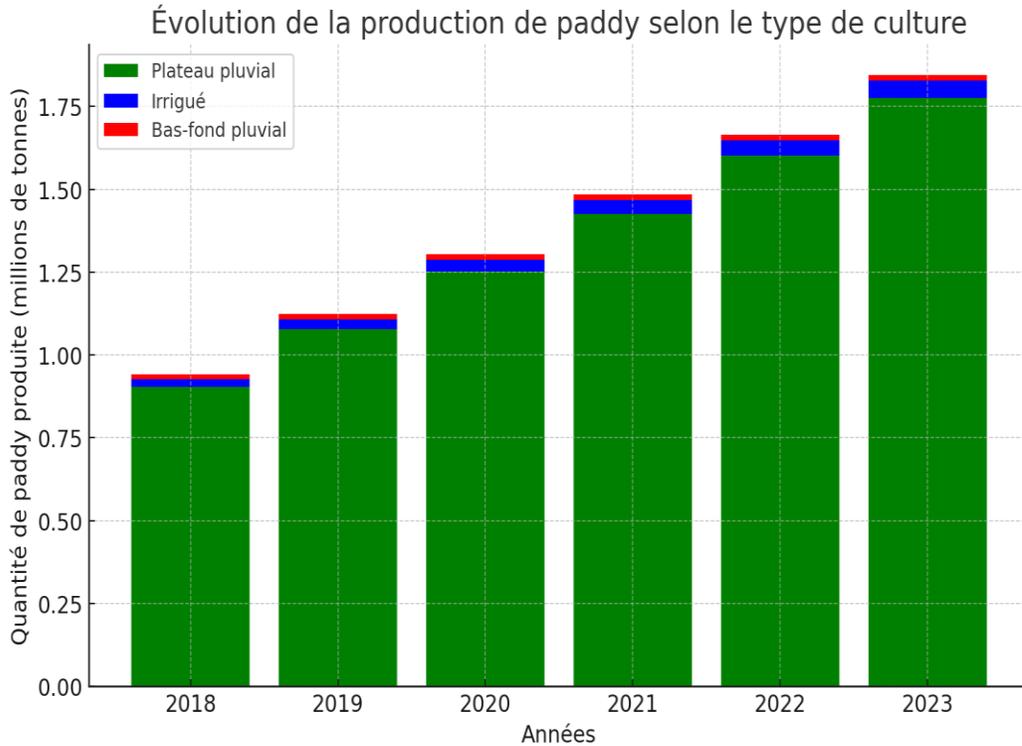
10th General Assembly of CARD

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Global indicators

1. Quantity of rice produced in the three ecologies



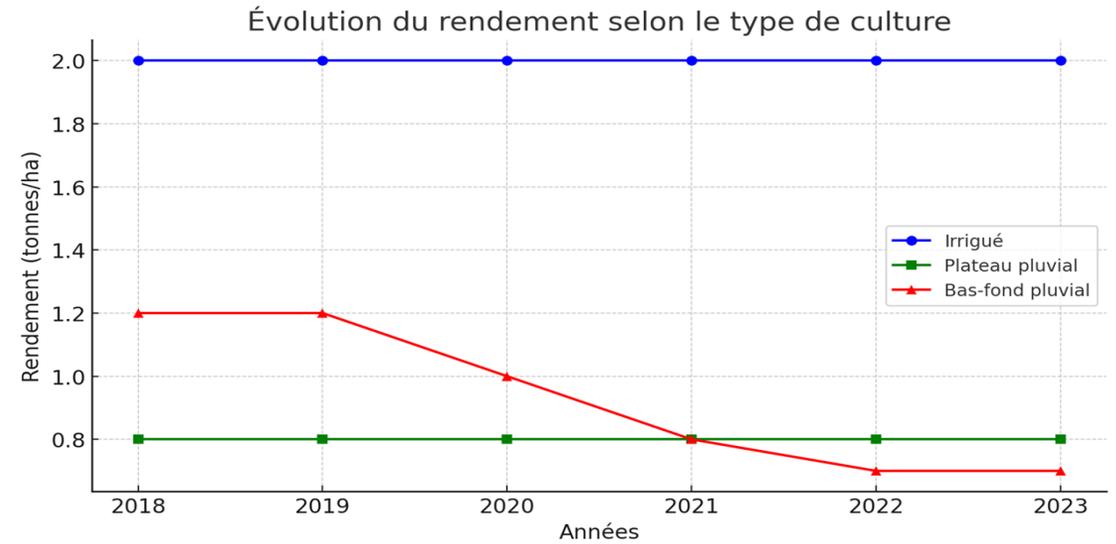
Source: Rapport campagne agricole 2022, PDPC 2019, PICAGL 2024

Harvested area

1,660,000 ha

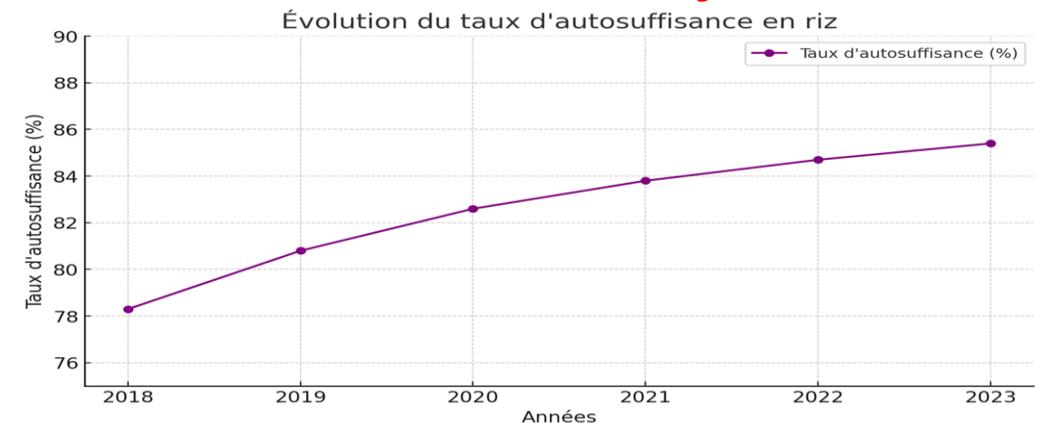
Source (2021/22) publiées par les services agricoles (IPAD/USDA).

Yield



Source: Rapport de la Campagne Agricole

Self-sufficiency



Source: Rapport de la Campagne Agricole

Progress of CARD activities since GM9

Progress on the processes for developing the NRDS	Activities and progress
<i>Development Phase of the NRDS II</i> 1 Formulation/Revision of NRDS II 2018 - 2022 2 Validation in March 2023 3 Development of Concept Notes (CN) in November 2023 4 Fundraising from donors (ENABEL, WORLD BANK, AfDB, FAO, JICA) 2023-2024 5 Several rice projects underway (PICAGL, PNDA, AVENIR, PADRIR, PASA-NK, PADCA-6P, PRODAN, PURPA, PEJAB, PSFD)	
Progress on the M&E phase of the NRDS	Activities and progress
Monitoring Phase 6 Establishment of monitoring data for the implementation of the SNDR II in November 2023 7 Data collection with 13 indicators for 2023–2024 by the Task Force 8 Compilation of collected data 9 Organization of the first ARSRM in February 2025 10 Fundraising from 2023 to the present	

Progress of CARD activities since GM9

Progress on the processes of developing the NRDS II

<NRDS II>

- Validation Workshop March 2023
- Policy Validation March 2023
- Development of Concept Notes November 2023

Advocacy of Concept Notes with Donors (Efforts made by the Focal Point with the Rice Task Force/DRC)

Progress on the evaluation phase of the NRDS II

<Setting of indicators>

The indicators were identified in November 2023

- The 1st ARSRM was held in February 2025. JICA, AfDB, FAO, and the World Bank participated, with the involvement of CARD.
- Another important step: participation in the Regional Workshops (Formulation of the ECCAS 2025 SRDR in Cameroon and Gabon) and the 2025 EAC Evaluation in Kenya.

Implementation of the NRDS II and lessons learned

INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL GROWTH PROJECT IN THE GREAT LAKES – REGIONAL PROJECT (PICAGL)

- Approval Date: June 21, 2016
- Financing Agreement Signing Date: September 7, 2016
- Effective Date: March 16, 2018
- Revised Closing Date (2): December 31, 2024

IDA Credit Amount (World Bank): USD 150,000,000

PHRD/Japanese Grant Amount: USD 2,700,000

Intervention Areas: South Kivu, Tanganyika

Objective: To increase agricultural productivity and commercialization in targeted areas of the DRC, enhance regional agricultural integration, and provide an immediate and effective response in the event of a declared crisis or emergency.

Components: Development of agricultural value chains (rice seed production and distribution; productivity enhancement and market access for value chains; development of priority infrastructure supporting value chains); Regional integration (regional cooperation and joint natural resource management; agronomic research for regional development and promotion).

Implementation of the NRDS II and lessons learned

- **RURAL, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME (PADRIR)**
- Project Cost: USD 130,459,000
- Financiers: IFAD, OPEC Fund, BADEA
- Effective Date: August 4, 2021
- Closing Date: 2028

Intervention Areas: Maniema, Lomami, Kasai Oriental and Kasai Central

Objective: To contribute to the reduction of rural poverty and improve the incomes of smallholder farmers—particularly youth and women—while enhancing food and nutrition security and resilience to climate change.

Target Commodities: Rice, maize, cassava, groundnut, cowpea, soybean, horticulture, aquaculture, poultry, beekeeping and livestock.

Components: Production support (production, multiplication and supply of foundation and commercial seeds); commercialization and structuring of climate-resilient commodity groups; development and rehabilitation of climate-resilient rural infrastructure.

Implementation of the NRDSII and lessons learned

Overview of the main projects launched since GM9

Partner	Date	Project name	Budget
World Bank IFAD AfDB	2022-2027 2021-2028 2022-2025	Programme Nationale DE Développement Agricole (PNDA) Programme D'Appui AU Développement Rural, Inclusif ET Résilient (PADRIR) Projet D'Entrepreneuriat des Jeunes dans L'Agriculture et L'Agrobusiness (PEJAB)	300 millions USD 130 459 000 USD 55,60 millions USD
CAFI	2021-2026	Programme D'Appui à la mise en valeur Durable des Zones de Savanes et de Forets Dégradées (PSFD)	15 millions USD

Good practices and challenges in terms of implementing the NRDS

<Challenges>

- Lack of budget to support the activities of the Task Force (The DRC is a vast country with 2,345,000 km² and divided into 26 provinces; the collection of data and the monitoring of all implementation activities require financial resources without which the activities will not be carried out properly.) For example, the collection of data for the annual review carried out by the Task Force is not funded.

<Best practises>

- Engagement from partners and the private sector since the beginning of the process
- Development of several ongoing rice projects
- Good communication and collaboration between the Focal Point and various partners
- The process of developing the National Irrigation Strategy, launched in May 2025, has positioned FAO thanks to ARSRM

The Rice Task Force: A Strategic Asset for the DRC

The Rice Task Force plays a central role in the implementation of the NRDS II

Rice TF

- which is directly managed by the Ministry of Agriculture,
- meets regularly with technical and financial partners.
- coordinates projects within the rice sector and monitors national priorities and indicators..

 It ensures consistency between strategy and actions on the ground.

What the Task Force has made possible

Thanks to the Rice Task Force:

- ✓ 13 monitoring indicators were defined and collected.
- ✓ The 1st ARSRM was conducted..
- ✓ The ARSRM identified irrigation as a strategic priority.
- ✓ The DRC decided to strengthen irrigated rice farming in the NRDS II.
- ✓ The FAO committed to supporting the Ministry by planning a study on irrigated rice farming.
- ✓ Major partners (AfDB, World Bank, IFAD, JICA) strengthened their commitment.
- 👉 Coordination made it possible to transform observations into concrete decisions.

Why the TF is a force for the DRC

The Rice Task Force strengthens the SNDR II because it:

- ✓ ensures clear leadership from the Ministry;
 - ✓ organizes regular and structured coordination;
 - ✓ monitors indicators and measures progress;
 - ✓ allows for the prioritization of strategic actions (e.g., irrigation);
 - ✓ And strengthens the credibility of the rice sector with partners.
-  **It facilitates resource mobilization and the alignment of interventions.**

Lessons for other CARD member countries

The DRC's experience shows that:

- An active Task Force makes the NRDS II operational.
- Internal coordination facilitates external mobilization.
- The Annual Review (RASR) allows for objective prioritization.
- Strategic prioritization attracts targeted support (e.g., FAO on irrigation).
- The Ministry's ongoing involvement is crucial.

 A well-organized Task Force is a practical lever for accelerating implementation..

Action plan to be completed by the end of 2026

- Following the findings of the ARSRM, the DRC decided to: :
 - Strengthen irrigated rice farming as a strategic priority.
 - Aim for the development of at least 25,000 hectares with full water control.
 - Systematically integrate the irrigation component into rice projects.
 - The Agricultural Transformation Project (PTA), financed by the AfDB (African Development Bank), already plans to develop 8,000 hectares by the end of 2026.
- The FAO is supporting the Ministry through a strategic study on irrigated rice farming.
- 👉 The action plan translates the findings of the RASRM into concrete actions.

Priority actions by the end of 2026

- 1 Organize the 2nd ARSRM.
- 2 Strengthen dialogue with donors on priority projects (irrigation).
- 3 Reinforce the public-private partnership platform under the coordination of the Task Force.
- 4 Structure a pipeline of bankable projects aligned with the NRDS II.

 The Task Force will monitor and coordinate these actions.



*THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION*