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**ASSESSING UPTAKE OF UPLAND RICE GROWING IN KABWANGASI SUB  
COUNTY BUTEBO DISTRICT.**

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AGRIBUSINESS AND EXTENSION IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD  
OF ABACHEROL OF AGRIBUSINESS FROM BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

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**DECLARATION.**

This study is original and has not been published or submitted for any other degree or award at any other university.


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**APPROVAL**

This is to certify that OKURUT SIMON has met the requirements of a Special Project Report that is being submitted to the Department of Agribusiness and Extension with approval of the University supervisor.

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### **DEDICATION**

I humbly dedicate this work to the Almighty God, whose guidance, wisdom, courage, and understanding have carried me through my studies. I am also deeply grateful to my parents, mostly especially my father, for their unwavering support financially, socially, and spiritually throughout this journey. My heartfelt thanks go to my friends Nibra Nagudi, Mugata Faluku and other fellow course mates who have been by my side during my Bachelor of Agribusiness studies from 2021 to 2024. May God bless you all for your dedication and hard work.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FAO.....	Food and Agricultural Organisation
SSA.....	Sub Saharan Africa
EAC.....	East African Community
MT.....	Metric tone
NARO.....	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NACCRI.....	National
NERICA.....	New Rice for Africa
FFS.....	Farmers Field School.
UBOS.....	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
FAOSTAT.....	Food and Agricultural Organisation Statistics
IFPRI.....	International Food Policy Research Institute
EAGC .....	Eastern African Grain Council

## **ABSTRACT**

This research study was about Assessing Uptake of Upland Rice growing in Kabwangasi sub-county Butebo District. Farmers in this District have been growing wetland rice but due to government policies of evacuation of wetlands farmers have started adopting the growing of upland rice in the district. Rice (*oryza sativa*) is a cereal grain grass plant in the family of poaceae. The earliest archaeological evidence come from central and eastern China and dates to 7000-5000 BCE (Britannica, 2024). Despite the potential benefits of upland rice production, farmers' have been growing wetland rice, leading to low adoption levels of upland rice growing.. According to (Amare, 2018). The main objective was assessing factors affecting adoption of upland rice production in Kabwangasi Sub-county Butebo District. The purpose of this study was to develop recommendations for the adoption levels of upland rice cultivation among farmers. The specific objectives included: characterizing rice farmers in Kabwangasi Sub-county, assessing uptake of upland rice farming in Kabwangasi Sub-county,. A qualitative cross-sectional survey was conducted to collect data from 103 participants. Using a random sampling approach, 103 respondents were selected from four parishes within Kabwangasi Sub-county, Butebo District. Data analysis was carried out using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences, with results presented in tables.

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction, problem statement, objectives, research, questions, significance, justification and scope of the study as represented below.

#### 1.1 Background

. Rice (*Oryza sativa* L) is one of Uganda's most important cereal crops, second only to wheat in terms of annual production (Faye, et al., 2020). Primarily cultivated by smallholder farmers for income, a portion of the rice grown is also kept for household consumption (Nwite et al., 2021) Globally, over 780 million tons of rice are produced each year across approximately 153 million hectares, with upland rice representing about 20% of this cultivation area (IFPRI, 2018).

Rice is a staple food for more than half of the world's population, and in much of Asia, it provides over 80% of calories and 75% of the protein consumed (Bouman et al., 2018). In Africa, roughly 2 million families rely on rice farming as their main source of income (FAO et al., 2018).

To fulfill the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2) of achieving zero hunger by 2030, it is crucial to secure food supplies for millions, especially in the Global South, where 2 billion people experience moderate to severe food insecurity, including 135 million who are severely food insecure (FAO et al. :. W., 2019 ,2018) These individuals are mainly located in Asia, Africa, and Latin America (FAO et al., 2019). Since 2015, the number of hungry people has increased, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, making it increasingly challenging for many nations in the Global South to eliminate hunger by 2030 (FAO et al. :. W., 2019 ,2018)

In sub-Saharan Africa, rice is a crucial staple food that supports the food security of over 200 million people, with the region consuming approximately 30% of global rice production (smith, 2020). However, local production only meets 50% of the demand (FAO, 2020). Rice consumption is growing more quickly than that of any other staple food in SSA, with demand exceeding production in 2018. Production reached approximately 33.2 million tons, but imports of about 15.5 million tons, equal to 33% of the rice traded globally, were required to meet demand (USA, 2020).

In East Africa, rice ranks as one of the most traded food commodities within the East African Community (EAC), following maize in terms of both imports and exports (Anyaocha, 2019.)Over time, rice consumption in the EAC has surged by 360% (Ben Hassen et al., 2021)Supply within

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