

# **AFRICA CLIMATE RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE SUMMIT**

## **Food Security Session**

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## JICA's vision

### “Inclusive and dynamic development”

- “Inclusive development” represents a concept that encourages all people to recognize the development issues they face and to participate in addressing them and to enjoy the fruits of such endeavours.
- “Dynamic development” refers to the creation of self-reinforcing virtuous cycle of economic growth and poverty reduction in a constantly changing environment where a variety of issues arise simultaneously.

# Inclusiveness in dynamic growth

- Agriculture can be profitable private business. However, the small holders have to take all risks of introducing new technologies.
- Throughout the history, all the countries that achieved agricultural development have provided some type of public support to technology development and extension.” (Hirano 2002)
- CAADP sets intermediate target of allocating 10% of national budgets to the agricultural sector.

# Framework Approach

- Discussion on aid effectiveness in 1990s-2000s has promoted development partners' policy orientation and has added momentum to the budgetary support/pooled financing and alignment with the systems of recipient countries.
- Top priorities are to increase the assets of poor holds, make smallholders ... more productive, and create opportunities in the rural nonfarm economy ... by designing policies and decision processes most suited to each country's economic and social conditions... (WB 2007)
- The framework approach emphasizes the rules of the game according to which the private sector acts and policymakers make decisions, while leaving the actual outcome of the game to individual matches and players. (Ohno & Ohno 2012)

# Ingredient Approach

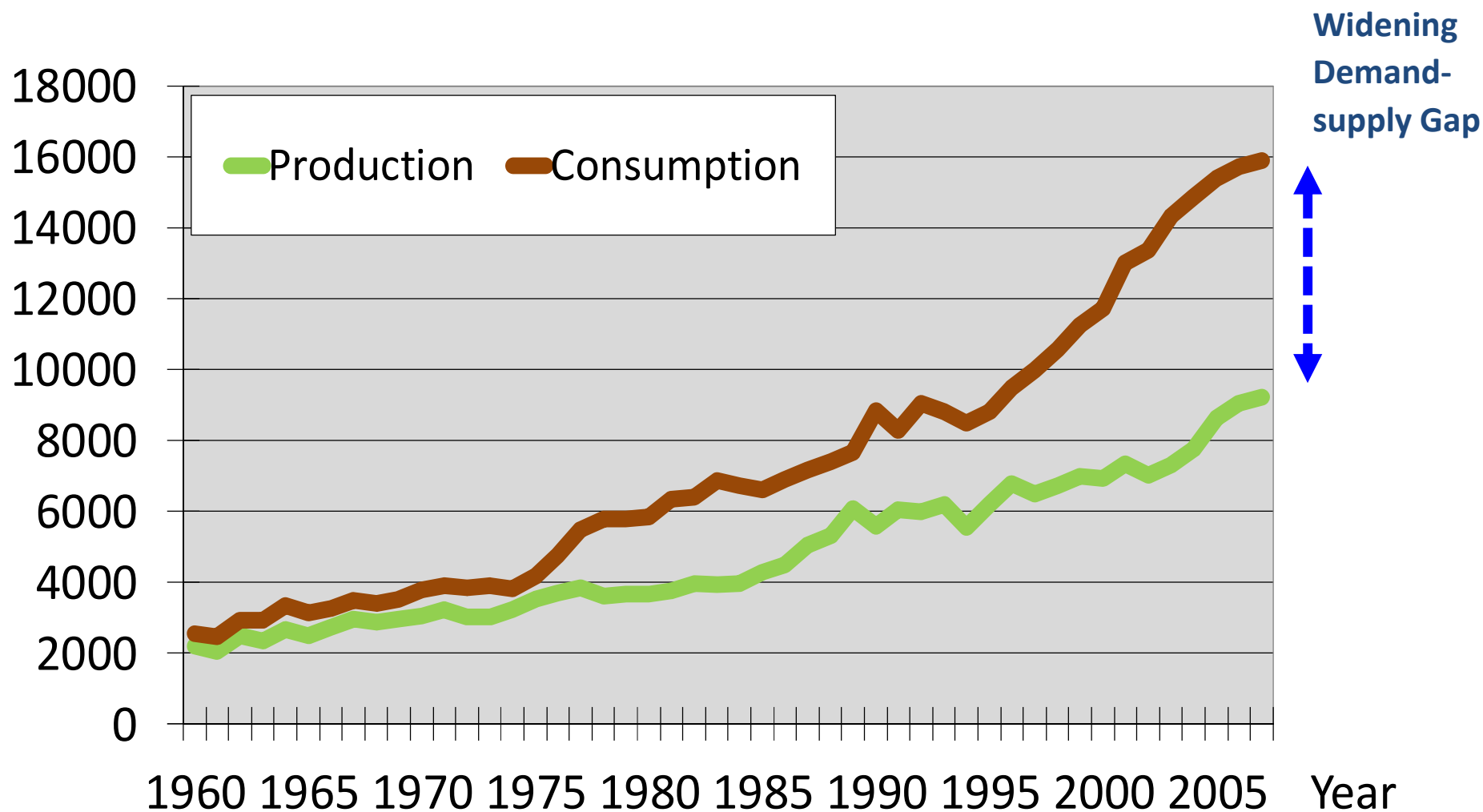
- The ingredients approach takes deep interest in how individual players are doing in the field and the outcome of each game.
- It examines the state of technology, factors of production, demand trends, product mixes, industrial structure, marketing and logistic efficiency, and the like in the concrete context of individual sectors and regions of the country. (Ohno & Ohno 2012)
- The Framework approach is seeking good practices which can be scaled up or replicated within the policy framework.
- The ingredients approach needs to link with mechanisms to scale up its outputs such as policy, action plan and finance.

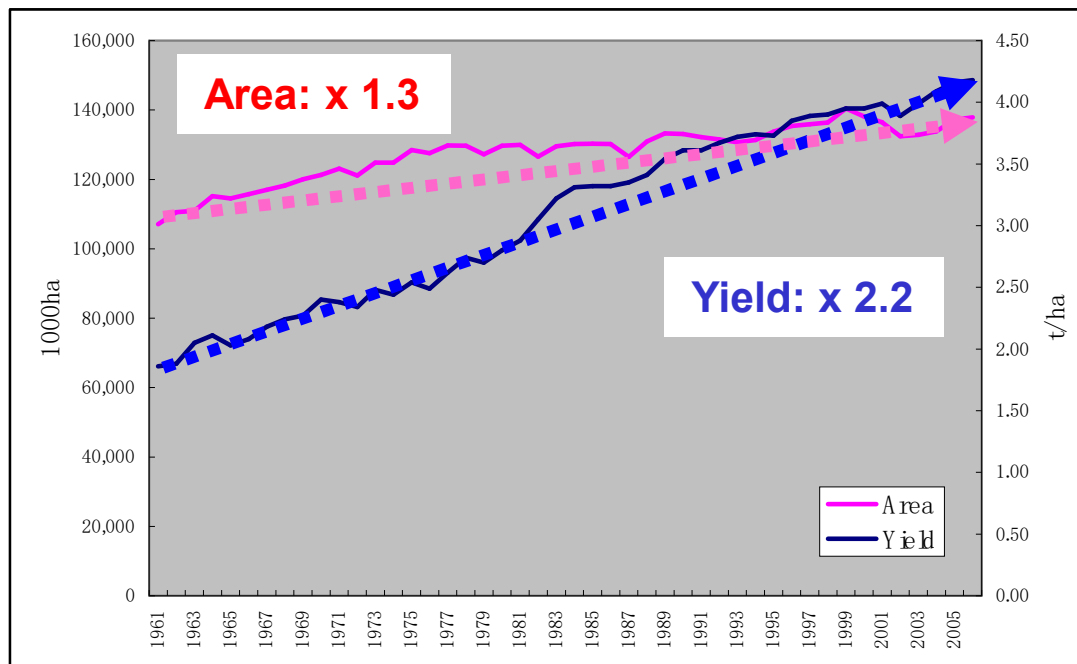
# Coalition for Africa Rice Development (CARD)

- CARD aims at doubling rice production in sub-Saharan Africa between 2008 and 2018. CARD is a consultative group of development partners and 23 member countries.
- No funding but capacity development for formulating National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS), promoting coordination, providing opportunity for member countries to exchange knowledge and information.

# PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF RICE

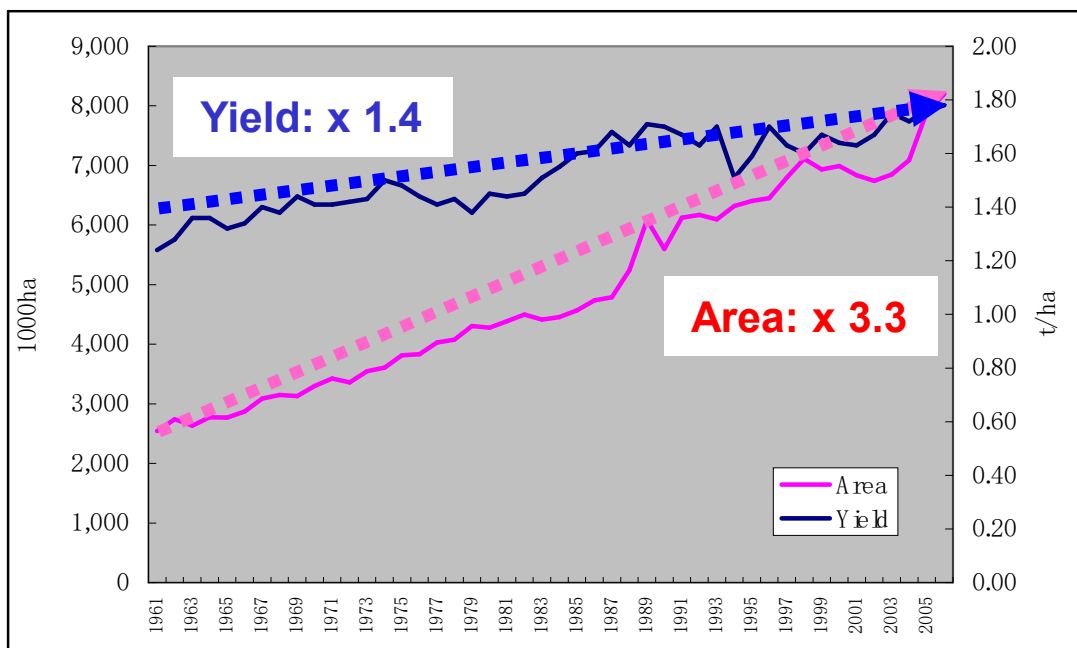
## AFRICA, 1960 - 2007





Need to  
consider  
intensive  
production

ASIA



AFRICA



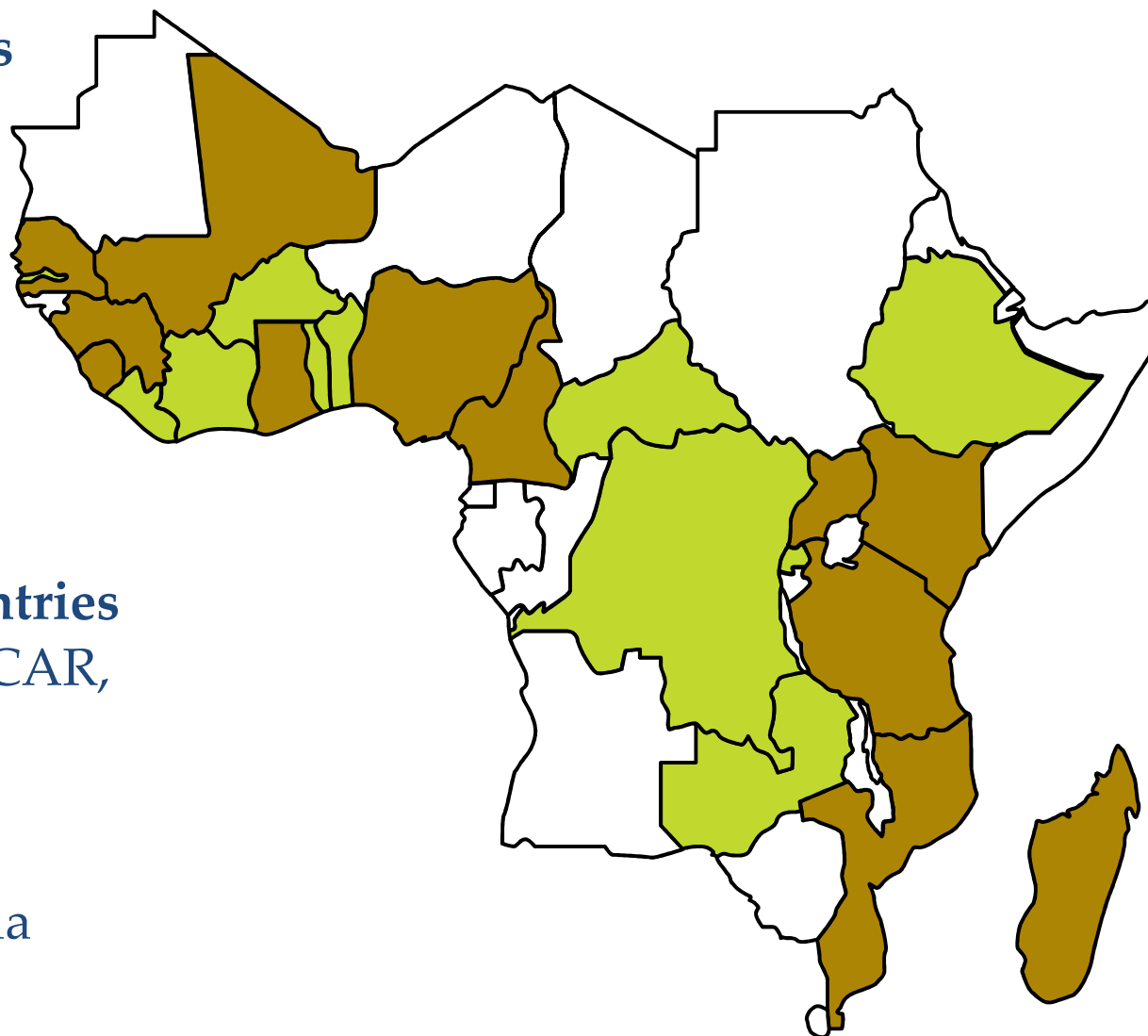
## CARD Member States

### **First Group Countries**

Cameroon, Ghana,  
Guinea, Kenya,  
Madagascar, Mali,  
Mozambique,  
Nigeria, Senegal,  
Sierra Leone,  
Tanzania, Uganda

### **Second Group Countries**

Benin, Burkina Faso, CAR,  
Cote d'Ivoire,  
DRC, Ethiopia,  
the Gambia, Liberia,  
Rwanda, Togo, Zambia



In Ethiopia, JICA will support NRRTC on 1) research for rice industry development, 2) capacity development of stakeholders, and 3) information generation and sharing.







# Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP)

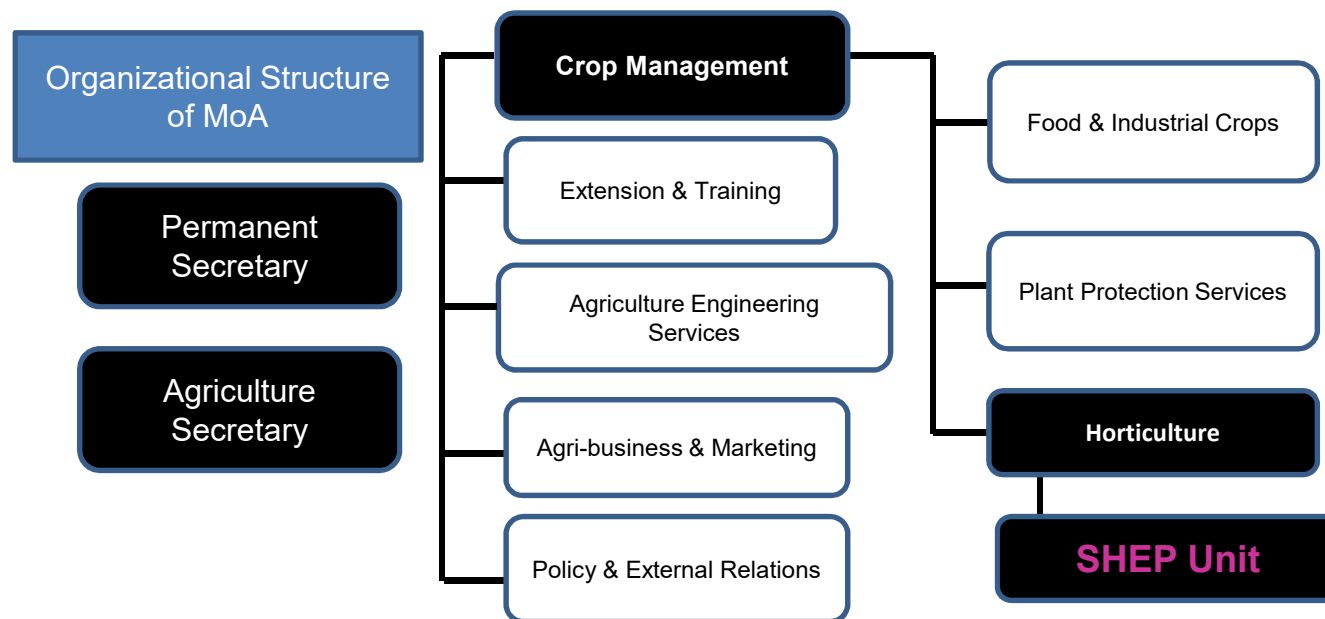
- SHEP supported 122 farmer groups with more than 2000 farmers in Kenya in 2006-2009 through 1) farmer group empowerment, 2) crop production and quality control, and 3) rural road maintenance by *Do-nou* technology. Farmers' income doubled during the project period.

**Table 1: Changes of average horticultural net-income of farmer group and individual farmer (US\$\*)**

	Group	Farmer
Baseline Survey (Jun. 2007)	6,703	285
Final Evaluation (Oct. 2009)	<b>11,250</b>	<b>589</b>

# Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP)

- MoA of Kenya established Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Unit in 2009 and scale up to 800 farmer groups and more than 20,000 farmers through the proposal system.









# Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP)

- Essential concepts of success is a market oriented approach: change of farmers' mind set from “Grow and Sell” to “Grow to Sell” through 1) market survey, 2) crop selection and 3) Action Plan making.



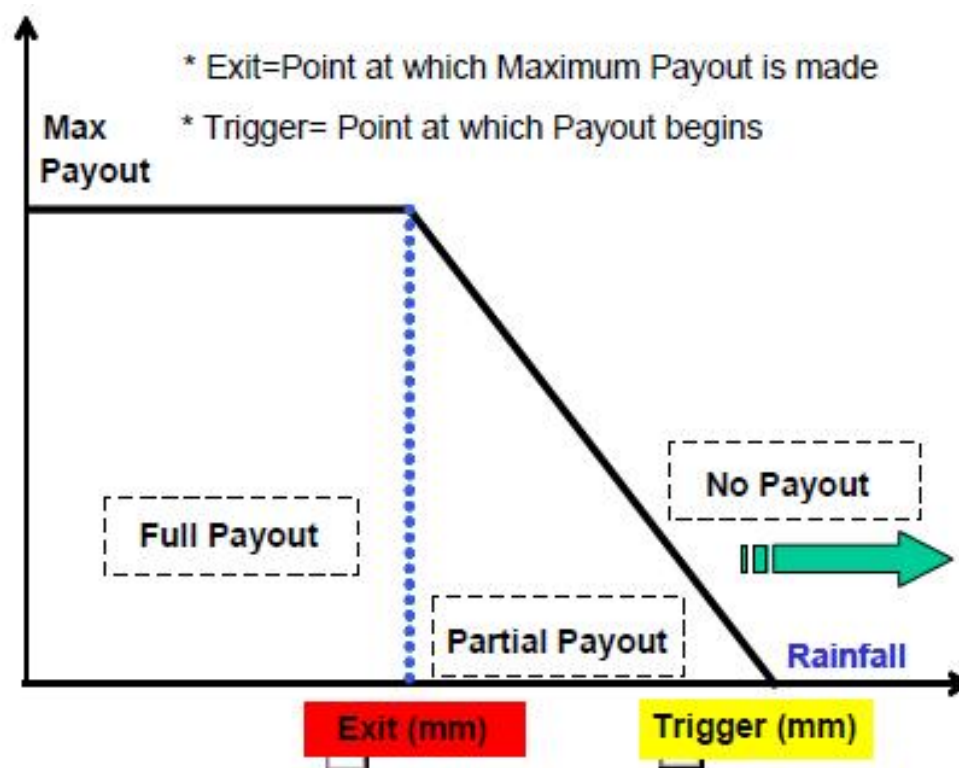
# Weather Index Insurance (WII)

- WII is introduced to low and erratic rainfall highland area in Oromia, Ethiopia. Payout is made based on amount of rainfall not production.
- The results so far from RREP indicate that while the farmers who could purchase the insurance are relatively better-off, the insured farmers tend to increase inputs and get more outputs.
- 1) Designing weather index for requires scientific data and international cooperation, 2) further scale up is needed to make a business model sustainable for the insurance company.

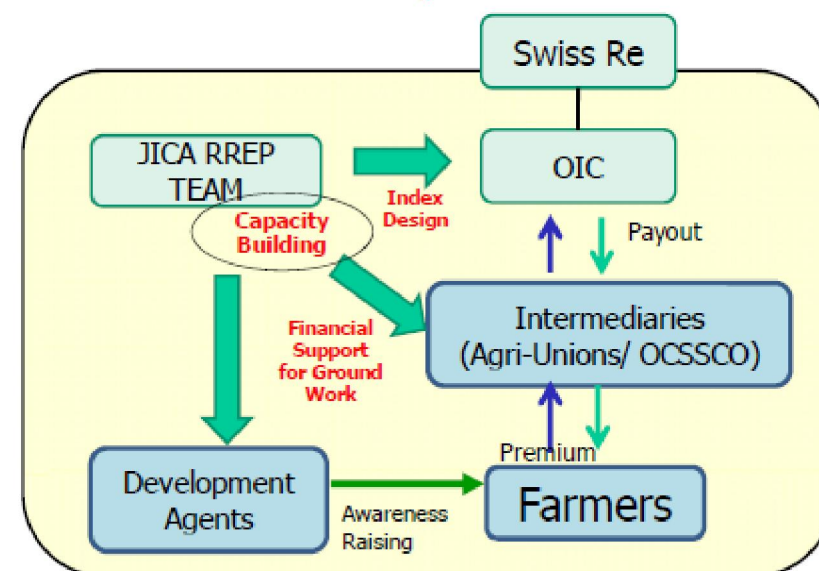


**Table 4. Weather Index by Kebele (Excerpt)**

Woreda	Kebele	Coverage Dates	Trigger (mm)	Exit (mm)
Arsi Negele	Mudi Arjo	Apr30-Jun10	40	17
		Jul25-Sep10	56	33
	Shala Bila	Apr20-Jun10	60	21
		Jul15-Sep15	77	50
	Alge	Apr20-Jun10	72	19
		Aug5-Oct5	54	33



**Figure 13. Relationship between Payout and Rainfall**



**Figure 14. Institutional Setting-up for WII Promotion**

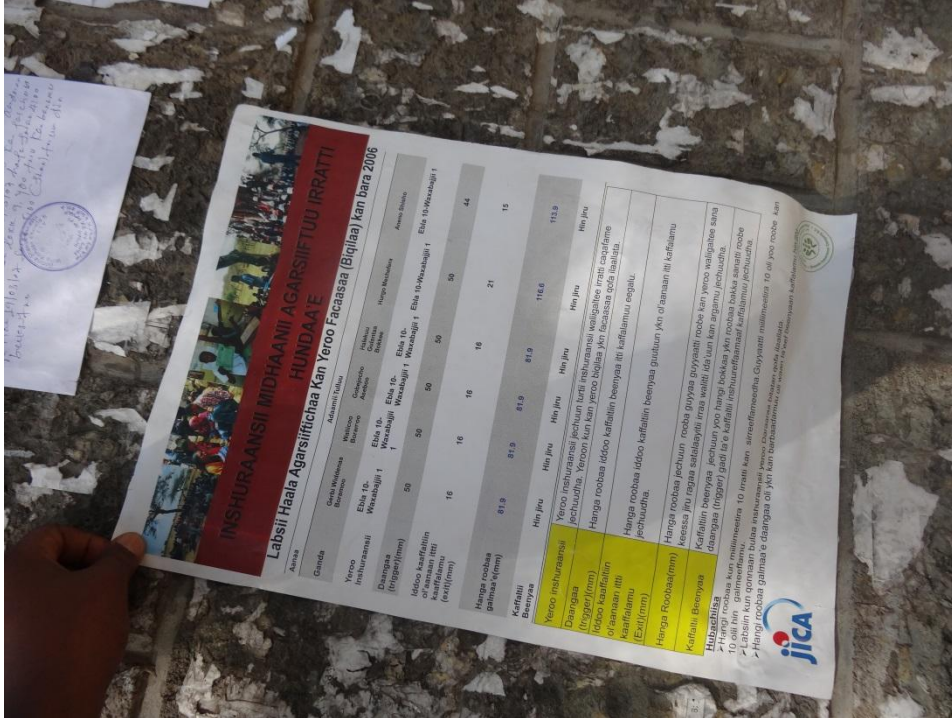
**Table 5. Summary of the WII Sales (Phase I)**

Woreda	No. of Farmers	Registered Farmers	Take-up Rate	Total Premium	Av. Per-Premium
Boset	2,319	136	5.9%	20,800	153
Bora	1,521	125	8.2%	14,900	119
A. Tulu	1,650	535	32.4%	56,900	106
A. Negele	2,745	318	11.6%	32,950	104
Ilfata	2,230	172	7.7%	20,800	121
Total	10,465	1,286	12.3%	146,350	114

**Table 6. Summary of the WII Sales (Phase II)**

Woreda	No. of Farmers	Registered Farmers	Take-up Rate	Total Premium	Av. Per-Premium
A. Tulu	9,989	2,250	22.5%	229,300	102
Bora	2,263	447	19.8%	46,800	105
Boset	3,148	569	18.1%	57,900	102
A. Negele	6,571	1,201	18.3%	120,100	100
Ilfata	2,163	97	4.5%	10,100	104
Dano	1,918	605	31.5%	62,900	104
Dawa	1,679	231	13.8%	23,100	100
Elu	1,231	223	18.1%	22,300	100
Total	28,962	5,623	19.4%	572,500	102





For more information

CARD: <http://www.riceforafrica.org/>

Hirano (2002) *Zusetu Africa Keizai*, Nihon- Hyoron-Sha

Ohno, I & Ohno, K. (2012) 'Dynamic Capacity Development: What Africa Can Learn from Industrial Policy Formulation in East Asia' in *Good Growth and Governance in Africa*. Oxford University Press

WII:

<http://www.jica.go.jp/ethiopia/english/activities/agriculture01.html>

SHEP UP:

[http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our\\_work/evaluation/tech\\_and\\_grant/project/term/africa/c8h0vm000001rp75-att/kenya\\_2009\\_02.pdf](http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/evaluation/tech_and_grant/project/term/africa/c8h0vm000001rp75-att/kenya_2009_02.pdf)

World Bank (2007) *World Development Report 2008 – Agriculture for Development*, WB