

Our Pledge to the Food Systems Summit

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



JICA, as Japan's ODA implementing agency, expresses its support for the FSS(Food Systems Summit) , which is held to promote concrete actions for the transformation of food systems, toward the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals.

In order to contribute to the realization of sustainable food systems, especially through Action Tracks 1 (Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all), 4 (Advance equitable livelihoods) and 5 (Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress), we will **support developing countries** in advancing **Rice sector Development, Market-oriented Agriculture and Nutrition Improvement**, as well as **Climate Change Adaptation and other critical agenda**, in cooperation with UN organizations and other development partners.

【Commitment】

- ① By 2030, further double rice production (to 56 million tons) in Sub-Saharan Africa through the Coalition for African Rice Development (**CARD**) Phase 2, especially by promoting (1) stability in rice production corresponding to climate change and population growth, (2) local industry formation, (3) quality improvement of local rice, and (4) improvement of farmers' livelihoods, for at least 32 African countries.
- ② By 2030, provide agricultural extension services based on the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion (**SHEP**) Approach for at least one million small scale farmers in 50 countries, in order to convert farmers' mind from "Grow and Sell" to "Grow to Sell" and thereby increase farmers' income.
- ③ By 2025, improve nutritional status of Africa, especially its all 200 million children, through the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (**IFNA**), especially by improving access to nutritious food and promoting agriculture production to address specific nutrient demand/deficiencies.
- ④ Work with each developing country to address the challenges it faces, not only through the above initiatives, but also through various supports, including for Participatory Irrigation Management and other solutions to climate change adaptation, and for Food Value Chain Development, Fisheries Resources Management and Improvement of Animal Health.

【 References 】 Agricultural development/rural development of JICA

https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/thematic_issues/agricultural/index.html



Food Systems Summit 2021

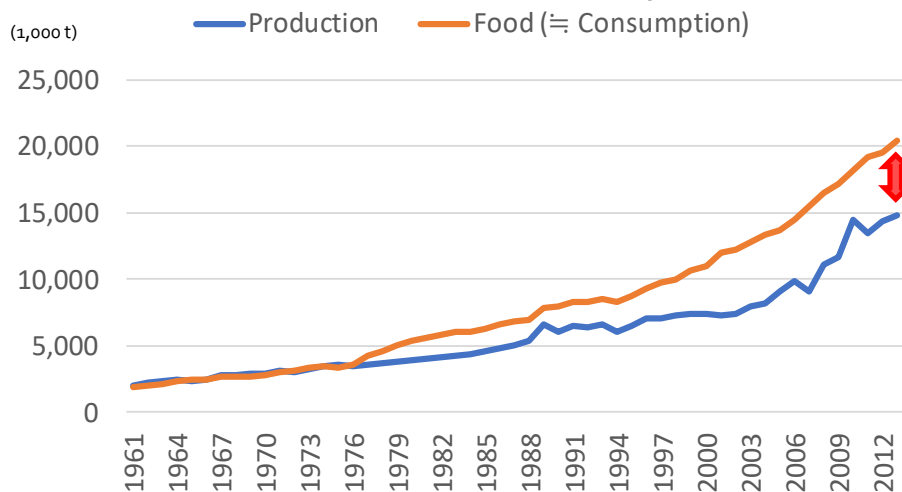


Rice sector development with CARD

What is CARD ?

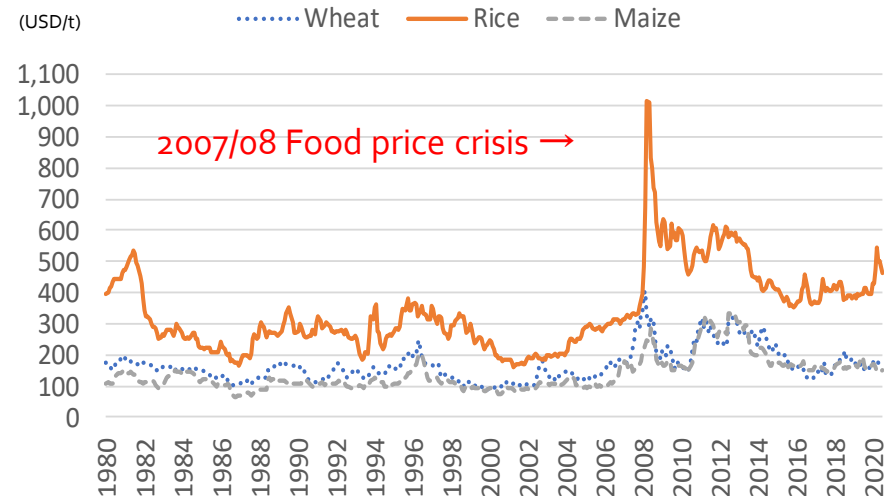
- The gap between production and consumption started widening in the late 90s.
- CARD was established in 2008 by AGRA, JICA.
- CARD is a consultative group of bilateral and multilateral donors and African and international organizations/institutions
- CARD aimed at **doubling rice production** in SSA by 2018
- CARD entered its 2nd Phase in 2019

Rice production and consumption in Sub-Saharan Africa (milled equivalent)



Source: FAOSTAT, Food Balance Sheet

Price of major cereals



Source: IMF Commodity Data Portal

CARD 1, then CARD 2

■ Target of CARD1 :

- Doubling rice production in SSA by 2018 (14 mil tons to 28 mil tons)

■ Member Countries : 23 countries

■ Steering Committee Members : 11 organizations

■ Major Achievements :

- Target more than achieved : 31 million tons (2018)
- National Rice Development Strategy (NRDS) formulated in 23 countries
- 218 CARD labeled Projects conducted



■ Target of CARD2 :

- Further doubling rice production in SSA by 2030 (28 mil tons to 56 mil)

■ Member Countries :

9 countries newly joined (total 32 countries*)

■ Steering Committee Members :

7 organizations (inc. 5 RECs) newly joined (total 18 organizations**)

□ “Rice Approach”

Resilience : Stability of production

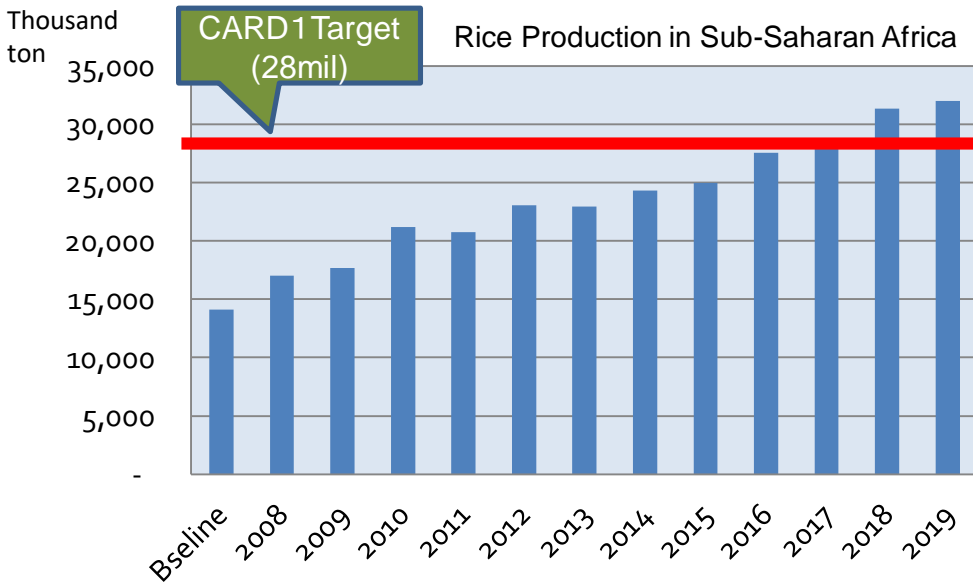
Industrialization : Promotion of private sector

Competitiveness : Quality improvement

Empowerment : Better livelihood of farmers

□ African ownership

Leadership by AU/NEPAD, Involvement of RECs



(1) **23 countries** - Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Central Africa, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Liberia, Rwanda, The Gambia, Togo, Ethiopia, and Zambia

(2) **9 countries** - Angola, Malawi, Sudan, Burundi, Chad, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Niger and Republic of Congo

1. Support for CARD management & operations

- Continuing to lead management of CARD as one of the Steering Committee members
- Continuing to dispatch experts and consultants to CARD Secretariat in AGRA, support their activities and share its administration cost
- Continuing to support CARD Secretariat in conducting Workshops / Seminars for formulating & reviewing NRDS, and **formulating Regional Rice Development Strategy (RRDS)**

2. Support for CARD member countries' capacity building

- Continuing to conduct Technical Training programs, by inviting SSA trainees to Japan & other rice producing countries (Thailand, Egypt), as well as by holding Regional Technical Training programs in SSA (Uganda, Tanzania, Cameroon, Senegal)
- Continuing to conduct Technical Assistance Projects and Yen Loan/Grant Aid Projects in specific member countries in line with NRDS

Conducting 36 Projects in 18 Countries (as of May 2021)

Niger

□ Improvement of Irrigation Equipment

Burkina Faso

○ Agr. & Rural Dev. Policy Adv.

◎ Est. of model for fertilizing cultivation promotion using phosphate rock

Cote D'Ivoire

● Local Rice Promotion 2

Senegal

● Improvement of Irrigated rice productivity in the Senegal River Valley

Gambia

○ Agr. Adv.

Sierra Leone

● Sustainable Rice Production

Ghana

● Sustainable dev. of Rain-fed Lowland Rice Production 2

● Enhancing Market-Based Agriculture by Smallholders and Private Sector Linkages in Kpong Irrigation Scheme

Nigeria

○ Agr. Policy Adv.

Cameroon

● Rice Promotion

Congo R.

○ Rice Promotion Adv.

Rwanda

○ Agr. Policy Adv.

● Water Management and Capacity Building

□ Reh. of Irrigation in Rwamagana

Zambia

○ Agr. Adv.

● Market-Oriented Rice Dev.

● Expansion of Community-Based Smallholder Irrigation Dev.

Sudan

● Capacity Building for Promotion of Rice Production

◎ Dev. Countermeasures Against Striga to Conquer Poverty and Improve Food Security

Ethiopia

○ Agr. Adv.

● Functional Enhancement of the National Rice Research & Training Centre

Uganda

○ Agr. Planning Adv.

● Promotion of Rice Dev. 2

● Sustainable Utilization, O & M of Irrigation System in Atari

Kenya

○ Irr. Promotion Adv.

○ Northern Corridor Agr. Promotion Adv.

■ Irr. Dev. (Loan)

○ CARD Adv.

● Capacity Dev. for Enhancement of Rice Production in Irrigation Schemes

Mozambique

● Improvement of Rice Production in Zambezia Province

Madagascar

○ Agr. & Rural Dev. Tec. Adv.

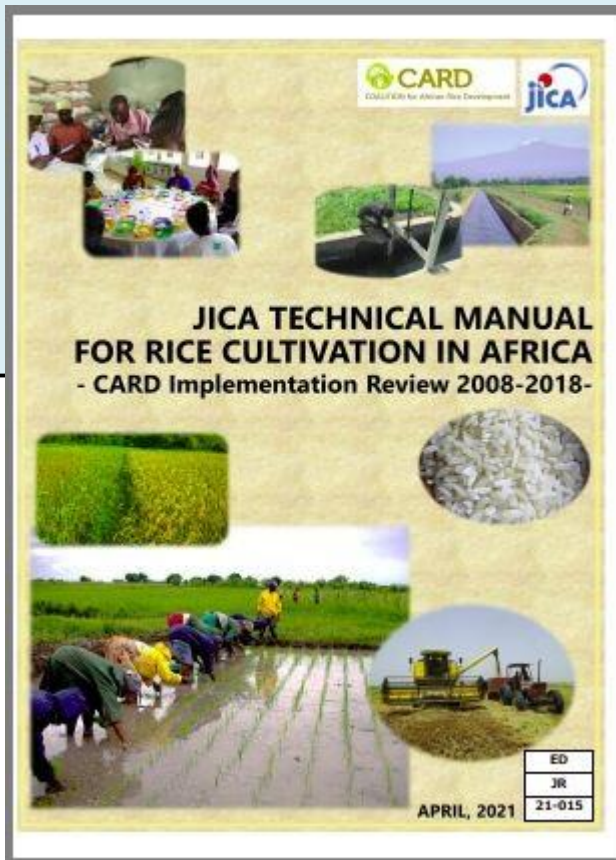
● Rice Productivity Improvement and Industrialization

◎ Breakthrough in Nutrient Use Efficiency for Rice by Genetic Improvement and Fertility Sensing Techniques in Africa

□ Dev. Of Alaotra Irrigation system

- Individual Expert(12)
- Technical Cooperation Project(16)
- ◎ Science and Technology Cooperation(3)
- Grant Aid(4)
- Yen Loan(1)

3. Developed 'JICA Technical Manual for Rice Cultivation in Africa – CARD Implementation Review 2008-2018 –'



- Summarized the technical assets accumulated during the CARD1 period
- Useful to formulate and implement rice related projects in SSA
- In four languages (EN, FR, PT, JP)

<https://riceforafrica.net/knowledge/jica>

4. Strategic Implementation of Grant Aid for CARD Promotion

- Grant aid projects are being actively formed to promote the implementation of NRDS.
- Ex. For improvement of seed production facilities, provision of agricultural machineries, experimental equipment, etc.

5. Regional Hubs for Agricultural Mechanization

- To be established as a part of RRDS implementation
- For promotion of advanced technologies including agricultural machinery by Japanese private companies, in East Africa (Kenya and Tanzania) and West Africa, respectively
- African private companies will be also involved.



(2) Market Oriented Agriculture through SHEP: Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion



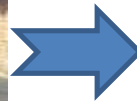
WHAT is SHEP ?

Stands for “**S**mall-holder **H**orticulture **E**mpowerment and **P**romotion” Approach

- “Market-Oriented Agriculture”
- Developed in Kenya through TC project by JICA which started from 2006 and succeeded in increasing farmers' income



Before

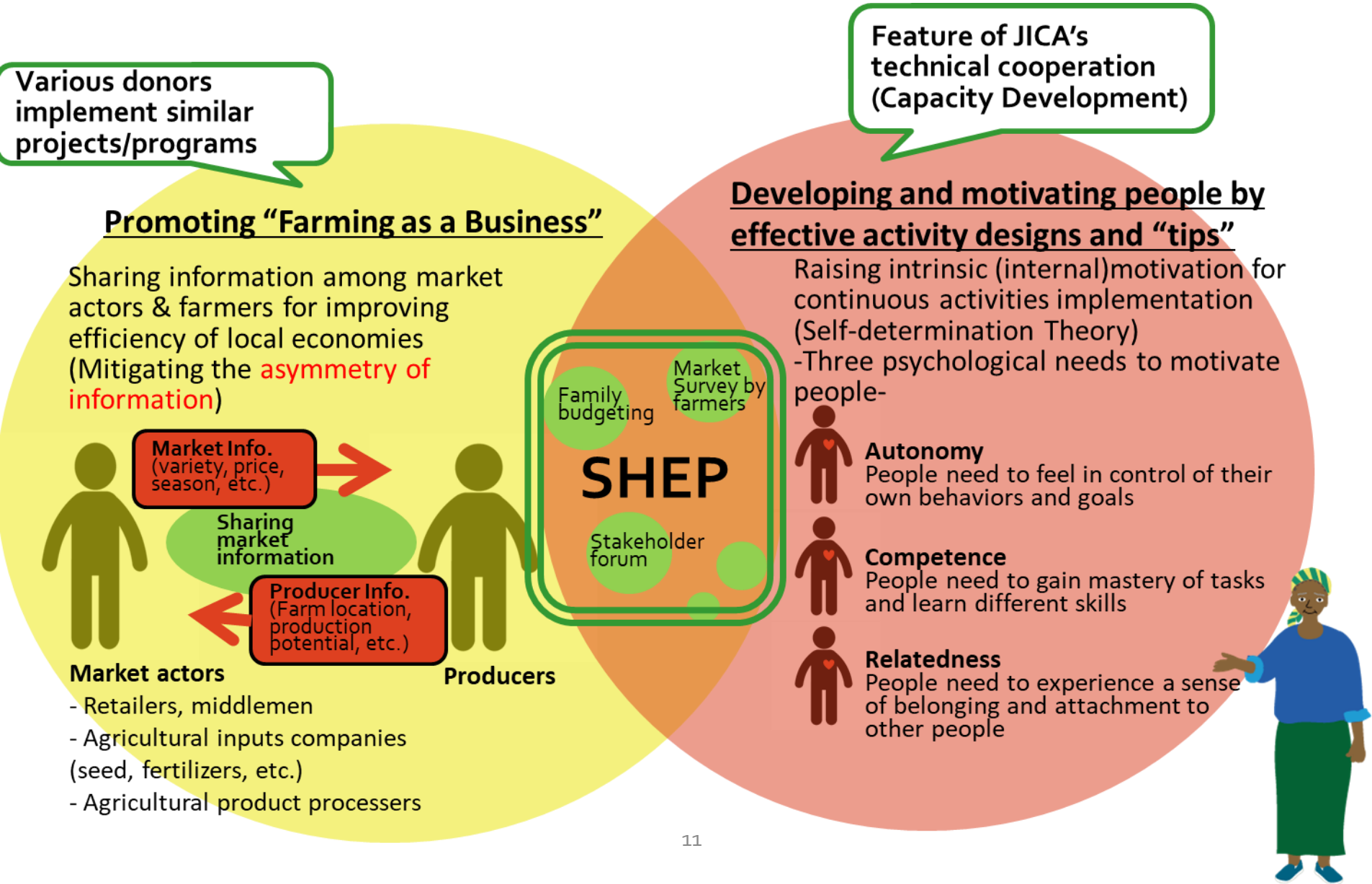


After



Others

Concept of SHEP



Introduction of “**Self Determination Theory**” to development program is unique compared with the case of just only provision of “Appropriate skill” which experts believe it is useful.



• **Autonomy support**



-Farmers themselves decide the crops to grow and make a crop calendar based on the results of the market survey.

• **Competence support**



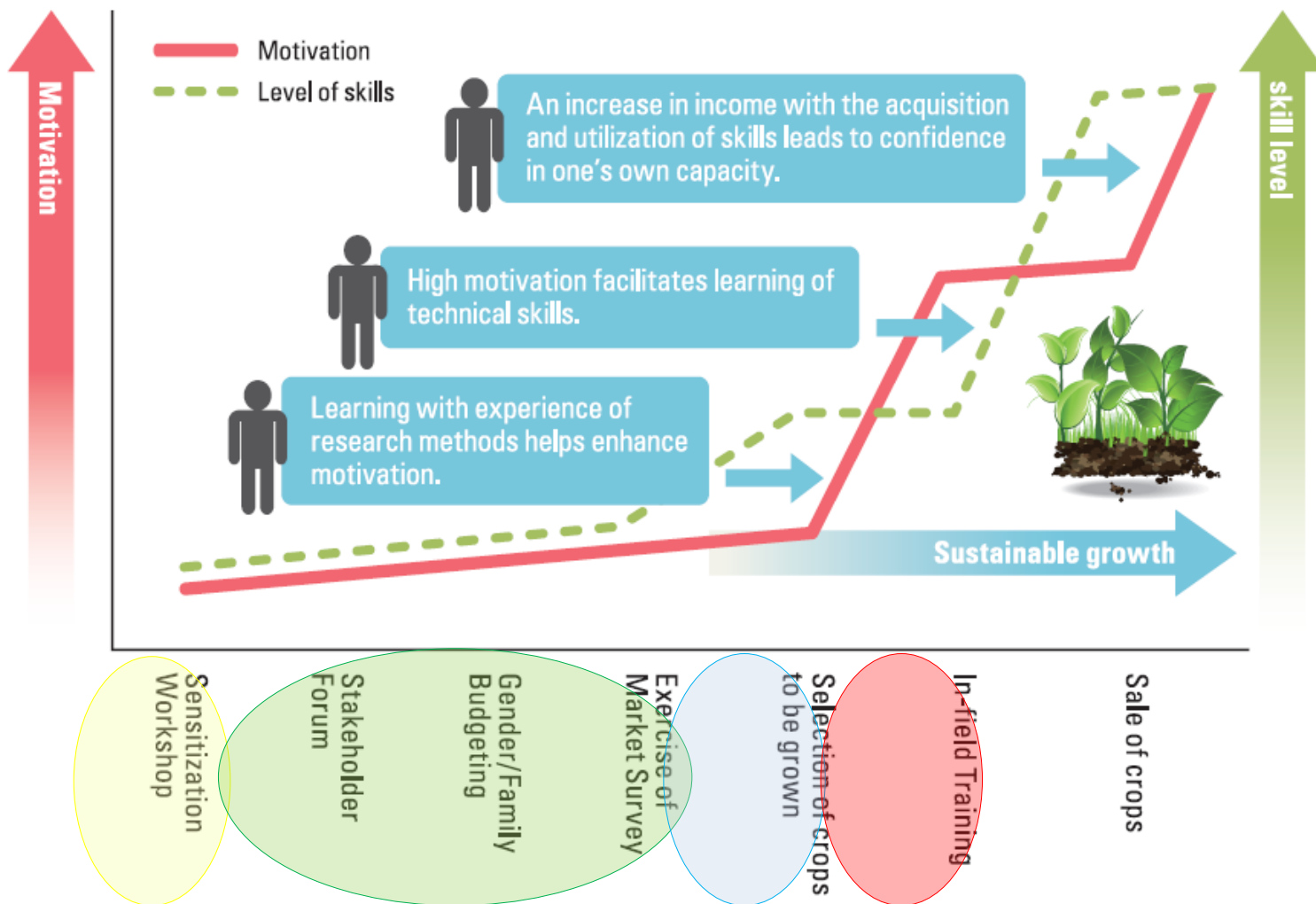
-Skills and techniques provided to farmers are user friendly and low cost. Farmer can practice it immediately after learning

• **Relatedness support**



-Face to face communication between farmers and market stakeholders benefit to build good relationship

SHEP Interaction between farmer motivation and skill level during activities



Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
Selection of targets and sharing vision/goal	Farmers' awareness of current situation and new information	Decision making by Farmers	Provision of technical solutions

Change of farmers' mind on marketing from **“Grow and Sell”** to **“Grow to Sell”**

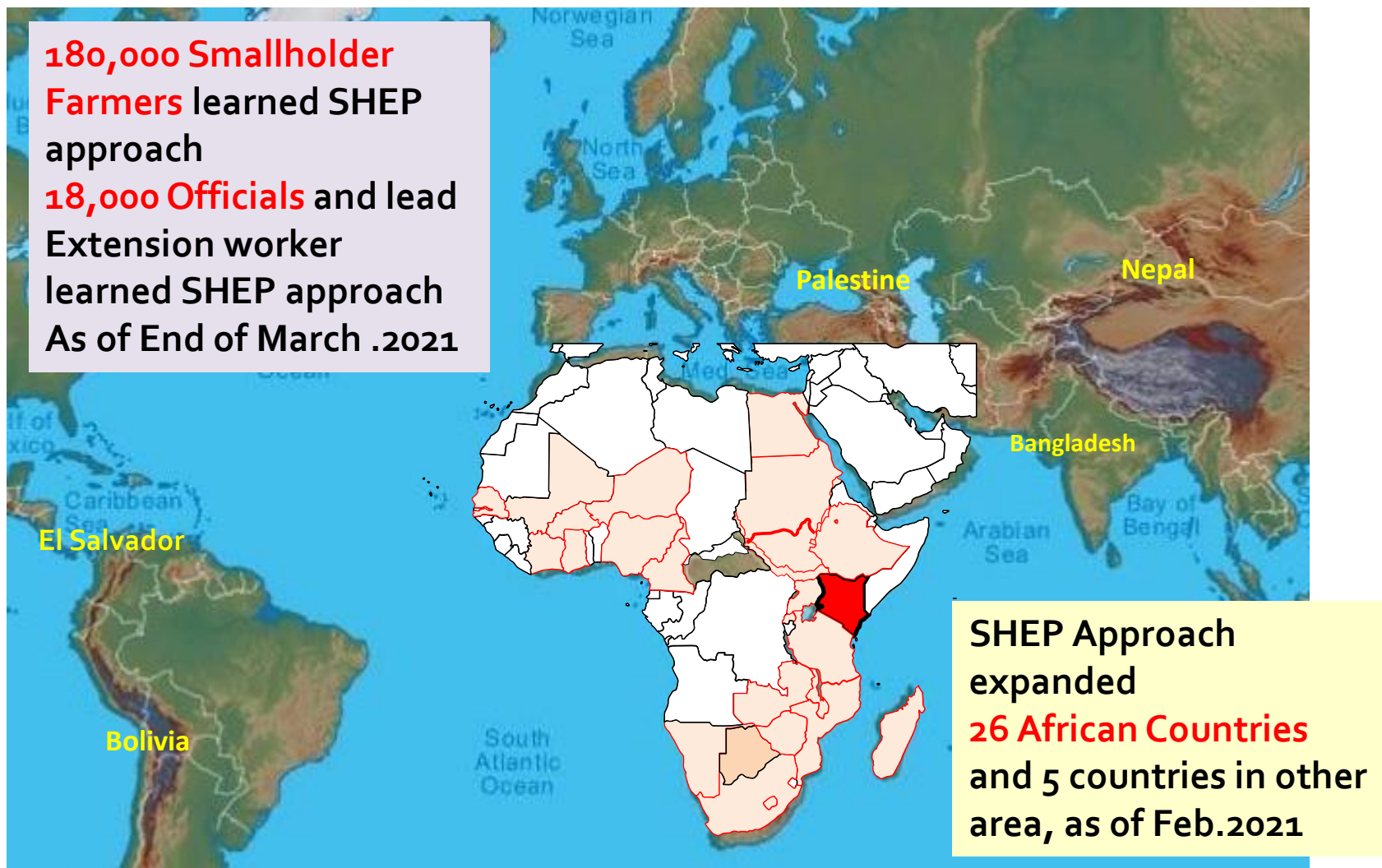


Market Survey by Farmers

Name & Contact of Produce Dealer	Produce & Variety	Produce Quality Market Requirements	Peak Demand (months)	Quantity (kg) & Frequency (daily/ weekly etc) of Supply	Unit Price (Ksh./ kg)	Mode of Payment	Terms of Payment	Marketing challenges	Dealer's Willingness to purchase the Produce from the Group
S. K. Mwai (0722-xxxxxx)	Tomato (cal j)	- Medium size - Half ripen	March, April, & May	1,000 kg/week	100	Cash	Cash on Delivery	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Willing
J. O. Ouma (0736-xxxxxx)	Tomato (cal j)	- Large size - Half ripen	February & March	2,500 kg/week	120	Cheque	Two Weeks after Delivery	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Willing
O. J. Aduu (0720-xxxxxx)	Tomato (cal j)	- Medium size - Half ripen	December & January	2,500 kg/week	115	Cash	A week after Delivery	Inadequate Storage Facilities	Willing

e.g.) Results of the Market Survey





Nutrition Improvement with IFNA

What is “Initiative for Food and Nutrition in Africa (IFNA)”?

2016 - Launched at TICAD VI

- **Objective:** To *establish a framework of collaboration to **accelerate the implementation of food and nutrition security policies*** for accelerating and up-scaling actions on nutrition in all African countries in line with **SDG** and **Malabo Declaration**
- **Period:** 2016-2025 (10 years)
- **Target country:** Started with **10 initial countries**



IFNA launch event at TICAD VI

2019 - New direction at TICAD 7

- **IFNA Yokohama Declaration 2019:**
 - Call for actions by African governments and all stakeholders to improve nutrition (undernutrition in particular) in African especially of all **200 million children**
 - To commit **expanding IFNA's experience and activities to all African countries through RECs**
 - To increase momentum for global nutrition improvement towards **Tokyo Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit in 2021**



IFNA high-level event at TICAD 7

IFNA's expansion with RECs



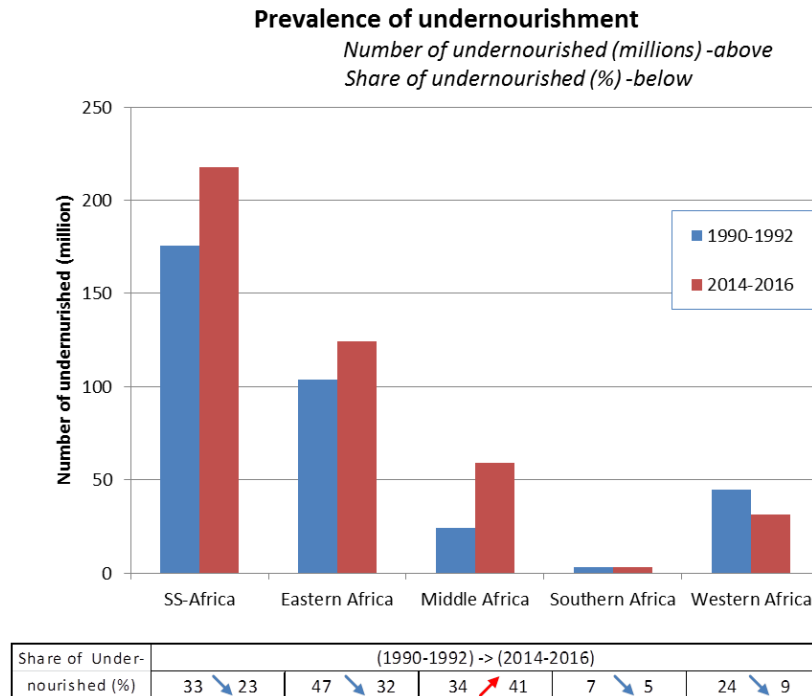
Nutritional Status in Sub-Saharan Africa

- **Undernourishment: 220 mil.** Prevalence of undernourishment has been reduced from 33% to 23%. However, the total number is increased by 42 mil. ^{*1}
- **Stunting: Still more than 30% in a number of SSA countries.**
While Asia lowered stunting from 49% to 20%. ^{*2}
- **Child Underweight: 21%** ^{*1}
- **Prevalence of Anaemia: 62% (African region)** ^{*3}

*1: The State of Food Insecurity in the World (FAO IFAD,WFP, 2015),

*2: Prevalence and trends of stunting among pre-school children, 1990–2020 (WHO, 2011)

*3: The global prevalence of anaemia in 2011 (WHO, 2011)



Source: Regional Overview of Food Insecurity Africa (FAO, 2015)

Impacts of Nutritional Improvement

Loss of Opportunity

- **Nearly half of all deaths in children under 5** are attributable to undernutrition*₁
- Lower cognitive/physical ability **limits employment opportunity**
- Chronic disease increase the **burden of medical cost**



11% Loss of GDP (Asia and Africa) *₂

Impact of Nutritional Improvement

- ✓ **\$1** investment against stunting returns **\$16** benefit (40 low/medium income countries)
- ✓ **Breastfeed** over 12 month (Brazil)
→ **Increased income** by 33%
- ✓ **One extra cm** of height (multi-country)
→ **Increased wage** by 4.5%

Source: Global Nutrition Report 2014, (IFPRI, 2015)

Sources

*1: Progress for Children (UNICEF, 2015)

*2 : Global Nutrition Report 2014, (IFPRI, 2015)

IFNA's technical approaches

All agrees “*multi-sectoral*” is critical for efficient nutrition improvement...

But, what is it really, how?

* **Multi-Sectoral Approach (MSA)** for IFNA

- Maximizing the role of the agriculture sector as **a supplier of key nutrients** (not just calories), resulting in increased availability and access to target foods:
- **Ensuring the complementary linkages** with other sectors (health, social protection, WASH etc) to create supportive environment; thus, improving consumption and absorption of key nutrients from food, supplementation and other means.

* **The key approach to ensure multisectoral intervention for IFNA**

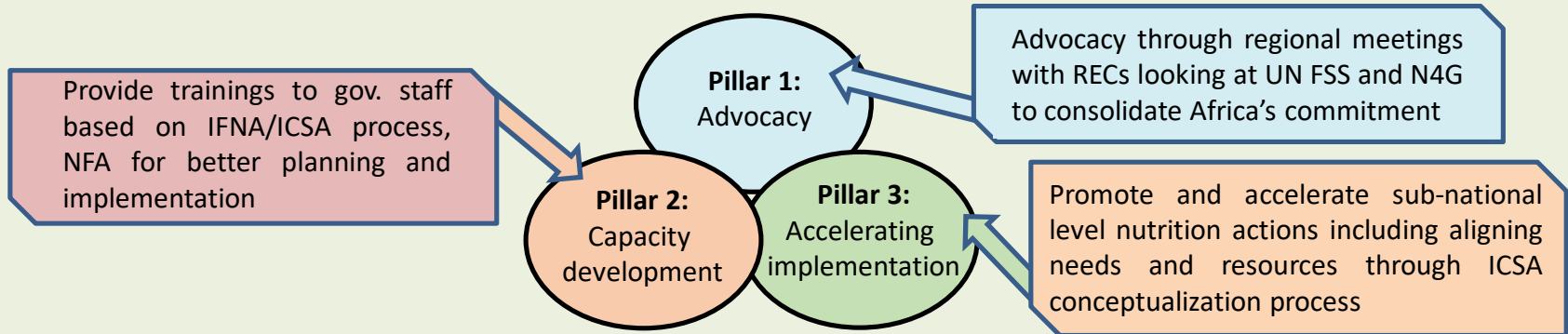
Nutrient Focused Approach (NFA)

- A food-based nutrition improvement approach that promotes healthy and balanced diet through **dietary diversification, focusing more on supply and consumption of specific nutrients that correspond to key nutrition issues** such as stunting, anemia etc.
- An approach to **give the clarify around the roles of each sector, particularly b/w agriculture and health sectors.**

3. How IFNA works, what was done so far, and what will be done

Upcoming action items for “Scale up and Build up” phase: 2020-2025

Strategic pillars and Major action items for IFNA: 2020-2025

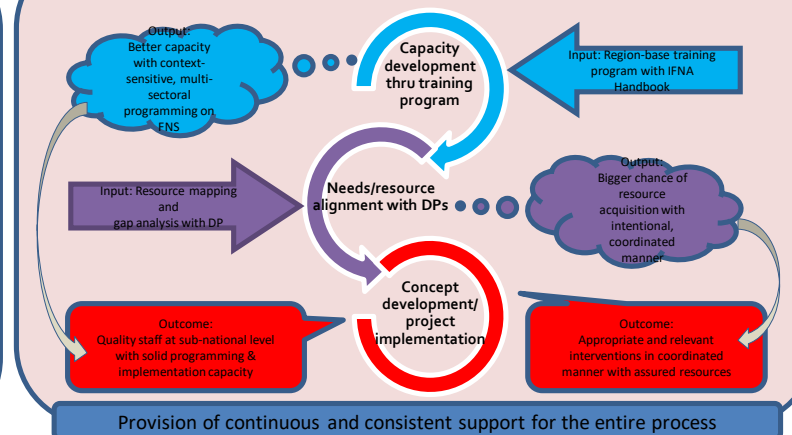


- ✓ Deepening partnerships to increase IFNA's coverage/effectiveness
- ✓ Mainstream the issues on COVID-19

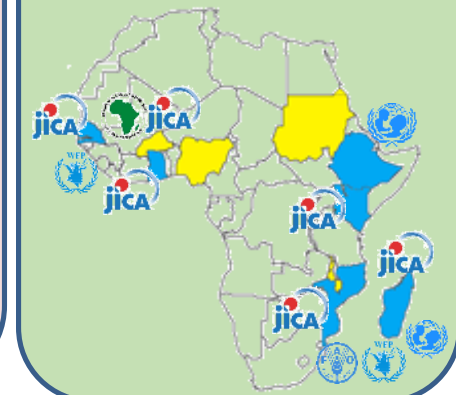
Pillar 1: Advocacy



Pillar 2: Capacity development



Pillar 3: Accelerating implementation



Thank you very much for your attention.

**Next, introduce our human resource
development activities,,**

