

3. Agriculture and Rural Development

TICAD IV was held when concern about the impact of high food prices was mounting, and called for a comprehensive response by the international community. Japan made the utmost effort to contribute to forming a globally coordinated response to the food crisis as well as an international framework to address medium to long term food insecurity, that led to the issuing of “the G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security” at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. Japan also worked with international organizations toward compiling principles and good practices to promote responsible international agricultural investment. The TICAD process will continue to promote measures that contribute to food security in Africa, bearing in mind MDGs 1 and 7, and the fact that most agriculture in Africa is rain-fed, and is susceptible to the effects of climate change, such as increased droughts and floods.

Within the continent, the AU has provided leadership in improving agricultural productivity and food security. Heads of State, having met in July 2009, reaffirmed the AU's commitment to agricultural development. Through the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) process, African countries have developed comprehensive agricultural strategies and increased investment in agriculture. To date, 12 countries have signed CAADP compacts, and another twelve are expected to sign in the coming months. At the regional level, ECOWAS has signed a regional compact, COMESA will sign by mid-2010, and SADC is now engaging. CAADP compacts are results-oriented. Review of the investment/expenditure programmes that are designed following compacts focuses on dimensions, priorities, programme design, implementation capacity, and monitoring and evaluation. Once plans are finalized, partners are to agree to help meet financing gaps.

The Status of Japan's Assistance – April 2008 - March 2010 (provisional)

While the implementation of the YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation is progressing well (80% achieved), there is still a need to encourage irrigation projects through grant and ODA loan. Further emphasis could be placed on the support for market access and improving agricultural competitiveness including through capacity building of agricultural leaders. Japan also en-

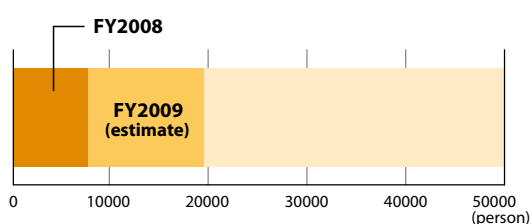
trusted US\$ 100 million to the World Bank through two Japanese trust funds to support producer organisations and the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) initiative including research at Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the agriculture sector (April 2008-March 2010)

(100 million yen)

	Irrigation	Agricultural Productivity	Others*
Loan	0	—	—
Grant Aid & Tech Coop	92.98	64.81	49.29

The progress on capacity building of 50,000 agricultural leaders



* Fishery, livelihood development, agricultural development planning, etc.

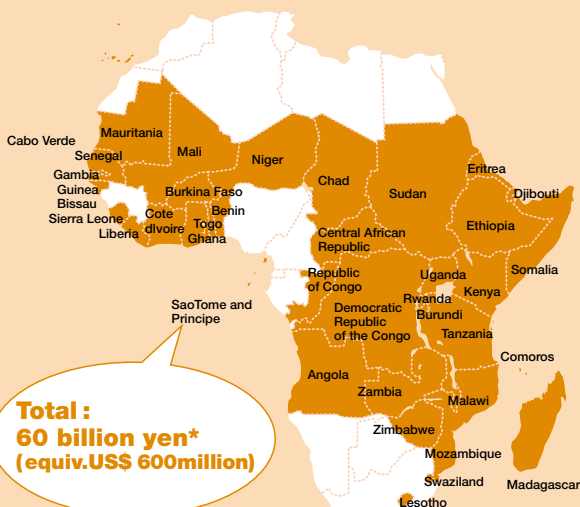
** Detail of the data can be found in the web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticadfollow-up/report/index.html>



Japanese Food Aid

Japanese food assistance provided after TICAD IV up to March 2010 amounted to approximately US\$ 600 million and went well beyond the emergency food aid measures announced at TICAD IV, whereby US \$100 million would be provided between May and July 2008.

Countries that received Japanese Food Aid after TICAD IV



* Includes high food price related humanitarian assistance in March 2009

Sustainable Water Resource Management and Land Use

As part of TICAD joint-partner efforts to increase the amount of irrigated land area by 20% over the next five years, Japan intends to construct and improve irrigation facilities, and develop capacities on irrigation of African countries spreading over 100,000 hectares. Projects to cover 30,000 hectares have been committed by the end of March 2010. JICA, the World Bank, the African Development Bank and other financial institutions are collaborating closely to formulate projects to be implemented as soon as possible.

The World Bank IDA lending for agriculture increased to US \$1.5 billion in fiscal year 2009, exceeding its target of US \$1 billion per year. IFC is scaling up its support to agribusiness, with commitments of US \$74 million in 2009. The World Bank has put in place a new multi-donor trust fund to support the CAADP process—signed agreements represent a total secured contribution of US \$32 million. It is also managing four new multi-donor trust funds totaling US \$200 million to support regional approaches to agricultural productivity.

The Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)

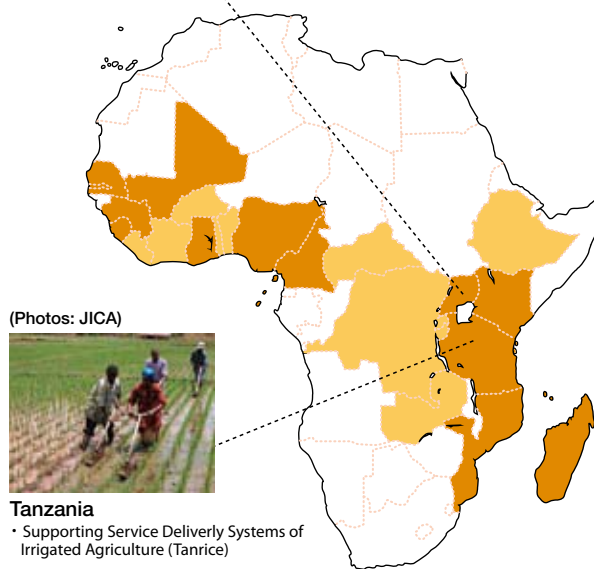
An initial group of 12 countries, and a second group of 11 countries have been selected. The first group presented country-based National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS) at the Second General Assembly of CARD in Tokyo in June 2009, providing the basis for various support measures by participating development partners. CARD orientation seminars for the second group of countries were conducted during Dec 2009-Jan 2010, and support for drafting NRDS was provided.

Participating Countries of CARD and some examples of on-going JICA support



Uganda

- NERICA Rice Promotion
- Technical Assistance to Sustainable Irrigated Agriculture Development



Tanzania

- Supporting Service Delivery Systems of Irrigated Agriculture (Tanrice)

1st Group

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

2nd Group

Gambia/Liberia/Côte d'Ivoire/Burkina Faso/Togo/Benin/Central Africa/DRC/Rwanda/Ethiopia/Zambia

CARD (Coalition for African Rice Development)

A consultative group of development partners including research institutions working in collaboration with rice producing African countries, aiming at doubling the rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa from current 14 million tons / year to 28 million tons / year by 2018. Support measures by partners will include breeding and selection of improved varieties including NERICA, improvement of cultivation techniques, increased use of inputs, post-harvest processing, marketing, capacity building, and elements of South-South Cooperation.