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Japan's ODA and JICA's Role

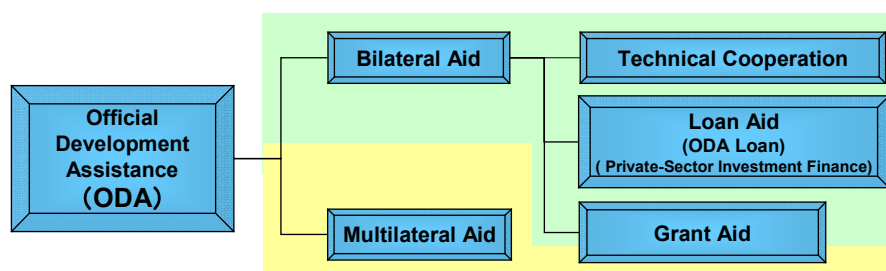


Fig.1 Japan's ODA and JICA's role



Fig.2 Fiscal 2008 JICA's Program

Results of Japan's ODA in Agricultural Sector

- **Total Amount of Japan's bilateral ODA** (FY2008, Net Disbursement Basis): 17,453M\$
(Agricultural Sector: 1,043M\$ (5.7% of the total amount))
- **Amount of ODA in Agricultural Sector by type of cooperation**
(FY2008, Commitment basis)
 - Technical Cooperation 205M\$ (19.6%)
 - Grant Aid 130M\$ (12.5%)
 - Loan Aid 708M\$ (67.9%)
- **Amount of JICA's Technical Cooperation in Agricultural Sector (FY2008) :**
19 billion Yen (12.8% of the total)

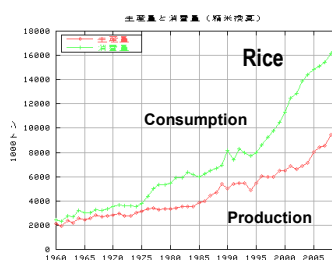
Asia:	6.9 billion Yen (35.9%)	Pacific: 0.5 billion Yen (2.7%)
Central and South America:	3.4 billion Yen (18.1%)	Middle East: 1.1 billion Yen (5.6%)
Africa:	6 billion Yen (31.9%)	Others: 1.2 billion Yen (5.9%)
- **Characteristics of Cooperation in Agricultural Sector**
 - Poverty Reduction through Rural Development
 - Human Resource Development such as Researchers and Extension Workers
 - Promotion of Agricultural Cooperatives
 - Development of Agricultural Infrastructure and its maintenance

Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)

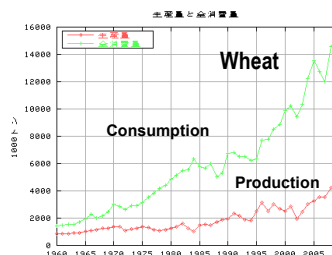
- Jointly proposed by JICA and Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)
- Officially launched at TICADIV in May 2008
- Objective: Double the rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa within 10 years (from 14M ton to 28M ton)
- What is CARD: CARD is an initiative to support the efforts of African countries to increase rice production. It also offers a framework of consultation and coordination between donors and rice producing African countries.
- What CARD does:
 - ✓ Coordination and harmonization of assistance
 - ✓ Advocacy for investment
 - ✓ Information sharing on rice development



Background of CARD 1



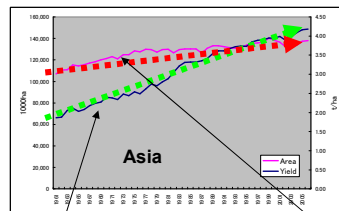
- Expanding Consumption of Rice
Rice consumption is sharply increasing because of urbanization.



- Suitable Climate for Rice Cultivation
Rice is originally tropical crop.
(There is very limited area for wheat cultivation in Africa.)

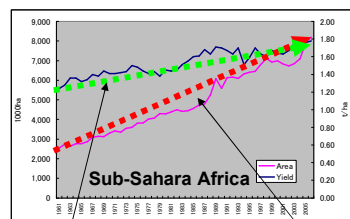


Background of CARD 2



Yield increase:
2.2 times

Area expansion:
1.3 times



Yield increase:
1.4 times

Area expansion:
3.3 times

•Potential of Productivity Improvement of Rice

There is possibility to increase yield per unit with basic technology transfer and inputs such as fertilizer and improved seeds.

•Suitable Land for Rice Cultivation

There are wide undeveloped lowlands.

•Advantage of Japan's Cooperation

Long History of Rice Cultivation in Japan
Many experiences on Cooperation of Rice Cultivation in Developing Countries



Organizations participating in CARD

<Steering Committee Members>

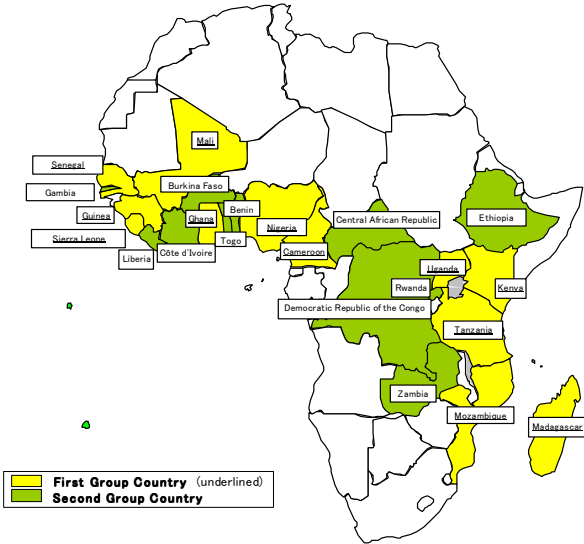
- AGRA (Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa)
- AfricaRice (Africa Rice Center)
- FARA (Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa)
- NEPAD (New Partnership for African Development)
- JIRCAS (Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences)
- JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)
- IRRI (International Rice Research Institute)
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization)
- World Bank
- AfDB (African Development Bank)
- IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)

<Organization participating in the CARD general meetings (other than listed above)>

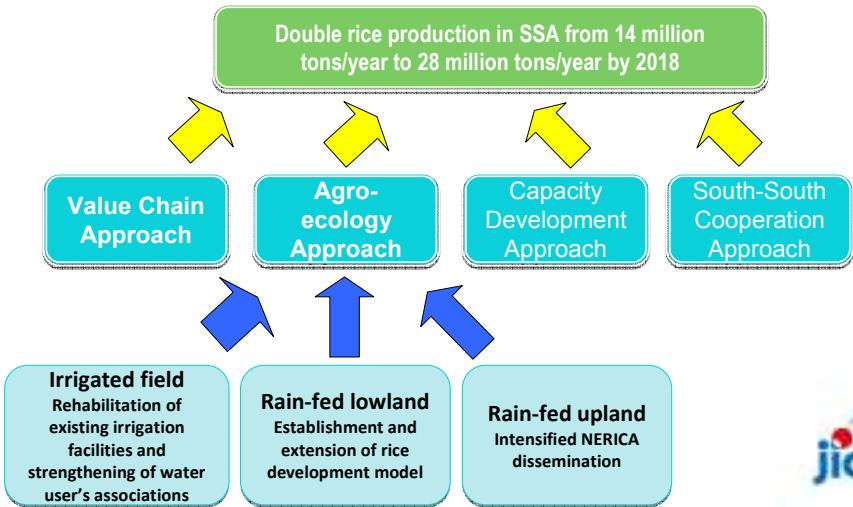
- WFP (World Food Programme)
- AFD (French Development Agency)
- USAID (US Agency for International Development)
- Gates Foundation, Sasakawa Africa Association, CRS (Catholic Relief Service) etc.



CARD Targeted Countries



Approach to achieve the goal



Achievements to date

- Selection of 23 targeted countries
- **National Rice Development Strategies** prepared by the 12 countries of the 1st Group and their policies for rice development shared with donors
- Discussion in progress between the governments and the donors in each country of the 1st group on the possible actions to realize the goal of NRDS



The 3rd CARD General Meeting

(1) Date: 17th May ~ 20th May 2010

(2) Place: Arusha, Tanzania



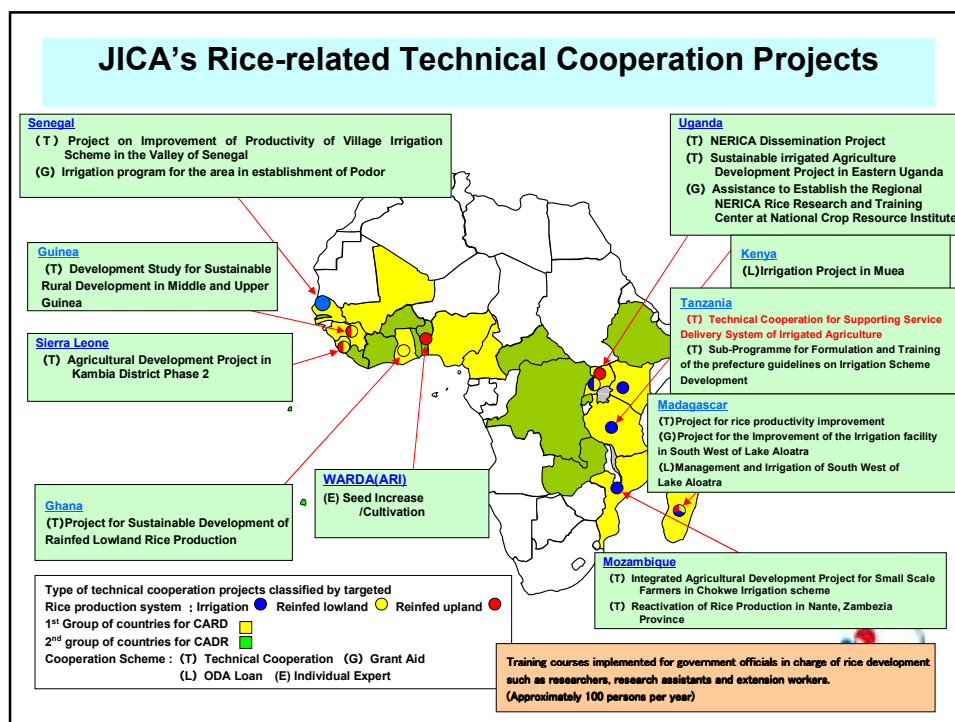
(3) Themes:

- Progress of CARD/NRDS process by the 1st Group
- Decision on the start of the support to the 2nd Group

(4) Participation of USAID

- The results of "West Africa Rice Value Chain Analysis" implemented by USAID will be shared in the meeting.






Capacity Development in CARD a case in Tanzania

- Through Project Activities
 - Introduced **Simple Basic Techniques**
 - ✓ In Paddy Fields
 - ✓ In the Irrigation Scheme
 - **Voluntary Works** of Farmers
 - **Gender Mainstreaming** as Livelihood Improvement




Capacity Development in the Field


Training of Practical Simple Basic Techniques




Land Preparation



In-line Planting (Transplanting)

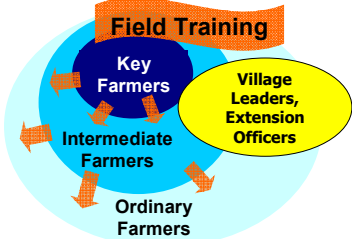


Weeding with Simple Weeder




Post harvest (Threshing)


Farmer to Farmer Approach




Gender Consideration



50/50



Livelihood Improvement



Baby-sitting

Basic Techniques (1/2)

In Paddy Fields

- Good Variety & Good Seeds,
- Good Preparation and Management of Field,
- In-line planting of young plant,
- Early Weeding,
- Proper water management, etc



Early Weeding




In-line Planting from Nursery under Crop Calendar

Basic Techniques (1/2)
In the Irrigation Scheme


- Maintenance
- Planning for:
 - Water Delivery
 - Planting
- Farm Management in the irrigation block level

In-line Planting of Young Plant



Good Preparation and Management of Field,,

Harvesting



High Yields from All Fields

Maintenance of Infrastructure

In Tanzania



In Japan





Good Example in Irrigation Sites:



Training → Voluntary Maintenance

Support to Research : Selection of Good Variety



Registration of
New Variety

On-farm trial at R.I.




On-farm trial at Farmers' Fields

For Supporting Production & Extension of Qualified Seed

Irrigated Land

Upland

Rain-fed lowland



Economic Impacts



BEFORE



AFTER



Kids with new shoes and stationary



Hand Tractor

Japan-Brazil-Mozambique Tropical Savannah Agriculture Development Programme

Concept: Constructing a sustainable and competitive agricultural and rural development model with environmental and social consideration through triangular cooperation

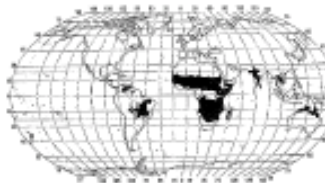
Agriculture as a key for poverty reduction and economic growth in Mozambique

- Existence of vast unexploited arable land (Only 4% (2M ha) of tropical savannah land (55M ha) is used for agriculture.)
- 80% of the total labor force is engaged in the agriculture sector and optimal use of labor force through improvement of production efficiency and expansion of farm land is needed.

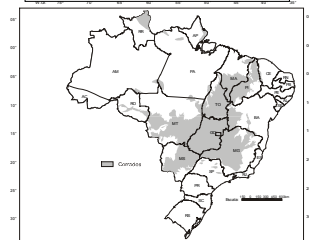


Japan-Brazil Cerrado Agricultural Development Project and its results

Tropical Savannah Zone (2 billion ha)



Agricultural development of Cerrado



Total Area of Cerrado: 200M ha
Harvested Area 14.5M ha (Equivalent to 40% of Japan's total land area)

1. What is Cerrado Agricultural Development?

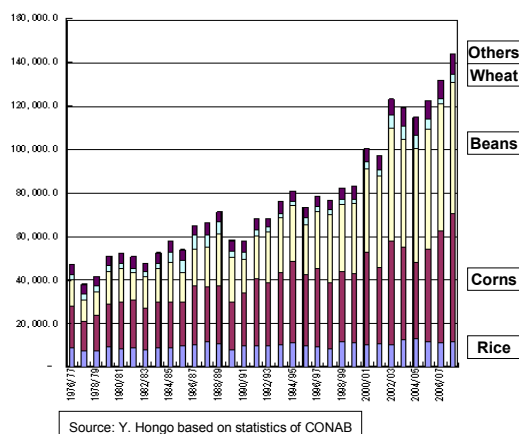
- Started in 1976 as national project of Japan and Brazil in partnership with private sector.
- Technical cooperation towards Brazilian Agricultural Research Cooperation (EMBRAPA)
- 6.84 billion yen (of which 2.79 billion yen from ODA) invested for the agricultural development of 345,000 ha of Cerrado zone.

2. Results

- Improvement of Brazilian agricultural research capacity
- A barren land of Cerrado transformed to a one of the biggest grain/food supply source of the world through: **land improvement, selection of appropriate crops and breeding, development of cooperatives and partnership with private sector**
- Increase and diversification of agricultural production in Cerrado zone (becoming the big exporter of soybean and development of agri-business)

Result of the Cerrado Development

Amount of Grain Production (thousand ton)



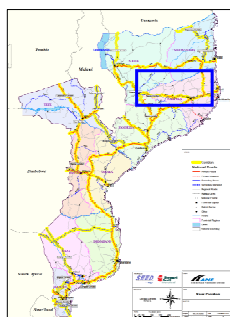
BEFORE



AFTER



Basic concept of cooperation



1. Target Area: The Nacala Corridor Area in tropical savannah zone

2. Know-How utilized in the cooperation:

Brazil - Agricultural techniques for tropical savannah

Japan - Regional and Integrated agricultural development

3. Work plan:

The 1st phase (3~5 years): Technical Cooperation

The 2nd phase: Financial Assistance

4. Points of cooperation:

- Consideration on environmental and socio-economic condition of Mozambique
- Improvement of small scale farmer's agricultural productivity and development of medium and large scale agriculture by the support of private finance
- Integrated regional and agricultural development of the Nacala Corridor by concentrating the investment on social and economic infrastructure in the region



