

# JICA Africa Food Security Initiative



**Strengthening  
Food Production  
(Food Availability)**

**Improvement of  
Food Accessibility  
(Food Access)**

**Nutrition  
Improvement  
(Food Utilization)**

**Climate change  
response  
(Food Stability)**

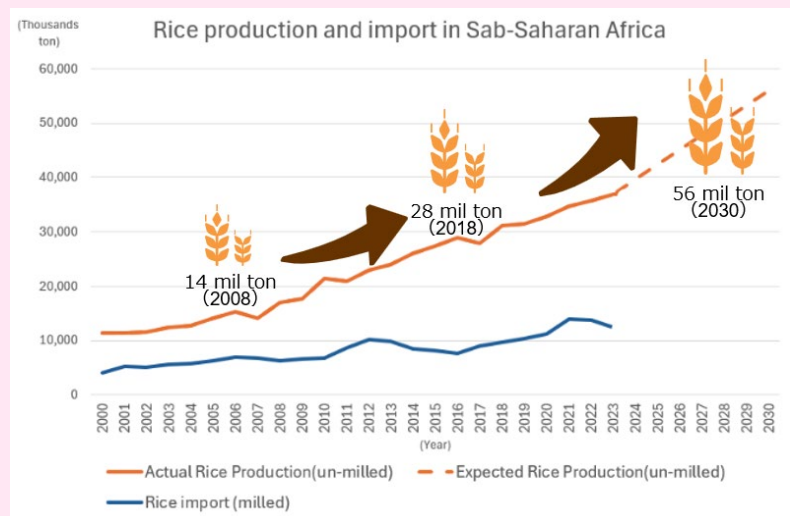


# 1. Strengthening Food production

## CARD:Coalition for African Rice Development

**Goal** Double the rice production of Africa by 2030

CARD is an initiative with broader partners launched in 2008 to provide cooperation in African countries based on Japanese rice farming technology. CARD Phase1 ( 2008 - 2018 ) achieved to double the rice production (28mil. tons) in Sub-Saharan Africa. Currently, Phase 2 ( 2019 - 2030 ) supports 32 countries in Africa to further double the production (56mil. tons) by 2030.



### Example

#### Uganda : Promotion of Sustainable Rice Farming Development Project

JICA supports research and training systems for rice cultivation. JICA has also established an experimental facilities (grant), which has become a major center for rice cultivation training, receiving technicians and extension workers from neighboring countries.



### Example

#### Madagascar: Project for Promotion of Productivity Improvement and Industrialization of the Rice Sector

The project is supporting dissemination of a package of effective technologies for improving rice productivity in Madagascar, which was developed through JICA's cooperation. JICA has also supported strengthening the rice value chain, improving farmers' management capabilities, and strengthening the input supply system and post-harvest management.



### Example

#### Cote d'Ivoire : Project for Promotion of Productivity Improvement and Industrialization of the Rice Sector (Phase 2)

In collaboration with agricultural microfinance institutions, the project provides farmers and rice millers with the financial support they need to run their businesses, improving profitability and risk management capabilities throughout the value chain. It also provides agricultural machinery by grant aid to ensure the stable provision of agricultural machinery services, which have been strengthened through technical cooperation.



## 2. Improvement of Food Accessibility

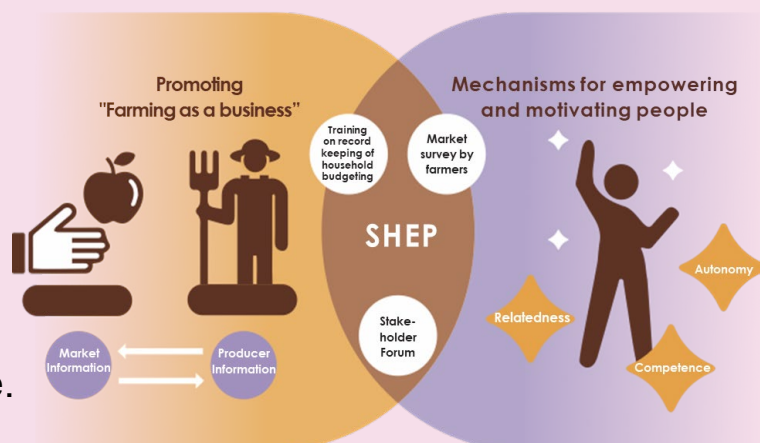
### SHEP: Market-oriented agricultural development for small-scale farmers

#### Goal

**Improve the livelihoods of one million smallholder farming households by 2030**

Through raising farmers' awareness and shifting their mindset, JICA has been promoting "profitable farming" that is market-oriented. In Kenya, the introduction of the SHEP approach led to a doubling of income for 2,500 households in just two years. Today, the SHEP methodology has been adopted in over 60 countries worldwide.

#### Concept of SHEP Approach



#### Example

#### Senegal: Project for the Capacity Development of Smallholders (Phase II)

In Senegal, where the domestic market is expanding, JICA has been conducting training on the SHEP with the aim of enabling farmers to practice profitable agriculture that meets market needs.



#### Example

#### Project for Zimbabwe Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion (ZIM-SHEP)

In Zimbabwe, the SHEP approach has implemented for farmer groups in existing irrigation water users' associations. This not only increased the income of each farmer but also strengthened the solidarity of the farmer groups and facilitated the operation and maintenance of irrigation facilities, resulting in a comprehensive effect that benefits the entire region.



#### Example

#### Namibia: Northern Namibia Small-Scale Farmers' Livelihood Enhancement Project

This project is a first attempt to apply SHEP approach to the livestock sector. In many African countries (rural areas), livestock are recognised assets. In particular, long-term ownership and increasing the number of cattle is considered a symbol of wealth in their customs and culture. This project aims to raise farmers' incomes and stabilize their operations while respecting their customs by introducing SHEP approach to the livestock sector.





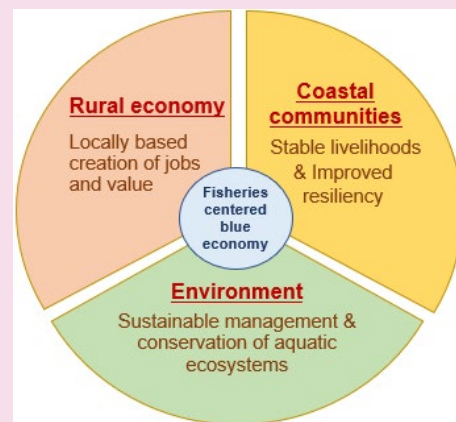
## 2. Improvement of Food Accessibility

### Promoting the Fisheries-Centred Approach for Blue Economy

#### Goal

Improve coastal communities' livelihoods and revitalize local economies through the sustainable use of fishery resources while conserving healthy ecosystems

In African countries, fish constitutes an integral part of people's diet and often serves as an important source of income. This approach supports well-being of coastal communities by exploring new economic activities such as fish value chain development and blue tourism. It also incorporates of aquaculture of low environmental impacts (e.g. seaweed farming and backyard fish farming) as supplementary sources of income and foods.



#### Example

#### Senegal: Project for Capacity Building of the Co-Management of Fisheries Resources in West African Countries

This project promotes co-management of fisheries resources in Senegal by accumulating practical know-how and experiences. It also compiles related information on other countries' efforts on the ground and shares widely in the West African region. Concerted efforts are essential for sustainable use of fisheries resources.

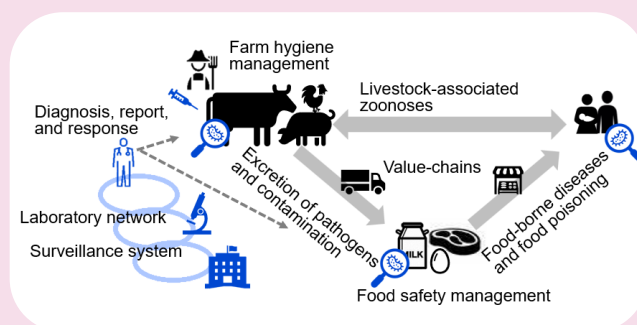


### Promotion of Sustainable Livestock Farming

#### Goal

Controlling livestock diseases and improving the safety of livestock products, aiming to create a world where safe livestock products are produced and consumed stably.

In African countries, livestock farming plays crucial roles in nutrition security and poverty reduction in rural communities with limited resources. For the stable supply of livestock products with essential nutrients, JICA strives to improve the livestock productivity and the quality of the products through the control of livestock diseases and food safety hazards.



#### Example

#### Tanzania: The project for co-designing neglected zoonosis intervention through One Health, education, and public-private partnership

In collaboration between the veterinary and health authorities, this project involves interdisciplinary research and model building to control zoonotic diseases caused by contact with livestock animals and consumption of milk and meat, aiming to bring about behavioral changes among value chain stakeholders.



## 2. Improvement of Food Accessibility

### Collaboration with Private Sectors

Agriculture can be improved from diverse pathways like mechanization, value chain development, and financial access. JICA collaborate with private sectors to realize “competitive agriculture”.

#### Example

#### AFICAT: Africa Field Innovation Centre for Agricultural Technology

The program was launched in 2019 with an aim of effective agricultural activities by promoting Japanese agricultural machinery in Africa. JICA indirectly supports private sectors on their demonstrations, verification tests, public relations, and business expansion of rice-related machineries mainly in five African countries.



#### Example

#### SAFE: Facility for Supporting Agricultural supply chain and Food security Enhancement

The facility was established in 2023 with the limit of US\$1 billion to promote food security as part of JICA’s private sector investment finance operations following the G7 Hiroshima Summit. In collaboration with other development finance institutions, JICA provides loans to projects by private companies that contribute to strengthening food systems and supporting smallholder farmers.



#### Food Utilization

## 3. Nutrition improvement

### IFNA: Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa

#### Goal

**Improve nutrition for 270,000 people in Africa by 2030**

In collaboration with other sectors, JICA supports nutrition improvement through crop cultivation to fill the nutrients gap (iron, protein, etc.) that are lacking in the region and in each household.

It was launched at TICAD VI in 2016 by JICA and African Union Development Agency. This initiative, which initially targeted 10 countries, has been expanded to all African counties since 2019.

In 2019  
Undernourished  
population  
in Africa  
250 million



In 2030  
Expected to exceed  
430 million

#### Example

#### Madagascar: Food and Nutrition Improvement Project

It provides nutritional assessment, agricultural instruction on deficient nutrients, and hygiene awareness guidance, collaborating with health and WASH sectors.



## 4. Climate change response

### Strengthening Resilience against Climate Change

#### Goal/ Policy

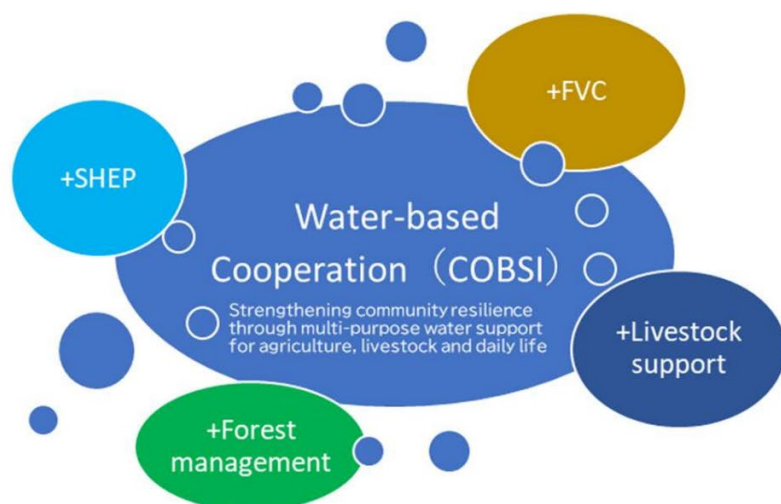
Promoting sustainable agriculture that effectively utilizes limited local resources such as water and farmland, while adapting to climate change.

By promoting irrigation development with efficient water use and Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) that utilizes Japan's experience, JICA has supported to increase food production, as well as to create resilient rural communities to natural disasters such as droughts and floods.

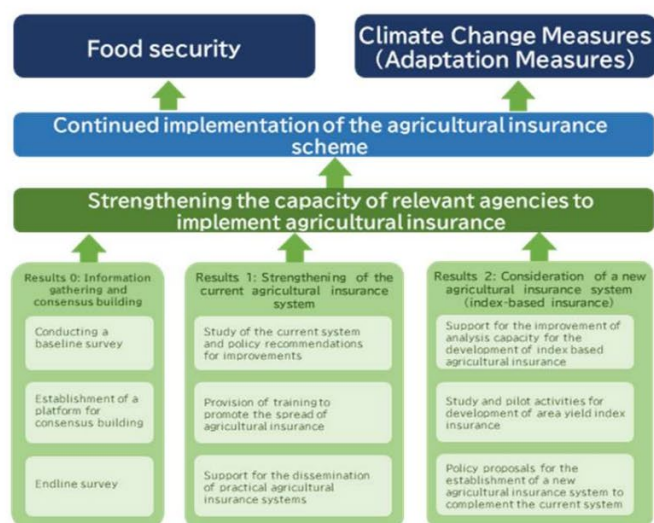
By linking Water-based Cooperation such as the Community Based Smallholder Irrigation (COBSI) with support on SHEP and livestock farming (forage cultivation and drinking water), JICA provides support with the aim to move away from agriculture that is dependent on rainfed.

e.g. Japanese version of CSA project (tentative name)

Program approach combining activities



e.g. Agricultural insurance (index-based insurance) Enhancement Project



#### Example

#### Zambia: Community-based Smallholder Irrigation (COBSI)

The simple method for constructing small irrigation systems using local materials such as tree branches and stones by farmers was established in Zambia, and will be disseminated in relevant countries in Africa. This method can contribute to foster a sense of ownership and to increase production and income during the dry season. At the same time, it can also contribute to raise awareness of the usefulness of irrigation and improve literacy in joint irrigation management.



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