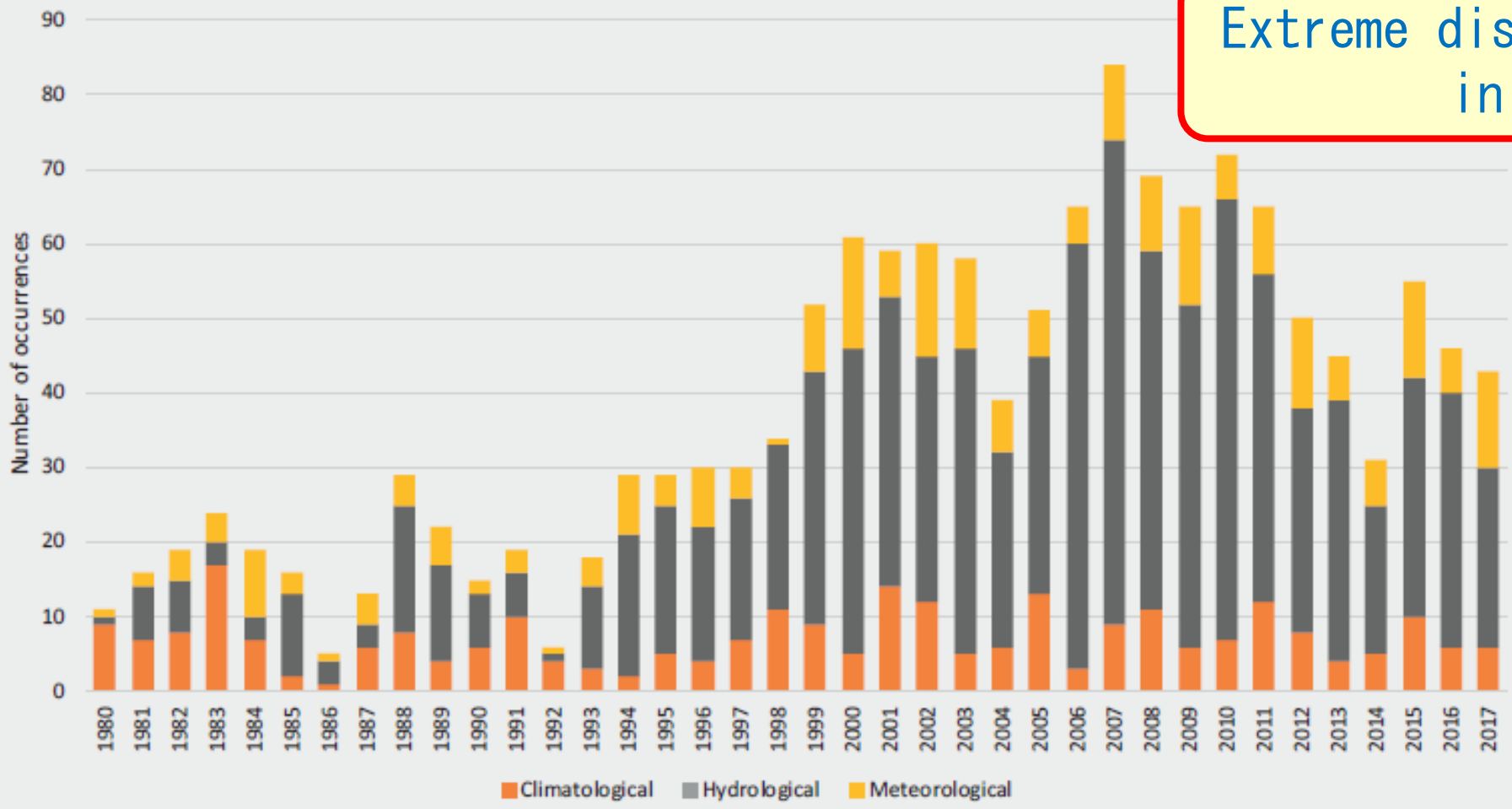


Resilient Food Systems in Agricultural Development in Africa

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FIGURE 15
NUMBER OF EXTREME METEOROLOGICAL, HYDROLOGICAL AND CLIMATOLOGICAL
DISASTERS IN AFRICA, 1980–2017*



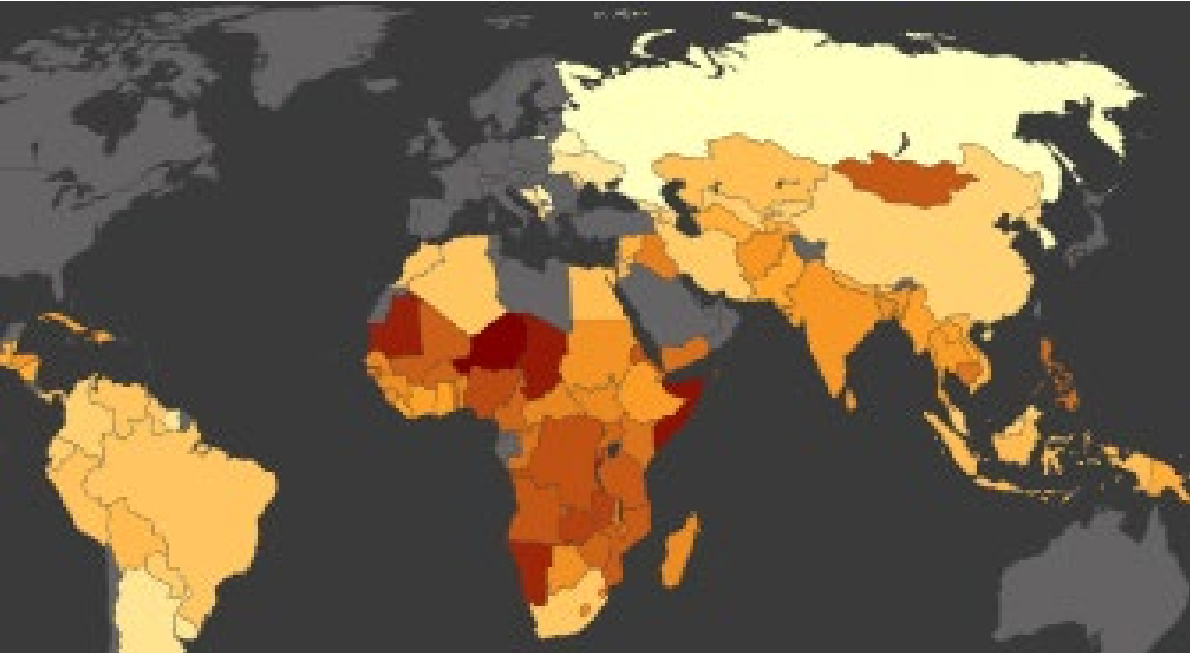
Extreme disasters increase in Africa

Source: FAO “Africa Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition 2018”

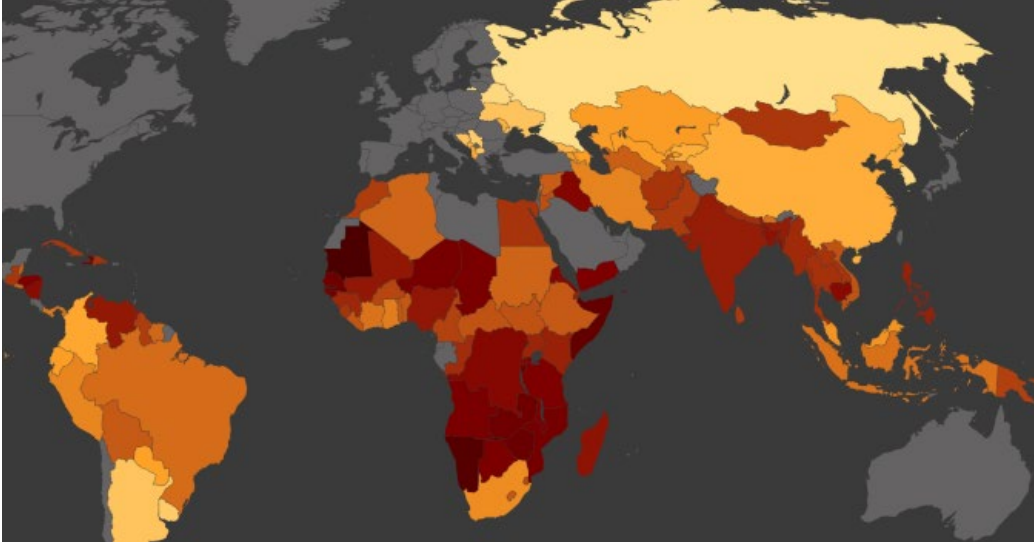
Source: EM-DAT
 *EM-DAT classifications are: climatological includes droughts and wildfire; meteorological includes storms and extreme temperatures; hydrological includes landslides and floods.

& Food Insecurity *Climate Change*

Present

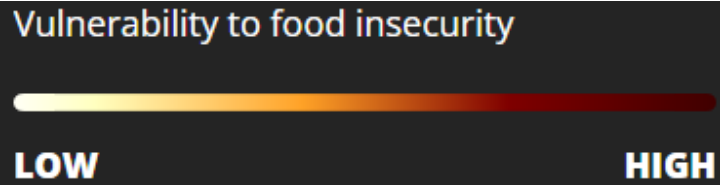
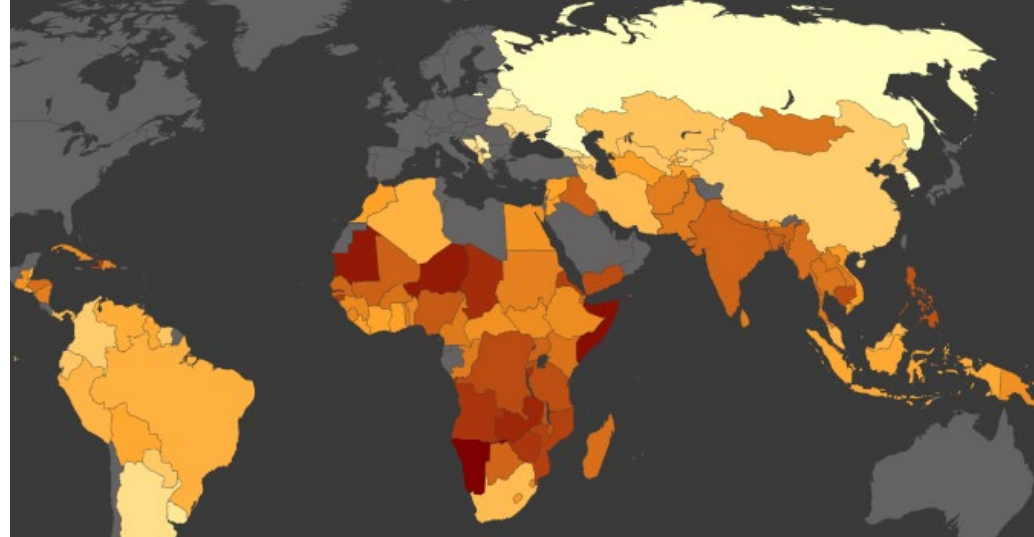


2050
(Emission: High Adaptation: None)



or

2050
(Emission: Low Adaptation: High)



Source: 2015 - Food insecurity and Climate Change Map

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

- Flagship Agricultural Development Programme in Africa since 2003
- Led by African Union (AU) and African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD)

CAADP's Seven Commitments

- ① Recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process
- ② Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture
- ③ Ending Hunger by 2025
- ④ Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025
- ⑤ Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agriculture Commodities and Services
- ⑥ **Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability**
 - Resilience to climate related risks
 - Investment in resilience building
- ⑦ Enhancing Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results

Climate Change is “Significant Threat” in Africa

3rd CAADP Biennial Report (2022)

- CAADP is “Not on track”
- CAADP requires stronger political leadership and commitment.
- **Climate Change/Climate Variability pose a “significant threat ”. The continent must accelerate progress towards building a climate- resilient African food system.**

Towards Climate-resilient African Food System

The State of Food and Agriculture: Making Agrofood Systems More resilient to Shocks and Stresses (FAO 2021)

- Nutrition and livelihoods of millions of people, **agrifood systems must become more resilient**
- **Absorptive capacity is critical** in confronting unforeseen shocks and is complementary to risk management of shocks that can be anticipated.
- **Key to building the absorptive capacity is diversity in food sources, diversity of actors in food supply chains, redundant and robust transport networks,** and **affordability of a healthy diet** for all households.
- **Risk management strategies** for shocks such as droughts, floods and pests are key to help all agrifood systems' actors.

- Enhancing the resilience of food supply chains **requires government support to develop small and medium agrifood enterprises, cooperatives, consortia and clusters, as well as social protection programmes.**
- **Resilience capacities of rural low-income households, in particular small-scale producers,** can be significantly strengthened through education, non-farm employment and cash transfers.
- **Ensuring economic access to sufficient food for a healthy diet at all times** is a key dimension of agrifood systems' resilience. Policies and investments are essential building blocks of resilience.
- **Building resilient agrifood systems should be a key policy objective** and must ensure that all agrifood systems' components **function well over time.** This requires **mainstreaming resilience in agrifood policies and greater coordination** across all relevant sectors and layers of government institutions to ensure **policy coherence.**

JICA's Cooperation in Agricultural Development in Africa

JICA aims to

1. protect people's lives, livelihoods and dignity
2. support **building capacities** of people, organisations and societies
3. create resilient societies

thereby realising **“human security”** through the promotion of strategic food and agricultural development.

JICA Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI)

JICA Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI)

-Achieving Human Security through Food and Agricultural Development with Partners-

- Promoted since 2022
- Composed of four pillars based on the definition of Food Security such as Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability (Climate Change)

JICA's Cooperation on Stability (Climate Change) in Africa

Agricultural Insurance

(ex.) Ethiopia: Strengthening Rural Resilience and Promoting Agricultural Insurance

- Due to the low rainfalls, smallholder is vulnerable to natural disasters such as droughts and the resulting risk of food crisis.
- Supporting the spread of indexed agricultural insurance to strengthen the resilience of smallholder to disasters



Participatory Irrigation Development

(ex.) Tanzania: Farmer Participatory Irrigation Development

- Supporting training of irrigation engineers, implementation of farmer participatory construction, and strengthening of water users' associations



**Thank you very much
for your kind attention**