

The Guidelines
For
Rural Development Methods for Africa

March 2002

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

AFP
JR
02-11

FOREWORD

The majority of people living in rural areas of Africa face a tough life amidst changing economic, social and natural conditions. While many donors including Japan and international aid organisations have been providing wide-ranging assistance, there are still areas where aid efforts have not yet achieved sufficient results because of natural, social and other factors that impede development.

Under these circumstances, examination of the basic principles for future Japanese cooperation for diverse rural development in Africa is believed to be important from the viewpoint of ensuring efficient aid implementation. In order to do this, JICA carried out a project-type study entitled “Preparation of Rural Development Methods for Africa” from FY 1999 to FY 2001, which looked at the livelihoods, problems, and efforts to respond to these problems of people living in rural areas with diverse natural conditions. This report, the “Guidelines for the Preparation of Rural Development Methods for Africa”, compiles the findings of this study in an attempt to establish procedures that should prove useful in the planning of rural development in Africa.

This report could not have been completed without the cooperation of many organisations and individuals, and I hereby extend my deepest appreciation to all of them. In particular, I would like to express my gratitude to the participants of the study meetings in Japan, representing the JBIC, the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Centre, NGOs, consultancy firms and related JICA departments, and to the consultants in various countries who contributed greatly to the field studies. I would also like to thank the Embassies of Japan, JICA’s overseas offices, and other donors and international aid organisations for their valuable cooperation.

Finally, I would like to say how pleased we are that the study meetings held in Japan provided valuable opportunities for people involved in various aspects of rural development in Africa to exchange opinions. These meetings proved to be a highly successful means for examining Japan’s future approach to rural development in Africa.

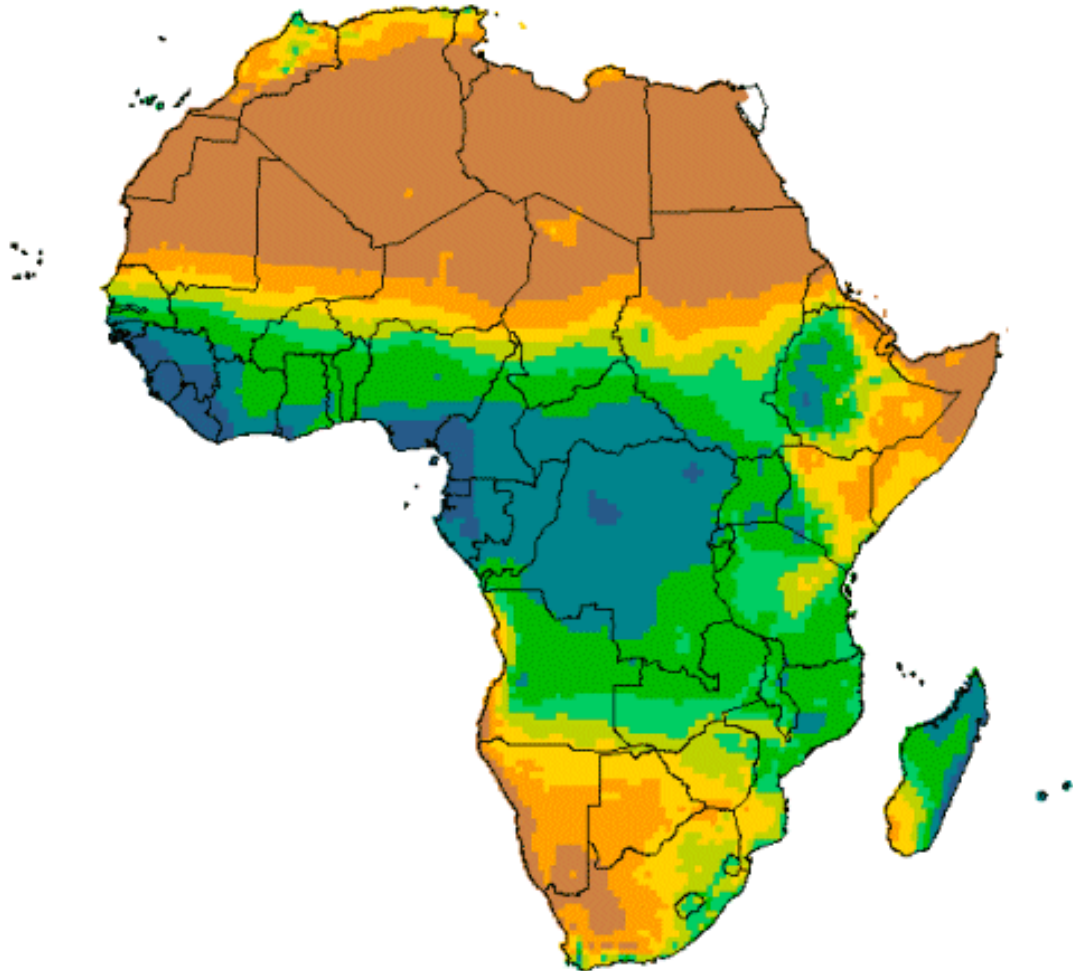
The International Development Centre of Japan (IDCJ) was responsible for the implementation of the study and the compilation of the study’s findings into this report.

It is my sincere hope that these Guidelines for the Preparation of Rural Development Methods for Africa will prove useful for all people and organisations engaged in cooperation for rural development in Africa.

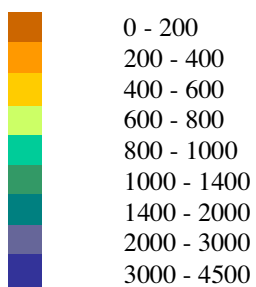
October 2001

Ryuzo Nishimaki
Managing Director
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Study Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Average Annual Precipitation of Africa



Legend (mm)



Source . . . Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Land and Water Development Division (AGL). <http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/aglw/aquastat/gis/aflay4.htm>

Note : This map is shown for reference. Not only annual precipitation, but timing and duration of the rainy season, as well as fluctuations in rainfall are also needed for judgement on the types of livelihoods.

Diversified Rural Communities in Africa



Sorghum planting in arid area
(Mauritania)



Moving pastoralist
(Mauritania)



Agriculture and freshwater
fishery (Mozambique)



**Agriculture with
animal raising (Mali)**

**A tomato grower targeting for
urban consumers
(Uganda)**



Pasturage (Uganda)

CONTENTS

FOREWORD

MAP

OBJECTIVES OF THE GUIDELINES

CHAPTER 1 CONCEPT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT ADOPTED BY THE GUIDELINES · · 1

- 1.1 History of Rural Development in Africa ······ 1
 - 1.1.1 Historical Changes of the Concept of Rural Development (1950 – 1980) ······ 1
 - 1.1.2 Change of Approach: Emphasis on Structural Adjustment Policy and Sustainable Development (1980's) ······ 3
 - 1.1.3 Participatory Approach to Rural Development (1990's) ······ 3
- 1.2 Underlying Ideas and Characteristics of the “Guidelines for the Preparation of Rural Development Methods for Africa” ······ 4
 - 1.2.1 Consideration of Diverse Activities and Environment of Villages ······ 4
 - 1.2.2 Focusing on Livelihoods ······ 4
 - 1.2.3 Guidelines for Rural Development Techniques ······ 5
 - 1.2.4 On Table 2: Development Tasks and Development Programmes by Types of Livelihoods ······ 8
- 1.3 Exclusions from the Scope of the Guidelines for Rural Development Techniques ······ 9

CHAPTER 2 RURAL COMMUNITY ANALYSIS ······ 11

- 2.1 Rural Community Analysis from the Viewpoint of “Five Capitals” ······ 11
- 2.2 Availability of Each Capital and Different Access to Different Capitals ······ 12

CHAPTER 3 DEVELOPMENT TASKS AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES BY TYPES OF LIVELIHOODS ······ 15

- 3.1 Judgement on the Types of Livelihoods ······ 15
 - 3.1.1 Classification of the Types of Livelihoods Based on Water Resources ······ 15
 - 3.1.2 Judgement on the Types of Livelihoods ······ 15
- 3.2 Development Tasks ······ 16
- 3.3 Development Programmes ······ 17

CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS OF ACCESS TO “FIVE CAPITALS” ······ 53

- 4.1 Actor Analysis ······ 53
- 4.2 Fluctuation Analysis ······ 55

CHAPTER 5 ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT TARGETS FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF ACCESS TO CAPITALS ······ 57

- 5.1 Priority Ranking Based on the Standard of Living ······ 57

5.2	Establishment of Development Targets	57
5.3	Establishment of Targets from the Viewpoint of Time Series Analysis	58
5.4	Other Examination Items	59
CHAPTER 6 DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PLANNING METHOD		61
6.1	Important Points for the Planning of Development Projects	61
6.1.1	Selection of Inputs Based on the Available Capitals in a Village and the Results	61
6.1.2	External Factors	61
6.2	Examples of Development Projects	63
6.2.1	Planning and Implementation in Relation to Capital Availability Situation	63
6.2.2	Introduction of Four Projects	64
CHAPTER 7 IMPORTANT POINTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION		67
7.1	Present Situation and Important Points for the Implementation of Rural Development Cooperation	67
7.1.1	Selection Criteria for Rural Development Project Sites	67
7.1.2	Implementation System	68
7.2	Important Points for the Implementation of Rural Development Cooperation with Consideration of Diverse Activities and Environment of Villages	72
7.2.1	Factors Assisting Participatory Rural Development	72
7.2.2	Factors Impeding Participatory Rural Development	74
7.3	Maintenance and Continuation of Activities in the Post-Project Period	75
7.4	Other Important Points	76
CHAPTER 8 SPECIFIC TASKS		79
8.1	Implementation Principles for Rural Development in Africa	79
8.2	Rural Development in Africa and Gender	82
8.2.1	Agricultural Development and Women	83
8.2.2	Development of Rural Society and Women	84
8.2.3	Necessity to Consider Gender in Rural Development and Important Points	84
8.2.4	Key Points for Gender Consideration in Rural Development in Africa	85
8.3	Irrigated Farming in Africa: Example in Ghana	86
8.3.1	Basic Policies of the World Bank	86
8.3.2	Lessons from Japanese Projects	86
8.4	Important Points for the Cooperation for the Prevention of Desertification	88
8.5	Desertification Viewed from Grazing Animals	91
8.6	Food Security and Rural Development: FAO's Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)	93

8.7 Important Points for the Implementation of Rural Community Survey	95
Definition of Certain Terms Used in The Guidelines	97

Appendix

Rural Community Survey Sample Questionnaire

List of Tables and Figures

Tables

Table 1	Standard Study Items for Each Type of Capital	12
Table 2	Development Tasks and Development Programmes by Types of Livelihoods	37-52
Table 3	Study Items for “Fluctuations” by Type of Capitals	55
Table 4	Case of “Female Household Heads” and “Landless Households”	58
Table 5	Comparison of Access to “Five Capitals” by Actor	58

Figures

Fig. 1	Underlying Ideas of the Guidelines	5
Fig. 2	Analysis Based on the Availability of Five Capitals (Example 1: Comparison of Capital Availability Between Two Different Villages)	13
Fig. 3	Analysis Based on the Availability of Five Capitals (Example 2: Comparison of Pre-Development and Post-Development Project States in the Same Village)	13
Fig. 4	Problems of Irrigated Farming and Their Background	87
Fig. 5	Relationship Between Resources, Population and Grazing/Stock Raising (Excessive Grazing and Excessive Cultivation)	92

Boxes

Box 1.1	Example of Changing Livelihoods Among Pastoralists in Mauritania	9
Box 4.1	Main Components of Life	53
Box 4.2	Standard of Living in a Village	54
Box 5.1	Meaning of Development for Villages	57
Box 6.1	Methods to Achieve the Task of “Securing Food”	61
Box 6.2	Maintenance of Livelihoods (Raising of Domestic Animals)	62
Box 6.3	Different Approaches of Different Villages	62
Box 6.4	Conflict Between Farmers and Patoralists	63
Box 7.1	Training of Government Staff and Budgetary Measures in Recipient Countries	69
Box 7.2	An Idea of PMU Based on the JICA Scheme	70
Box 7.3	Farmers’ Organizations in Japan	73
Box 7.4	Problems of Cost Sharing	73
Box 7.5	Agricultural Extension Work in Japan	78

Objectives of The Guidelines

The Guidelines offer one set of ideas covering issues ranging from the analysis of a target village to the planning of a development project and act as a guide post for people engaged in the practical work of development cooperation when the provision of cooperation for a village in Africa is intended.¹

The Guidelines provide a general approach to rural development and do not explain the various “study techniques” used for a rural study, including baseline survey, project cycle management (PCM), project design matrix (PDM), participatory rural appraisal (PRA), rapid rural appraisal (RRA) and interim as well as post-project evaluation techniques. Please refer to the relevant reference materials for these techniques.

¹ Sub-Saharan Africa is described as “Africa” in this Guideline.