

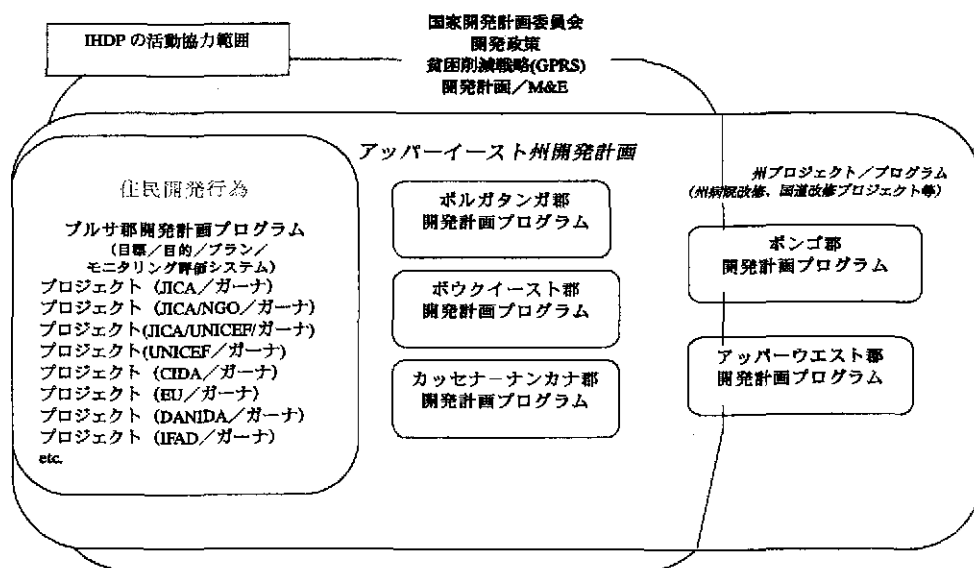
***社会開発（生活・健康改善）総合プログラム**
 （平成11年7月から現地本格デザイン開始）

1. 住民直接裨益を念頭においた活動デザイン。
2. プログラムデザインの段階から、住民/ターゲットグループ/郡の活動/開発計画策定に関わり、そのなかで活用可能な援助スキームを検討、プロジェクトを複数同時に実施する事を念頭。
3. ガーナ北部3州（現在は特にアッパーイースト州）を対象とした「地域（総合）開発」的なプログラムアプローチ。
4. 本プログラムで投入される様々なJICA/日本援助スキーム/プロジェクトのみで構成されるプログラムではなく、他ドナーおよびガーナ政府のプロジェクトを含めた全てで構成される『地域開発計画』（このプログラムの場合、『郡/州開発計画』を集合体の主体として『プログラム』としてとらえる。また、これに基づいたガーナ政府のプログラムモニタリング・評価システム策定支援。
5. 中央政府レベルでの貧困対策と整合性／一貫性

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図1 プログラムコンセプト（ガーナ行政と JICA との協力コンセプト）



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IV. プログラム活動対象地域の選定

① 貧困状況調査統計

Ghana Living Standard Survey 4, 1999/GLSS4 (表1)

Ghana Demographic and Health Survey 1998 (表2.)

— 北部3州での貧困状況は、他州と比較して相対的に悪い。

② 地区別(都市部、海岸農村部、森林農村部、サバンナ農村部)の医療施設利用率、男女初等教育就学率、生活用品所有率、飲料水源、トイレ普及率等においても、北部3州の属するサバンナ農村部の貧困指標(数値)は、どれも他地域と比較して低い。

③ JICAのこれまでの国別援助研究、アフリカ援助研究でも、北部での『貧困削減』をテーマにした開発協力の必要性を強調。

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表1. 貧困発生(Incidence of Poverty)の割合

出所: Poverty Trends in Ghana in the 1990s (GSS, October 2000)

州	%	州	%
アッパーイースト州	88%	ブロンアファオ州	36%
アッパーウエスト州	88%	ヴォルタ州	38%
ノーザン州	69%	アシャンティ州	28%
セントラル州	48%	ウエスタン州	27%
イースタン州	44%	グレーターアクラ州	5%
		全国平均	40%

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表2. 保健主要指標

出所: Ghana Demographic and Health Survey 1998

	出産児平均数	未成育児 (%)	乳児死亡率 (/1,000)	5歳未満死亡率 (/1,000)
アッパーイースト州	5.0	36%	81.5	155.3
アッパーウエスト州	6.1	35%	70.6	155.6
ノーザン州	7.0	40%	70.1	171.3
ブロンアファオ州	5.4	18%	77.3	128.7
アシャンティ州	4.8	28%	41.9	78.2
イースタン州	4.4	24%	50.2	89.1
ヴォルタ州	4.4	25%	53.8	98.0
グレーターアクラ州	2.7	11%	41.4	62.0
セントラル州	4.8	27%	83.8	142.1
ウエスタン州	4.7	29%	68.0	109.7
ガーナ全国平均	4.6	26%	61.2	110.4

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④ 北部3州からさらに地域の絞り込み。

援助ニーズとプログラム (JICA)で対応できる可能性。

- － フォロー可能な活動領域/範囲、邦人専門家滞在環境等
- － 既存のガーナ/ドナー/NGOs案件との連携
- － 郡/州政府のコミットメント (州/郡レベルでの開発計画の一部としてのIHDPの位置付け、スタッフ配置状況)
- － 新規案件/ターゲットグループの発掘

プログラム活動中心地域

Bawku East District	Upper East Region
Bolgatanga District	Upper East Region
Builsa District	Upper East Region
Kassena-Nankana District	Upper East Region
(Kaleo community)	Upper West Region

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V. プログラムデザイン

上位目標 (国家レベル)

- * 貧困削減
(* 貧困削減政策/開発計画・政策システム改善/強化)

プログラム目標 (州/郡レベル)

- * 相対的/絶対的貧困ターゲット地域における社会・経済指標の改善

プログラム成果 (郡/コミュニティーレベル)

- * 州・郡地域開発行政/システム (地方分権) の改善強化
- * 農業生産の向上、農業市場アクセス改善
- * 非農業生産活動/市場の向上/拡大
- * 初等教育の改善
- * プライマリーヘルス (特に女性・児童) の改善

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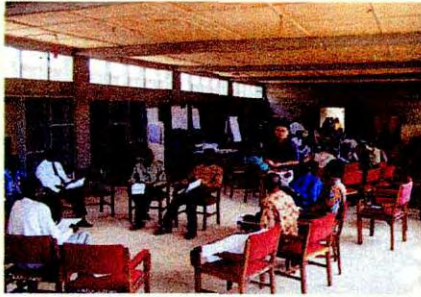
プログラム活動（国家／州／郡／コミュニティーレベル）

- (1) プログラム総合調整（政策、国家目標／プログラムとの整合性）
- (2) 地域開発計画行政の強化（年次／中期開発計画策定実施）
- (3) 小規模灌漑施設拡充／コミュニティー管理組織の強化
- (4) 農業生産・販売改善（適正貯蔵／加工施設／機械等の普及、マーケットアクセスの改善）
- (5) 非農業生産活動の振興（地場産業振興支援）
- (6) 社会サービスの改善
（小学校、保健クリニック／センター施設改修、地域保健教育振興支援等）

活動内容／地域のデザイン・選定は、対象郡中期／年次開発計画をベースとする事を基本とするが、同計画に組み込まれていないコミュニティー／団体ベースでも検討。

VI. プログラム成果／活動と援助スキーム
（平成14年度以降投入案を含む）

プログラム成果	プログラム活動	投入援助スキーム
* 開発計画行政システム強化	プログラム総合調整 郡年次／中期開発計画 策定支援 州計画調整支援 コミュニティー参加型 開発手法（PRA/PLA） M&Eシステム構築	個別派遣専門家 C/P研修 在外開調（案） C/P研修 第3国専門家（案） 短期専門家
* 農業生産／アクセスの向上	小規模灌漑 アグロフォレストリー 農産物加工（精米） 適正貯蔵施設普及 農業普及員活動支援	パイロット事業 草の根無償 パイロット事業 開発福祉支援事業 KR2見返資金（案）



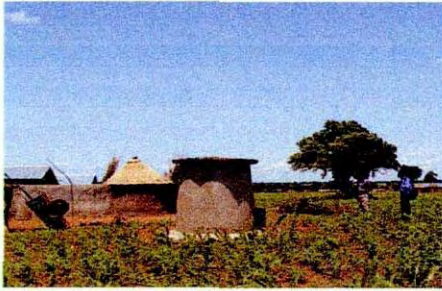
郡中期／年次開発計画策定支援

幅広いステークホルダーを参集しての問題・ニーズの確認／ランキング、

アクションプラン策定。

パートナー（ドナー／NGOs等）の活動はこの計画の中で実施。

縦割り官庁出先機関の横のつながりの強化。



農家作物貯蔵庫設置

女性グループから選ばれたメンバー
家族の住居横に設置。

（開発福祉支援事業）

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**小規模灌漑パイロット事業
PCMワークショップ**

非識字者を中心とした問題／
目的分析、アクションプラン
の策定



農産物加工支援（パイロット事業）

Fumbisi加工場

アッパーイースト州屈指のローカル
マーケットの隣接地にコミュニ
ティグループが設置。

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農産物加工支援（パイロット事業）

Milling Machine

Sasakawa Africa 2000に委託実施
在ナイジェリアIITAから調達。



開発福祉支援事業NGOスタッフ
および郡/州開発計画官を対象
にしたPRAワークショップ

（トランセクトの実習）

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プログラム成果

* 非農業生産活動向上

* コミュニティー開発

* 基礎社会サービス向上

プログラム活動

ボルガタンガ籾産業支援
（女性グループ支援、フェア開催支援）

陶磁器製造支援

シアバター生産女性グループ支援

ポウクイースト女性生活向上支援

カレオ女性生活向上

基礎保健/教育施設改善

投入援助スキーム

パイロット事業

開発福祉支援事業

開発福祉支援事業
青年海外協力隊（案）

開発福祉支援事業

開発福祉支援事業

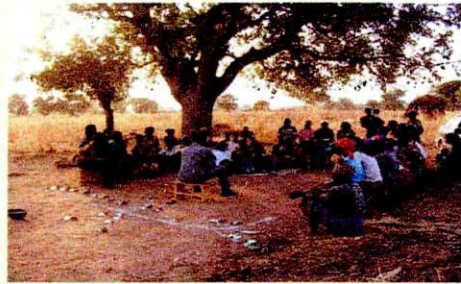
セクターノンプロ
無償見返り資金
草の根無償

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非農産物生産活動支援
地場産業電製造研修会
参加者はSingle Mothers
Association (NGO) のメンバー。
(パイロット事業)



女性メンバーのコミュニ
ティーでのミニサーベイ
(パイロット事業)

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非農業生産活動支援
(地場産業ボルガタンガバスケット振
興フェア開催支援)
パイロット事業



非農業生産活動支援 (伝統陶磁
器製造技術向上支援)
開発福祉支援事業

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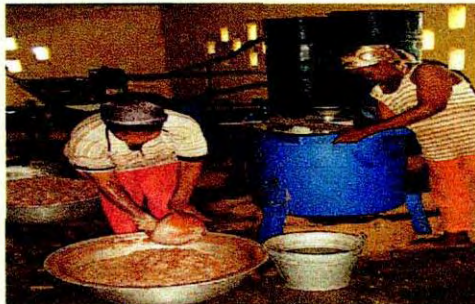
非農業生産活動支援
女性グループシアバター加工場
(開発福祉支援事業)



シアバター加工機械
(開発福祉支援事業)

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練りあがったシアバターのもと
(開発福祉支援事業)



貯蔵されたシアバター
(開発福祉支援事業)

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女性FGM撲滅キャンペーン
(開発福祉支援事業)



女性識字クラス
(開発福祉支援事業)

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ヘルスクリニック建設
(草の根無償)

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VI. プログラム実施上の課題

- * プログラム自身の予算は、各スキームで実施されるプロジェクトの案件形成とモニタリング、評価へ活用。案件実施以前／実施中の住民参加型のプロセスを重視しやすい。
- * プロジェクト本体を成すプロジェクト予算は基本的にない。従って、スキーム毎の案件策定とその有機的連携(?)は、スキーム毎のプロジェクト実施プロセスに沿ってそれぞれのスキームの管轄課／機関と調整せねばならず、外部条件的でかつ不可避な要因として、日本側での多大な調整を要する。
- * 当国開発計画重視のアプローチは、賛同者が多くともドナー/NGO主導のプロジェクトが幅を利かすフィールドの現実。
- * JICAプログラムとしての自己完結的なプログラムデザインの意義。
 - 有機的連携と緩やかな繋がり —
- * 「住民直接裨益／主体の自助努力」を目指す時の政府/NGOスタッフ及びJICA役割に関する自己意識改革の必要性。
- * セクター横断的なプログラムの実施体制確立の難しさ (ガーナ/JICA)

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- * SMART (成果重視) であるべきプロジェクトとコミュニティーベースのPLAアプローチを重視した柔軟な活動デザイン／実施のあり方。IDGs/MTs達成を目指したタイムバウンドな面的量的援助投入への先方政府の期待。
 - 量的／面的拡大支援 — 基礎社会サービスインフラ (ヘルスクリニック、小学校等) のリハビリ。
 - 住民主体の開発行為 — 生産／グループ活動の選定、デザイン
 - 失敗がどこまでプロジェクトで許されるか。
- * 援助漬けの開発ワーカー関係者。(自己利益>住民利益)
- * 非識字者 (特に女性) を主体とした参加型開発とPCM
 - 絵や物を活用した問題／目的分析とPDM
 - PDMは受益者／主体者 (=住民) のものか?

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ソコイネ農業大学

SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)

(JICA プロジェクト方式技術協力)

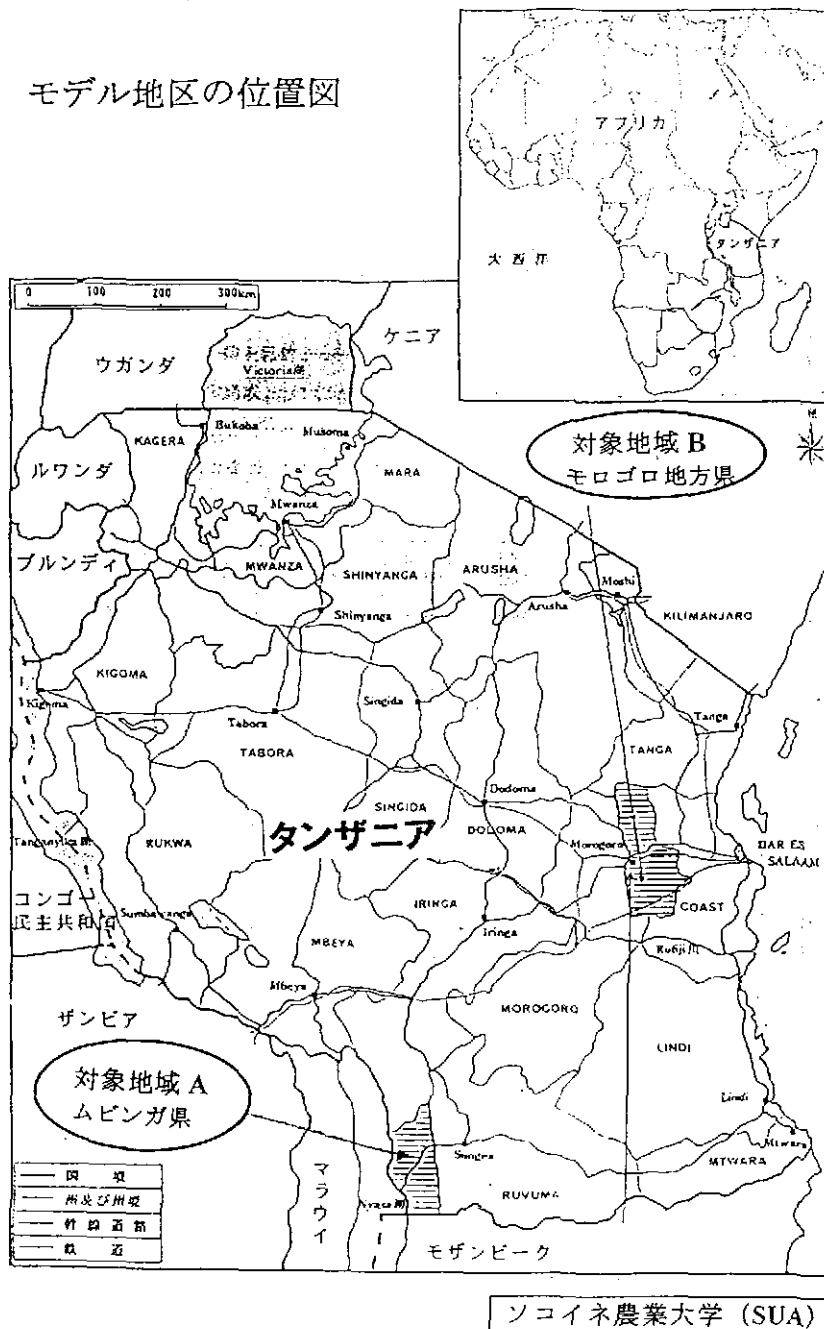
ソコイネ農業大学地域開発センタープロジェクト

Project on SUA Centre
for Sustainable Rural Development

SCSRD

協力期間： 1999年5月より5年間

モデル地区の位置図



ソコイネ農業大学 (SUA)

対象地区 A (ムビンガ県) での活動紹介

当プロジェクトでは、センターでの活動に加えて、2つの対象地区にて様々な活動が実施されています。以下はそのいくつかの例です。

- i. 対象地区 A (ムビンガ県：タンザニア南部)
 - a. 水力製粉場の設立を通じた地域住民のキャパシティ・ビルディング
 - b. 養蜂の技術改善と住民組織化の試み
 - c. 風力発電による自然エネルギー利用の実験
 - d. ンゴロ農法の多機能実験
 - e. 斜面農地保全の技術普及
 - f. 自治体との地域発展に関わる連携活動

ここでは、ムビンガ県で開催されている上記 1a に関わる「住民パワー」をご紹介します。

<右の写真は活動風景です>

対象地域のひとつであるムビンガ地域(Kindimba村)でのハイドロミル活動は、環境保全・資源管理を含めた流域管理の向上や集団活動に不可欠な住民組織力の強化が重要なポイントとなっています。プロジェクトと住民との現地協議の中から、"Kamati ya Sengu"(Sengu Committee)という住民組織が住民自身からの提言で命名され、最盛期には毎週土曜日に2000人から3000人の住民自主参加のもとでハイドロミルに関わる土木工事を活発に行なっています。住民参加による地域開発活動の具体例のひとつとして、今後ともモニタリングを含めた協力活動を展開していきます。

(Sengu: マテンゴの人々の間で伝統的に行なわれてきた相互扶助の社会的な単位。通常、拡大家族が食事をもにしたり、日常の様々な問題を話し合いで解決することを意味するマテンゴ語です。)

期待される効果

- 地域の活性化 (村レベル・県レベル)
- 組織・運営能力の向上
- 共同意識の強化
- 村全体での流域管理(植林や侵食防止など)
- 村全体の社会活動への波及効果
- 活動資金の確保
- 家計負担の軽減
- 出会いの場の提供
- 日常労働の変化(女性の粉引き労働の軽減など)



(写真 A1 : 住民から学ぶ・ベースライン調査)



(写真 A2 : 水路用の焼レンガを運ぶ地元住民)

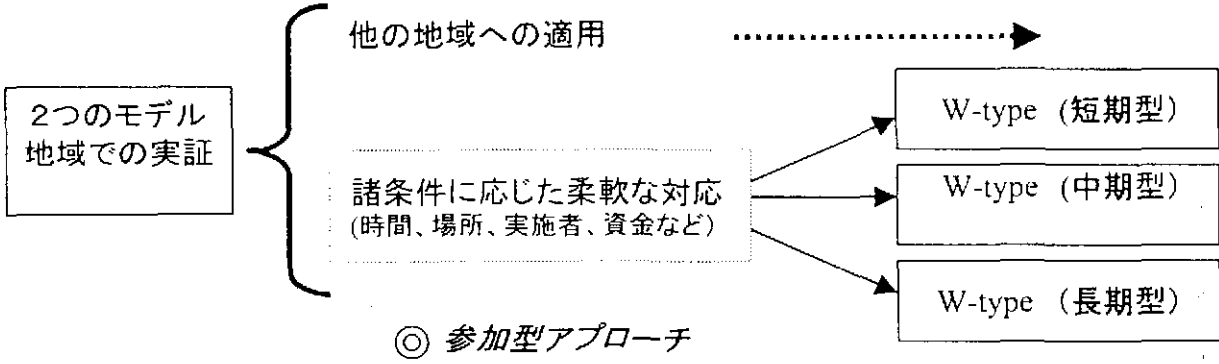


(写真 A3 : 住民の主体的参加による粉引き小屋の基礎作業)



(写真 A4 : 明るく賑やかな導水路作業)

W型による調査と実践



各専門分野のSUA
教官との連携

アフリカ型発展・考え方を深める

- ・タンザニア(アフリカ)型発展
- ・持続性のある地域発展
- ・内発的な発展
- ・当事者と外部者間の関り

地域特性の深い把握

- ・在来の知識・技術・知恵・背景(生態・社会・文化・歴史)を把握する
 - ・地域の生活やメカニズムが常にダイナミズムに変化することを把握する
 - ・多角度の視野(虫の目・鳥の目・衛星の目)に立ち活動する
- ◎ 多面的・学際的アプローチ

プロジェクトの基本的な指針と方法

1) 地域の実態把握の重視—現場主義と学際的なアプローチ

- ・ 大学から地域の現場へ。
- ・ 現場では自然・社会・経済などの諸条件が常に変化する。
⇒ 地域を動態として捉える視点
- ・ 地域の現場で問題を発掘し、解決法を探るアプローチ。
- ・ 在来性の価値の再発見。 ⇒ 持続可能性のひとつの源泉
- ・ 地域の特性と要所を押さえた重点領域型のアプローチ。

2) もうひとつの開発アプローチ

- ・ 近代的な知識・技術への信仰と、その当てはめ主義からの脱却。
- ・ 住民レベルでの誇りと自信の回復。
- ・ 小さな地域発展を通じた地域の問題解決能力の育成。
⇒ 持続性を支える基礎条件
- ・ 試行錯誤の積み重ねによる学習効果を積極的に評価する手法。
⇒ フィードバックを組み込んだアプローチ

3) 多層的な在来の資源・技術・知識・人材の効果的な活用

- ・ ローカルな村レベル、地方省の職員・普及員の参加。
⇒ 多層的な住民参加

4) 地域の実態把握と在来性の潜在力を活用した地域開発を自律的に展開するシステム

⇒ SCSR D の調査・実践機能の確立

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Overview of JICA Support to African Countries

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1. JICA Aid for Africa

(1) *The Current Conditions in Africa*

When we look at the African region, we find that many of the African countries have adversely been affected by the transformation of the international community after the end of the Cold War. It is true that some countries have achieved remarkable success by strengthening political stability and accomplishing substantial economic growth. However, many of the African countries with their fragile economic structures are yet to ride on the wave of globalization, and as a result, the economic difficulties especially that in the Sub-Saharan Africa has been exacerbated. Some 40 percent of the total population in Sub-Saharan Africa, which accounts for 240 million people, can only spend less than one dollar per day for their living. Indeed, out of the 35 lowest-ranking countries of the Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as many as 28 are from the African continent.

African countries are now facing tremendous challenges in reducing poverty and promoting economic and social development. Political stability and improvement of governance are critical in securing sustainable economic and social development. In the field of economy, it is of urgent necessity to strengthen their capabilities for sound macroeconomic management, to clarify divisions of labor between the public and private sectors and to establish environments and systems conducive to private investment.

Looking at social development, challenges are too many to enumerate, such as improvement of access to and quality of primary and secondary education and betterment of medical and public health including provision of safe water, to name a few. Further, the proliferation of HIV/ AIDS has been showing a deadly impact on their economic and social development.

(2) *TICAD and JICA*

The Government of Japan convened the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD I) in 1993 together with the United Nations and the Global Coalition for Africa. At this forum, the importance of ownership, good governance and democratization in Africa were highlighted and the role of the private sector and Asian experiences in development were introduced. I would like to remind the audience that TICAD I made its contributions in the following three points.

First, it was an initiative to recapture the attention of the international community towards Africa at a time when rehabilitation and transition of former socialist nations were focus of international concern. Second, African countries themselves advocated the importance of their ownership. Third, awareness of Asian experiences in development was instilled. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), under the instructions of the Japanese Government, had tried its best to fulfill its share of responsibility in following up TICAD I initiative, and had made its modest contributions, particularly by providing safe water in rural areas, construction of classrooms for increasing access to primary education, and organizing seminars and symposiums for the transfer of Asian experiences to Africa.

At the Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II) in 1998, the "Tokyo Agenda for Action" was adopted with concrete goals and objectives as well as guidelines for

action for African nations and their development partners. Fully conscious of its responsibilities, JICA is firmly determined to make its share of contribution to plan and implement concrete programs and projects in realizing the “Tokyo Agenda for Action.”

On the basis of the guidelines for Japanese aid to Africa presented at these conferences, JICA determined that the ultimate goal of African development should be the eradication of poverty, and we are now striving to make improvements in personnel training and the capacity to formulate and implement policy in connection with the following fields:

- ① Support in the fields of social development centering on education, health and medical care, and water supply.
- ② Support for agricultural development with consideration given to the food security of the poorer sectors of society.
- ③ Support for development and strengthening of market economy institutions that contribute to development of the private sector.
- ④ Support for democratization as the basis of development, prevention of conflict, and post-conflict recovery.
- ⑤ Support contributing to better debt management capacity.

2. Characteristics of Japan's Development Cooperation

Of course, the formulation and adoption of an Agenda for Action for African development was one of the notable achievements of the Conference. However, a more important accomplishment is what is embodied in Agenda for Action. That is, strong confidence in and commitment to African development and development co-operation, which have been rebuilt and shared among African countries and their development partners.

Japan's development co-operation has several distinctive features, evolved from the experiences with its own development.

(1) *Helping Development Countries to Help Themselves*

First, in light of Japan's own experience as initially an aid recipient, Japan attaches special importance to self-reliance – in other words, “ownership” of their own development – of developing countries. The utmost objective of Japan's development co-operation is to help developing countries to help themselves so that their economies will be able to stand on their own feet. This is stipulated in the basic philosophy of the ODA Charter, enacted in 1992. Also, the importance of ownership by developing countries is underlined in the “new development strategy” adopted by the OECD/DAC.

This characteristic can be well seen in the operational side of Japan's ODA, in Japan's request-based approach. Under this approach, Japan has given utmost consideration and respect to the initiatives, plans, and priorities of developing countries in the process of formulating and implementing projects. Further, the share of loan in the total ODA of Japan is as high as 30 to 40 percent. This is also a reflection of Japan's own experience in building its main infrastructure with loans provided by the World Bank, and is further a testimony to the principle of supporting the self-help efforts of the partner country.

(2) *Expanding the Capabilities of a Society and Its People*

The second characteristic of Japan's development co-operation is its strong emphasis on human resources development, or the expansion of the capabilities of a society and its people.

Japan's belief in the vital importance of human resources development was further strengthened with the experience during the post-World War II period. Reflecting that belief, Japan has attached much importance to technical co-operation in the development co-operation activities.

(3) *Working Together with People of Developing Countries in the Field*

The third characteristic of Japan's co-operation is emphasis on practice in the field. Japan's emphasis on the field reflects, to a certain extent, a characteristic of the Japanese society- its egalitarian, bottom-up type approach where a manager and his/her subordinates work together to share common objectives as colleagues of a team while in the other approach the bottom subordinates would only follow the instructions given by their manager. It also partly reflects characteristics of Japan's technical education, which focuses on application at the field level. The emphasis on the field has the virtue of enabling the development of appropriate technology that meets the actual condition in the field.

3. The agenda for the Future

I have covered the experiences and characteristics of Japan's development co-operation. Now I would like to present some major agenda for Japan's development co-operation for the future, in light of the new challenges that the international community faces.

Promotion of partnership

(1) With Developing Countries

The first agenda is to promote partnership with developing countries, in other words, South-South co-operation, which is also emphasized in the "new development strategy." South-South co-operation is effective from various perspectives, including the support to regional co-operation among developing countries, the enhancement of "ownership" by developing countries, and the effective transfer of experiences and technology it provides. It is also effective for tapping additional aid resources. Japan has expressed its positive support to South-South co-operation through various programs such as regional training under a South-South co-operation modality and the dispatch of experts

from developing countries to other developing countries.

(2) With International Organizations and Other Donors

The second agenda is to promote partnership with international organizations and other donors. Collaboration with other donors is essential to carry out effective development co-operation; to avoid duplication and concurrence; to complement each other by utilizing mutual comparative advantages; and thus to maximize use of finite aid resources. Japan has been closely collaborating with international organizations and other donors through both policy coordination and project-level collaboration at the implementation stage and intend to further strengthen such collaboration to make its development co-operation more effective.

We think that it is most desirable to coordinate aid activities in full respect for ownership of recipients and the distinctive features of bilateral assistance. From this perspective, JICA will formulate and implement its co-operation programs in accordance with the realities of the respective development agenda of each country, and employ the comparative advantages it has gained through its long history of co-operation as a bilateral agency.

(3) With NGOs

The third agenda is to promote partnership with NGOs. NGOs have assumed a steadily growing role of importance in the field of development co-operation. Collaboration with NGOs will be especially important in the field of social development and also for responding to the growing demand in that field. The Japanese Government has prepared various mechanisms to actively support NGOs activities, including small-scale grant assistance. It has also promoted the participation of NGOs in ODA projects. JICA has been working with various NGOs in many projects, particularly in the fields of primary health care and rural development.

4. Conclusion

Finally, the environment surrounding African development has been changing rapidly. Looking back in recent years, the Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) were introduced and propelled by the World Bank and the IMF. However, the basic principle of TICAD process, namely the respect for ownership and the spirit of partnership, has widely been recognized and accepted in the international community as the guiding principle in development and poverty reduction. December last year, at the Ministerial Meeting for TICAD process, the Japanese Government had declared officially that the TICAD III will be held in the latter of 2003. JICA for its part commits itself to continue and strengthen its efforts in implementing the "Tokyo Agenda for Action" and try to be instrumental to let all the participants in TICAD process realize that it is substantially meaningful to participate in and further promote TICAD process.

Thank you very much for your attention.

15. FAO 発表原稿

Distinguished guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure of standing in for the FAO Representative to Ghana, Mr Ndong-Mba, who due to other commitments, is unable to be with us this morning.

It is a great pleasure for FAO to be invited to present a paper at JICA's internal Conference on Sustainable/self-reliant agriculture, rural development and poverty reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa, and we thank you for the honour.

I would like to applaud the spirit of collaboration which exists between FAO and JICA. Such collaboration builds synergy and allows us to best use the very limited resources which are currently available to address agricultural and rural development, and poverty reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Allow me to also note that the subject matter of this meeting is something which is very close to the core of FAO's mandate and competencies. Indeed, FAO attempts, in its work to promote the very same elements which are the focus of this meeting: i.e., sustainability, self-reliant agriculture, rural development and poverty reduction. I shall try in this brief presentation to give you a sampling of the different types of activities which FAO is engaged in in Sub-Saharan Africa, as I have been requested to do.

Without belabouring the point, let me re-iterate what we are all already aware of: the context in which the agricultural sector in Africa finds itself today.

1. Overall agricultural production is failing to keep pace with population growth rate (currently 2.5 percent per year). In per capita terms, agricultural production in Africa continues to stagnate, with levels for agriculture, cereals

and food items in 2000 being virtually identical to those attained in 1990. This disturbing situation in many countries results from lack of political will; weak commitments; poor governance; and structural, institutional and legal impediments to the growth of agriculture and other sectors of the economy.

2. However, the New African Initiative adopted by the 37th Assembly of the OAU Heads of State and Government in 2001, (later formulated into the New Partnership for Africa's Development – NEPAD) generates renewed optimism and hope for Africa's economic revival. So to does the resurgence of a number of African economies which have led a sustained growth at levels above the population growth rate in the last few years.
3. Against this background FAO continued to provide technical assistance to Member Countries, focusing on food security, poverty reduction and sustainable use of natural resources. To achieve the expected results, FAO has maintained active programmes in natural resource management, agro-based and food industries; animal health and production; agricultural research and technology; agrarian reforms and rural development; women in development; marketing and credit policies; food quality control and nutrition; agricultural information and early warning systems; agricultural policy; statistical development; fisheries and aquaculture; and forestry.
4. Below is a sampling of some of the activities which FAO is undertaking in Sub-Saharan Africa in these fields.
5. **Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS).** The SPFS, was launched to assist low income food deficit countries (LIFDCs) to rapidly increase food production and productivity on a sustainable basis, reduce the year-to-year variability of production and improve access to food

as a contribution to equity and poverty alleviation. The initial phase of the SPFS places a heavy emphasis on the testing and introduction to small scale farmers of improved yet affordable water management and crop production methodologies. In subsequent intensification and expansion phases, components of livestock and fisheries are often added.

6. By September 2001, the SPFS was operational in 38 African countries. During the 2000 and 2001, SPFS activities were extensively expanded. For example, projects became operational in 42 sites in Burkina Faso, 70 sites in Niger while constraint analysis was completed in 50 sites in Senegal. Examples of farmers benefiting from SPFS projects are 6600 (900 women) in Burkina Faso, over 4000 in Eritrea and 302 (255 women) in Senegal. Through crop intensification, rice yields in Mauritania increased significantly from 4.5 to 6 tons/ha. In Tanzania, encouraging results in poultry and goat production fostered farmers' interest and self-reliance. Aquaculture and fish farming were introduced and 46 members of Participatory Farmer Groups were trained in fish farming. Furthermore, a network of small private input suppliers and 73 saving and credit associations have been created by the SPFS in Tanzania. Implementation of the SPFS continues to be carried out within the framework of the South-south Cooperation and has involved about 2000 experts and technicians from several countries.

a. Natural Resources

7. During the biennium 2000-01, assistance was provided to national institutions for studies related to soil erosion control and soil management in Benin, Burkina Faso and Ghana.

8. Within the framework of the Soil Correlation Committee, a Sub-regional Workshop on the *Utilisation of the World Reference Base for Soil Resources* was held in Benin, with the participation of 30 experts. The 4th Session of the Inter-African Experts' Committee on African Soils was held in Ghana.
9. In collaboration with the World Bank, FAO promoted the development of private irrigation through Agencies established in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger, whilst studies are under way in Benin, Guinea and Zimbabwe.
10. FAO is also implementing a multidisciplinary programme on "Learning to Live with Drought" to raise agricultural productivity on a sustainable basis in drought-prone areas of Southern Africa.

a. Crops

11. Application of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for sustainable crop production was strongly promoted and supported in many countries. Discussions were initiated with UNEP-GEF (Global Environment Fund) in Nairobi on the possibility of developing a multi-country, farmer-led pesticide monitoring initiative, focusing on water pollution due to contaminated run-off in Mali and Senegal.
12. A survey and inventory of obsolete pesticides in Ghana was conducted and two issues of a specialist Newsletter on *Pesticide Management in West Africa* were published and widely circulated.

13. 20. FAO continued to work with the Desert Locust Control Commissions for West and North-West Africa (Commission de Lutte Contre Le Criquet Pelerin en Region Ouest (CLCPRO) Commission de Lutte Contre Le Criquet Pelerin en Afrique du Nord-Ouest (CLCPANO) and to assist with monitoring activities through CLCPANO, particularly in Mauritania. The 2000-01 Action Programme for *EMPRES/Desert Locust* in the Western region was also launched in Mauritania in February 2001.
14. 21. Production of a Briefing Guide on the application of biotechnology for agricultural production was initiated to facilitate informed decision-making for the importation of genetically modified crops, foods and food ingredients and draw attention to the potential benefits and risks of using Plant Molecular Biotechnology and its products.

15. Livestock

16. 22. Following the decision of the African Heads of State and Government at the 36th Ordinary Session of the OAU Summit, held in Togo in July 2000, FAO was actively involved in the preparation of a concept note on the Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC).
17. FAO activities also focused on promoting the effective containment and control of the most serious livestock epidemics as well as newly-emerging diseases through international co-operation involving Early Warning, Early/Rapid Reaction, Enabling Research and Co-operation. In collaboration with OAU/IBAR, FAO participated in the Pan African Control of Epizootics (PACE), recently launched as a successor programme to the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC).

18. FAO support to the SPFS pilot phase in Kano State, Nigeria demonstrated that women could be effectively integrated into these projects, provided that special considerations are given to their learning styles and specific food processing needs.
19. FAO actively participated in Regional and Global networks of Universities and Schools of Agriculture to improve agricultural educational and training programmes.

a. Agricultural Support Systems

20. FAO provided support to several projects in Eritrea (horticulture marketing), Mozambique (grain marketing and marketing liberalisation) and Namibia, South Africa (marketing and extension), Tanzania (livestock and small stock marketing) and Zambia (marketing, rural finance and agribusiness training),
21. Three Micro-Banking installations were provided to three financial institutions in Africa and technical support provided for a further ten installations.
22. Support was given to farming systems development in the form of country review studies on extension, data systems, peri-urban agriculture and stakeholder appraisal of participatory programmes.

a. Research and Technology

23. FAO continued to support capacity-building efforts in National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) particularly with regard to improving their relevance to evolving research needs, their effectiveness and efficiency.

24. FAO played a key role in the establishment of the new Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), which will be hosted at the Regional Office for Africa in Accra.

a. Rural Development

25. FAO initiated the development of “Community-based Technology Transfer Centres (CTTCs) in Support of Food Production in Africa” to develop multi-institutional approaches to enhance small-scale farmers’ and National NGOs’ access to new and innovative agricultural technologies.
26. FAO supported strengthening of farmers’ groups and other community organisations to enhance their partnership in the development process, through the establishment of an information exchange network, Réseau Africain pour la Sécurité Alimentaire Durable (RASAD) -African Network for Sustainable Food Security.
27. Technical assistance was provided to help Namibia, Malawi and Uganda implement land reforms. In addition, a study on fast track resettlement in Zimbabwe was conducted and a TCP project on capacity building in land administration in Zimbabwe and Uganda is currently under implementation. Collaboration with donors, namely DFID, DANIDA, SIDA, USAID, NORAD, JICA, The World Bank and SADC, was initiated to establish the Regional Land Reform Fund and other activities on land reform.
28. FAO’s activities focused attention on analysis of the impact of HIV/AIDS on agricultural production, and food security.

a. Women in Agricultural and Rural Development

29. Following the recommendations of the Yaounde Declaration on Food Security and Agricultural Development, FAO continued to reinforce its Women in Agricultural Development programmes in the wider context of socio-economic and gender relations in society and reinforcing gender mainstreaming at various levels. Support included:
30. Advocacy and policy advice resulting in the revised FAO Gender and Development Plan of Action (2002-07 and framework of the SPFS in Burundi, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire.
31. Strengthening national planning capacities on gender - relevant planning of sustainable agricultural development in Ghana, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. .

a. Food and Agricultural Information, Monitoring and Analysis

32. As a follow-up to the World Food Summit, FAO continued to provide direct support to national FIVIMS activities in the Comoros Islands, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi and Namibia. Early warning and food security information systems, including environmental monitoring and market information in Angola, Eritrea and Mozambique were strengthened. The same support is being extended to the SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Sector Development Unit and to the IGAD Secretariat.
33. With the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) in Food and Agriculture, the food security situation is being monitored in Member States in the Horn, East and Southern Africa. .

a. Food and Nutrition

34. FAO continued to provide technical assistance to Member Countries in the organisation and management of food control services and for strengthening specific components of the food control system. The major activities carried out in the region included:
35. Strengthening food control in Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Gambia, Guinea, Lesotho, Morocco, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe.
36. Training of trainers in food quality and safety systems in ECOWAS countries. based on good manufacturing practices and the Hazards Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) System.
37. Definition of common strategies for the development of street foods in cities and integrating them into sustainable urban development. in francophone and lusophone countries.
38. Development of a framework for the creation of a network of centres of excellence on food quality safety and nutrition.

39.

a. Food and Agricultural Policy

40. Activities in food and agricultural policy in 2000/01 were guided by FAO's strategic goal aimed at helping African countries to improve their food security and to reduce poverty in a broad-based, gender-sensitive manner, while preserving and improving their natural resource base. Major activities include: :

41. FAO provided technical assistance to Member Countries in policy analysis, formulation and implementation as well as in field programme development and capacity building.
42. Supported training workshops to improve the capacity of Member Countries in multilateral trade negotiations.
43. Supported post emergency and rehabilitation-*cum*-development work in countries emerging from civil strife.
44. Provided technical assistance for the formulation of regional strategies and programmes for food security and organised a regional workshop in April 2001 in Lome.

a. Fisheries

45. The main fisheries-related activities undertaken by FAO in Africa included:
46. providing assistance to 26 countries in fisheries and aquaculture technology, planning and programme evaluation/development;
47. implementing fisheries and aquaculture development TCP projects in Chad, Guinea and Malawi, with seven other pipeline interventions in Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Uganda and Zambia. and) as well as an SPPD input for fisheries and aquaculture development in Togo;
48. designing an integrated irrigation/aquaculture regional programme in the Sahel and an aquaculture/post-harvest programme for the CEMAC .

49. organising statutory meetings including the 7th and final Session of the CIFA Sub-Committee for the Protection and Development of the Fisheries in the Sahelian Zone in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (July 2000), the 9th Session of the CIFA Sub - Committee for Lake Tanganyika, the 11th Session of the Committee for the Inland Fisheries of Africa (CIFA) in Abuja, Nigeria (October 2000), the 1st Session of the Scientific Sub-Committee of the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic(CECAF) in Abuja, Nigeria (November 2000), the 15th session of CECAF in Abuja Nigeria (November 2000) and three technical meetings and two inter-governmental consultations under Resolution 1/116 of the 116th Session of Council 1999;
50. assisting countries to adopt the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, implementation of the Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme in 25 West and Central African countries and providing assistance to 8 coastal countries, in collaboration with SADC, to harmonise their fisheries policies in line with the Code and the SADC Fisheries Protocol;
51. promoting sustainable fish production through support for the rehabilitation of fishermen, especially those affected by floods in Mozambique in March 2000;
52. convening and/or participating in workshops, seminars and technical consultations and several international scientific conferences, “ on “The role of Women in Fisheries Management of Lake Victoria”, impact of structural adjustment programmes on fisheries development; the dynamics of fisheries resources management in West Africa , artisanal fisheries development in West Africa , fish trade in West Africa, improved fish handling, transformation of the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF), management of small-scale

fisheries in Africa, commercial aquaculture and fish technology in Africa .

a. Forestry

53. The 12th session of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC) and the 13th session of the Working Party on the Management of Resources and Protected Areas were successfully held in Lusaka, Zambia.
54. To contribute to implementation of the Yaounde Declaration, FAO collaborated with the African Academy of Sciences (AAS), in launching a review study to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the NFP Basic Principles and Operational Guidelines retained in the National Forestry Programme (NFP) of nine Central African countries.
55. FAO initiated a survey on the impact of Chapter 11 of Agenda 21 in Africa and implementation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IPF/IFF) recommendations.
56. In the context of the FAO-EC Partnership Programme, FAO implemented activities on forestry research, fiscal studies, wood energy and national forest programmes for the project on *Sustainable Forest Management in African ACP Countries*.
57. Collaboration with ADB, UNEP, sub-regional organisations and other organisations were strengthened and the Forestry Outlook Study for Africa (FOSA), remained an important FAO core activity in Africa.
58. In collaboration with Ghana Forestry Commission and the Community Forestry Unit (FONP), FAO organised the

Third Consultative Meeting of the Working Group on the Participatory Package for Natural Resources Management, in Accra, Ghana in June 2000.

59. TCP projects initiated since the last session, include forest revenue strengthening in Zambia; business viability of commercial forest plantations in Zambia; institutional strengthening in Liberia; forest management in Cameroon; and forestry and food security in Burkina Faso.
60. FAO provided assistance to the World Food Programme (WFP) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) with project formulations in Ghana, Eritrea and Malawi. Activities started in the propagation and dissemination of indigenous fruit trees in dry areas of East and Southern Africa. TCP projects were prepared for fruit trees in Namibia, forest plantations in Angola and community plantations in South Africa.
61. Nine important forestry and wildlife publications were produced and widely distributed to member countries and international development partners.

a. Co-operation with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Farmers Organisations (FOs)

62. During the biennium, FAO activities aimed at implementing the Plan of Action formulated by the FAO/NGOs Consultation to implement the FAO Policy for Co-operation with NGOs/CSOs, issued at the end of 1999. The main areas of intervention recommended include information sharing and analysis; policy dialogue; participation of NGOs/CSOs in FAO Field Programmes; and joint FAO-NGOS/CSOS resource mobilisation.