

JICA's Support to Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development

**Global Environment Department,
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**

Brussels, 28 October 2015



JICA assistance for sustainable use of biodiversity for development

FORESTRY

- NTFP Certification
- REDD+
- Protected Areas & buffer-zone management
- Eco-tourism
- Eco-Disaster Risk Reduction

FISHERIES

- Coastal resource co-management
- Income diversification
- Aqua-culture
- Control illegal fishing

AGRICULTURE

- Crop diversification
- Soil conservation
- Increasing productivity
- Preserving genetic resources



Two approaches for Poverty Reduction through Ecosystem Management

Approach 1.

Support forest management as the basis for income generation

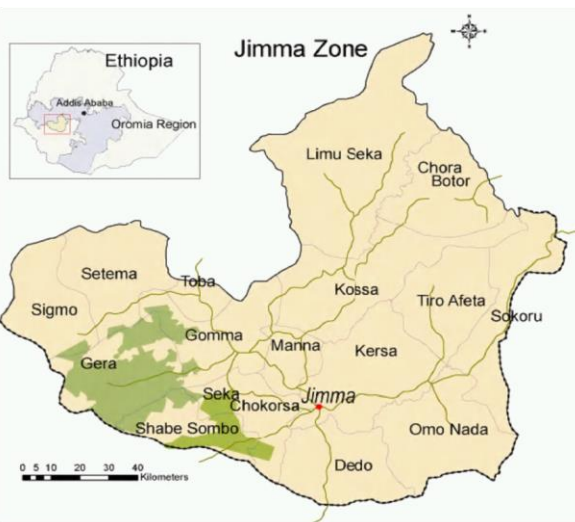
- *In JICA projects:*
Certified shade coffee production; NTFP; eco-tourism...

Approach 2.

Use PES to strengthen incentive for conservation as well as to improve livelihood of local communities

- *In JICA projects:*
PES (Vietnam, Costa Rica, Honduras...), REDD+ (around 15 countries)

Approach 1: [Ethiopia] Forest Management through Certified Shade Coffee Production (2006-2010)

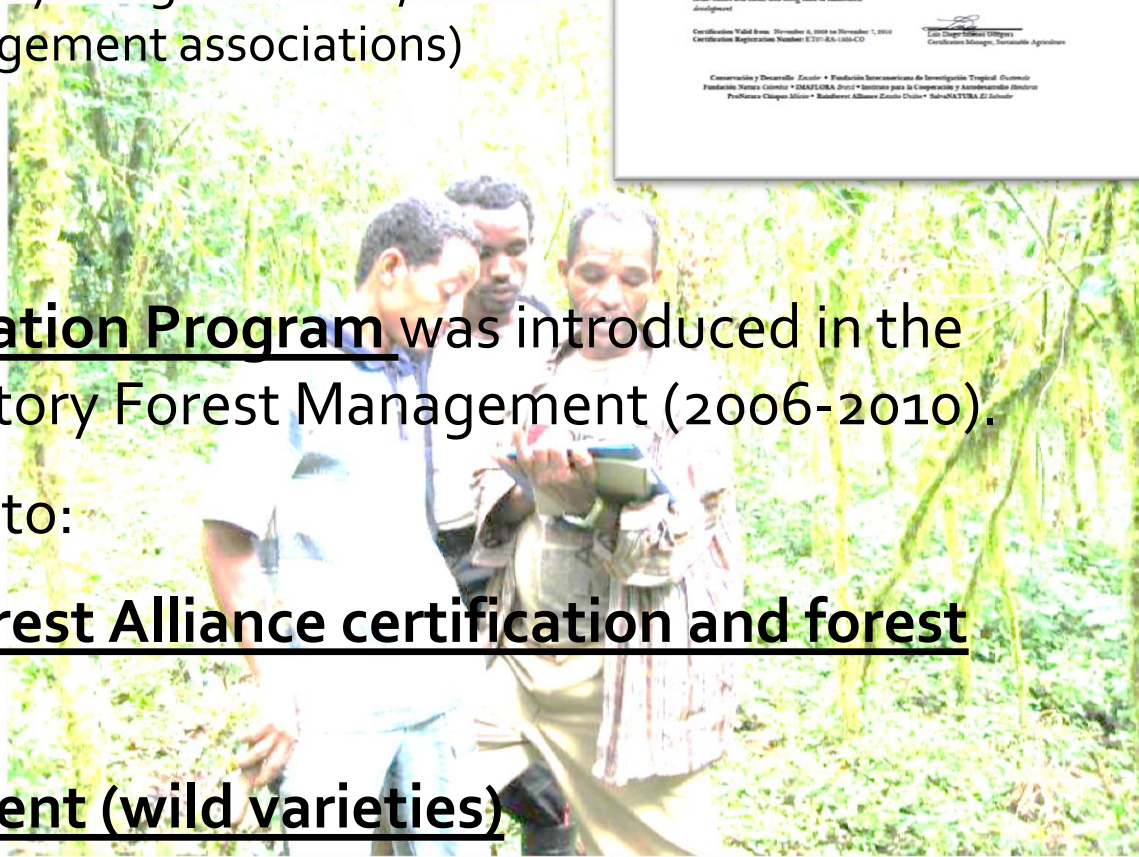


Belete-Gera Regional Forest
Priority Area: 150,000ha

(Oromiya Regional Gov., forest
management associations)



- **Forest Coffee Certification Program** was introduced in the 2nd phase of Participatory Forest Management (2006-2010).
- JICA provided support to:
 - **Process for Rainforest Alliance certification and forest management**
 - **product development (wild varieties)**
 - **linkage with markets (Japan, US)**



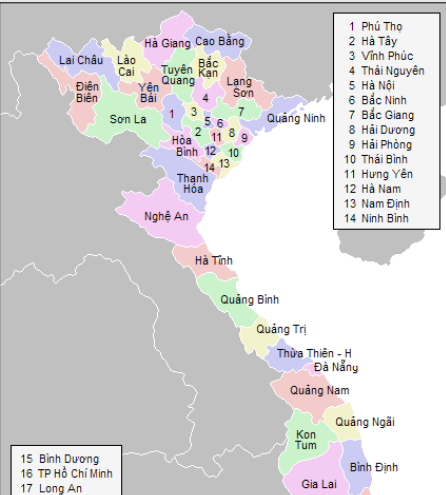
Impacts on the income of local community:

- Average price increase by certification : 15-20%
- Average additional income per capita by certified coffee production: (2009): 50 USD

Impacts on forest ecosystem management:

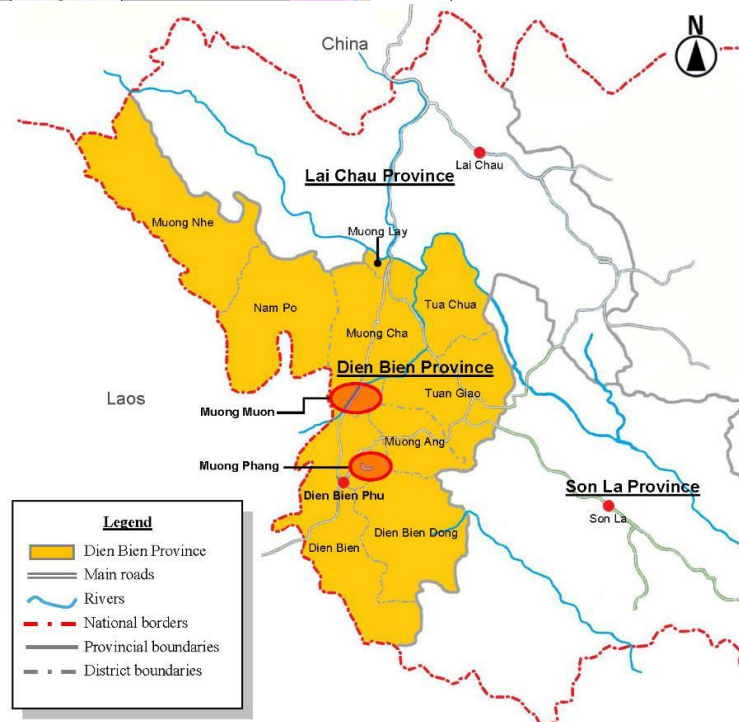
- Remote sensing data (2005-2010) suggested that 2-year deforestation rate of forests with certified shade coffee in 2 years (2.8%) was 1.7 percentage points lower compared with forests without shade coffee (4.5%)

Approach 2: [Vietnam] Northwest Watershed Management through PFES (2010-2015)



- Objective:

Forest management through reduction of slash-and-burn agriculture by supporting livelihood development



Pilot sites in Dien Bien Province:
Muong Muon 13,445 ha / 11 villages,
Muong Phang 3,456 ha/ 26 villages

Approach 2: [Vietnam] Northwest Watershed Management through PFES (2010-2015)

Activity 1: introduction of alternative livelihood activities

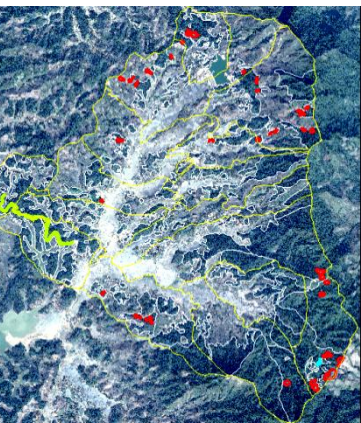
**Hydro
power
plants,
Water
suppliers,
Ecotourism
operators**



**Forest
Owners**



Activity 2: assistance in land/forest allocation for PFES transaction



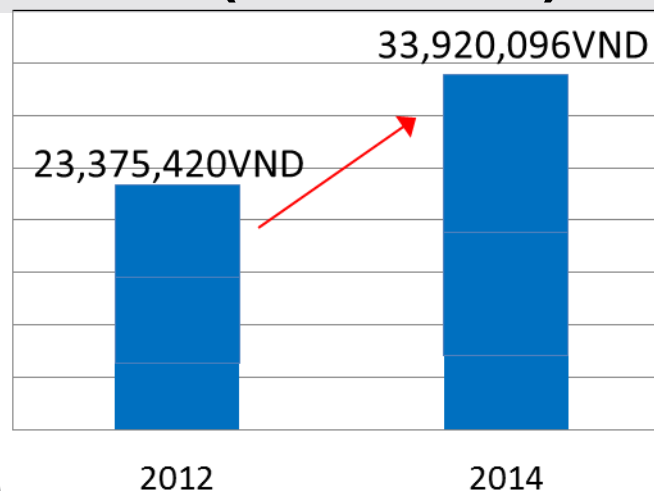
Activity 3: Improvement of Provincial Forest Monitoring System (remote sensing data, villagers patrolling team...)



Approach 2: [Vietnam] Northwest Watershed Management through PFES (2010-2015)

Local livelihood:

Increase in average cash income by 31% in 2yrs
(inflation adjusted;)



	Site A (PFES not yet paid)	Site B (PFES paid)
Households who participated in forest management because of PFES	4%	73%
Households whose motivation for forest management improved because of PFES	7%	53%

Increased motivation to manage forest through PFES

Forest management status:
Net increase in forest area

	Site A	Site B
1. Deforestation rate (2years)	1.94 %	4.48 %
2. Protection rate	98.06%	95.52%
3. Natural regeneration	206.9 ha	343.3 ha
4. Afforestation	229.5 ha	58.7 ha
Restoration (3+4)	436.4 ha	402.0 ha

On supporting PES:

- ✓ PES found to be an effective instrument for conservation and poverty co-benefits; but few countries have necessary laws in place. **There is need to support legal frameworks to PES readiness.**

- ✓ In LDCs, following should be taken into account for designing PES projects:
 - **mobilization of external resources over mid- to long-term**
 - **Involvement of NGOs in addition to governments and communities to ensure sustainability**

- ✓ **Market surveys and value chain development** should be incorporated to make NTFP activities sustainable

On mainstreaming biodiversity in national development planning and sectoral policies:

- ✓ ***Intra-institutional mainstreaming*** within development cooperation agency.
- ✓ ***Building experience*** on the existing mainstreaming instruments (economic valuation, green accounting, conservation and development indicators...)
- ✓ Opportunities: ***use cross-cutting nature of SDGs*** to further integrate biodiversity concerns into other sectors

Thank you