

Strategic Objective 2 & Approach

Strategic Objective 2

Ecosystem (including forest) -based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR)

Approaches

- To introduce appropriate methodology to mitigate Natural Disaster (Watershed Management, Costal Protection)
- To introduce mechanism such as PES(Payment for Eco-System)



What is Eco-DRR?

- Forests demonstrate multiple functions such as <u>sediment disaster</u> <u>prevention</u>, <u>soil conservation</u>, and <u>watershed conservation</u>, which can prevent erosion, landslide, sediment disasters, avalanches, wind damage, snow damage, etc. and mitigate flooding.
- •In addition, ecosystems have various functions of disaster risk reduction such as coral reefs that protect the coastline and wetlands that <u>mitigate the flooding</u>.
- •For people that rely on these ecosystems for their livelihoods, additionally, the ability of acquiring materials required for maintaining or restoring their livelihoods from ecosystems in the event of disasters, including <u>timber</u>, <u>firewood</u>, food and raw materials of medicine is highly significant for recovery and reconstruction.
 - → These kinds of ecosystem (including forest)-based disaster risk reduction is called Eco-DRR.



Examples of Eco-DRR projects

Supporting China's Ecosystem Restoration Program



Restoration of a mountain which was damaged by earthquake

Project for Participatory Community Development and Integrated Watershed Management (Panama)



The project provided technical training courses to local residents so that they could change slash-and burn agriculture to agroforestry.



Strategic Objective 3 & Approach

Strategic Objective 3

Sustainable Use of Natural Resources to Improve Livelihoods of Vulnerable Community

Approaches

 To improve livelihood activities in vulnerable communities of Arid or Semi-arid countries through sustainable manner.



Components of Projects for Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

Possible components of Project for Sustainable Use of Natural Resources





Examples of projects for Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

Project for Environment Restoration and Rural Development (Madagascar)



Training course for local residents to restore degraded land



Training course for an improved cooking stove which needs less firewoods

Participatory Catchment Management Activity (Marawi)



Supporting local residents to plant trees and prevent soil erosion



Strategic Objective 4 & Approach

Strategic Objective 4

Biodiversity Conservation through Management of Protected Areas/Buffer Zones

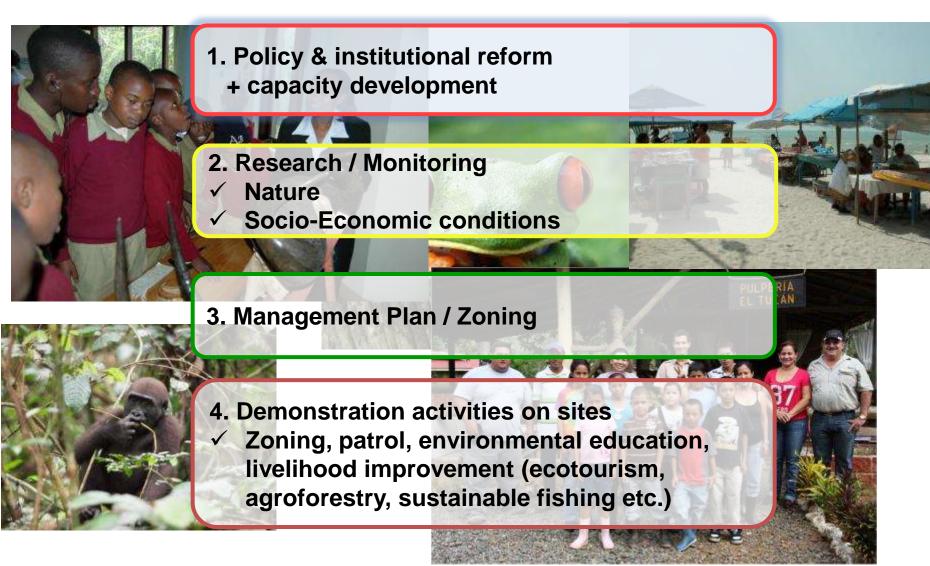
Approaches

- To improve management of Protected Area and Buffer zone through collaborative management
- To introduce mechanism such as PES



Components of Biodiversity Conservation Projects

Possible components of Biodiversity Conservation Project





Examples of projects for Biodiversity Conservation

Wetlands Management Project (Uganda)



Wetlands are important for both biodiversity and people's livelihoods, but they were deteriorated due to over-fishing, intensive rice mono-cropping



National Wetland Information System for preliminary assessment of wetland systems



Based on Scientific data, the Project supports formulation wetland management plans and district action plans in a participatory manner



Community support activity (afforestation)



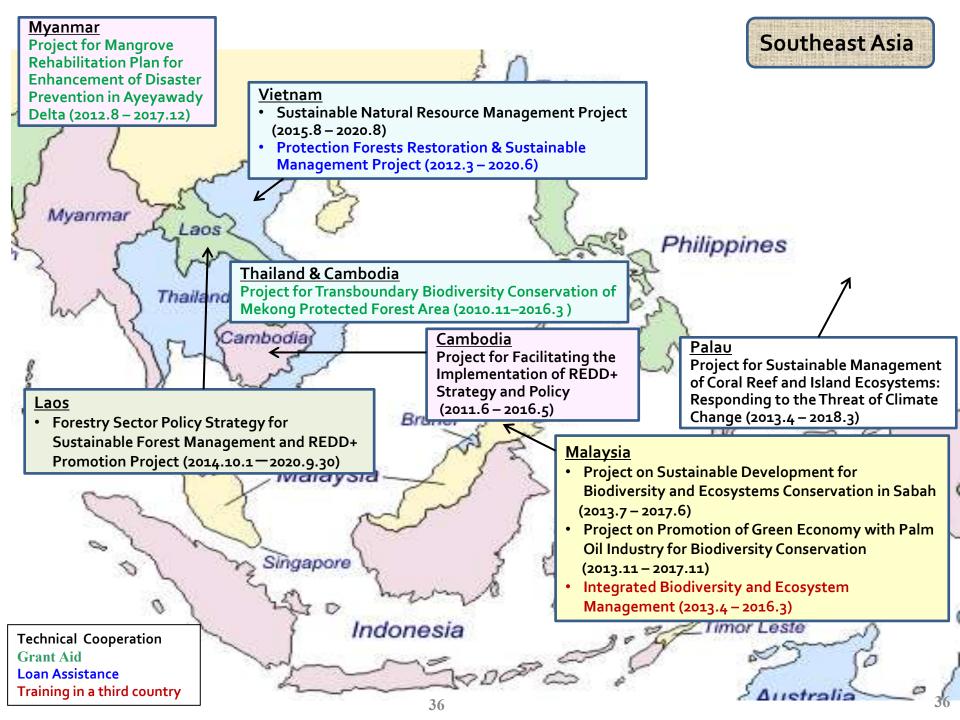
Major Components

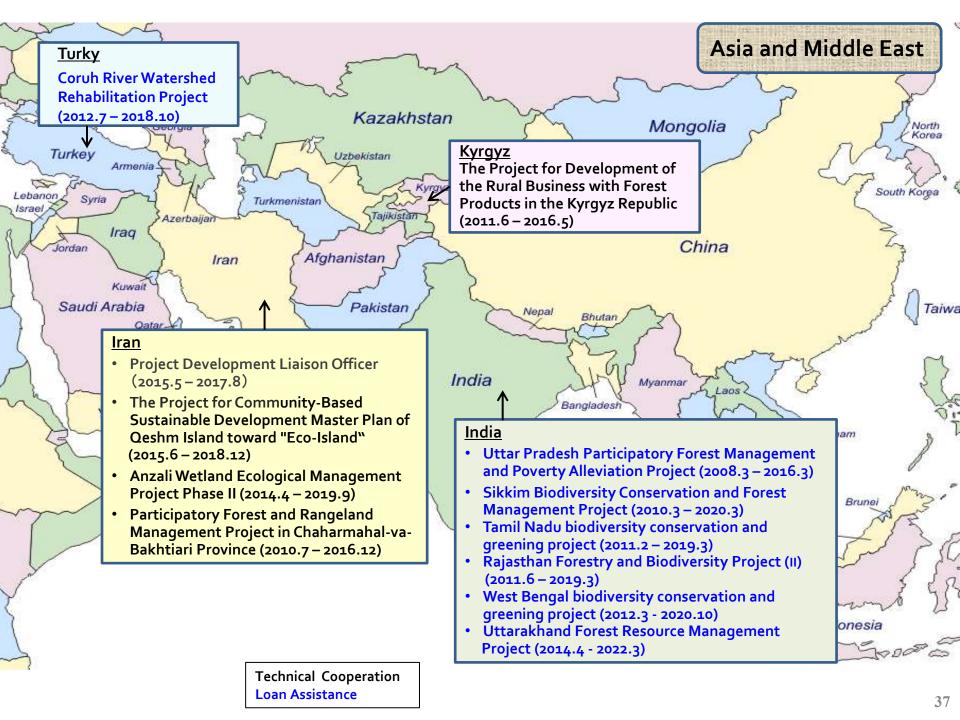
Major Components of JICA's project

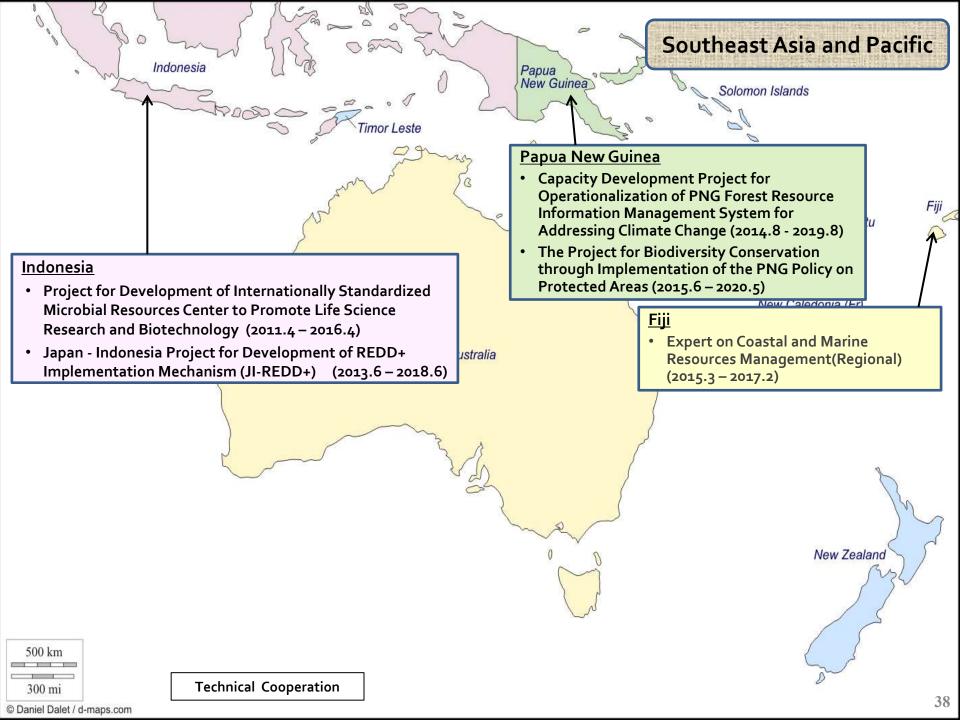
- Policy Support
- Research & Development
- Livelihood Improvement (technical supports, building mechanism, pilot activities)
- Capacity Building (training courses / OJT)
- Awareness Raising (environmental education)
- Networking
- Dissemination

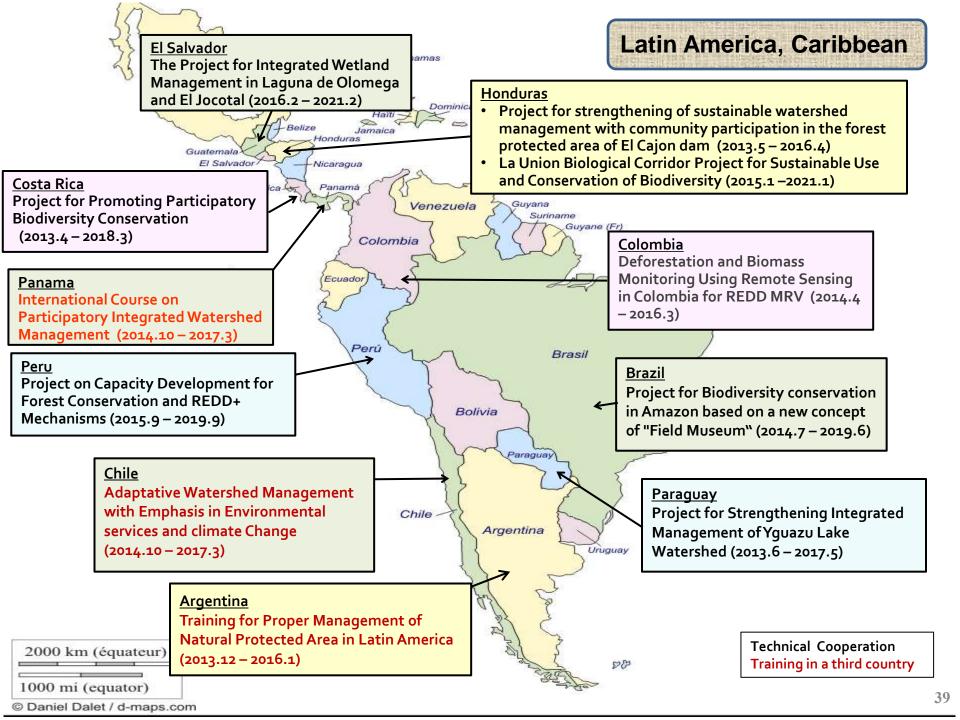


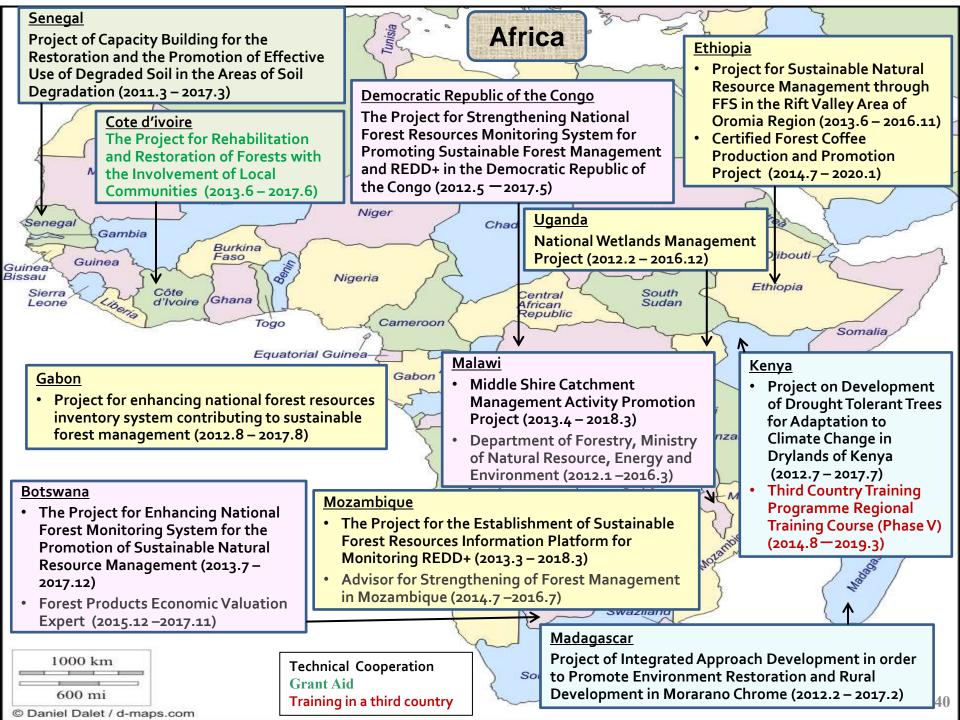
JICA in Your Countries







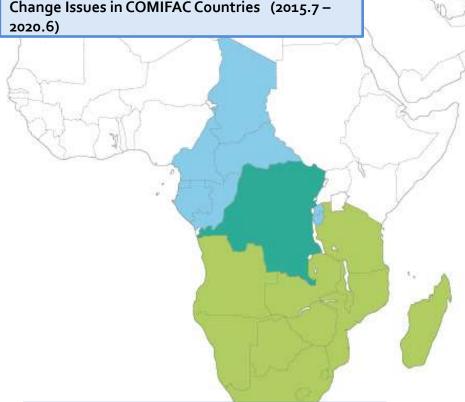




COMIFAC & SADC

COMIFAC

Project for Promotion of Conservation, Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Climate Change Issues in COMIFAC Countries (2015.7 – 2020.6)



SADC

Project for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forest Resources in Southern Africa (2015.6 – 2020.6)

Europe



Macedonia

Third Country Training Programme on Development Integrated System for Prevention and Early Warning of Forest Fires (2015.5 – 2017.3)

Technical Cooperation
Training in a third country



JICA's Further Efforts to Achieve SDGs and Other Global Commitments



To Achieve Other Global Commitments

Four Strategic Objectives

1.Sustainable
Forest
Management
against Climate
Change

2.Ecosystem
(including forest)
-based Disaster
Risk Reduction
(Eco-DRR)

3.Sustainable
Use of Natural
Resources to
Improve
Livelihoods of
Vulnerable
Community

4.Biodiversity
Conservation
through
Management of
Protected
Areas/Buffer
Zones

Global Commitments

UNFCCC Paris Agreement

- Holding the global average temperature to well below
 C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit to 1.5° C (Article 2)
- Implement and support REDD+ etc. (Article 5)
- Invite the non-Party stakeholders to scale up their efforts and support actions to reduce emissions (#135, Decision 1/CP.21)
- Strengthen cooperative action on technology development and transfer (Article 10)
- Enhance support for capacitybuilding actions in developing country Parties (Article 11)

Sendai Framework

- Assess disaster risks, vulnerability, capacity, exposure, hazard characteristics on ecosystems (24)
- Promote transboundary cooperation for the implementation of ecosystembased approaches (28)
- Promote the identification of areas that are preserving ecosystem functions that help reduce risks (30)
- Strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems that incorporate disaster risk reduction (30)

UNCCD Strategy

Reverse and prevent
 desertification/land degradation
 and mitigate the effects of
 drought in affected areas in
 order to support poverty
 reduction and environmental
 sustainability (The vision)

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water. and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed. ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes. (Target 11)

UNFF UNFI

Member States reaffirm the following shared global objectives on forests and their commitment to work globally, regionally and nationally to achieve progress towards their achievement by 2030:

- Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;
- · Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people;
- Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;
- Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management.



To Achieve SDGs

Four Strategic Objectives

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SDGs

15.1
By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2
By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

6.6

By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

13.1
Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

15.3

By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

14.2

By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.5

By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

15.9 By 2

By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

The implementation of halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation are not sustainable forest management?



Thank you for your kind attention!

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT, AS A DYNAMIC AND EVOLVING CONCEPT, AIMS TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES OF ALL TYPES OF FORESTS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT AND FUTURE Japan International Cooperation Agency GENERATIONS.