

Lessons learnt from experiences on means of implementation for sustainable forest management

The Government of Japan
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Part I:
Experiences on resource mobilization
for promoting sustainable forest
management (SFM) in Japan

Part II:
Lessons learnt from experiences in
financial and technical assistance for
sustainable forest management (SFM)

Part I: Experiences on resource mobilization for promoting sustainable forest management (SFM) in Japan

1. Our Forests and Our Challenges
2. Our Efforts to Mobilize Resources
3. Our Experiences and Lessons

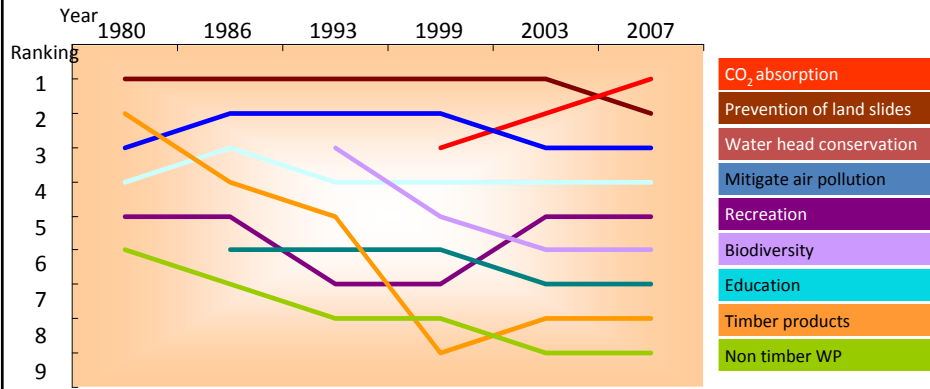
1. Our Forests and Our Challenges (1) High coverage of forested area

- 2/3 of land covered by forests
- Steep terrain and high precipitation
 - ✓ Heavy reliance on environmental services
 - ✓ Increasing concern about climate change



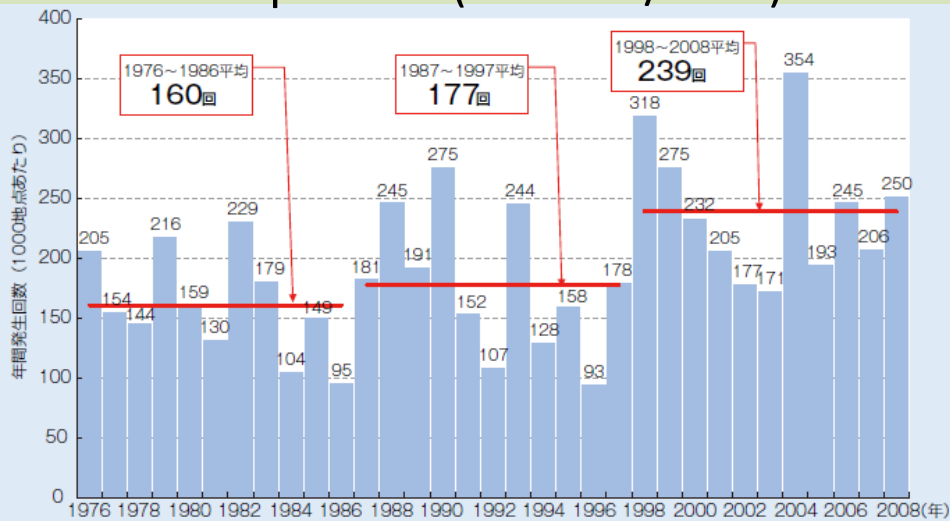
Image Source: Tokai University R&I Center

Figure 1: Public Expectation on forests



Source: Opinion Survey on Forests and Livelihood, 2007, Cabinet Office

Figure 2: Annual Frequency of Heavy Precipitation (>50 mm/hour)



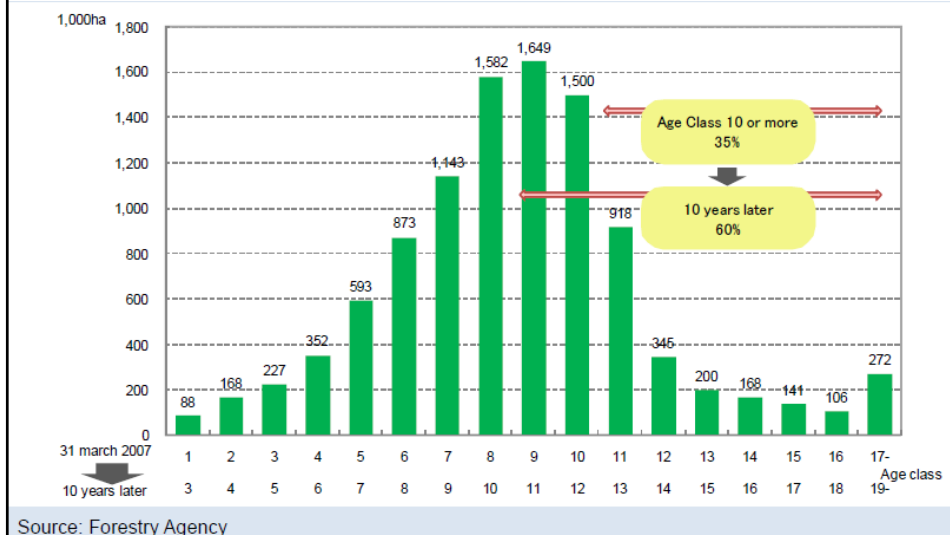
資料：気象庁「気候変動監視レポート2008」 Source: Japan Meteorological Agency
 注：全国約1,300地点のアメダスより累計。1,000地点あたりの回数としている。

1. Our Forests and Our Challenges

(2) Significance of planted forests

- 40% of forested area occupied by planted forests
- Mostly developed during 50's and 60's
 - ✓ Continuous care required
 - ✓ Resource utilization essential for stewardship

Figure 3: Age class distribution of planted forests in Japan

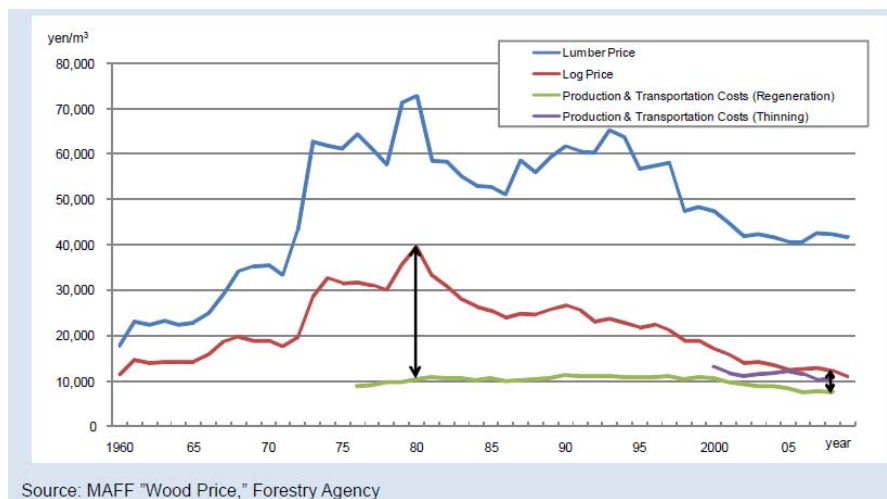


1. Our Forests and Our Challenges

(3) Dominance of small holders

- 60% of forests privately owned
- 90% of private forest owners own less than 10ha
- Discouraged by continuously declining profitability
 - ✓ Revitalization of forests and forestry needed

Figure 4: Timber price and production costs

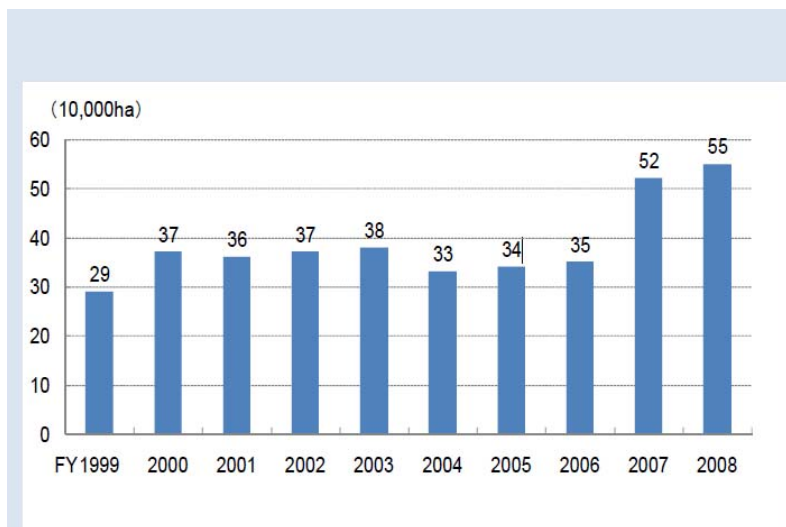


2. Our Efforts to Mobilize Resources

(1) Tackle to budgetary expansion

- Public concern about increasing unmanaged planted forests
- Maximum use of opportunity for carbon sequestration
 - ✓ Significant increase in assisted thinning for 1CP of KP

Figure 5: Area of thinned planted forests



Source: Forestry Agency

2. Our Efforts to Mobilize Resources

(2) Attempts to internalize environmental services

- Concern about unmanaged local planted forests

- Addressing local benefits from forests
 - ✓ Rapid expansion of local taxation for forest
 - 30 out of 47 prefectures introduced since 2003

2. Our Efforts to Mobilize Resources

(3) Efforts to facilitate public collaboration

- Incorporation of public willingness into actions

- Legislation of activities effectively worked
 - ✓ Nationwide fund-raising campaign for forests
“Green Donation Campaign”

3. Our Experiences and Lessons

- Public awareness and support is fundamental
 - ✓ Transparency and accountability is critical
 - ✓ Effective and timely MAR/MRV needed
 - ✓ Public participation and collaboration contribute

- Good governance of forests is prerequisite
 - ✓ Policy frameworks and institutional capacity are essential

- Tireless efforts for innovative measures is required
 - ✓ Efforts at all levels

Part II: Lessons learnt from experiences in financial and technical assistance for sustainable forest management (SFM)

1. Current status of financial and technical assistance in forestry
2. Constraints in and opportunities for SFM assistance
3. Some examples
4. Challenges and needs for cooperation

1. Current Status of Financial and Technical Assistance in Forestry

- Priority of Assistance for SFM in ODA Charter
- Scale of Assistance
 - ✓ Bilateral ODA
 - ✓ Multilateral ODA
- Features of Assistance
 - ✓ Countries and regions
 - ✓ Share of bilateral ODA
 - ✓ Key principles
 - ✓ Fields and forms of assistance



Photo: Japan International Cooperation Agency

2. Constraints in and Opportunities for SFM Assistance (1)

Constraints	Opportunities
➤ Economic stagnation caused by global financial crisis	➤ Development of REDD+ discussion
➤ Decline of total budget for ODA	➤ Recognition of the role of forests in biodiversity conservation etc.
➔ Pursuing synergy among responses to climate change, biodiversity loss and desertification	
➔ Facilitating broader participation by various actors	

2. Constraints in and Opportunities for SFM Assistance (2)

Constraints	Opportunities
➤ Pressures on forests from other sectors	➤ Recognition of the needs for cross-sectoral approaches
➔ Assistance in policy making	
➔ Enhancement of program-based approach	

2. Constraints in and Opportunities for SFM Assistance (3)

Constraints	Opportunities
➤ Increased demands for strategic and effective assistance	➤ “Positive incentives” for projects with strong points
➔ Using indicators for measuring achieved results	
➔ Consideration of contribution/commitment to the achievement of related targets	
➔ Requirements for reporting on financial flows	
➔ Prioritizing projects with promised performance	

3. Some Examples (1)

➤ *Example 1: Community-based forest conservation project in Ethiopia*

- ✓ Ensuring participation of local community and advancing status of women
- ✓ Certified coffee products sold at a premium price
- ✓ Improving livelihood, while sustainably managing forests



Photo: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

3. Some Examples (2)

➤ *Example 2: Management of forest resources in Brazilian Amazon with the use of Japanese satellite ALOS*

- ✓ Providing satellite image for the control on the ground
- ✓ Strong leadership by the President and mobilizing enforcement authority
- ✓ Sharing experiences through third country training programs



Photo: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

3. Some Examples (3)

➤ *Example 3: Pledge by “Seven & I Holdings Co.,Ltd.” to ITTO project*

- ✓ Raising awareness by business about SFM and the role of ITTO
- ✓ Potential of SFM projects as CSR activities
- ✓ Pledge by the company to the project



4. Challenges and Needs for Cooperation

➤ **Ensuring ownership of recipient countries**

- ✓ Strategic and effective implementation
- ✓ Due prioritization of SFM Projects etc.

➤ **Creating enabling conditions**

- ✓ Political commitment, enhanced forest law enforcement and improved governance
- ✓ Full involvement of competent authorities and relevant stakeholders, coordination with policies in other sectors etc.

➤ **Result-oriented assistance and enhanced accountability efforts at all levels**