



Sharing outcomes of “Knowledge Program: Nature-based Solutions toward(s) a Prosperous and Resilient Africa “

TICAD-8, Tunis (online),
26 August 2022

KEI Suzuki

JICA Knowledge Program study team



Background and objectives of this Program

Background and objectives of this Program

In Africa, where numerous development challenges exist and new threats such as **climate change** and **COVID-19** face the region, strategic and sustainable use of natural resources and innovation as the basis for socio-economic development are key to achieving a sustainable society.

Japan-JICA have contributed to **on-the-ground impact** and human resource development in their assistance to Africa, and have accumulated a **great deal of knowledge and experience**.



This program aims to **compile the co-created knowledge** of Japan-Africa gained to date into an effective approach to **Nature-based Solutions [NbS]** and provide it in a form that can be used by all concerned parties, as well as to make policy recommendations to each country.

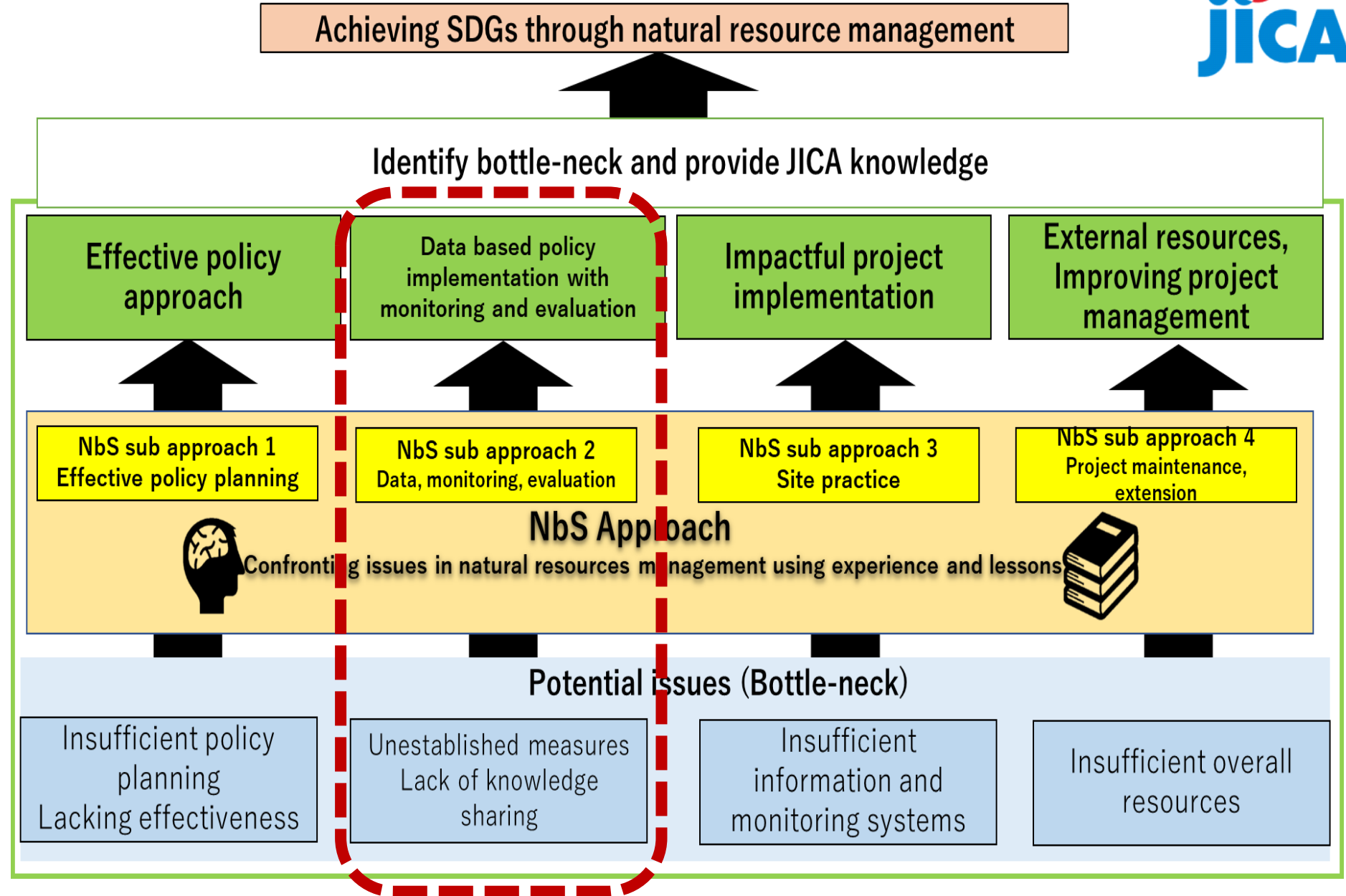


Governance Challenges

- Effective policy and planning processes
- Data- and science-based policy formulation and implementation and monitoring and evaluation
- Inclusive and impactful project implementation
- Resources for scaling up operations, etc



Pathway to achieving SDGs through NbS approaches



Substantial outputs 1 (Categorization of NbS and NbS approach)

Category	Sub Category	Identified NbS approach	
1 Effective policy and planning processes	1-1 Policy and planning	1.Developing practical forest conservation and management plans with the participation of local residents	
	1-2 Collaboration with other sectors	2.REDD+ Initiative through multi-sectoral collaboration	
2 Data- and science-based policy formulation and implementation and monitoring and evaluation	2-1 Forest data monitoring	3.Building and operation of a sub-national forest monitoring system	
		4.Establishing a robust national forest inventory utilizing forest GIS database	
	2-2 Ecosystem data monitoring	5.Building a logging concession monitoring system	
		6.SFM using forest early warning system	
		7.Construction of forest reference emission level	
		8.Data-driven participatory ecosystem management	
		3-1 Forest area	9.REDD+ through the improvement of agricultural production methods with the participation of local residents
			10.Sustainable forest management through community based ecotourism
3-2 Out-of-forest area	11.Strengthening the institutional capacity of a participatory forest management (PFM) body		
	12.Challenge to sustainable forest management through participatory forest management		
	13.Dryland restration through hardpan plantation with long-rooted seedling		
	14.Development of nursery and afforestation techniques, and long-term, Continuous training and workshops for a variety of stakeholders		
	15.Countermeasures against soil degradation in arid and semi-arid region		
	16.Development of Next-generation Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Framework to Combat Desertification - Linking research and development-		
	17. Integrated management of forest reserve and buffer zone in collaboration with local residents		
	18.Strengthening capacity on tree breeding techniques for drought-torelant and good growth trees and promoting commercial forestry		
	19.Developing an integrated wetland management plan		
	20.Participatory wetland management through income sources diversification		
3-3 Protected areas and buffer zones	21.Creation of a system of natural resource management linked to markets and business with the participation of local residents		
	22.Effective business model that ensures both sustainable procurement of wood and sustainable forest conservation		
	23.Natural resource management in partnership with indigenous people		
	24.Promoting practical forest conservation activities with the participation of local residents		
	25.Integrated management of reforestation approach-combining reforestation and community development		
	26.The use of unused resources through Japan's machinery technology curbs deforestation, and new industries creates jobs.		
3-4 industrial plantation area	27.Dissemination of agricultural and forest conservation practices through Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in areas of soil erosion and low agricultural productivity		
	28.Equal opportunity / low input extension approach, PRRIE		
3-5 Wetland area	29.Promotion of sustainable forest conservation management by restructuring "various conservation management measures" and "process of securing funds"		
	30.Support to Access to Finance through Guiding, Facilitating and Matching Assistances under a Regional Cooperation Framework		
3-6 Other crosscutting matters			
4 Resources for scaling up operations, etc.	4-1 Extension measures		
	4-2 Securing funding		



Good practice for NbS approach (in case of Ethiopia project)

How to arrange individual project outputs as NbS approach

Creation of a system of natural resource management linked to markets and business and involving the participation of local residents

Approach's Outline and Features

This approach involves introducing a "Forest Coffee Certification Program (FCCP)" as a mechanism for local farmers (cooperative or forest users' group), both to help conserve forest and boost livelihoods through forest coffee production.

- **Wild coffee marketing conserves the forests:** This involves the unique approach of conserving areas where forest coffee proliferates while simultaneously promoting community livelihoods and establishing market linkages to premium value specialty coffee.
- **Private sector collaboration:**
 - **UCC Ueshima Coffee Co., Ltd.**, Japan's leading coffee company, cooperates with the project by providing technical instruction to boost quality. The coffee produced is sold in Japan as specialty coffee through UCC.
 - **Rainforest Alliance (RA)**, The project supported the efforts of the Forest Management Group (WaBuB) to obtain an **RA certificate** to increase the products' value, competitiveness and sustainability.
- **Premium value profit returned to farmers:** Realized export by adding premium value from the conventional low-quality domestic consumption. Returned profit from the premium to the farmers.



Keywords:

Forest conservation, Forest Coffee Certification, Internal Control System, Participatory Forest Management, Agroforestry, Private sector, Rainforest Alliance

2. Description of the project forming the basis for this approach

2-1. Introduction

Analysis of the project

3-1. Impact

The project spawned positive outcomes, in helping to conserve the forest and boost livelihoods. The details are as follows:

- Belete-Gera forest coffee attracts Japanese consumers and an "Ethiopian Coffee" brand, developed by the Ethiopian government through consultation with JICA, was launched.
- As of now, WaBuB (the Forest Management Association) monitors forests according to the **internal control system (ICS) developed under the project**, obtains the **Rainforest Alliance** certificate and while managing the forest appropriately, coordinates forest coffee production with high added value.
- A total of 12,160 (2014-2020, average 2,100/year) **coffee producers benefitted from the FCCP** (e.g. technical support from the Project and premium payment from buyers).
- **The deforestation rate declined** from 1.16% of the annual average from 1995 to 2000 to 0.6% in 2019, which suggests that deforestation has been mitigated in the Belete-Gera forest area.

3-2 Lessons learned

- Enhancing options such as the sales channel with farmer (coffee) cooperatives can mitigate risks and further diversify options for coffee farmers.
- An effort to showcase the forest products' story, value and uniqueness can attract domestic and international market buyers /consumer and help ensure a fair price and proper understanding.
- Deforestation-free forest utilization and management like this FCCP, working with public and private sectors, can help improve the forest environment.

4. Relevant information

NbS Approach Category	3-6. 21
Title of the project from which the approach derived	1) Ethiopia Project to Support Sustainable Forest Management through REDD+ and Certified Forest Coffee Production and Promotion 2) Participatory Forest Management Project in Belete-Gera Regional Forest Priority Area Phase 2
Country	Ethiopia



Substantial outputs 3

Portal site

Draft Structure of Knowledge Portal Site



Top page

Search Knowledge

Search by Map



Search by NbS approach

Policy Making & Planning

Science-based Policy Implementation and M&E

Policy & Planning

Collaboration with other sectors

Search by Keywords

Example: Country, Biome, etc.



NbS Approach #1
Ghana: Participatory Forest resource Management

NbS Approach #2
DR Congo: Operationalization of National Forest Monitoring System and REDD+

What is the NbS Approach

Major Challenges and NbS Approach

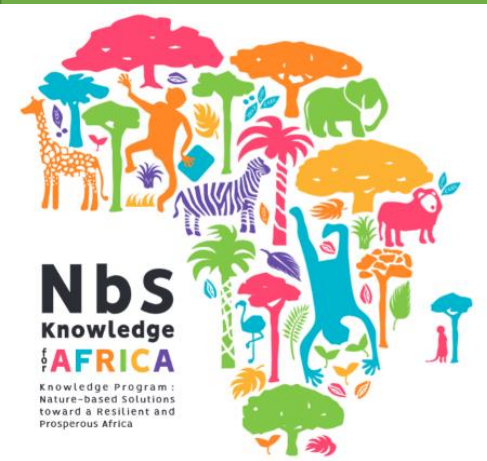
Policy Brief and NbS Approach

Useful Information Archives



<http://nbs-africa.org/>

*To fine-tune based on suggestions from potential users



Opportunity for any future synergy



<http://nbs-africa.org/>