



JICA's Cooperation and Challenge toward Societies in harmony with Nature

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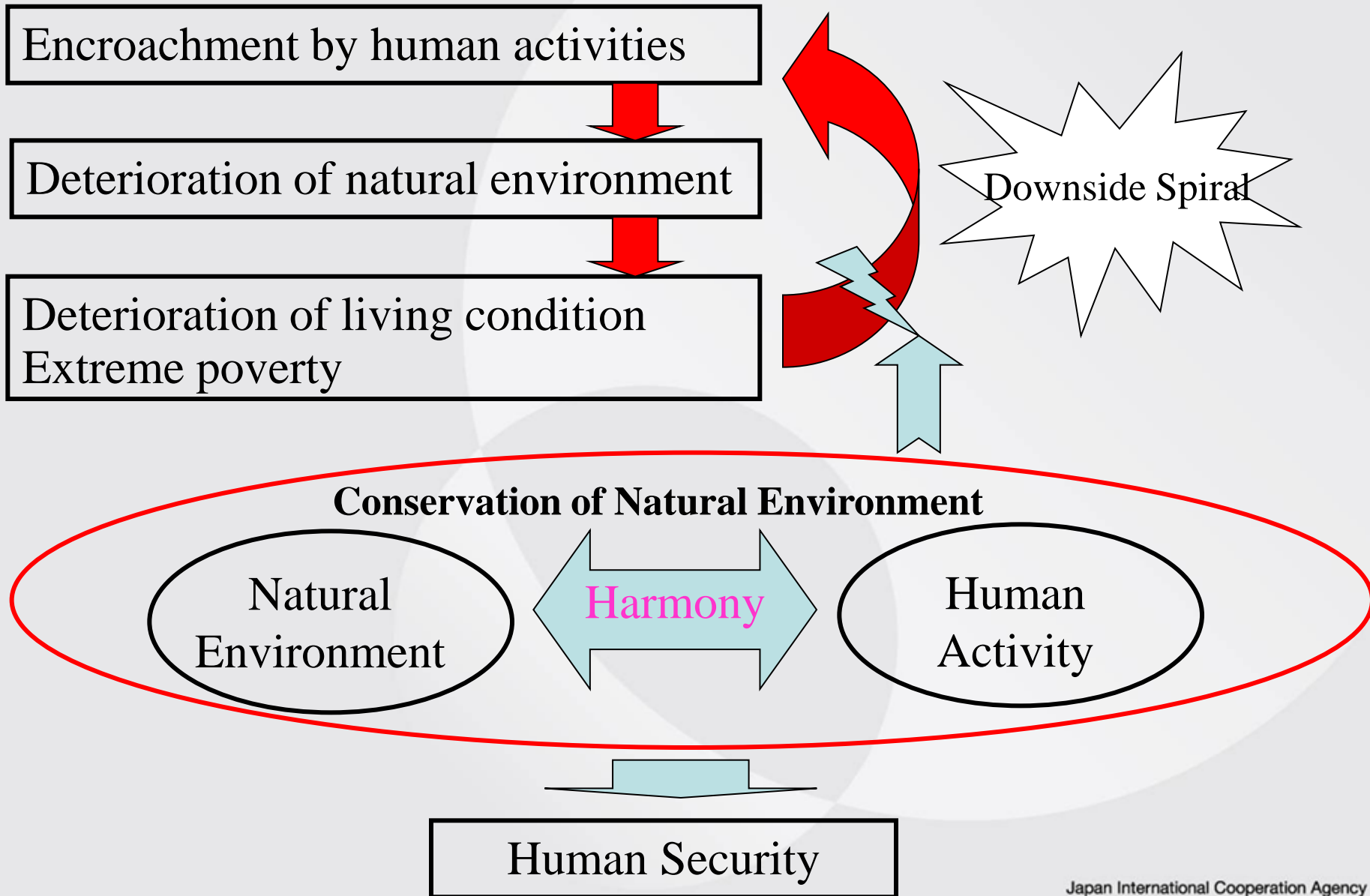
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JICA's Cooperation for Natural Environment (2000~2009)

Technical Cooperation: 99 projects/25,532
Million Yen

Grant Aid: 11 projects/10,514 Million Yen

Yen Loan: 28 projects/209,967 Million Yen



JICA's Cooperation for Natural Environment (2000~2009)

Reforestation and Rehabilitation → 2.8 Million ha

Community development / Forest or Natural Environment
management plan / Research & Information Databases

Target areas → 13 Million ha

Beneficiaries → Around 10.4 Million people

Training for 390,000 people

→ 14,000 governmental/management staff
376,000 local community

Malaysia: Programme for Bornean Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation



Ethiopia:
Participatory Forest Management Project



Indonesia: Mangrove Information Management Project





SATOYAMA Training

Title: Promotion of SATOYAMA Initiative: Biodiversity conservation and rural development through the sustainable management of natural resources

Period of Training: From November 14, 2010 to December 4, 2010

Place: Ishikawa Prefecture

Partner Organizations: Ministry of the Environment, UNU Operation Unit, Kanazawa University and Ishikawa Prefecture.

Target Country:

14 participants from 13 countries

(Indonesia, Malaysia, Viet Nam, Cambodia, India, Nepal, Costa Rica, Panama, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Burkina Faso, Kyrgyzstan, Colombia)



SATOYAMA Training (Cont.)

For what?

- Participants will learn the cases of natural resource management of Satoyama in Japan and other parts of the world

For whom?

- Central or local governmental officers or management staffs of public organizations
- Staffs or researchers from NGO or other institutions

How?

- Lectures
- Cases studies (participatory natural resource management in Noto, eco-tourism in Ishikawa Prefecture)
- Preparation and presentation of action plan by each participants

Case Study: Shiroyone Terraced Paddy Fields in Noto



To learn

- various functions such as rice production, landslide protection, flood control, water purification, traditional landscape and etc.
- Efforts and activities by the government and community , such as promotion of eco-tourism, paddy field lot ownership and others

Observations/Lessons

Understanding on Satoyama concept was deepened not only among participants but also among Japanese involved with the training.

Japan's experience and knowledge could not be directly applied to each developing countries.

Future Challenges/Perspective

Continue SATOYAMA training for three years (2011- 2013)

Analyze Japanese experience, and extract knowledge and lessons

Refine knowledge and lessons through the interaction with training participants to apply them to the local context of developing countries

Utilize such knowledge and lessons for JICA's projects in the world, and share them with our partners