

Ecosystem-based Landscape Approaches - Cambodia

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and

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In collaboration with

Royal Government of Cambodia

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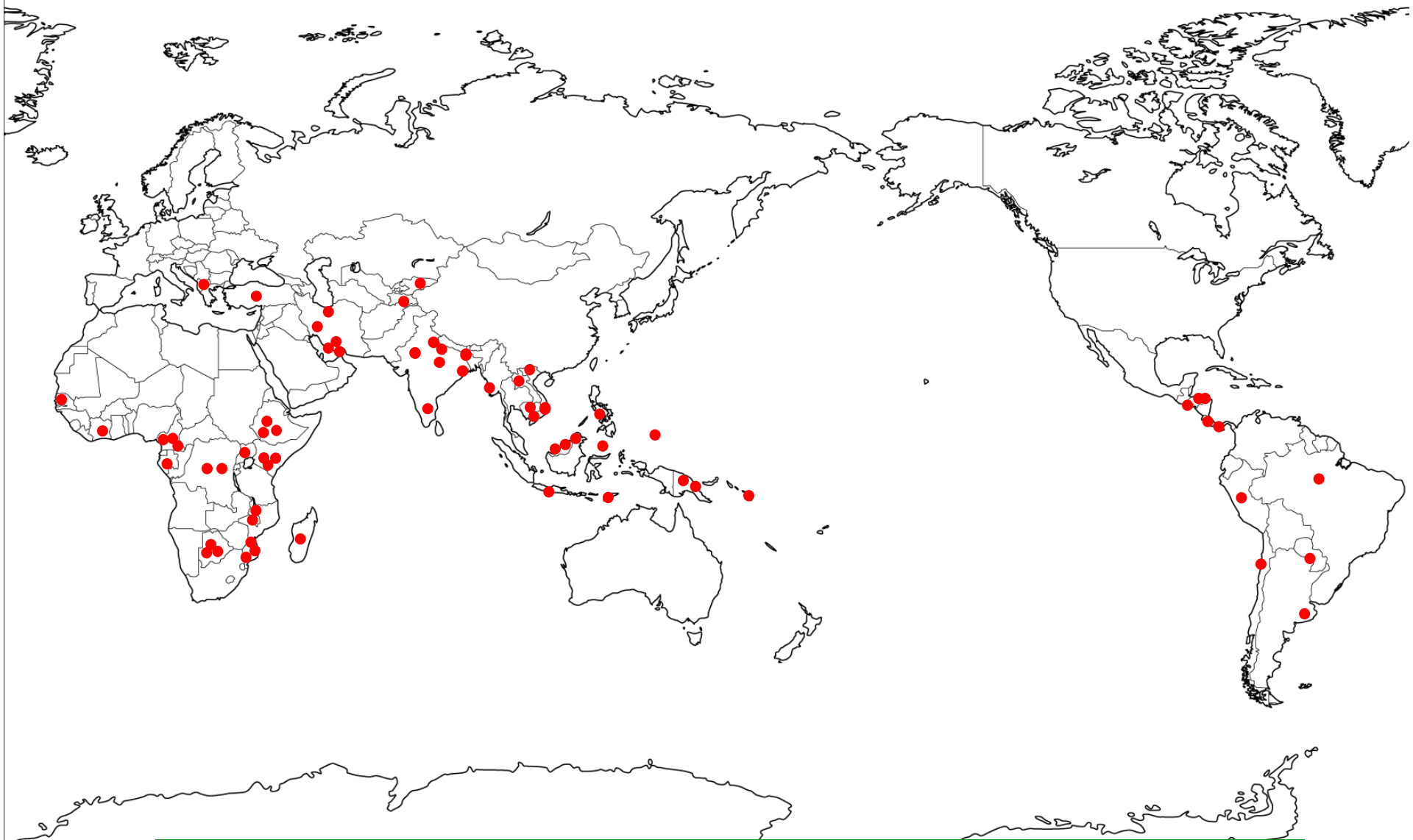
UNFCCC-CPO24@Katowice, Poland

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- JICA and WCS
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What is JICA ?

- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is the implementing agency of bilateral-based development assistance policies of Government of Japan (GoJ).
- Implementing some initiatives related to the three Conventions (Climate Change, Biodiversity and Desertification) and to the 'Statement on Forests' coming out of UNCED is also its mandate.



JICA's Global Contribution – Climate Change and Forest
2016-2018

JICA's Participation in Cambodia

- Protection of wildlife habitats significantly contributes to “sustainable forest management”, “biodiversity conservation” and “reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation”.
- Protected areas/forests had been somewhat fragmented.
- There are four principle forest landscapes with various protected areas/forests in Cambodia:
 - Eastern Plains
 - Northern Plains
 - Cardamom Mountain Range
 - Prey Long
- There are more diversified landscapes
 - Inundated forests
 - Intertidal zones
 - Inland waters and Rivers
- JICA has been supporting various initiatives at the policy/planning and field levels:
 - National Forest Programme (NFP)
 - Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)

WCS is a global conservation NGO, based in the USA

*WCS saves wildlife and wild places
worldwide through science,
conservation action, education, and
by inspiring people to value nature.*

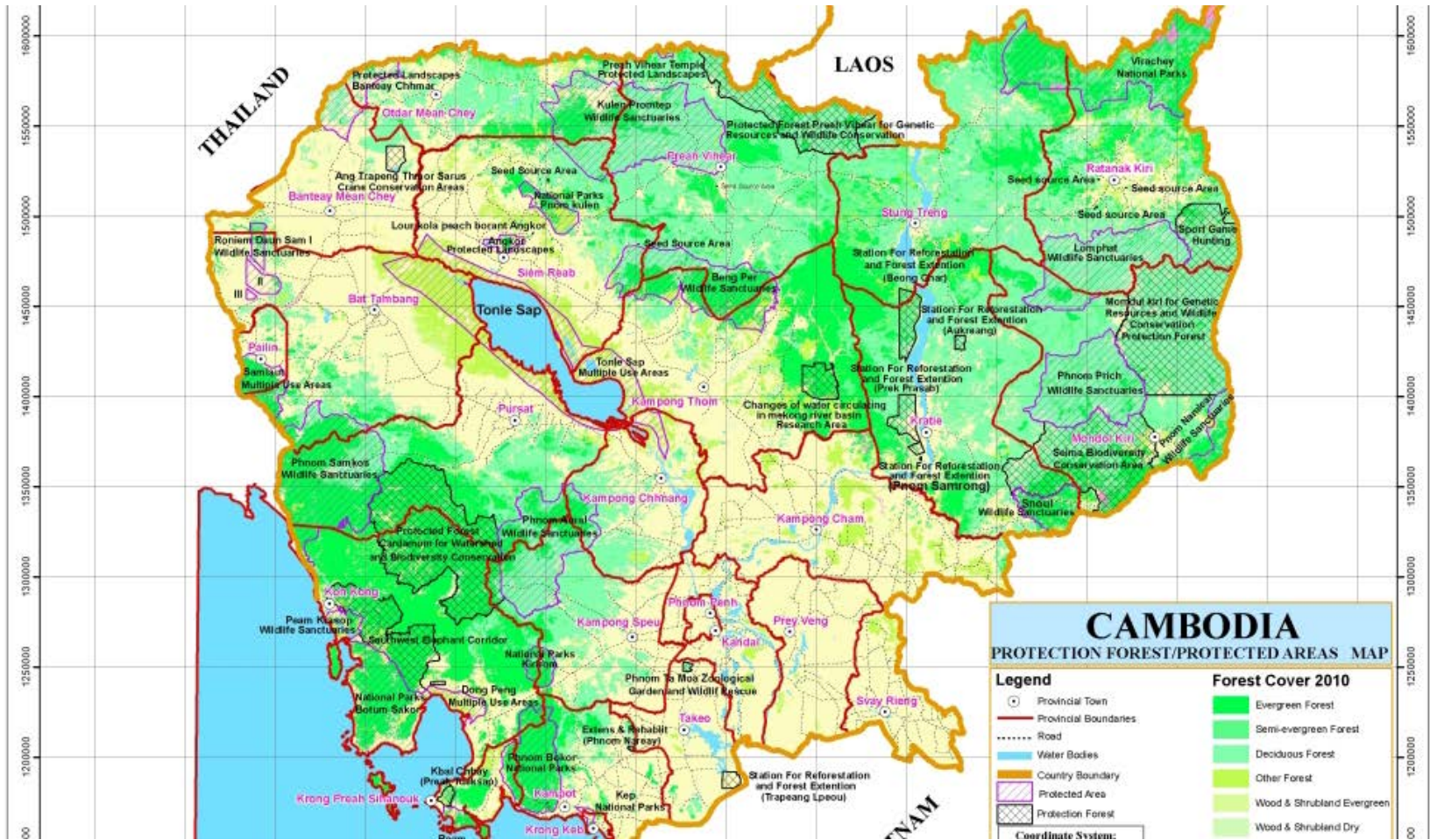


WCS: Where We Work

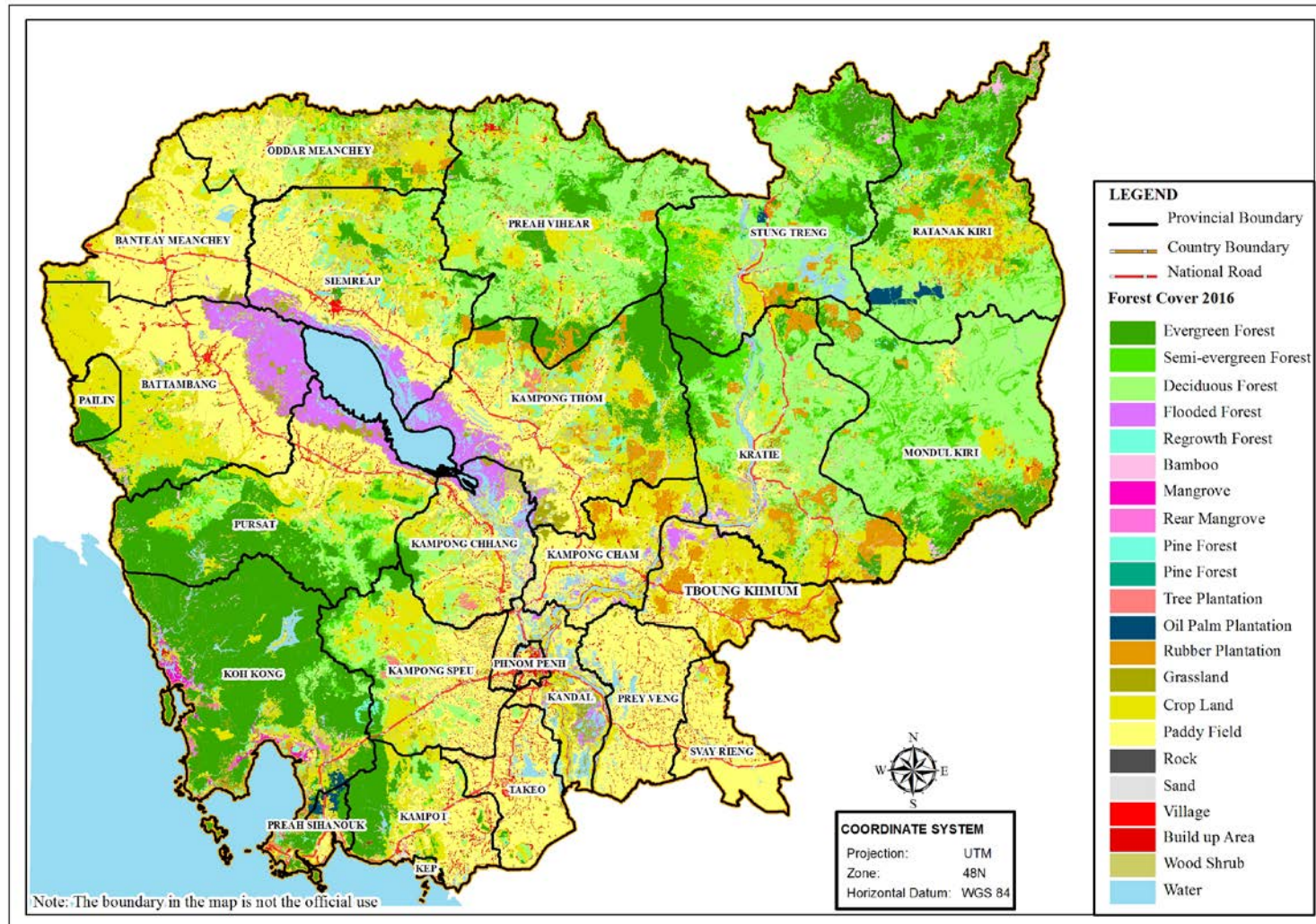
Case study



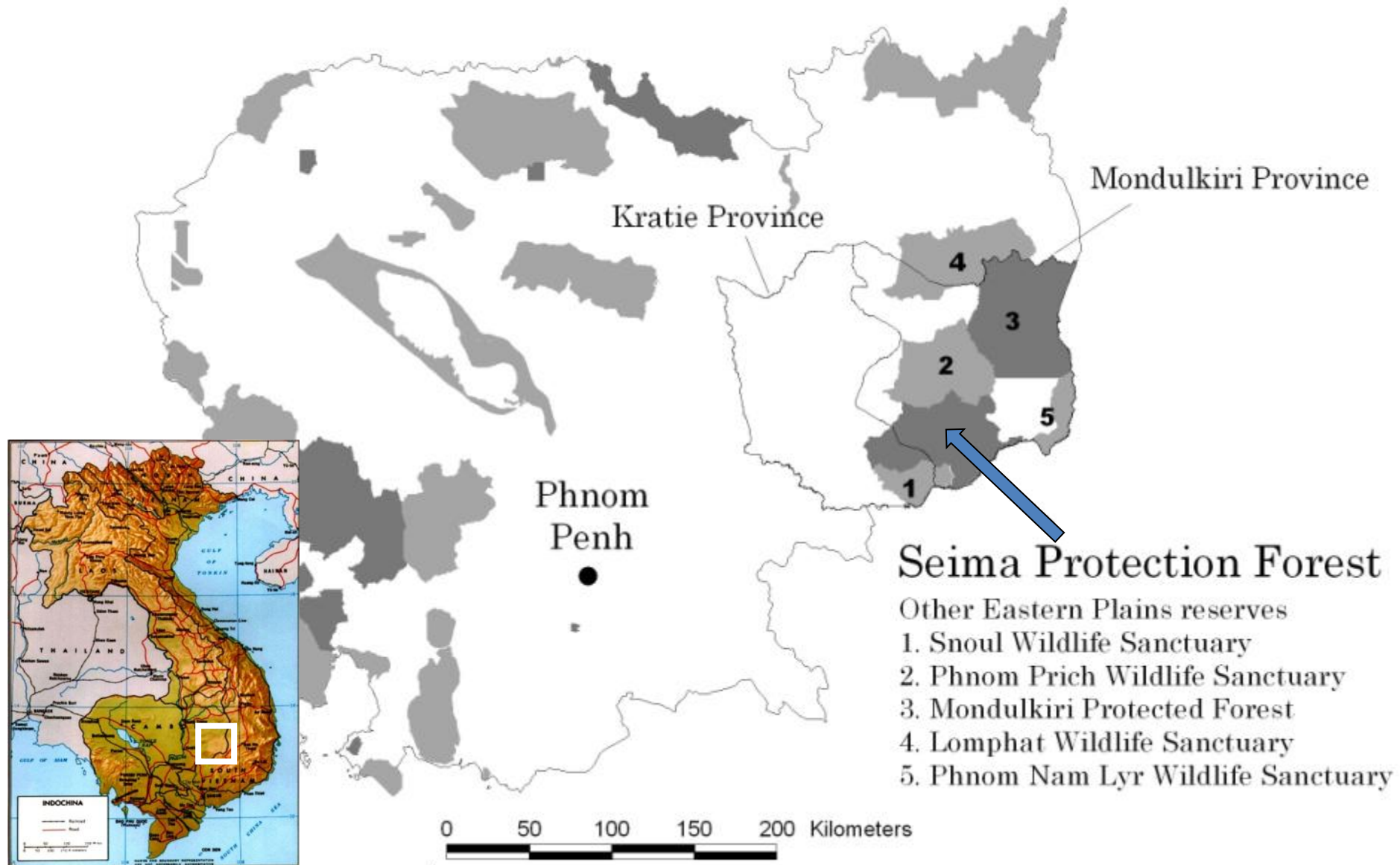
Forest Landscapes (2010)



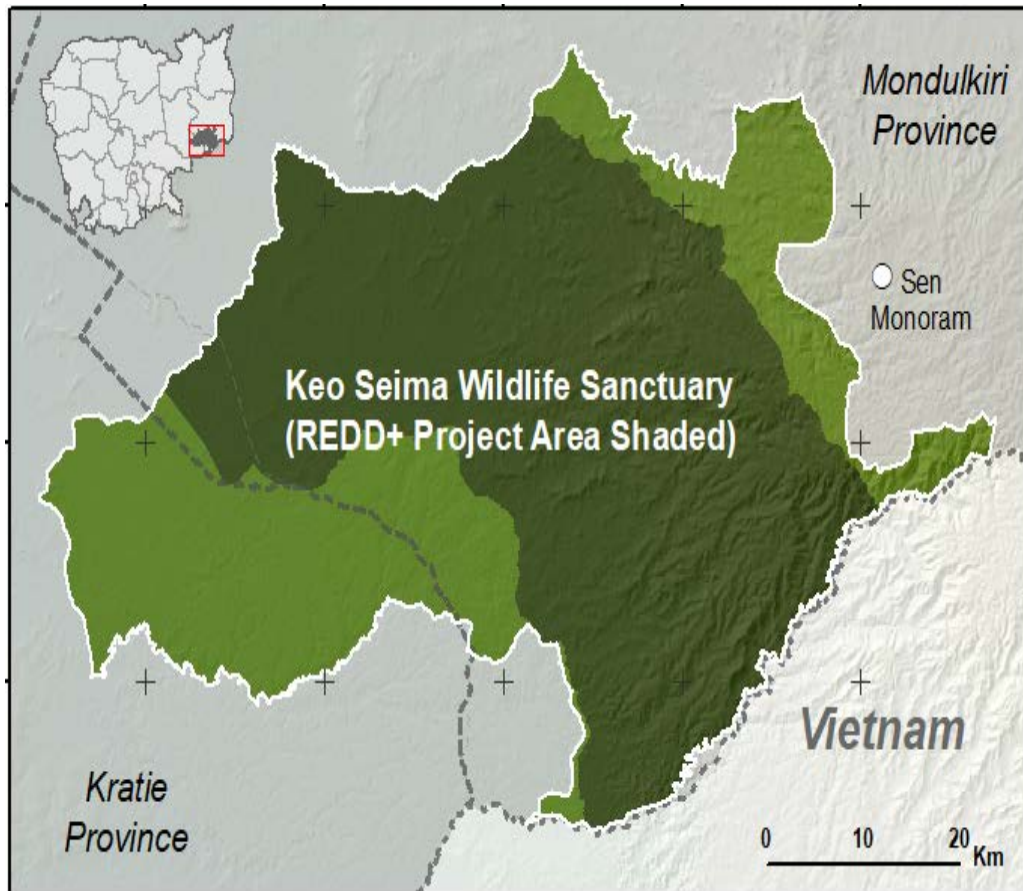
Forest Landscapes (2016 Assessment)



Eastern Plains Landscape of Cambodia (-2016)



Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary REDD+ Project



Started in 2010
protects over
167,000 hectares of
forest of global
conservation



2010 - 2016

ta



2016 - current



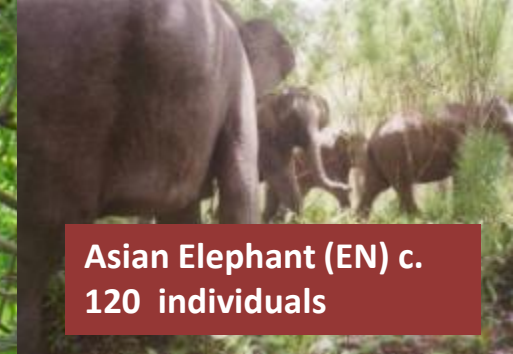
Exceptional biodiversity



Indochinese Silvered Langur
(EN) c.2000



Giant and White-shouldered Ibis
(both CR)

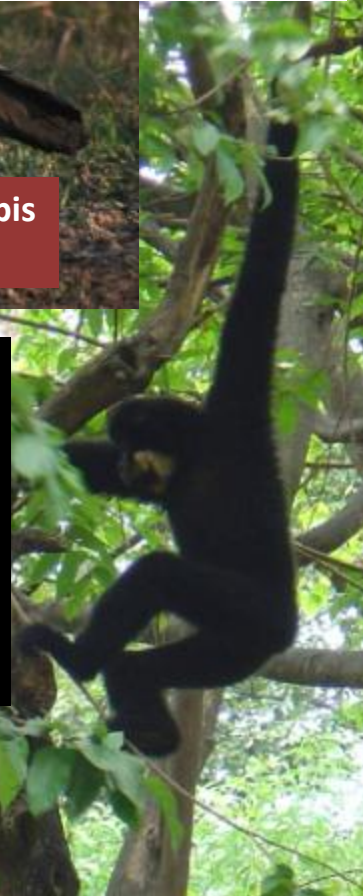


Asian Elephant (EN) c.
120 individuals



Black-shanked Douc (EN)
c. 20,000

41 globally
threatened birds,
mammals and
herps are present
(4 Critically
Endangered)



Gaur (VU) c. 300



Banteng (EN) c.500



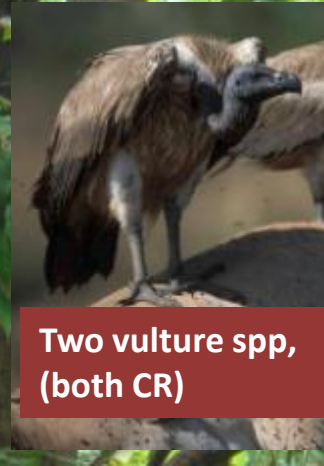
O Rang
Horned
Frog
(endemic)



Tiger (now lost)



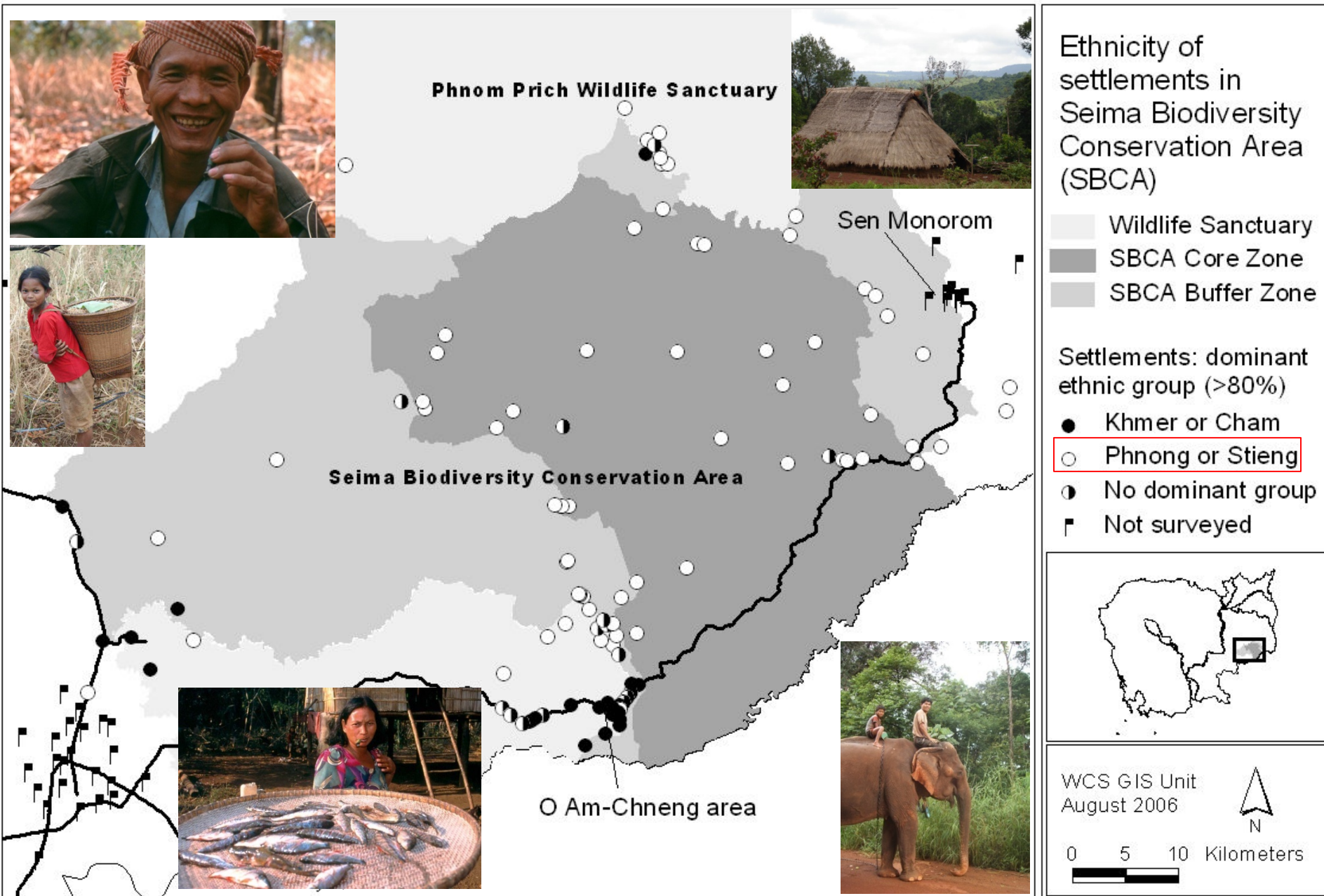
Yellow-cheeked Crested
Gibbon (EN)
c.1000 individuals



Two vulture spp,
(both CR)



The key communities are ethnic Bunong (Phnong)

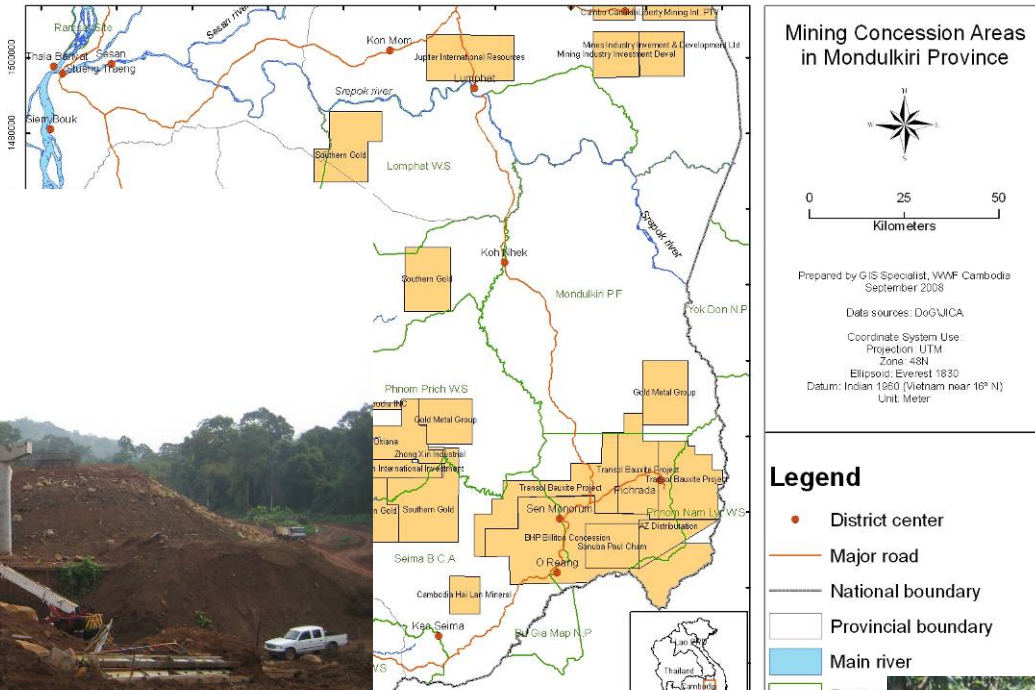


There are many conservation issues

Agro-industrial concessions

Mining

Infrastructure



Trade-driven hunting

Logging

Clearance by migrants and locals

Seima was adopted as a 'demonstration site'

Cambodia's second REDD pilot site and the first in a conservation area

It informs development of national system

The carbon is owned by the Government of Cambodia

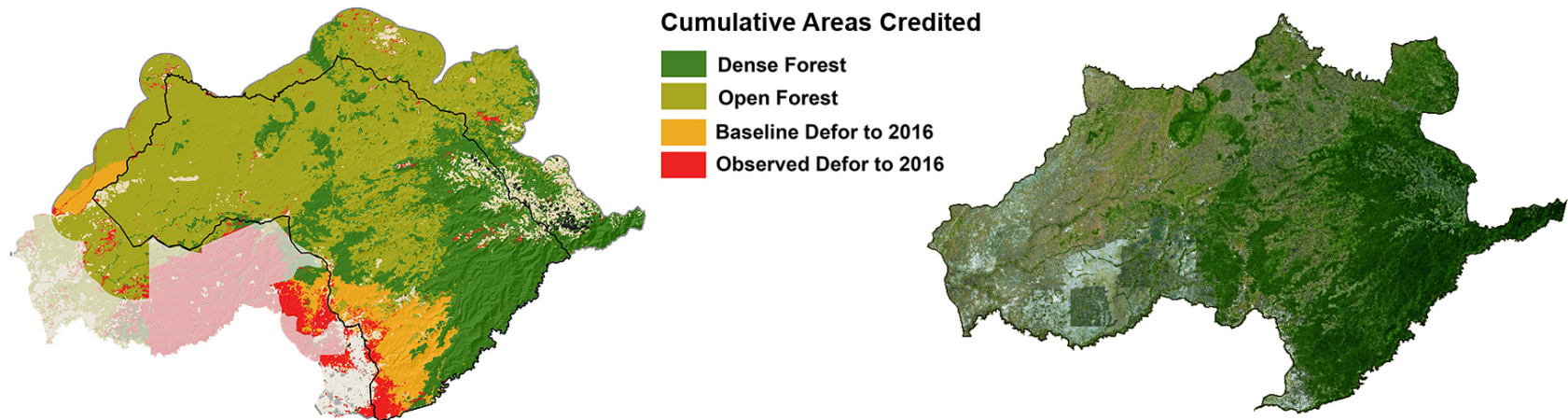


Core [REDD area]

- The site was formerly production forest
- Seima Protection Forest created Aug. 2009
- Carbon sequestration is one of stated goals
- c.293,000 ha site
- REDD within c.187,000 ha Core Area
- Renamed a Wildlife Sanctuary in 2014

Emission Reductions and Safeguards – VCS/CCBA Accredited

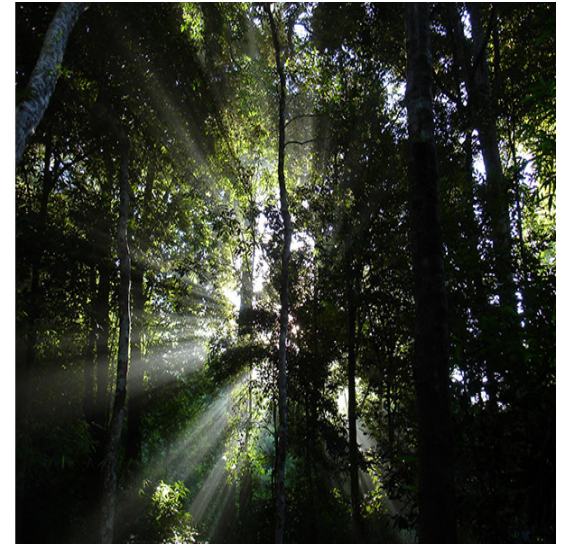
Project performance as verified by an independent auditor found that the REDD+ project has resulted in over 13,000 hectares of avoided deforestation. This is the difference of the orange (predicted business as usual deforestation) compared to red (measured with-project deforestation).



This results in 14.7 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent of avoided emissions. 10% is placed in a communal Verra ‘risk buffer’ account.

So 13.1 million tonnes are available for sale.

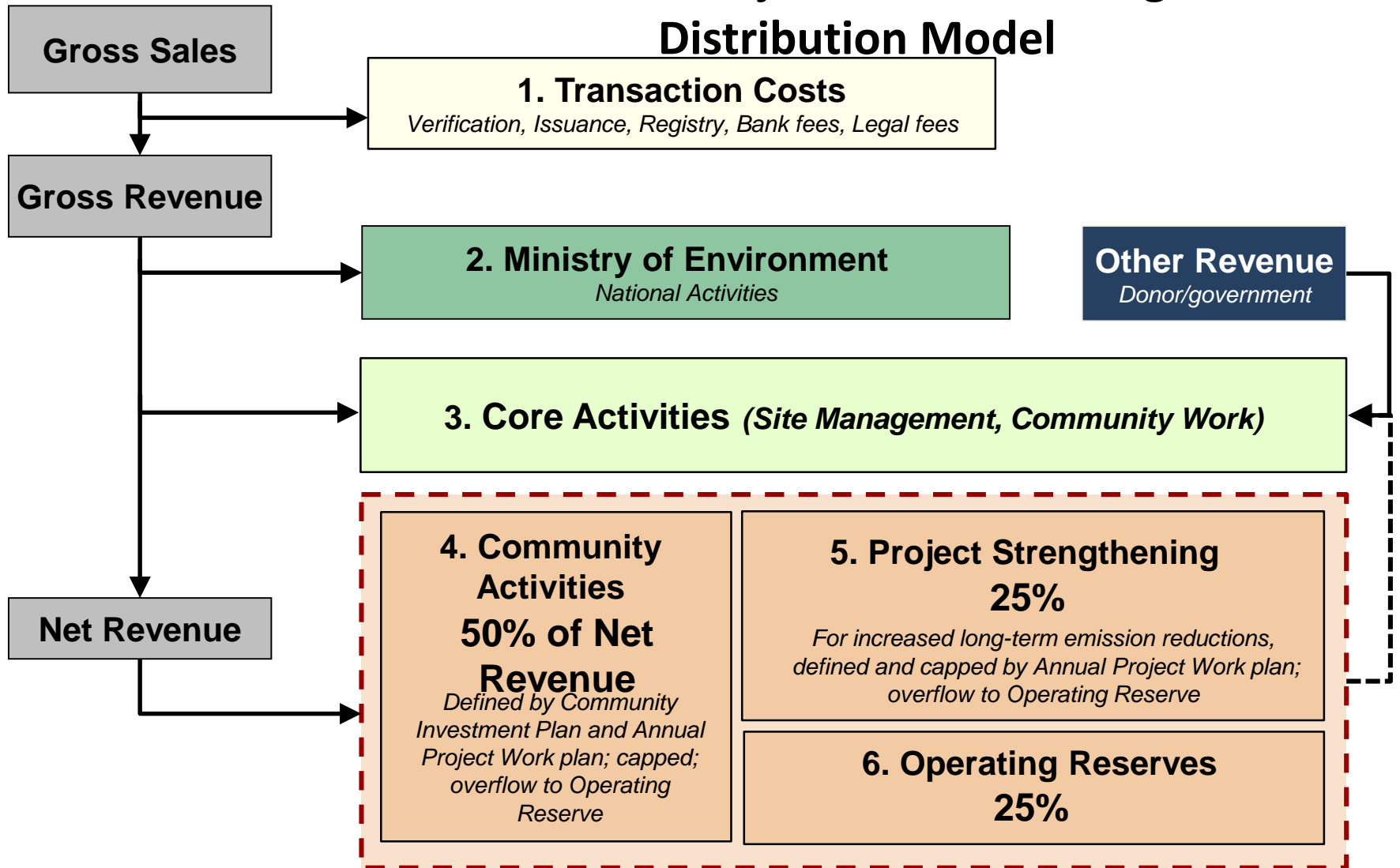
To date the project has generated \$2.9m USD of carbon revenue supporting conservation activities



Revenue is used to manage the protected area, REDD+ activities, and shared with communities living in and around KSWS

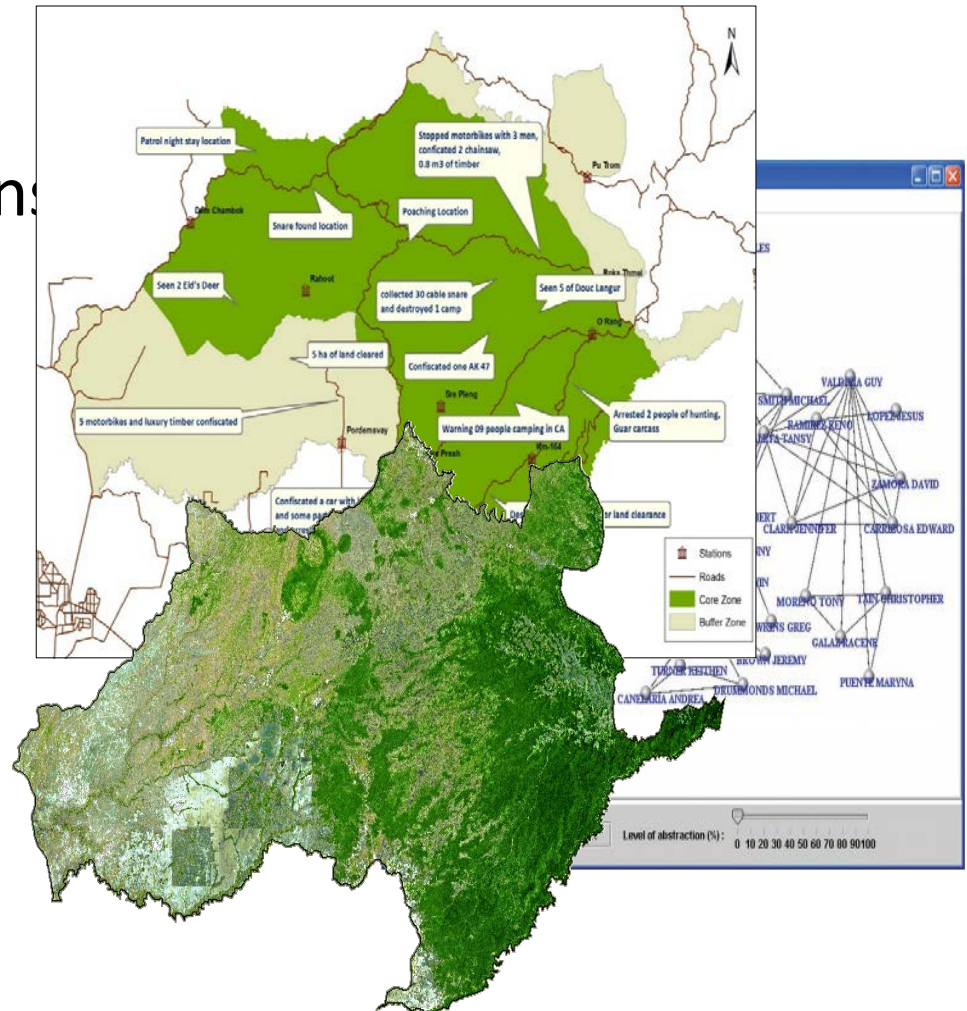


Keo Seima Project Benefit Sharing and Distribution Model

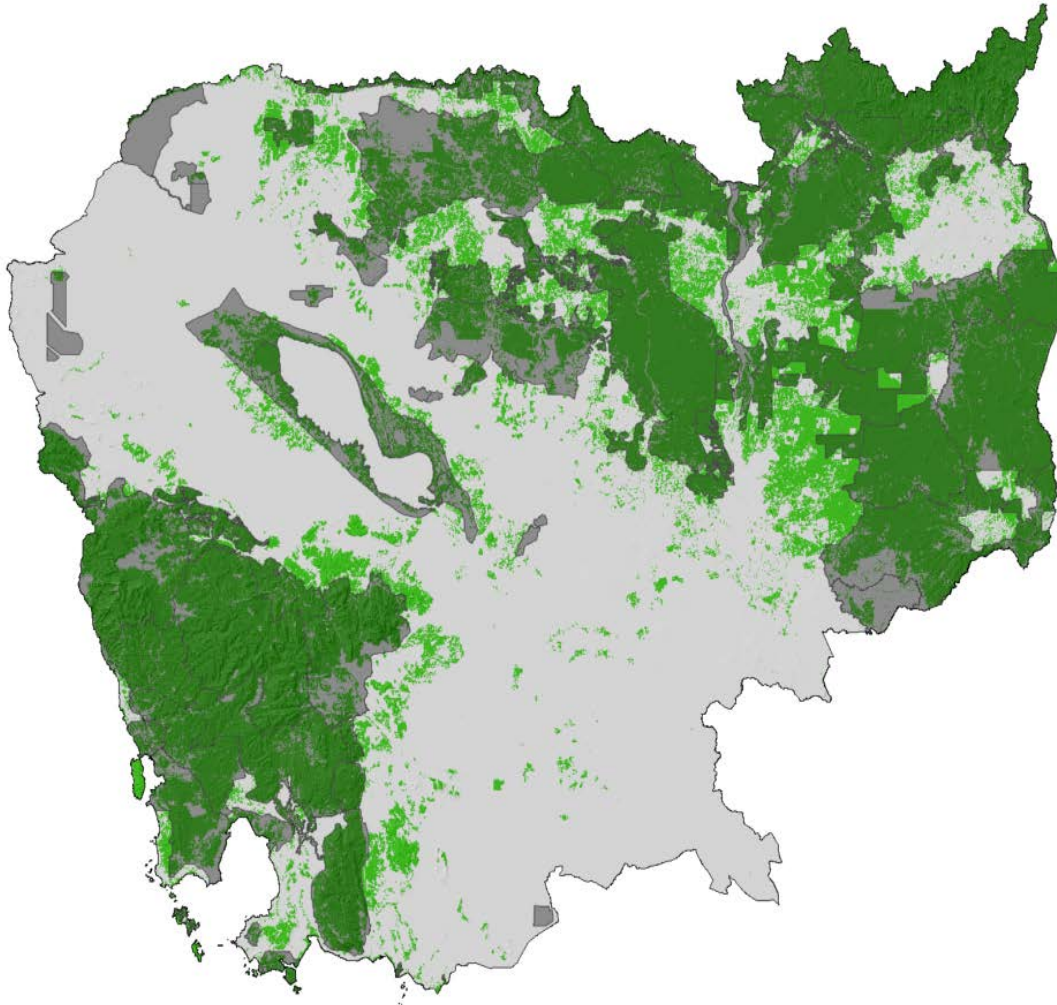


Monitoring Framework

1. Patrol
2. Remote Sensing
3. Crime Investigations
4. Transects



PA management is the single most effective way to reduce emissions from deforestation

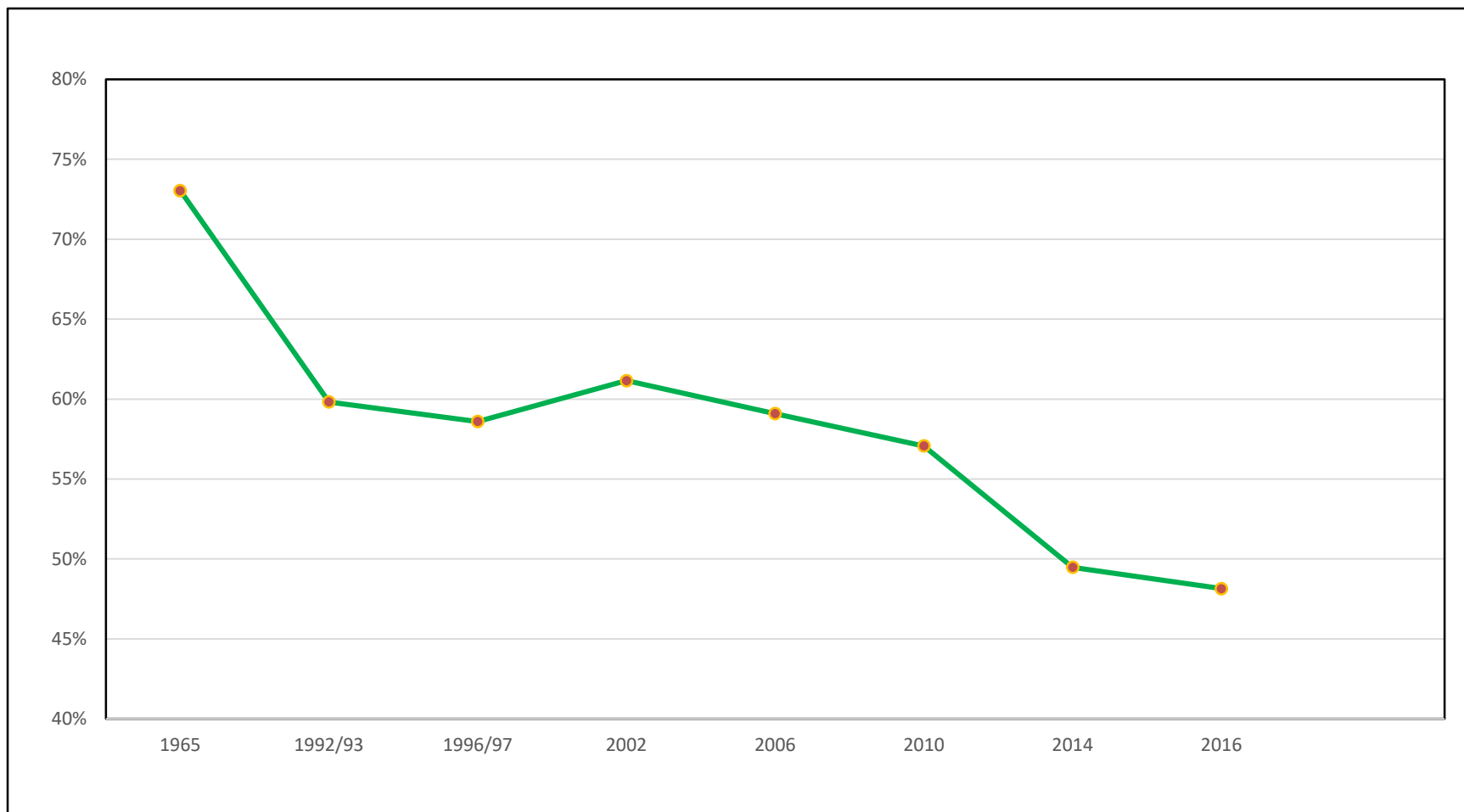


~41% of Cambodia's forests are within this protected area network

Nearly 100% of Cambodia's remaining intact forests



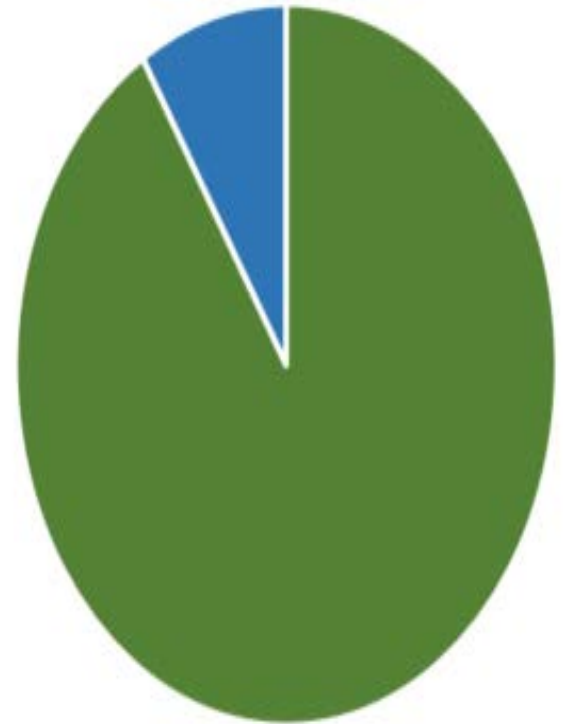
Cambodia Forest Trend



Will this compete with Results Based Payments or NDC commitments?

Annual Emission Reductions
national REDD+ (based on 2015,
2016): **~40 mtCO₂e per year**

Annual Emission Reductions of
current site-based REDD+
estimate: **~3 mtCO₂e per year**



Summary

- Historical efforts and collaboration between relevant institutions of Royal Government of Cambodia/stakeholders and WCS together with various development partners including JICA result in significant emission reduction of GHG.
- REDD+, protection of wildlife and its habitats and social safeguards are mutually supportive.
- Paris Agreement-based national REDD+ approaches encourage integration of efforts in Eastern Plains.

Acknowledgement

- Cambodia National REDD+ Taskforce
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry Administration and other relevant institutions of Royal Government of Cambodia
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Thank you for your attention !