



JICA's Strategic Approach in Nature Conservation 2015-2020

Goal	Harmonization between Nature Conservation and Human Activities					
Strategic Theme	Addressing "Climate Change"		Enhancement of livelihood in	Biodiversity conservation		
	Mitigation through REDD+	Adaptation through strengthening resilience of ecosystems, Eco-DRR	vulnerable communities trough sustainable natural resource use	through management of PA and its buffer zone		
Relevant IEAs	UNFCCC	UNFCCC Sendai Framework for DRR	UNCCD UNFCCC UNCBD	UNCBD		
Approach	Implementation of REDD+ in tropical countries	Disaster risk reduction by restoring ecosystem and its services	Supporting local communities through green economy promotion	Capacity building and community participation for management of PA and buffer zone		

独立行政法人 国際協力機構

Mangrove Ecosystem Services and Benefits to People

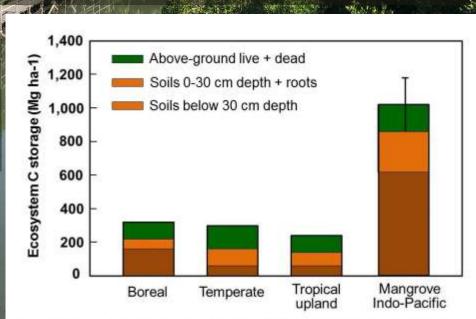
Services	Benefits	Threats	
Carbon sequestration Supporting service	Climate change mitigation	 Deforestation by aquaculture and timber logging Degradation by over fishing 	
Barrier against tsunami and storm waves Regulating service	Disaster risk reduction (Climate Change Adaptation)		
Providing fisheries, aquaculture, timber, fuel Provisioning service		- Water pollution - Erosion due to sea level rise caused by	
Eco-tourism Cultural service	Enhancement of livelihoods	global warming	
Biodiversity is associated and Benefits above.	with all the Services		

Importance of Mangrove Ecosystem Conservation in Indonesia and the Philippines for Climate Change Mitigation

- Total Mangrove Area in the world: 16.5 million ha
- South-East Asia: <u>5.1 million ha (33%)</u>: <u>Indonesia (22.6%)</u> and the <u>Philippines (1.9%)</u> (Giri *et al.* 2011)
- Mangrove ecosystem provides fishery resources, protecting shoreline from tsunami and sea level rise.
- Carbon sequestration rate in mangrove is the highest among forest ecosystems.

Carbon storage under ground in mangrove is 6 – 7 times higher than that in tropical upland forests.

Mangrove conservation in Indonesia and the Philippines effectively contributes to climate change mitigation.

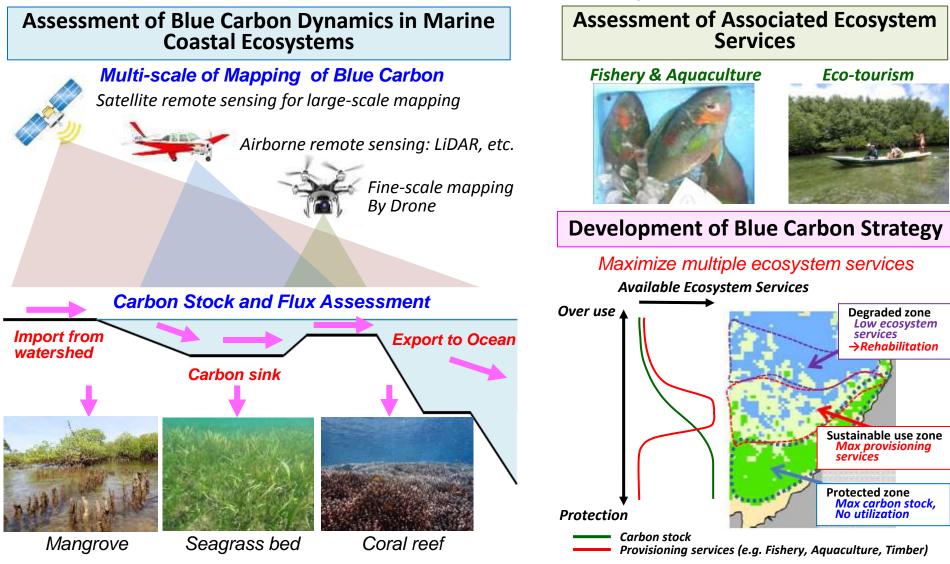


Comparison of C storage (mean ±95% confidence interval) with that of major global forest domains. (Source Donato, et al. 2011)

"Comprehensive Assessment and Conservation of Blue Carbon Ecosystem and Their Services in the Coral Triangle" (BlueCARES)

Joint project by Philippines, Indonesia and Japan from April 2017 to March 2022

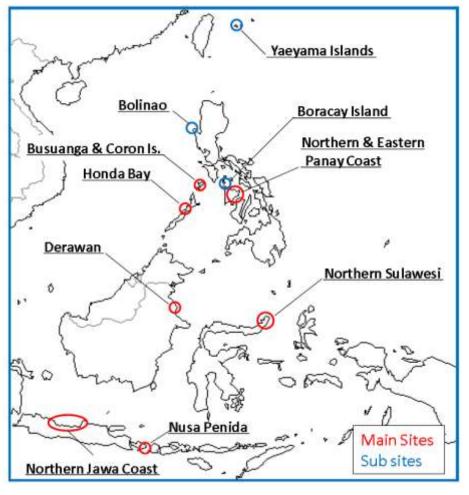
Project Goal : Establish 'Blue Carbon Strategy' for enhancing local efforts to conserve coastal ecosystem for contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation.



"Comprehensive Assessment and Conservation of Blue Carbon Ecosystem and Their Services in the Coral Triangle" (BlueCARES)

BlueCARES Candidate Project Sites

Collect basic data on carbon dynamics, associated Ecosystem services and mapping, in order to develop Blue Carbon Strategy

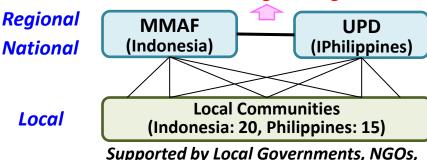


Core and Network System

Regional, National and Local Network for:

- Nation-wide monitoring
- Implementation of Blue Carbon Strategy
- Capacity building

Climate Change Mitigation



Blue Carbon Ecosystem Conservation

Private Sectors, Institutes, Universities

Partnership with Private Sectors

Japanese Companies conducting relevant activities in the countries					
Company	Activity	С			
AEON Environmental Foundation	Mangrove rehabilitation in Jakarta (2011 – 2013) 63,00 trees	I			
Toyota Motor Cooperation	Living Asian Forest Project 2016- collaborating with WWF	I			
Nichirei Fresh Inc.	Mangrove restoration, improvement of shrimp aquaculture	I			
Tokyo Marine Nichido	Mangrove plantation	I, P			

