Development project and Climate change impact to Indigenous People, Cambodia

- Bali, Indonesia
- 24-27 Feb, 2009

NOK VEN
The President,
nokven.ipunciya@gmail.com
Cambodia indigenous Youth Association
Objective

- To understand IP’s livelihoods engagement to natural resource.
- To monitor government’s development project and climate change impact to indigenous people in Cambodia.
In traditionally, Indigenous Peoples live to depend entirely on existing land and natural resources around them. Therefore, traditional livelihood system are:

- Rotation plantation (Swidden farm)
- Fishing, Hunting and Trap
- Scarify and believe on spirit forest and ancestor
Gathering from the natural product
Shifting cultivation
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- **Economic Land Concessions**
  - 59 known concessions, 58 companies,
  - Total land of 943,069ha\(^1\)

- **Extractive Industries**
  - 74 known mineral concession licenses\(^2\)
  - At least 9 in protected areas

- **Hydropower Dams**
  - 63 proposed projects (32 ≥10MW
    31<10MW)\(^3\)
  - 4 under construction in or along protected area
PREY LANG

LAST REMAINING LOWLAND DRY EVERGREEN FOREST
Map of Prey Lang Core Zone
DEVELOPMENT or THREATS

Snor
Orn
Anlong Chrey
Dambork Sor
Romtom, Romoniy
Chey Saen
Saen
Poverty is high
Hydropower sites and forest areas
3.4 Hydropower sites and protected areas
6.3 Location of projects for field survey

The survey area of 200 projects shows that 57% of total area or 7% land is significantly suitable for studies in this region.
Forest change in Cambodia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Assessment by year</th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Non-Forest Land</th>
<th>Total Land, Hs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Forest Land</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Hs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>13,277,100</td>
<td>79.64</td>
<td>4,833,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1992/93</td>
<td>10,639,000</td>
<td>80.62</td>
<td>7,240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1996/97</td>
<td>10,528,200</td>
<td>85.60</td>
<td>7,414,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>11,094,206</td>
<td>81.19</td>
<td>7,058,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>10,730,761</td>
<td>80.04</td>
<td>7,429,895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hunger
hydropower

1- socio-economic
2- Natural resource impact
3- Technical
4- Economic and financial factor
5- Speed of the project
1-Socio-economic impact

( Especially to Indigenous social )

-Living style, Culture, economic -
2-Natural Environment impact

- Protect, ecological area (Biodiversity Conservation Area, fauna, flora, and forest ...)
- Reduction in CO2 emission.
3-Technical

- Natural condition (characteristic of flow duration curve)
- Geologies
- Scale of the power generation
4-Economic and financial factor

- Power market: contribution to domestic peak demand, express energy for export ...
- Power policy: contribution to lowering domestic power tariff, to earning the foreign currency and tax revenue.
- Internal rate of return.
5-Speed of the project

- Existence of large bridges in flat and length of require access road in mountain area, reservoir surface area and contraction period.
4.7 Prioritization by evaluation criteria
4.8 Breakdown of scores between 5 aspects

- Social economy
- Natural environment
- Project (technical)
- Economic
- Implementation speed
FOREST COVER 2006
I- ILO No.160 on Indigenous People

- The article 7 of Convention No.169 state that indigenous and tribal people shall have the rights to decide their own priority for the process of the development as it affect their live, beliefs, institution and spiritual well-being and the lands they occupy or otherwise use.
II- Process of adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of IPs

- 28 Nov. 2006 – adoption deferred by Third Committee of UN General Assembly
“Effective implementation of the Declaration will be the test of commitment of States and the whole international community to protect, respect and fulfill indigenous peoples collective and individual human rights.

I call on governments, the UN system, Indigenous Peoples and civil society at large to rise to the historic task before us and make the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples a living document for the common future of humanity.”

Victoria Tauli-Corpuz
Chairperson
UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
13 September 2007
Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous people

- These declaration on the Rights of Indigenous people there are 46 articles.
Indigenous in Mondolkiri