

Strategies to address drivers of forest loss, forest degradation and to improve the livelihood of local communities

- *The Project will ensure long-term legal forest land tenure.* The Tumring Project will assist community forests to scale up their forestland management area to cover the remaining permanent forest estate, and to ensure the long-term legal support for the Hydrological Forest Conservation area. These two forest management modalities will be legalized as parts of the provincial and commune land-use planning framework.
- *Assist the coordination between relevant government agencies, local authorities, and the communities* to design comprehensive land-use planning and forestland registration.
- *Seek legal recognition from the provincial governor and mainstream the Project boundary into sectoral development plans* at both the national and sub-national level.
- *Enforce forest protection activities.* The Project will provide support to community forest patrol groups and FA Law Enforcement Units to conduct regular forest patrols and to strengthen forest and wildlife law enforcement.
- *Demarcate agriculture plots inside project area.* Assist local authorities, the local Forestry Administration team, and community members in the preparation of land-use planning to ensure legal recognition and registration of agricultural land in the project area.
- *Support physical forest boundary demarcation.* Place cement poles, banners, and signboards to identify forestland management areas.
- *The Project will assist and support the local community to improve their livelihoods.* Examples include a community cow bank program, improved agricultural intensification, creation of a community financing course for community self-help groups, support for community healthcare, enhancement of NTFP enterprises and introduction of fuel efficient wood-stoves. Other potential activities include enforcing family planning and controlling in-migrants.
- *Increase awareness raising, and build capacity among stakeholders* especially community groups, local forest administration officers, and local authorities on activities related to REDD+, sustainable forest management, and livelihood activities.

Project Implementation Partners	Tasks and Responsibilities
Forestry Administration Center and Local Forestry Administration	Ensure the long-term land tenure for the project including community forests, Hydrological Forest Conservation area, and other forest restoration areas. Support community forests to conduct forest protection activities, awareness building campaigns, and livelihood activities. Assist the community in conducting forest law enforcement.
Local Communities (Community Forests)	Work in partnership and participate in the implementation of project activities with local FA, local authorities, and local NGOs. Participate in all aspects of Project implementation.
Local Authority (Commune, District, and Province)	Coordinate with the local communities, local Forestry Administration, and local NGOs. Ensure all REDD+ activities are included into community and provincial development plans, and coordinate with the communities to address complaints on the effect of REDD+ project activities.
Local Non-Governmental Organizations	Partnership with local communities, FA, and local authorities to provides technical assistance on community forest management, environmental education and forest conservation related livelihood activities.
Wildlife Work Carbon	Production of a Project Design Document (PDD), support the project validation, and verified under Carbon Standards (VCS) and the Climate Community and Bio-diversity Standards (CCB) for REDD+.

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Tumring REDD+ Project

A Joint Korea-Cambodia Project



“REDD+ is an effort to offer incentives for developing country to reduce emissions from deforested lands, including the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbons stocks”

Why was Kompong Thom selected?

The annual deforestation rate in Kompong Thom from 2010 to 2014 was 3.28 %, while the national deforestation rate was 2.66%. It is projected that deforestation trend will increase in the future. This province covers 40% percent of Prey Lang landscape. which is a critical part of the Indo-Burma hotspot and one of the world’s most threatened hotspots. This area contains 80% of the most valuable and endangered indigenous tree species of Cambodia and has a high forest carbon stock 371.98 t CO2e / ha. The establishment of community forestry is quite advanced in the Project area. Unlike most other provinces in Cambodia, the majority of communities in the project area have received legal rights to manage forest through the signing of community forestry agreements with the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC).

Tumring REDD+ Project Overview

Cambodia’s Forestry Administration (FA) in partnership with 14 community forests (17villages), local authorities, and REDD+ Project developer (Wildlife Work Carbon -WWC) has initiated the third Cambodian national REDD+ project in Kompong Thom province. The center of the Project, where all Project operations will take place is in the town of Tumring; thus, the name “*Tumring-REDD+ Project*”. The Project protects 70,042 hectares of semi-evergreen forest and ever-green forest on the southwestern edge of the Prey Lang Landscape, the largest tract of contiguous lowland evergreen forest in Cambodia. The Project will be certified under both the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Climate Community and Bio-diversity Alliance (CCBA) standard.

Project Goal

The goal of Korea-Cambodia Joint REDD+ Project is to contribute to the long term greenhouse gas emission reduction from forestry sector and enhance livelihood of targeted forest-dependent communities in the project area.

Objective1: Obtain forest carbon credits from the Korea-Cambodia Joint REDD+ implementation. Through the implementation process, the project aims to bring REDD+ credits to the voluntary carbon market, subjected to be certified under CCBA and VCS.

Objective2: Increase livelihood of forest dependent communities within target Korea-Cambodia Joint REDD+ implementation site. The project will improve livelihood of forest dependent communities living inside and adjacent the REDD+ project site.

Objective 3: enhance capacity of key different stakeholders to effective REDD+ implementation. The project will improve capacity of targeted communities and government stakeholders. Adjacent the REDD+ project site.

Objective 4: Support the RGC REDD+ policy formulation process. The project aims to produce key lesson learns through policy briefs by drawing from the field Korea-Cambodia Joint REDD+ Project. These policy briefs could contribute to development of national policies related to REDD+.



The Tumring REDD+ Project will enhance current forest protection activities, provide alternative economic opportunities to surrounding communities, and reduce drivers of deforestation

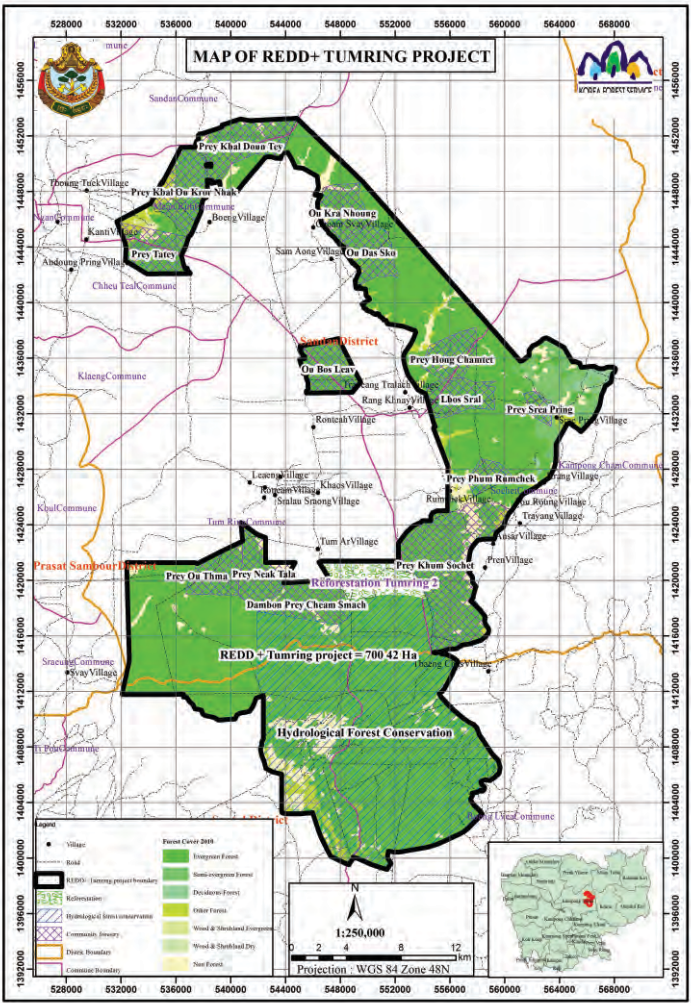


Table 1: Detail forest land in each type of project area

No.		Description	Area (ha)			Area (ha)
I		Hydrological Forest Conservation	24,150	6	Srea Pring	309
II		Tumring Reforestation	1,510	7	Sbos Srol	1,123
III		Permanent Forest estate	24,651	8	Hong Chamtit	1,016
IV		Community Forestry	19,731	9	O bos leav	1,359
1		O Thmor	1,065	10	O Das Scor	1,135
2		Nak Thala	1,301	11	O Kroyong	1,131
3		Choam Smach	1,446	12	Kbal Dauntei	1,789
4		Khum Sochet	4,572	13	Prey Kbal O Kra yak	1,593
5		Rom Chek	497	14	Prey Tatei	1,395
Total Project Area			70,042			

(Data source: FA, 2010)

What are the expected benefits?

The Tumring REDD+ Project is expected to sequester 8 to 9 million metric tons of CO₂e over 30 years, and provide maximum benefits to the local community, especially women. The finance from REDD+ will add direct support to the local communities, local authorities, and local forestry administration that will enable these actors to scale up efforts to protect remaining natural forest. The Project will create jobs, provide technical assistance, micro-finance and alternative livelihood programs to poor communities and vulnerable groups. Finally, it is expected that pressures on remaining forest are reduced; therefore, protecting the remaining wildlife and other high conservation value (HCV) species.

