



Tumring REDD+ Project

A Joint Korea-Cambodia REDD+ Project

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



Why was Kampong Thoum selected?

The annual deforestation rate in Kompong Thoum 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 Forest 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, a majority of communities in the project area have received legal rights to manage forest through the signing of Community Forestry Agreement with the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC)

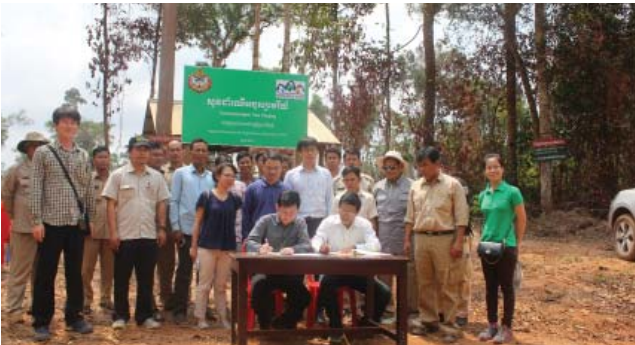


Tumring REDD+ Project Overview

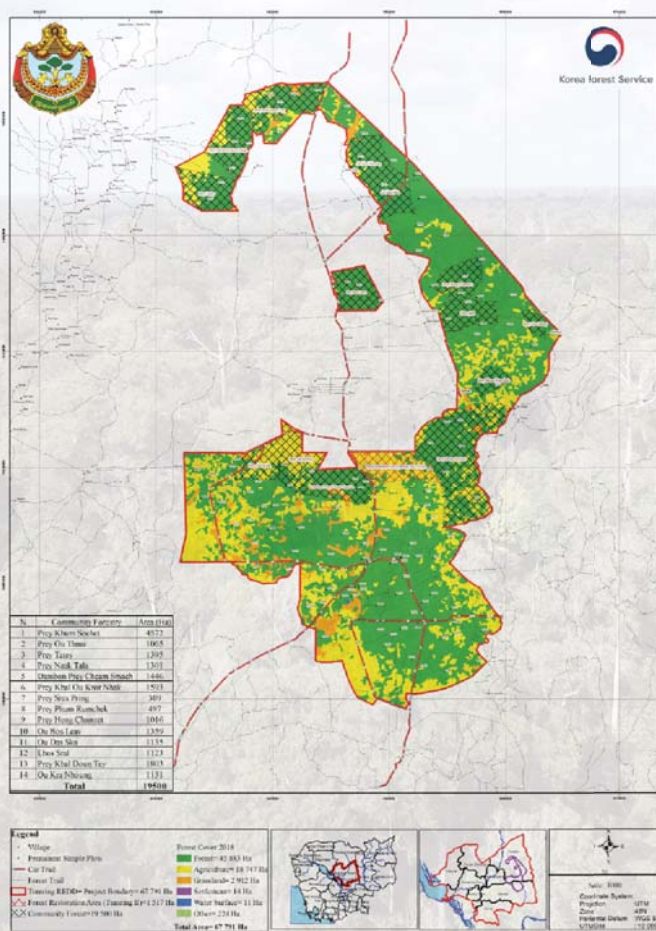
The Cambodia’s Forestry Administration (FA), in partnership with 14 community forests (CFs) in 17 villages, local authorities, Actions for Development (AFD), Kampong Thum Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, and REDD+ Project Developer (Wildlife Work Carbon -WWC), has initiated the third Cambodian national REDD+ project in Kampong Thum Province. The center of the project where all project operations take place is in the town of Tumring; thus, the name “Tumring-REDD+ Project”. The project protects 67, 791 hectares of semi-evergreen forest and evergreen forest on the southwestern edge of the Prey Lang Forest Landscape, the largest tract of contiguous lowland evergreen forest in Cambodia. The project are certified by the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Climate Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) standard.



No.	Forest Management Type	Area (Ha)
I	Hydrological Forest Conservation	46,774
II	Forest Restoration Area	1,517
II	Community Forestry	19,500
Total Project Area		67,791
Project Accounted Area		41,195



TUMRING REDD+ PROJECT SITE (Cambodia-Korea REDD+ Joint Project)





What are the expected benefits?

The Tumring REDD+ Project is expected to generate net annual emission reduction (NERs) of 385,333 tCO₂e, and 11,559,975 tCO₂e over 30 years (2016-2025) of the project life, and to provide maximum benefits to the local communities, especially the women. The finance from REDD+ adds direct support to the local communities, local authorities, and local Forestry Administration and enables these actors to scale up efforts to protect the remaining natural forest. The project creates jobs and provides technical assistance, micro-finance, and alternative livelihood programs to poor communities and vulnerable groups. Finally, it is expecting that pressures on remaining forest are reduced, therefore protecting the remaining wildlife and other high conservation value (HCV) species.





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



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 the livelihood of targeted forest-dependent communities in the project area.

Objective 1: Obtain forest carbon credits from the Korea-Cambodia Joint REDD+ implementation. Through the implementation process, the project aims to bring REDD+ credits to contribute to meet target of Cambodia National Determine Contribution and voluntary Carbon Market

Objective2: Increase livelihood of forest-dependent communities within the target Korea-Cambodia Joint REDD+ implementation site

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

Objective 4: Support the Royal Government of Cambodia REDD+ policy formulation process. The project aims to produce policy briefs that will present and discuss key lessons learned in the implementation of the Korea-Cambodia Joint REDD+ Project. These policy briefs can contribute to the development of national policies related to REDD+ and climate change.



*Strategies to Address the Drivers of Forest Loss and Degradation
and to Improve the Livelihood of Local Communities*



Strategy 1

Increase effective forest land use planning and enforce forest land tenure security

- Conduct permanent forest estate (PFE) demarcation and registration
- Regulate legalization of community forestry (CF) areas and scale up their management area, demarcation, and registration
- Enforce agricultural land titling program
- Develop and implement land use planning and integrate it into commune land use planning and implementation





Strategy 2 | Intensify effective implementation of the Forest Protection and Forest Wildlife Laws



- Conduct regular forest law enforcement activities
- Conduct regular Forest Law enforcement information dissemination, data collection, monitoring, and reporting
- Provide legal assistance to the Law Enforcement Team to address issues on filing forest criminal cases to the court



Strategy 3 | Enhance forest livelihood to increase local income



- Support the development of community-based forest conservation micro-grants
- Enforce community-based Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) enterprise and support its value chains
- Support the development free-deforestation value chain of the selected agricultural commodities and enhance capacity of the Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs)
- Provide technical and financial support to the CF members to implement intensive and sustainable agricultural practices towards improving agricultural land and increasing farm productivity
- Promote and establish solar energy to support rural livelihoods and to serve as an alternative fuel source
- Improve community health care facilities in the CF areas
- Promote community-based eco-charcoal enterprise and link it to the market



Strategy 4 | Increase stakeholder participation in reducing deforestation and forest degradation



- Provide ongoing awareness-raising activities to the public regarding forest conservation and its benefits
- Build capacity for community groups for effective CF management

Strategy 5 | Develop, implement, and enforce an action plan for the in-migrants



- Conduct assessment on the impact of in-migrant on forest and local Livelihoods and develop an action plan based on the assessment results
- Implement actions to control in-migrant and lessen its impacts to forest loss



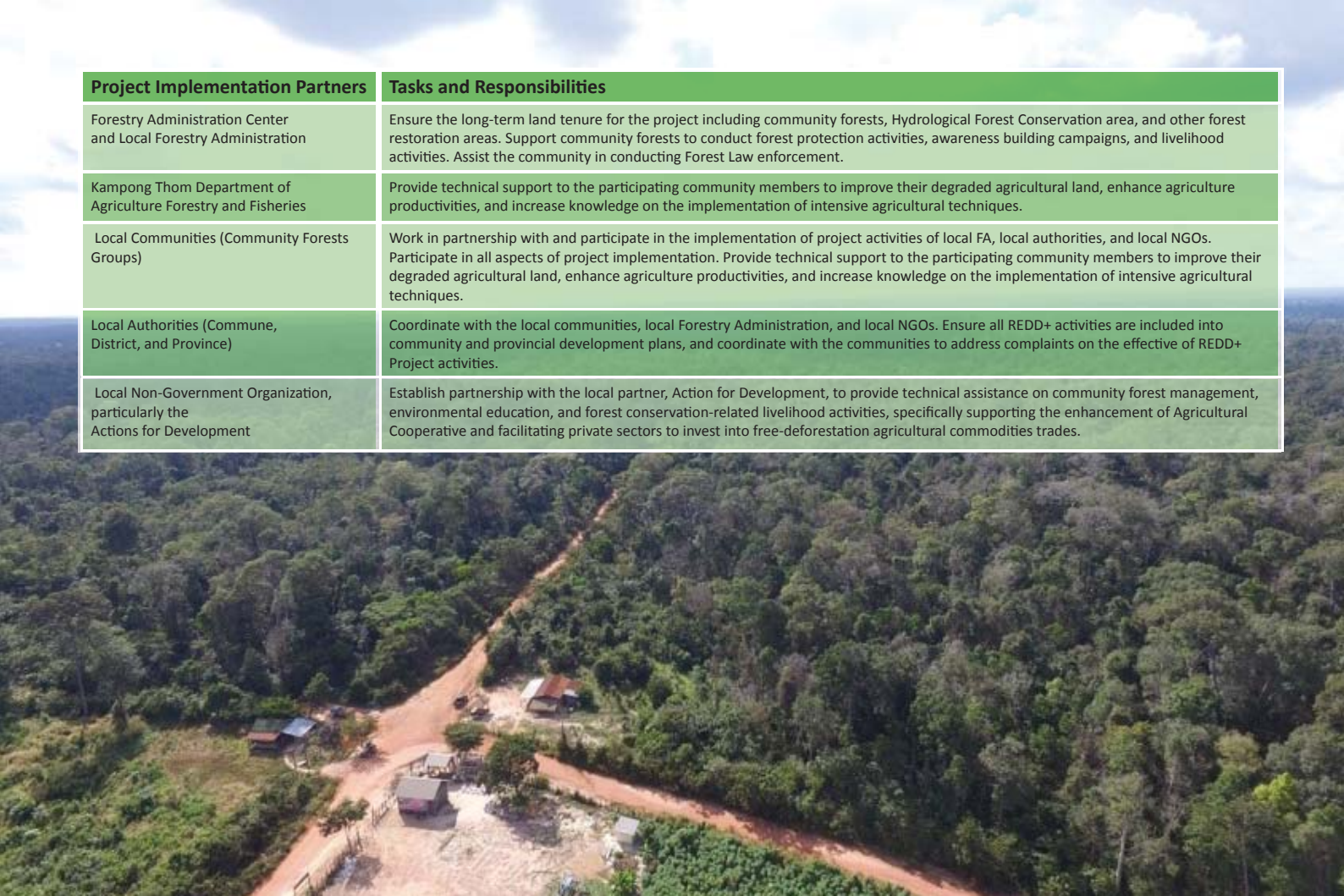
Strategy 6

Establish accurate project monitoring system and capacity for carbon accounting, biodiversity, and livelihood generation



- Perform monitoring requirement as required by VCS and CCB
- Conduct forest plot inventory and satellite image analysis of carbon stock for VCS
- Conduct social and biodiversity appraisals as per VCS and CCB requirements
- Support carbon monitoring, project registration, validation, project credit marketing, and verification

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.
Kampong Thom Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Provide technical support to the participating community members to improve their degraded agricultural land, enhance agriculture productivities, and increase knowledge on the implementation of intensive agricultural techniques.
Local Communities (Community Forests Groups)	Work in partnership with and participate in the implementation of project activities of local FA, local authorities, and local NGOs. Participate in all aspects of project implementation. Provide technical support to the participating community members to improve their degraded agricultural land, enhance agriculture productivities, and increase knowledge on the implementation of intensive agricultural techniques.
Local Authorities (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 effective of REDD+ Project activities.
Local Non-Government Organization, particularly the Actions for Development	Establish partnership with the local partner, Action for Development, to provide technical assistance on community forest management, environmental education, and forest conservation-related livelihood activities, specifically supporting the enhancement of Agricultural Cooperative and facilitating private sectors to invest into free-deforestation agricultural commodities trades.



Mr. Chhun Delux
Project Manager
Forestry Administration
Email: chhundelux83@gmail.com
Tel: (855 77) 805 610

Ms. Nara Lee
REDD+ Coordinator
Korea Forest Service
Email: naralee@korea.kr
Tel: (82 10) 7451 0919

www.tumringredd.org