



Information **BRIEF**

Cambodia-Korea Joint **REDD+ Project,** **CAMBODIA**

(Tumring REDD+ Project – TRP)
- January 2015-December 2019 -

Importance of the Project Area

- Protecting 67,791 hectares of high conservation value tropical forests. This project site is part of the Prey Lang Landscape, which is important for wildlife because it is one of the last remaining intact, contiguous lowland forest habitats left in Cambodia.
- Supporting about 250,000 indigenous peoples and local communities both directly and indirectly



A cleared forest area in the O' Kranhoung CF



Main Drivers of Deforestation of the project area

- Small-scale forest land conversion
- Illegal forest logging
- Collection of fuelwoods, and
- Forest fires

Project Teams and Partners

1. Forestry Administration's Project Management Unit consists of officers from international relations, community development, and administration and finance divisions.
2. Kampong Thom's Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries works as a sub-contractor for the TRP and is responsible for providing support on agricultural techniques to improve agricultural productivity.
3. Kampong Thom's Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Contraction supports community forest land registration.
4. The Forest Law Enforcement Unit, consisting of local FA officers, assists community forestry (CF) groups to sustainably manage the forests.
5. 14 Community Patrol Teams comprise members of community forestry groups and patrol their respective community forestry boundaries to crack down on illegal forestry incidents.
6. Actions for Development (AFD) works as a project sub-contractor to facilitate processes in establishing Agricultural Cooperatives to create market links for communities in the project area.
7. The Korea Forest Service (KFS) provides financial and technical support on the project.

Strategic Actions to Address Drivers of Deforestation

1. Strengthening forest land tenure security:

provided support for demarcating and legalizing 13 community forestry (CF) groups covering an area of 19,731 ha

- Agreements signed by 12 CFs
- 500 CF-border signboards
- 14 community information boards
- 399 plots of agricultural land demarcated covering an area of 1,160.08 ha in 10 community forestry
- 10 community forestry outposts

2. Enforcing forest law and improving governance:

conducted regular forest law enforcement activities and information

dissemination as well as monitoring and reporting illegal forest activities

- 436 patrols
- 141 chainsaws confiscated and 479 snares removed
- 339 clearing and logging incidents reported
- 44 charcoal kilns dismantled
- 443 trees confiscated and 3,449 ha of forests are taken back to Forestry Administration
- 45 CF members trained and provided with GPSs



Law enforcement unit collaborating with local authority uprooted illegally planted cashew plantation

A community outpost in Obosleav CF standing at the border of the CF

3. Improving communities' livelihoods: supported deforestation-free agricultural commodity production, development of a community-based resin enterprise value chain, a community-based eco-charcoal enterprise, and community-based forest conservation micro-grants

- 3 drum-seeders, 14 composting sites, 3 cassava demonstration plots, and 5 demonstration plots of a climate resistant rice variety established
- 2 Agricultural Cooperatives formed and operational plans established
- 7.5 tons of agricultural organic fertilizers provided to 75 community households
- 1 forest conservation based micro-finance formed
- 1 community-based resin enterprise launched
- Solar panel project has charged 2,057 batteries for local communities



A farmer used a drum-seeder provided by a project in his rice field



A consultative meeting organized by the PMU was conducted at Kampong Thom province with related stakeholders

4. Increasing stakeholder participation and promoting environmental education: built capacity of community groups, community forest management committees, and relevant stakeholders by providing ongoing awareness-raising activities on forest conservation and its benefits

- 44 agricultural extension workshops organized
- 1,220 members of the CFs trained
- 2,000 posters on benefits from REDD+ implementation, and 100 leaflets produced
- One 11-minute REDD+ video produced
- 3 REDD+ case studies published
- 1 website





A member of forest inventory team measured a tree at the DBH in one of the permanent sample plots in the project area

5. Implementing an accurate project monitoring platform:

conducted forest plot inventory and satellite image analysis of carbon stocks

- Forest, biodiversity, and social monitoring activities conducted
- 128 permanent sample plots set up
- A monitoring framework developed

Forest Carbon, Community Development and Forest Biodiversity Conservation

Forest Carbon Benefits:

generating a net emission reduction of 645,410 tons CO₂e over the monitoring period from January 2015 to December 2019





Samaki Mean Rith Agricultural Cooperative committee had a meeting with a verification firm and PMU

Community Development Benefits:

providing both direct and indirect benefits to 2,526 families living in 3 communes and 17 villages

Forest Biodiversity Benefits:

conserving 59 bird species, 23 mammal species and 3 reptile species – among them, 2 bird and 9 mammal species are listed in the IUCN red list - and protecting more than 126 tree species



Forest landscape of O Kranhak CF protecting a number of wildlife species

Advantages of Offsetting through REDD+ Projects

- A carbon offset is a reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases made to compensate for emissions made elsewhere.
- Offsets are measured in tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO₂e).
- In a voluntary carbon market, individuals or companies purchase carbon offsets to mitigate their own greenhouse gas emissions from transportation, electricity use, or other sources. For example, a company might purchase carbon offsets to compensate for the greenhouse gas emissions caused by its investment.
- Purchasing carbon credits does not only offset a company's carbon emissions, but also supports communities' livelihood enhancement and conserves their forests and biodiversity.
- Income received from carbon credits sales will be used to enable a range of livelihood activities, including increasing agricultural productivity, developing non-timber forest products, and diversifying agricultural markets through agricultural cooperatives.
- Some proportion of the budget will also be used for forest conservation. Community members supported by this budget can widely and effectively patrol and monitor forests and wildlife in the project area.

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Hydrological Research Forest landscape in the project area