



Korea Forest
Service

PROGRESS REPORT

3rd Quarterly Report (Q3Y3)
July-Sep 2021

Korea-Cambodia REDD+ Joint Project

**Implementing Agency:
Forestry Administration**

**Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Oct 2021**

INTRODUCTION

Project Background

On 10th December 2014, the Forestry Administration (FA) of the Cambodia's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Korea Forest Service (KFS) started to implement a project named Korea-Cambodia Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Joint Project (KCRP) or (hereinafter referred to as Tumring REDD+ Project). This project is implemented in Kampong Thom province covering an area of 67,791.17 hectares and in the designated Project Accounting Area comprised of 41,195.00 hectares.

The Tumring REDD+ Project aims to contribute to the long-term greenhouse gas emission reduction from forestry sector and to enhance the livelihood of targeted forest-dependent communities in the project area. Specifically, the project seeks to: (1) generate Verified Carbon Units (VCUs); (2) improve livelihood of targeted community; (3) enhance capacity of different key stakeholders for effective REDD+ implementation; and (4) support the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) on REDD+ policy formulation.

KFS provides financial support while FA is the designated implementing agency. A certification under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and CCB standard was sought by the project for its REDD+ VCUs. Over 30 years (2016-2046) of the project implementation, Tumring REDD+ Project (TRP) expects to achieve an emission reduction (NERs) of 11,559,975 tCO₂e for 30-years project life. As a result, the project generated a net emission reduction of 645,410 tons CO₂e over the 1st monitoring period from January 2015 to December 2019.

For effective operation of the TRP, the FA established the Project Management Unit (PMU) located inside FA's Office in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The PMU is formulated to ensure effective implementation of the Project. The PMU is working with the below partners to ensure the project effective produce quality results and outcomes.

Table 1: The Tumring REDD+ Project's Partners

The Wildlife Work Carbon (WWC) https://www.wildlifeworks.com/	a project carbon developer, has assisted the FA in developing the Tumring REDD+ PDD, providing technical trainings, and in facilitating the project's validation, verification, and registration
Everland LLP (EV) http://everlandmarketing.com/	assist project in selling the emission reduction (ER) at the voluntary carbon market and provide regular update about the sale of ER.
The Kampong Thom Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (KT-PDAFF)	the project's technical partner that provides support to community forestry (CF) groups in enhancing their degraded agricultural land and in promoting agricultural productivity
The Actions for Development (AFD) http://www.afd-cambodia.org/	a registered national NGO, provides technical assistance, facilitates the establishment of an agricultural cooperative, and supports the project's operational plan and implementation that include capacity building and promoting agricultural trade market information toward freed deforestation.
The Kampong Thom Forestry	enable and implement forest law enforcement and

Administration Cantonment and the Local FA Field Officer (Local FA)	legalization of CF groups and other forest uses inside the project area.
The Kampong Thom Land Management Urbanization and Construction Department (KT-LMUCD)	the provincial department works as a part with the project to facilitate process in gaining knowledge on forest land management and support the process of forest land registration as state land.
The local authority and the established 14 CF groups	spearhead the implementation of the project activities toward reducing deforestation and forest degradation in the project area and provide coordination of support to the project in implementing activities in their territories.

Project Implementation Phases

Phase I was from 2015 to 2018. During this phase, the Project was successfully validated and verification in July 2019 (<https://registry.verra.org/app/search/VCS>) by an independent, third party, the SCS Global Services. The Project provided support to the 14 CF groups. FA local officers (FIU) provided capacity building, increased awareness of local stakeholders, and improved livelihood of the participating communities by promoting agricultural trade, improving degraded agricultural lands, and enhancing agricultural productivities.

Phase II is from 2019 to 2021. To prepare for this phase, FA signed the amended Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with KFS in December 2018 to extend the period of project implementation. During this phase, the project aims to register the Project to VCS and CCB and conduct MRV to generate VCUs. To achieve these objectives, the Project will: (1) facilitate project verification, (2) improve local livelihood, (3) build capacity and generate knowledge to inform the national government and the public, and (4) agree on the use of VCUs to sale on the voluntary market and carbon credit to be produced in the future will be used to meet Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) of both Countries (Cambodia and Republic of Korea). According to the 5th PBC meeting, the KSF agreed to extend one year funding support for 2022. The TRP is working with its partners to ensure that the project is able to sell the VCUs to get more funding to support the full operation and extended projects activities at large scale.

Phase III: Full TRP Implementation (from December 2021- mid-2023) - with funding from the spot-sale of TRP’s verified credits and co-funding from the KFS. The PMU is working with PBC members to get approval on budget plan and work plan for full TRP project implementation. The PMU is the key unit of the project in direct implementation of the funds and tasked to report to the PBC annually in accordance with the approve work plan and budget plan. According the forest land cover analysis in the project area and project accounting area, the PMU and the technical support from WWC decided to conduct the 2nd TRP project verification in the early or mid-2023.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS BASED ON THE PROJECT’S SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Objective1: Obtain Forest carbon credits from the Korea-Cambodia Joint REDD+ project implementation (Tumring REDD+ Project- TRP)

1.1. Tumring REDD+ project sale and marketing

After went through the Due Diligence process and negotiation process, the FA/PMU decided to sale the spot credit of 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Preparation for the 2nd verification year of (2020, 2021 and 2022), the PMU is working with partners to formulate the realistic work-plan and budget-plan (Jan 2022 to December 2023). As we planned to conduct the 2nd verification in mid-2023. In the process of developing the work-plan and budget-plan, the PUM conducted TRP 's partners meetings and requested inputs from them (Table 3: TRP's stakeholder meeting on developing work-plan and budget - plan). In addition, the PMU is ongoing negotiate with WWC for the new contract assignment, the negotiation took times and efforts. There are two reasons the PMU cannot reach the agreement with WWC due to: (1) WWC already set up their in-country office based in Battdombang Province, Cambodia. They want their local team members to joint and conduct regular monitoring on the project which is overlap on the current role of the project's PMU members, and (2) the new proposed budget plan for Carbon Development budget is higher than previous one. In general, on budget-plan and work-plan, it is less participation from WWC's head quarters' staffs, they are mainly relying on in-country staffs which is quite new to REDD+ Project. The PMU is believing that *"this proposed mechanism from WWC is not only helping the project to address real drivers of deforestation but it put more burdens to the project team members in term of facilitating their in-country team members to verify information since we are having VVB in verifying the project"* (Annex I: Proposed budget from WWC for 2022 and 2023 for Tumring REDD+ -Carbon Development Budget). Currently, the PMU is trying its best to negotiate with WWC to find the solution. (Annex II: Detail two years TRP full project implementation financial plan and work plan).

1.2. Tumring REDD+ Carbon Credit Ownership and Credit Sharing Mechanism

It was clear that the owner right of the 1st VCUs of TRP was a co-owner between KFS and FA, the KFS hand-over the right to FA to sale the 1st VCUs (2015-2019). Both parties agreed to use the fund from the sale of 1st VCUs to reinvest into Tumring REDD+ Project implementation in accordance with the budget plan and work plan. Both parties agreed to set up TRP Trust Fund Steering Committee to manage this fund. However, FA is considering that KFS is continuing to support the project until 2022, thus, the FA requests KFS for further negotiation the upcoming credit sharing mechanism for the 2nd VCUs to be issued in mid-2023.

1.3. Projection of the potential ERs for the 2nd Verification for 2020, 2021 and 2022

It is noted that the funding from KFS is very limited to reduce drivers of deforestation in the project area, and the project area is situation in a very high zone of Cambodia (the analysis of risk map developed by MOE and FCFP-II project). The sale of TRP VCUs was a bit delay and took time to get credits sole thus it is effecting the project activities implementation on the ground. While, in the last semester (April to June 2021) was the planting season in Cambodia that was induce more small-scale forest land clearing in the project area. The PMU worked with WWC to conduct an analysis on the projection of VCUs to be generated for its 2nd verification which based on three data parameters, (1) apply National FREL allocation in connection with the risk map, and (2) develop our own Emission Factor (EF), and (3) will be used 8-year historical reference period in construction TRP's FREL. It is noted that MOE as the lead national REDD+ agency have initiated the rule and procedure on "REDD+ Nesting ", as part of the nesting process and component, there is a technical component on National FR <http://everlandmarketing.com/> EL allocation to the existing or new REDD+ at project level. Therefore, in constructing TRP FREL, we are using FLREL being allocated by the National REDD+ Program.

Table 4: Options and projection for ERs of TRP by using National FREL allocation method

Monitoring period 2020 for 1 Year						
Reference Level Allocation Scenario	Combined baseline REL (t CO2e / yr)	Estimated Project Emission (tCO2e / Yr)	Combined Gross Emission Reductions (t CO2e / yr)	Buffer Withholding (10%) (t CO2e / yr)	Total Leakage (10%) (t CO2e / yr)	Maximum Net Emission Reduction Potential (t CO2e / yr)
8-year HP	665,602	821,291	-155,689	0.00	0.00	-155,688.74
6-year HP	618,107	821,291	-203,184	0	0	-203,184
4-year HP	523,116	821,291	-298,175	0.00	0.00	-298,174.74
Monitoring period 2020 – 2021 for 2 Years						
8-year HP	1,331,204	1,231,936	99,268	9,926.79	9,926.79	79,414.31
6-year HP	1,236,214	1,231,936	4,278	428	428	3,422
4-year HP	1,046,232	1,231,936	-185,704	0.00	0.00	-185,704.11
Monitoring period 2020, 2021 & 2022- For 3 Years						
8-year HP	1,996,806	1,642,581	354,225	35,422	35,422	283,380
6-year HP	1,854,321	1,642,581	211,740	21,174	21,174	169,392.
4-year HP	1,569,348	1,642,581	-73,233	0.00	0.00	-73,233.48

Objective2: Improve the livelihood of the forest dwellers, enforce the Forest Law, and protect the forest within the target Tumring REDD+ Project Area (Strategy#2)

To contribute to the implementation of Strategy#2 of the 30-Year Work Plan and detail four-year detail program financial plan and work plan, the Project is supporting 14 community forestry (CF) groups, forest law enforcement unit of the local FA (FIU), and Sandan Forest Enforcement Team to conduct regular forest patrol, crack-down incidental cases, and collect biodiversity raw data. In this quarter, the enforcement teams achieved the following results:

2.1. Forest Law Enforcement Unit (FIU)

The group of FIUs joint collaboration and conducted forest patrol and in all project targeted areas, and Hydro Forest Conservation Zone, each FIU lead by one local FA with supporting from the field armed forces. In total the project is supporting three FIU, in this quarter, the three FIUs confiscated illegal tools/equipment as below:

Table 5: Results of the Forest Law enforcement in 3rd quarter of 2021

July 2021	Confiscated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 13 Chainsaws - 2 motorbikes - 1 m³ 94 saw-wood - 10 logs (DBH below 30 CM)
Aug 2021	Confiscated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 chainsaws - 04 motorbikes - 10 stere of fire-wood - 5 logged
Sep 2021	Confiscated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 29 chainsaws - 12 handed-tractors - 16 motorbikes - revoked 04 forest land clearance equivalence to 10 ha - 04 ox-charts - 26 m³ 332

	- 02 air-guns - revoked 04 forest land clearance plots equivalence to 15 ha
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* Note: Details on illegal/confiscated tools and woods were recorded in the Project database system to report the results of the project implementation to donor, government, and project validator/verifier.

2.2. Sandan District Forest Law Enforcement Team

The TRP regularly provide technical and financial support to the Sandan District Forest Law enforcement, the team in close collaboration with community forestry conducted incidence crackdown illegal forest cases emerged in the TRP project's area. As result by this quarter, the team conducted six times crackdown illegal forest cases resulted in the table below:

Table 6: Illegal tools/ equipment confiscated by Sandan Forest Law Enforcement Team

July 2021	Confiscated: - 2 chainsaws - 1 ox-cart
Aug 2021	Confiscated: - 03 chainsaws
Sep 2021	Confiscated: - 02 chainsaws

2.3. Community Forestry Patrol Teams

Aside from the FIU's implementation on forest law enforcement, the 14 CF patrol teams regularly conduct forest patrolling activities inside their designated CF areas. During this 3rd quarter (July-Sep 2021), the CFMCs of the 14 CF groups conducted 84 patrol times, with participation from 481 members (15 women).

Table7: Numbers of CF patrolling in Q3 (July-Sep 2021)

No.	Community Forestry Name	July			August			September		
		# of Patrol	CFMC	F	# of Patrol	CFMC	F	# of Patrol	CFMC	F
1	O' Kranhak	2	10	1	3	18	2	2	11	0
2	Tatey	5	27	3	5	32	5	3	17	0
3	Kbal Dauntey	2	16	0	1	5	0	3	17	0
4	O' Kranhoung	2	9	0	3	10	0	2	9	0
5	O' Dasco	1	18	0	1	5	0	2	12	0
6	Prey Hongchamtit	1	5	0	1	6	0	3	15	0
7	Lbos Sral	2	7	0	2	7	0	2	10	0
8	O' bosleav	2	11	0	2	15	0	3	13	0
9	Sre Pring	2	13	2	3	19	2	1	8	0
10	Rum Chek	1	5	0	1	7	0	1	6	0
11	Choam Smarch	2	7	0	2	8	0	3	11	0
12	O' Thmor	1	10	0	2	14	0	1	10	0
13	Neak Tala	1	4	0	1	7	0	3	21	0
14	Sochet	1	6	0	1	5	0	2	15	0
	Total	25	148	6	28	158	9	31	175	0

Table8: Confiscated tools/material conducted by CF patrol groups

No.	Community Forestry Name	Confiscated tools/materials	Remarks
1	Tatey	- Revoked 3 ha of cleared forest land (01 case) - Confiscated 01 chainsaw - Confiscated 02 handed-tracktors - Confiscated 1m3 sawwood	All confiscated materials were officially sent to Tumring FA triage.
2	O's Kranhak	- Revoked 8 ha of cleared forest land (02 case)	Forest land revoked documents were sent to commune chief
3	Prey Hong chamtet	- Revoked 2 ha of cleared forest land (01 case)	Forest land revoked document were sent to commune chief
4	O's Thmor	- Confiscated 01 motobike	All confiscated materials were officially sent to Tumring FA triage.
5	Prey Khum Sochet	- Revoked 10 ha of cleared forest land (03 case) - Confiscated 01 chainsaw	All confiscated materials were officially sent to Tumring FA triage
6	Neak Tala	- Revoked 07 ha of cleared forest land (03 case) - Confiscated 01 chansaw	All confiscated materials were officially sent to Tumring FA triage and commune chief
7	Choam Smach	- Confiscated 01 chainsaw - Confiscated 09 Ox-carts	All confiscated materials were officially sent to Tumring FA triage
8	O's Kranhoung	- Revoked 02 ha of cleared forest land (02 case)	Forest land revoked documents were sent to Tumring FA triage
9	Srae Pring	- Revoked 01 ha of cleared forest land (01 case) - Confiscated 02 chainsaws	All confiscated materials were officially sent to Tumring FA triage

2.4. On 21 Sep 2021, the PMU cooperated with Sandan District governor conducted a village disseminate on REDD+ project and set 110 poles for demarcating O's Kranhak Community Forestry boundary. The villages workshop participated by 85 CF members (31 Women). At the same day, the PMU and the Sandan Governor set a pole as symbol for CF member, local authority and local FA to set other 109 pole sounded CF boundary. The PMUs, CF member, local FA and local authority spent five days in order to complete setting the 109 poles of O's Kranhak CF.

2.5. Conduct an assessment on forest boundary assessment, the PMU conducted meetings with community members, CFMCs, local FA and local authorities on new proposed boundaries, the boundary were agreed and categorized into three types: (1) Community Forest boundary, (2) Forest Restoration Boundary, and (3) Hydrological Conservation boundary.

2.6. Community based Solar Project:

- a. The solar pumping project supported by the project is currently operation, 57 households of Srey Pring Community Forest are benefiting from the project. The project is planning to scale up community-based solar pumping project to others villages that are located/situated in remote areas with limited water sources and clean water.

b. The project will not scale up the SSCCHB or set up new. In the last two years, most of community members could access to home-based solar with reasonable price and accessible by the poor household, however, the PMU is working with community to maintain the existing SSCCHB. The management of Soheat CF, Por Ro village. By 25 Sep, 2021, has provide service to 2695 home based-batteries and earned USD 832.65. To promote SSCCHB, the community assistants have been promoted and disseminated the important of using SSCCHB to community members and associated information to forest conservation.

2.7. With support from the project, provided 37 small signboards to Prey Khum Soheat (10) and Cham Smach CF (27). The CFMC placed these signboards along with the community forestry boundary that demarcated by local FA and local authority.

2.8. **Community Based Resin Enterprise:** The PMU conducted a meeting with community based-resin enterprise members and management committee, the meeting was conducted to understand the situation of the enterprise on progress and challenges, find out constraint and provide advice to the community on the planning and link to the market. By September 2021, the community-based resin enterprise has made some progress as highlighted in the table below.

Table 9: Table on resin enterprise monitoring plan

No.	Q1 (Jan-Mar)2021	Q2-(April-June)2021	Unit Price	Total Amount
In- stock	3,996 kg	540kg		
Sell-out	0	3,456kg	1600 riels	1382.4 USD

* 1 USD = 4000 riels

2.9. **Agriculture Cooperative:** Under the contract between the PMU and KT-PMAFF on the establishment and registration of Sochet Agriculture Cooperative (AC) and strengthening the existing ACs. a part of the agreement, the KT-PMAFF conducted activities as in Table 9, in accordance with the work-plan and budget-plan approved in the agreement between PMU and KT-PMAFF.

Table10: Activities conducted by KT-PMFF on strengthening the 3 ACs

No	Activity Name	Date	Bullets on output/results	Where/Pax
1	Conduct a training on book keeping, registration and financial management for the Committee members of AC	22-23 July,	Understand and was able to control the AC financial management, including recording of financial flow, reporting and filing management	05 participants (1 women) in Soheat AC
2	Conduct a training on book keeping, registration and financial management for the Committee members of AC	29-30 July	Understanding and was able to control the AC financial management, including recording of financial flow, reporting and filing management	05 participants (1 women) in Tumring AC

3	Conduct training on AC management	15 Sept	<p>After the training, the AC committee were able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding the meaning of AC - AC management structure including role and responsibility - AC by-law - AC regulation - Procedure on AC committee member meeting and AC members meeting. - business opportunity of AC - AC financial sources and cash flow - AC membership and benefit of their participations. - transparency and accountability in AC management - how to increase AC membership and AC governance 	10 participants (03 women) Mean Rith AC
4	Conduct training on AC management	16 Sept	<p>After the training, the AC committee were able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding the meaning of AC - AC management structure including role and responsibility - AC by-law - AC regulation - Procedure on AC committee member meeting and AC members meeting. - business opportunity of AC - AC financial sources and cash flow - AC membership and benefit of their participations. - transparency and accountability in AC management <p>how to increase AC membership and AC governance</p>	08 participants (02 women) Tumring AC
5	Conduct training on AC management	15 Sept	<p>After the training, the AC committee were able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding the meaning of AC - AC management structure including role and responsibility - AC by-law - AC regulation - Procedure on AC committee member meeting and AC members meeting. - business opportunity of AC - AC financial sources and cash flow - AC membership and benefit of their participations. - transparency and accountability in AC management - how to increase AC membership and AC governance 	06 participants (01 women) Socheat AC

6	Conduct training course on AC management planning	23 Sep	The AC committee member of Mean Rith were able to under the type of incomes, potential type of business for investment, partnership and cooperation with other stakeholder especially middle man and private sectors, and understand and was able to analyses the demand and supply of agricultural productions	17 participants (02 women) Mean Rith AC
7	Conduct training course on AC management plannig	24 Sep	The AC committee member of Socheat were able to under the type of incomes, potential type of business for investment, partnership and cooperation with other stakeholder especially meddle mand and private sectors, and understand and was able to analyses the demand and supply of agricultural productions	06 participants (02 women) Socheat AC

2.10. Community based Micro-Finance, so far, the project supports two community based-micro forest conservation finances, the PMU members conduct regular meeting with those micro-finance while ongoing build capacity of the its members, through various training course and monitoring, by this quarter, the two micro-finance groups have operated their operation, it is showing it progress in table11 below:

Table11: Status of saving the project supported community-based saving groups

No	Name of Saving Group	By date	A. Cash In hand	B. Cash in Bank	C. Loan	D. Interest Earned	Total (A+B+C+D)
Q3-2021							
1	Kbal Dauntey	27-Sep-	3,800,000	1,840,000	5,600,000	2,890,000	14,130,000
2	O Bosleave	27-Sep-	6,125,000	-	-	-	6,125,000

Note: 1USD= 4100 Rields

Objective 3: Enhance the capacity of the different key stakeholders for effective REDD+ implementation and increase stakeholder participation in reducing deforestation and forest degradation in the TRP Area (Strategy #4)

3.1 The REDD+ Specialist and Community Facilitator of the PMU conducted quarterly meetings with all 14 CF Management Committees (CFMCs). 14 times of the meeting were conducted and in total, there were 72 participants (06 of them were women) in the meetings. The meetings focused on the discussion of newly emerged challenges associated with illegal activities that happened and are happening inside the CF areas, submission to the PMU the forest patrol report by each of the CFMC, and approval of the CF work plan for implementation in the next quarter. In July and Aug 2021, the REDD+ Specialist and Community Facilitator were not able to meet community CFMC due to the restriction of Sandan District governor on COVID-19 prevention.

Table 12: Number of CFMC monthly meeting from (April-June) 2021

No.	Community Forestry Name	Village & commune	Date	CFMC	Women
1	Choam Smarch	Tum Or village, Tumring	23/09/2021	6	0
2	O' bosleav	Run The village, Tumring	23/09/2021	4	0
3	O' Thmor	Rorneam village, Tumring	23/09/2021	5	0

4	Neak Tala	SroLaosroang village, Tumring	23/09/2021	5	0
5	Lbos Sral	Rang Khai village, Mean Rith	24/09/2021	4	0
6	Prey Hongchamtit	Trapeang Tralach village, Mean Rith	24/09/2021	4	0
7	O' Dasco CF	Sam Oang village, Mean Rith	24/09/2021	4	0
8	Sre Pring	Sre Pring village, Sochet	24/09/2021	6	0
9	Rum Chek	Rum Chek village, Sochet	24/09/2021	5	0
10	Sochet	Porong village, Sochet Commune	25/09/2021	7	2
11	O' Kranhoung	Choam Svay village, Mean Righ	25/09/2021	5	1
12	O' Kranhak	Tboug Toeuk village, Mean Rith	25/09/2021	7	2
13	Tatey	Kanti village, Mean Rith	25/09/2021	4	0
14	Kbal Dauntey	Beung village, Mean Rith	25/09/2021	6	1
Total				72	6

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