



Korea Forest
Service

Progress Report

Annual Report

January-December 2021

Cambodia-Korea Joint REDD+ Project

(The Tumring REDD+ Project)

Implementing Agency:

Forestry Administration

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

January 2022

Highlights of Key Results in 2021

- The project provided 248 boundary poles to five community forests, identified 71 agricultural land plots in three community forests, and provided 37 small signboards to two community forests.
- In 2021, there were 400 patrols in the 14 community forests, involving 2,577 participants, 74 of whom were female. In 2021, patrollers confiscated 6 chainsaws, 1 cubic meter of logs, 51 poles, 2 walking tractors, 30 ha of cleared forestland, 11 oxcarts, and 3 motorbikes in the community forests.
- In total, in 2021, the FIU confiscated 178 chainsaws, 37 walking tractors, and 57 motorbikes and took back 481.1 ha of illegal forestland. The FIU also confiscated 75.33 illegally logged timbers.
- In 2021, the Sandan District law enforcement team confiscated 24 chainsaws, 3 motorbikes, and 1 oxcart.
- The resin enterprise bought 1,620 kilograms of resin from the community forest members, which is equivalent to 77 containers (each container contains 21 kilograms). The enterprise did sell 4,401 kilograms of resin. Therefore, the resin balance is 1,223 kilograms.
- As of 30 December 2021, the community forest-based saving group had USD 950 (cash in hand), USD 460 (in the bank), USD 1,400 (loan), and USD 722.5 (interest). In total, the savings group has USD 3,532.50.
- The PMU provided solar energy-based water pumping to a community forest with 57 families and continuously supported the maintenance of the solar energy-based battery charging center.
- The PMU helped establish a new agricultural cooperative and support two existing ones.
- The PMU conducted 84 meetings involving the 14 community forests, which had a total of 575 participants, including 63 women.
- The PMU sold carbon credits generated in 2017, 2018, and 2019 through a voluntary carbon market. Also, more spot sales have been on the way.
- The PMU has drafted the SOP and is communicating with KFS to request inputs toward the submission of the SOP to the TRP-Trust Fund Board Committee for approval.
- A wild bird assessment was conducted, and the assessment report is available on the project website.

I. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Tumring REDD+ Project is a joint REDD+ project between the Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Cambodia. It was initiated by signing the Memorandum of Understanding between the two parties (Forestry Administration and Korea Forest Service) on December 10, 2014. The Tumring REDD+ Project covers 67,791 hectares of semi-evergreen forest and evergreen, where 14 community foresters are dwelling. This project has provided benefits to communities, where more than 2,500 households are settled down in 03 communes and 19 villages. In terms of biodiversity conservation, at least 64 small and big mammal species, 103 bird species, 49 herpetofauna species, and 283 insect species are being well protected.

This project generated a net emission reduction of 645,410 tons of CO₂ equivalent over the monitoring period from January 2015 to December 2019. Up to now, more than 80% of these forest carbon credits have been sold in the voluntary carbon market, as the project management unit (PMU) has been working with international partners, allowing the credits to be sold out quickly. The funds received from this sale have been safely stored in the Trust Fund bank account, which is under the management of the Trust Fund Management Committee.

1.2 Tumring REDD+ project sale and marketing

After going through the Due Diligence process and negotiation process, the FA/PMU decided to sale the spot credit of 2017, 2018 and 2019. The FA designated the TRP Project Manager to sign on ERPA with EV with the price at 6.50 USD/tonnCO₂. – Below is the detail transection of the first spot sale of TRP. The remaining TRP's VCUs (2015 and 2016) vintage is under negotiation with potential buyers, this sale is facilitating by EL and more update about the sale, the PMU will provide more detail in the next quarterly report. It is noted that the PMU rejected the offer from SK-Forest and Timing Carbon LLP due to some constraints and conditions. Next quarter, the PMU will provide an update on the sale for the remaining TRP's credits.

Table 1: Summary of the TRP credit sale and net income generated

No.	Vintage Year	VCUs delivered (tonCO ₂ e)	Price per ton (USD)	Net Income generated (USD)
1	1st- VCUs transection (spots sale)-2017,2018 and 2019 vintage years	387.246	6.5	\$2,159,620.55
2	2 nd - VCUs transection (spots sale) -(2015)	6,515	15	\$87,452.50
Total net incomes by (30 December 2021)				2,247,073.05

II. The Results of the Project Implementation

2.1 Strategy #1: Strengthening Forestland Tenure Security

2.1.1 Community boundary demarcation

The project provided 38 boundary poles to two community forestry groups for marking their community forest areas and to create a visible boundary between forest land and agricultural land. The project will provide more poles to 4 community forests to ensure their areas are safe from illegal land clearing. Below is the community forestry that received support for the poles from the project.

Table 2: Community forestry received pole from the support from the project

No.	Name of CFs	Number of poles received
1	O's Boleave	06
2	O's Kranhak	06
3	O Dascor	12
4	Hong Chamteck	14
	Total	38

The PMU, in close collaboration with the local authorities, local FA officers and community forestry members, conducted agricultural plot demarcation in 03 community forestry. The demarcation was conducted to identify the agricultural landowners, specific areas, and coordinates of each plot. As a result, 71 plots were identified. This information will help the project to formulate land use planning in the future and provide information to support the FIU to conduct crackdowns on illegal forest land clearing.

Table 3: Community forestry received pole from the support from the project

No.	Name of CFs	Date of demarcation	Number of agriculture plots measured and demarcated
1	O's Rum Check	19-22 Jan 2021	32
2	O's Sre Pring	17-19 February 2021	21
3	O's Kbal Dontey	23-26 March 2021	18
	Total		71

With support from the project, 37 small signboards were provided to Chum Soheat (10) and Cham Smach CF (27). The CFMC placed these signboards along with the community forestry boundary.

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

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

On 12-15 Sep 2021, the PMU cooperated with the Sandan District governor and RECOFTC to conduct a village dissemination on the REDD+ project and set 100 poles for demarcating the Tatey Community Forestry boundary in Meanrith Commune. Next, the PMU will conduct actual agriculture plot inholding, especially for those who confirmed their agriculture is located inside the O's Krahak CF area. Once the actual site measurement is completed, the PMU will work with KT-PLMUPC to register Tatey CF.

2.2 Strategy # 2: Forest and Wildlife Law Enforcement

2.2.1 The Community Forest Patrols

The PMU has been working closely with the 14 community forests across the project area to protect the remaining forests and biodiversity resources. The PMU helps the community forests form 60 patrol teams and provides technical and financial support to those patrol teams. In 2021 (see table 03), there were 400 patrols in the 14 community forests, involving 2,577 participants, 74 of whom were female. In 2021, patrollers confiscated 6 chainsaws, and 1 cubic meter of logs, 51 poles, 2 walking tractors, 30 ha of cleared forestland, 11 oxcarts, and 3 motorbikes in the community forests.

Table 04: Community forests patrol information

No.	Month	Patrol	Patroller	F
1	January	33	225	4
2	February	27	171	3
3	March	34	219	0
4	April	28	222	5
5	May	30	233	13
6	June	19	114	5
7	July	25	148	6

8	August	28	158	9
9	September	31	175	0
10	October	45	263	8
11	November	42	250	11
12	December	58	399	10
Total		400	2,577	74

2.2.2 The Field Implementation Unit Patrols

The PMU has been working closely with the Field Implementation Unit, consisting of four main patrol teams, to protect the remaining forests and biodiversity resources. The PMU assists these patrolling teams, providing technical training and financial support. Table 4 provides information and data in each month of 2021 regarding patrolling results conducted by the Field Implementation Unit.

Table 05: Field Implementation Unit patrols results

Month	Patrolling results of the forest law enforcement
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 08 Chainsaws • 01 motorbike • 02 parcels of forest land encroachment equivalence to 31.730 Ha
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 08 chainsaws • 03 Tractors • 02 motorbike • 08 forest land encroachment equivalence to 125 ha • 03 long knives. • 01 axe
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 chainsaws • 05 small timber • 10. 381 m3 of timber • 02 perpetrators apprehended and compiled the lawsuit to the court • 07 hand-tractors • 05 trailers • 02 motors • 02 buffalo carts • 02 long knives. • 01 axe • 01 Forest land clearance equivalence to 4.30 ha
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 09 Chainsaws • 10 motorbikes • 12 Long knife • 06 parcels of forest land encroachment equivalence to 157, 005 Ha • 01 Hand-tractor • 02 air-gun
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 chainsaws • 02 motorbikes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 logs of timber • 05 forest land encroachment equivalence to 147 ha • 11 long knives. • 05 axe
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 chainsaws • 02 hand-tractors • 02 trailers • 02 motors • 01 Forest land clearance equivalence to 1.10 ha
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 Chainsaws • 2 motorbikes • 1 m3 94 saw-wood • 10 log (DBH below 30 CM)
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 chainsaws • 04 motorbikes • 10 steres of firewood • 5 logged
September	<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
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 chainsaws • 04 handed tractors. • 125 Poles removed in forest land encroachment. • 07 motorbike • 09.684 m3 of log wood • 04 forest land encroachment • 05 oxcarts
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Chainsaws • 3 motorbikes • 3 parcel of illegal forest land clearance • 4.394 cubic meters of log
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 chainsaws • 03 parcels of forest land encroachment • 03 handed tractors. • 1 motorbike • 05 trailer • 05.569 m3 of firewood

In total, in 2021, the FIU confiscated 178 chainsaws, 37 walking tractors, 57 motorbikes, and took back 481.1 ha of illegal forestland. The FIU also confiscated 75.33 illegal logged timbers.

Table 06: Total results of the law enforcement units

No.	Month	Chainsaw	Walking tractor	Log (cubic m)	Motorbike	Retaken forestland (ha)
1	January	08	0	0	1	31.7
2	February	18	3	0	2	125
3	March	17	7	10.38	2	4.3
4	April	9	1	0	10	157
5	May	20	0	0.5	2	147
6	June	11	2	0	2	1.1
7	July	13	0	1.94	2	0
8	August	9	0	10	4	0
9	September	29	12	26.33	16	15
10	October	16	5	10.94	8	0
11	November	14	4	9.68	7	0
12	December	14	3	5.56	1	0
Total		178	37	75.33	57	481.1

2.2.3 Sandan District Forest Law Enforcement Team

The TRP regularly provides technical and financial support to the Sandan District Forest Law Enforcement. The team, in close collaboration with community forestry, conducted an incidence crackdown on illegal forest cases that emerged in the TRP project's area. In 2021, the team confiscated 24 chainsaws, 3 motorbikes, and 1 oxcart.

Table 7: Illegal tools/ equipment confiscated by Sandan Forest Law Enforcement Team

Month	Physical results of the forest law enforcement (FA and CF)
Jan 2021	02 chainsaws
Feb 2021	03 chainsaws 01 motorbike
Mar 2021	03 chainsaw
Apr 2021	01 Motorbike 02 chainsaws
May 2021	01 chainsaws 01 motorbike
Jun 2021	02 chainsaw
July 2021	02 chainsaws 01 oxcart
Aug 2021	03 chainsaws
Sep 2021	02 chainsaws

Oct 2021	01 chainsaw
Nov 2021	02 chainsaws
Dec 2021	01 chainsaw

2.3 Strategy #3: Enhancing Livelihoods and Generating Income

2.3.1 Odasco Community Forest-based Resin Enterprise

The PMU has assisted Odasco Community Forest to form a community forest-based resin enterprise. Since then, this resin enterprise has worked well, generating income for community forest members. There were 3,996 kilograms of resin from 2020. From January to December 2021 (see table 07), this resin enterprise bought 1,620 kilograms of resin from the community forest members, which is equivalent to 77 containers (each container contains 21 kilograms). The enterprise did sell 4,401 kilograms of resin. Therefore, the resin balance is 1,223 kilograms.

Table 08: Information about the resin enterprise status

No.	Date	Purchase (Kg)	Selling (Kg)	Resin in Stock (Kg)
1	20/March/21	0	0	3,996
2	30/Jul/21	0	3,456	540
3	14/Sep/21	540	0	1,080
4	25/Sep/21	0	945	143
5	15/Dec/21	1,080	0	1,223

1 USD = 4000 Riels (Price ranging from 1300 to 1500 riels per Kg)

2.3.2 Kbal Dountey Community Forest-based Saving Group

The PMU has assisted the Kbal Dountey community forest in forming a community forest-based savings group, allowing the community forest members to borrow some budgets to support their farming work. This saving group has been playing a crucial role in providing funds to farmers who are also members of the community forest. They could use the funds to buy organic fertilizer, agricultural materials, and so on. As of 30 December 2021, the community forest-based saving group had USD 950 (cash in hand), USD 460 (in the bank), USD 1,400 (loan), and USD 722.5 (interest). In total, the saving group has USD 3,532.50 (see table 08).

Table 09: Status of community forest-based saving group

No.	Saving Group	Date	A. Cash In hand	B. Cash in Bank	C. Loan	D. Interest Earned	Total (A+B+C+D)
1	Kbal Dauntey	01-Jan-21	1,302.40		1097.56	144.0	2,400

2	Kbal Dauntey	25-Jun-21	2,143.90	1,097.56	83.00	3,324.46
4	Kbal Dauntey	30-Dec-21	950	460	1,400	722.5
						3,532.50

2.3.3 Community based Solar Project

- With coordination between local and community members, the project sub-contracted to Solar Home Company to build a solar pumping project in Sre Pring village, Socheat commune. Srey Pring village is the poorest village among TRP project targeted beneficiaries. The solar pumping provides water to 57 families. The community member agreed to contribute 0.5 USD per month to CFMC for maintaining the solar pumping. Water that is sourced from the solar pumping project is being used for cooking, watering home gardens, and daily uses. The solar pumping project could provide 5000 liters of water per day.
- The management of Socheat CF, Por Ro village. By March 2021, the SSCCHB had provided service to 2460 home-based batteries and earned USD 753.9. To promote SSCCHB, the community assistants have been promoted and disseminated the importance of using SSCCHB to community members and associated information to forest conservation.
- By June 2021, it had provided service to 2625 home-based batteries and earned USD 812.75. To promote SSCCHB, the community assistants have been promoted and disseminated the importance of using SSCCHB to community members and associated information with forest conservation.
- By 25 Sep 2021, it provided service to 2695 home-based batteries and earned USD 832.65. To promote SSCCHB, the community assistants have been promoted and disseminated the importance of using SSCCHB to community members and associated information to forest conservation.
- By 25 Dec 2021, it had provided service to 2782 home-based batteries and earned USD 853.31. To promote SSCCHB, the community assistants have been promoted and disseminated the importance of using SSCCHB to community members and associated information with forest conservation.

2.3.4 Agriculture Cooperative

Under the contract between the PMU and KT-PMAFF on the establishment and registration of the Sochet Agriculture Cooperative (AC). The Sochet AC office is in Por Ro villages, Khum Sochet Commune, Sandan District (in Khum Sochet Community Forestry). By this quarter, the AC had been officially registered with the KT-PDAFF, and this AC will operate their annual work plan with support from the TRP. By 2020, the

TRP provided support to their ACs (Meanrith AC, Tumring AC and Sochet AC). The PMU conducted 20% of the final financial payment to KT-DPAFF for its completion of the achievable variable mentioned in the signed contract between the PMU and KT-DPAFF.

By quarter 2, the AC had been officially registered with the KT-DPAFF, and this AC will operate their annual work plan with support from the TRP. The KT-PMAFF conducted a meeting with the AC committee and set up an AC signboard and prepared an AC operational plan.

2.3.5 Improving degraded agricultural land and increase agricultural yield

Under the contract between the PMU and KT-PMAFF on the establishment and registration of the Sochet Agriculture Cooperative (AC) and strengthening the existing ACs. As part of the agreement and the last deliverables of the contract, the KT-PMAFF conducted three training courses participated in by 117 participants (AC committee and members). By this quarter, the project supported and registered three ACs: (1) Tumring, (2) Samaki Meanrith, and (3) Khum Sochet Meanchey Reasmey Phnom Chi.

Moreover, the KT-PMAFF conducted censuses of AC members on cassava plantations; as a result, Tumring AC has 73 families managing 270.50 ha of cassava plantations, while Samaki Meanrith has 50 families who hold cassava plantations of 392.00 ha.

Table 10: Activities under the sub-contract conducted by KT-PMAFF

No.	Activity Name	Date of conducting activity	Bullets on output/results	Note
1	Training on agricultural land Improvement at O'dasco CF, Hong Chamtet CF and Lbos Srol CF.	01-08, March, 2021	Provided technical training to the 3 CFs to improve their respective agriculture land by using fresh fertilizer, compose site to promote fertilizer introduction approaches to high yields as well as to maintain the seed for future use.	70 pax participated,
2	Technical training on cassava and cashew seed selection at O'dasco CF, Hong Chamtet CF, and Lbos Srol CF	09-18, March 2021	How to select the good casava and cashew crop for plantation Provide technique support to deal with pesticide, grass and disease that often damage the crop	70 Pax participated
3	Provide support to establish composting sites to improve soil quality and enhance agricultural yield selection at O'dasco CF, Hong Chamtet CF, and Lbos Srol CF	22-24, March, 2021	Constructed 6 composting sites. at three targeted community forestry, 2 composting sites for each CF	

4	Provide casava seedlings for field demonstration on 7.50 ha at three CFs, O'dasco Cf, Hong Chamtet Cf and Lbos Srol CF	05-07, April, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided 1500 of cassava seed to the three CFs planting as demo-site on 15 plantations respectively. - Providing pesticide, herbal remedies, and Crop diseases medicine for casavas demo-plantation 	70 Pax participated
5	Providing agricultural materials (Foliar fertilizer and pesticides) to promote fertilizer introduction approaches to high yield (70 households)	1-3, June 2021	Foliar fertilizer and pesticides have been provided to 70 households in 3 differences community forestry (O'Dasco, Lbos Srol and Prey Hongchamtet) to apply on their casava farmland respectively. And this material will improve the yield of the casava farm by improving the crop product and decrease the insect.	70 households participated
6	Providing pure rice seed to community members to conduct field demonstration for rice	16-18 June 2021	5 households in O'dasco, Lbos Srol and Prey Hongchamtet community forestry have received the pure rice seed to promote their crop yield. Applying pure rice seed will ensure the quality of the paddy product and increase the yield of the rice.	5 households participated and receive the pure rice seed for their demo-plot
7	Conduct a training on bookkeeping, 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 Socheat AC
8	Conduct a training on bookkeeping, 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
9	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 - 10AC 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

10	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 - how to increase AC membership and AC governance 	08 participants (02 women) Tumring AC
11	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
12	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 middleman and private sectors, and understand and was able to analyses the demand and supply of agricultural productions	17 participants (02 women) Mean Rith AC

13	Conduct training course on AC management planning	24 Sep	The AC committee member of Socheat was able to understand the type of incomes, potential type of business for investment, partnership and cooperation with other stakeholder especially middleman and private sectors, and understand and was able to analyses the demand and supply of agricultural productions	06 participants (02 women) Socheat AC
14	Training course on AC submission to Agricultural Cooperative committee	12-13 Nov	1. Understanding about AC submit 2. Understanding about AC annual meeting 3. Procedure in conducting AC annual meeting -AC board meeting -Inform AC members about AC submission -Venue of AC submit -During the AC submission 4. post AC submit tasks	11(women 4)
15	Training course on how to write AC annual report	20-21 Nov	- Key specification action of the AC -Administrative task -Management structure of AC -AC job creation -AC awareness raising activities -AC assets inventory -How to make balance sheets -Writing progress report -Net-profit sharing -Monitoring report -Prepared AC submit minute	26 (women 11)
16	Training course on AC auditing and AC reviews	28 Nov	- What is AC Monitoring Committee? - Objectives of AC auditing and review - How does the AC Monitoring Committee perform technical review? - AC audit and review preparation report	58 (12 women)

2.4 Strategy # 4: Increasing Stakeholder Participation and Environmental Education

2.4.1 The Community Forest Monthly Meeting

The PMU has worked closely with all community forest management committees across the project area, coordinating, facilitating, and advising community forests on what to do to solve forest management issues in their respective communities. In 2021, the PMU met in 14 community forests with 575 participants (63 women). The PMU collected patrol reports from the community forests, discussed challenges, and advised on how to solve issues in community forest management (see table 07).

Table 11: Information about the monthly meeting with the community forests

No.	Month	# of Meeting	# of CFMC	Women
1	January	14	117	23

2	February	14	130	12
3	March	0	0	0
4	April	0	0	0
5	May	0	0	0
6	June	14	96	11
7	July	0	0	0
8	August	0	0	0
9	September	14	72	6
10	October	14	78	6
11	November	14	82	5
12	December	0	0	0
	Total	84	575	63

Note: In March, April, May, July, August, and December 2021, the PMU could not conduct meeting with CFMC due to the restriction of COVID-19 measure imposed by the Ministry of Health.

2.5 Additional Activities

2.5.1 Tumring REDD+ Project marketing

Since EV has been selected as a Project Marketing Supporting Partner through the signed term sheet for a one-year trial period, the PMU conducted a wide range of virtual calls with EV and is ongoing in developing and providing requirements requested by EV. So far, the PMU has developed and provided the document as below:

- All projects related policies: (1) Korea-Cambodia REDD+ Joint Project Management and Operation Policy, (2) Cambodia-Korea Joint REDD+ Project (Tumring REDD+ Project)
- Child Labor Policy, (3) Cambodia-Korea Joint REDD+ Project (Tumring REDD+ Project)
- Equal Opportunity Policy, (4) Safety Policy and Procedures, (5) Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure
- Project spotlight impacts report: this report is required every quarter.
- Legal documents related to the project proponent includes deed of registration.
- Official approval of bank account and bank-related documents for funding transactions
- Draft benefit-sharing mechanism
- Draft fund management mechanism, fund governance and fund flow

As of Q3 2021, after going through the due diligence process and negotiation process, the FA/PMU decided to sell the spot credit of 2017, 2018 and 2019. The FA designated the TRP Project Manager to sign on ERPA with EV with the price at 6.50 USD/tonnCO₂. The remaining TRP's VCUs (2015 and 2016) vintage is under negotiation with potential buyers; this sale is being facilitated by EL, and more updates about the sale will be provided in the next quarterly report by the PMU. It is noted that the PMU rejected the offer from SK-Forest and Timing Carbon LLP due to some constraints and conditions.

The 2nd transaction of the TRP VCUs was successfully made through the due diligence process and ERPA negotiation between FA and EL (on behalf of the Marathon Oil Company—<https://www.marathonoil.com/>). The ERPA was signed on 13 December 2021, and all the funding was successfully transferred to the Tumring REDD+ Trust Fund Account.

Preparation for TRP benefit sharing mechanism a project credit marketing

Although there was an agreement between FA and KFS, as provisioned in the signed MOU. However, there is a need and a requirement from the TRP credit buyer. It is to make sure that the community and other stakeholders will receive benefits from the project. Therefore, the PMU is working to develop community benefit sharing. This document will be used to consult with different stakeholders and will seek approval from the TRP steering committee in the next quarter.

Since the term sheet was signed between EV and PMU, the project has received purchase orders from three companies that are interested in the TRP. The companies were mainly channeled through the EV network. These companies are BNPP-PARIBAS-France Bank, Volkswagen (VW), and Timing Carbon LLP (TC). With technical advice and based on experience with EVs, the PMU decided to move ahead with VW by starting negotiations with the process of due diligence and drafting the ERPA and providing other supporting documents. It is noted that VW hired the third party to conduct due diligence with EV, the company named Sylvera LLP (www.sylvera.com). Currently, the PMU is working with EV to ensure the success of due diligence with Sylvera toward issuing an official purchase order and signing an ERPA. The PMU with inputs from and consultation with local stakeholders and WWC, developed a detailed four-year financial plan per requirements for due diligence and as requested by VW. Once the project receives funding from the sale of credits, the project will conduct minor adjustments to this four-year budget plan to fit the real situation and use this budget plan as a basis for planning.

As part of the due diligence, one of the required documents is proof of official carbon rights. In response to the need, the PMU communicated and provided an explanation to FA-DG to issue an official letter to affirm that FA is the official owner of the TRP's credits.

It was clear that the owner right of the 1st VCUs of TRP was a co-ownership between KFS and FA; KFS handed over the right to FA to sell the 1st VCUs (2015-2019). Both parties agreed to use the funds from the sale of the 1st VCUs to reinvest into Tumring REDD+ Project implementation in accordance with the budget plan and work plan. Both parties agreed to set up a TRP Trust Fund Steering Committee to manage this fund. However, FA is considering that KFS is continuing to support the project until 2021; thus, the FA requests KFS for further negotiation of the upcoming credit-sharing mechanism for the 2nd VCUs to be issued in mid-2023.

2.5.2 The Development of TRF fund management and fund governance

After the 5th PBC meeting, the KSF consented and approved FA to sell all the verified vintage credits (2015-2019). However, the fund from the sale is not clearly defined and managed following the transparency and accountability process. Therefore, the PMU decided to develop a Standard Operational Procedure for TRP fund management and governance. Currently, the PMU is drafting the documents; they will be used to consult with stakeholders and will seek approval from the steering committee.

Currently, the project is using a bank account named “Korea-Cambodia REDD+ Project “, It is a current account in USD at the Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia for implementing the project, with a grant supported by the Republic of Korea. There are two options proposed by EV and VW on bank accounts to manage funding from the sale: (1) using an existing bank account that is recognized by the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Cambodia, but the PMU needs to develop a system to track sources of financial flow, i.e., which sources are from KFS or donors and which sources are from credit sales, and the other option (2) Credit sub-bank account under the “Korea-Cambodia REDD+ Project” that should be named “Tumring REDD+ Fund.” The PMU is working with the bank and with the MEF to find the best solution to address this matter and to make sure the fund is managed transparently. With the approval from the Director General of the FA and the Minister of MAFF, the PMU is working closely with Foreign Trade Bank (Cambodia) to set up a TRP trust account to manage the funds from the TRP credit sale. All the funds from the sale were transferred to this account. Currently, the PMU is developing the SOP for fund management, including fund flow.

With approval from both sides (FA and KFS), the TRP trust fund account was created. For next steps, the PMU was tasked to facilitate the establishment of the TRP-Trust Fund Board Committee and develop the TRP REDD+ Trust Fund Standard Operational Procedure (SOP). The PMU has drafted the SOP and is communicating with KFS to request inputs toward the submission of the SOP to the TRP-Trust Fund Board Committee for approval.

2.5.3 Preparation for the 2nd verification

The PMU, led by a REDD+ specialist with technical support from WWC, conducted a remeasurement of 20% (25) of the PSPs (of all 128 PSPs). The field team was divided into two groups and conducted a search for PSPs in community forestry sites, restoration areas, and HCF. The plots were remeasured in accordance with the requirement by VERRA for the second TRP verification to be conducted in late 2022 as planned. All hard copies of the raw data (25 PSPs) were stored at the main office in Phnom Penh.

Table 12: Plots were remeasured by the field teams and date of measurement

No.	PSPs remeasured	Date	No.	PSPs remeasured	Date	No.	PSPs remeasured	Date
	/PSPs number			/PSPs number			/PSPs number	
1	EF017	4-8 Jan 2021	11	EF109	8-12 Feb 2021	21	EF079	3-5 Mar 2021
2	EF048	4-8 Jan 2021	12	EF103	8-12 Feb 2021	22	DF009	3-5 Mar 2021
3	EF100	4-8 Jan 2021	13	EF044	8-12 Feb 2021	23	DF010	3-5 Mar 2021
4	EF088	4-8 Jan 2021	14	EF077	8-12 Feb 2021	24	EF075	3-5 Mar 2021
5	EF098	4-8 Jan 2021	15	EF026	8-12 Feb 2021	25	DF003	3-5 Mar 2021
6	EF032	4-8 Jan 2021	16	EF104	8-12 Feb 2021			
7	EF034	4-8 Jan 2021	17	EF023	8-12 Feb 2021			
8	EF047	4-8 Jan 2021	18	EF074	8-12 Feb 2021			
9	EF041	4-8 Jan 2021	19	EF061	8-12 Feb 2021			
10	EF006	4-8 Jan 2021	20	EF078	8-12 Feb 2021			

In preparation for the 2nd verification year (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 PMU conducted TRP's partners meetings and requested input from them (Table 3: TRP's stakeholder meeting on developing the work plan and budget plan). In addition, the PMU is ongoingly negotiating with WWC for the new contract assignment; the negotiation took time and effort. There are two reasons the PMU cannot reach the agreement with WWC: (1) WWC already set up their in-country office based in Battambang Province, Cambodia. They want their local team members to join and conduct regular monitoring on the project, which overlaps with the current role of the project's PMU members, and (2) the new proposed budget plan for the carbon development budget is higher than the previous one. In general, on the budget plan and work plan, there is less participation from WWC's headquarters' staff; they are mainly relying on in-country staff, which is quite new to the 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 is also putting more burdens on the project team members in terms 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.

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 situated in a very high-risk zone of Cambodia (the analysis of the risk map developed by MOE and the FCFP-II project). The sale of TRP VCUs was a bit delayed, and it took time to get credits sold; thus, it is affecting the project activities implementation on the ground. While the last semester (April to June 2021) was the planting season in Cambodia, it induced 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 is based on three data parameters: (1) apply national FREL allocation in connection with the risk map, (2) develop our own Emission Factor (EF), and (3) use an 8-year historical reference period in construction TRP's FREL. It is noted that MOE, as the lead national REDD+ agency, has 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 the project level. Therefore, in constructing TRP FREL, we are using FLREL being allocated by the National REDD+ Program.

Table 13: 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

Biodiversity Assessment—Wild Bird Survey: The PMU sub-contracted to SVC (<http://samveasna.org/>) conducted a wild bird survey in the project area. The survey was conducted from 18th October to 24th October 2021 for a total of 6 days. The goals of this survey were a) to conduct a scientific survey for the second baseline information on birds specific to the area and b) to enhance biodiversity monitoring, recording, and reporting—especially wild bird 'species in the project area. In total, 103 species and 2988 total birds were observed within the project area. This includes two species classified as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List, the Great Slaty Woodpecker, and the Great Hornbill, and two species classified as Near-Threatened, the Ashy-headed Green-pigeon and the Red-breasted Parakeet. The findings from this survey will be used to support the writing of the 2nd verification report and provide a specific baseline for the project for the biodiversity monitoring component (<http://www.tumringredd.org/report-and-publication/>). Furthermore, the mammal, amphibian, reptile, and wild insect survey will be conducted and result in Q1-2022.

2.5.4 Meeting at the Kampong Thom Provincial Hall

On March 4, 2021, at Kampong Thom Provincial Hall, the PMU conducted a meeting with the KT Provincial Governor. The meeting was conducted with the aim of providing progress and an update about TRP, (2) raising the issue of illegal land clearing, and (3) seeking intervention from the governor. After the meeting, the governor agreed to provide support to the project and agreed to set up a provincial working group with joint representatives from relevant provincial departments to work against illegal forest land clearing. Next step, the PMU will continue working with the KT-Governor to formulate working groups and design their TORs. While seeking more funding to support the operation of the working group.

On 28 Oct 2021, the PMU conducted a meeting with the new Kampong Thom Provincial Governor. The meeting mainly focuses on (1) introducing PMU members to the new governor, (2) providing an update about the Tumring REDD+ Project, (3) raising concerns and challenges about forest land clearing in the project area, and (4) requesting support from the governor for the project.

2.5.5 The 6th PBC Meeting

Conduct the 6th PBC meeting on 14 Dec 2021. PMU facilitated the 6th PBC meeting through a virtual call. The meeting was attended by PBC members, 22 participants from the KFS and FA sides. The meeting addresses key main agenda topics as below:

- Korea-Cambodia REDD+ Joint project—2021 progress and outstanding outcomes

- The 2nd car carbon credit monitoring and verification
- 2022 work plan and budget plan
- Sales progress and result of the 1st carbon credit in 2020
- Discussion (suggestion and request) on trust fund management.

--- End ---