



Korea Forest
Service

Progress Report

Annual Report

January-December 2022

Cambodia-Korea Joint REDD+ Project

(The Tumring REDD+ Project)

Implementing Agency:

Forestry Administration

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

January 2023

Highlights of Key Results in 2022

- A total of three biodiversity assessments took place.
- The TRP REDD+ Trust Fund SOP was drafted with inputs provided by KFS and FA; the SOP will be passed to the PMU for review.
- A contract was signed with the provincial department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction, and Cadaster to officially register 04 community forests in the project area.
- In 2022, community forests conducted 526 patrols, involving 3,388 participants, 176 of whom were female. They confiscated 227 snares, 13 chainsaws, 16.5 cubic meters of logs, 4 walking tractors, and 9 motorbikes in the community forests.
- The project constructed a warehouse to store confiscated tools, including chainsaws, motorbikes, walking tractors, and other items.
- In total, in 2022, the FIU confiscated 207 chainsaws, 31 walking tractors, and 55 motorbikes and took back 226 ha of illegal forestland. The FIU also confiscated 89.3 illegal logged timbers.
- The resin enterprise bought 2,943 kilograms of resin from the community forest members, which is equivalent to 140 containers (each container contains 21 kilograms). The enterprise did sell 2,170 kilograms of resin. Therefore, the resin balance is 2,714 kilograms.
- As of 30 December 2022, the community forest-based saving group had USD 1,991.25 (cash in hand), USD 460 (in the bank), USD 1,000 (loan), and USD 887.5 (interest). In total, the savings group has USD 3,898.75 (see table 06).
- The PMU conducted 126 meetings involving the 14 community forests, which had a total of 1,033 participants, including 119 women.).

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.

Table 1: The Tumring REDD+ Project 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 (EL) http://elerlandmarketing.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 Administration Cantonment and the Local FA Field Officer (Local FA)	enable and implement forest law enforcement and legalization of CF groups and other forest uses inside the project area.
The Kampong Thom Land Management Urbanization and	the provincial department works as a part with the project to facilitate process in gaining knowledge on forest land

Construction Department (KT-LMUCD)	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.

1.2 The Establishment of the Trust Fund Management Committee (TFMC)

The TFMC was established in January 2023 with nominated members from both sides after the 7th Project Board Committee Meeting last December. The TFMC plays a very important role because it ensures proper funding and project management, enabling the project to generate more carbon credits in the future. The purpose of the Trust Fund is to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, improve better livelihoods, enhance biodiversity conservation, generate mitigation outcomes, and forest carbon credits, and build the capacity of relevant stakeholders. At the same time, Trust Fund Standard Operational Procedures (TF-SOP) were also prepared to help guide project management to be more effective and transparent.

The purpose of TF-SOP is to provide a mechanism to mobilize and manage financial resources for sustainable financial resource management to implement the K-CRJP and to oversee and manage the use of the Trust Fund in a transparent and effective manner to achieve its purpose. The TFMC has several roles, including calling for a meeting, reviewing the work plan and budget plan, reviewing audit reports, reviewing, and amending the TF-SOP, and reviewing the performance of the project management unit.

II. The Results of the Project Implementation

2.1 Strategy #1: Strengthening Forestland Tenure Security

2.1.1 Preparation for the second verification

Biodiversity Assessment—Conduct a rapid field survey of mammals—the PMU contracted with the Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity (DWB) of the Forestry Administration and conducted small and large mammal surveys in the project site. The general objective of the survey is to identify key endangered large and small mammal species and provide strategic immediate and regular monitoring recommendations for the species conservation. The specific objectives of the survey are (1) identification of key (large and small) mammal species that occurred in the survey sites and (2) proposal of key species for regular monitoring and approaches to monitoring. As a result of the survey, there are 64 species of large and small mammals found presented in the study areas. Eight (08) species of them are Endangered (EN), 12 Vulnerable (VU), 35 of local concern (LC), 1 Data Deficient (DD), 1 Critically Endangered (CR), 3 Near Threatened (NT), and 4 others are non-classified or not evaluated. They need immediate protection from

responsible agencies before it is too late to preserve them. The detail of the technical report could be sought at (<http://www.tumringredd.org/report-and-publication/>).

Biodiversity Assessment—Rapid Herpetofauna Assessment— Joint research between the Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity and the Center for Biodiversity Conservation (CBC). As part of the contract between PMU and DWB, the herpetofauna survey was conducted, and the fieldwork was carried out from 06-15 December 2021 at eight community forest sites located in Sandan and Santuk districts, Kampong Thom province. These community forests are under the “Tumring REDD+ Project Area.” Results from the survey indicate that a total of 49 herpetofauna species were recorded from all survey sites. Among these, 36 species (16 amphibian and 20 reptile species) were recorded from the actual field search, while 13 other key conspicuous reptile species were recorded from the local people's interviews. The herpetofauna species of high conservation value were only recorded through interviews, and the species recorded from the field survey were mostly listed as of least concern by the IUCN Red List. The most detected amphibian species is *M. fissipeds*, and *E. macellaria* is the most detected reptile. In terms of diversity scores, Prey O’Kranhak identified the site of highest diversity for herpetofauna species, and this area was observed to contain more flowing streams and puddles than other studied sites. This good condition supports more species to keep active in the dry season. The lowest diversity score is at Prey Ang Teng, where the forest in this area was observed to be more degraded and isolated from others. Illegal logging and wildlife hunting were identified as the main threats at these community forests. We’d recommend conserving and restoring these community forests, preserving swamps and streams, and tackling the illegal logging and wildlife hunting in these community forests. The detail of the technical report could be sought at (<http://www.tumringredd.org/report-and-publication/>).

Biodiversity Assessment—Insect Baseline Survey—Cambodia Entomology Initiative (CEI). A separate contract was signed between PMU and CEI on the survey baseline on entomology at the project site. The survey started on 07-13 December 2021, and 35 sub-sampling sites were randomly selected based on the accessibility and insect collecting methods. Insect surveys were employed at four community forests (CFs) and a permanent forest reserve (PFR) from the Tumring REDD+ project area: Ou Das Sko (A1-DS), Lbos Sral (A1-LS), Ou Bos Leav (A2), and Prey Kbal Ou Kror Nhak (A4) community forest and Prey Ang Ten (A3). A total of 1582 insect specimens were identified belonging to 283 morphs/species under 88 families and 11 orders (Blattodea, Coleoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Mantodea, Neuroptera, Odonata, Orthoptera and Phasmatodea) from the Tumring REDD+ project area. The high biodiversity conservation zones at Ou Das Sko (A1-DS) and Lbos Sral (A1-LS) community forests are represented by a high diversity of insects in the Tumring REDD+ project. 124 and 119 morphospecies are respectively recorded, and a high value of the Shannon diversity index (H) is found in both sampling sites.

89 morphospecies of Coleoptera (beetles) were represented. Diverse species were recorded in the Tumring REDD+ project area due to their tough exoskeleton and adaptability to any environmental condition. Prey Kbal Ou Krour Nhak community forest was dominant in insect taxa from Hemipterans and Orthopterans when we compared other CFs and permanent forest preserve areas. Biodiversity conservation (including insect conservation) is very important to the Tumring REDD+ project area. The detail of the technical report could be sought at (<http://www.tumringredd.org/report-and-publication/>).

2.1.2 Progress on the development of TRP REDD+ Trust (TRF) SOP and Operation

With approval from both sides (FA and KFS), the TRP Trust Fund account was created, and all the funds from the sale were transferred into the TRF account. To operate the TRF, the PMU is leading in the development of the TRF-SOP and facilitating the preparation of the TRF operation. By 30 March 2022, the PMU had drafted the TRP-SOP. It is expected that the KFS will provide inputs to improve the TRF-SOP and a TRF Management Committee meeting will be conducted to approve the TRP-SOP, including its annex annual work plan and budget plan to be operationalized under the umbrella of the TRF. The TRP REDD+ Trust Fund SOP was drafted with inputs provided by KFS and FA. The SOP will be passed to the PMU for review. The 7th Project Board Committee (PBC) Meeting will approve the SOP.

2.1.3 Increasing effective forest land use planning, and enforce forest land tenure right

- As part of the TRP project's strategic plan and action, the project is supporting the enforcement of forest land tenure rights toward reducing forest land clearing and reducing unplanned deforestation.
- From 5-7 April, 10-13 May and 14-17 June 2022, the project provided technical and financial support to O'Krahoun, O'dasco, Prey Hongchamtet and Lbos Srol to demarcate their community forest boundary. The activities were participated in by the community forest management committee, local FA, and local authority. The marked boundary with poles will be officially sent to Kompong Thom-LUCPC for the preparation of legal documents to register this CF and issue community forest land titles. This will secure the CF area covered to other land uses.
- Register 04 community forestry areas, the PMU sub-grant to the KT-LUPC through letter of agreement to facilitate community consultation, field demarcation, stakeholder coordination and official registration, and issue community forestry land hard titles. The four community forestry areas are O'Krahoun, O'Dasco, Prey Hongchamtet and Lbos Srol. The PMU conducts regular monitoring on the LOA enforcement and results produced.

2.2 Strategy # 2: Forest and Wildlife Law Enforcement

2.2.1 The Community Forest Patrols

The PMU has been working closely with the 16 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 2022 (see table 01), there were 526 patrols in the 16 community forests, involving 3,388 participants, 176 of whom were female.

Table 01: Community forests patrol information

No.	Month	Patrol	Patroller	F
1	January	52	350	8
2	February	43	263	6
3	March	43	255	13
4	April	37	202	6
5	May	40	266	8
6	June	51	401	35
7	July	37	202	6
8	August	52	355	16
9	September	50	383	29
10	October	46	265	18
11	November	39	212	8
12	December	36	234	23
Total		526	3,388	176

In 2022 (see table 02), patrollers confiscated 227 snares, 13 chainsaws, and 16.5 cubic meters of logs, 4 walking tractors, and 9 motorbikes in the community forests.

Table 02: Results of community forest patrols

No.	Month	Chainsaw	Snare	Walking tractor	Motorbike	Log (m3)
1	January	2	6	0	1	0.5
2	February	0	19	0	0	1
3	March	2	10	0	3	0
4	April	2	25	0	0	0
5	May	1	21	1	2	2
6	June	2	32	0	0	4
7	July	2	0	0	0	0
8	August	1	16	1	2	3
9	September	0	46	2	0	3
10	October	1	37	0	0	2
11	November	0	0	0	1	1
12	December	0	15	0	0	0
Total		13	227	4	9	16.5

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 3 provides information and data in each month of 2022 regarding patrolling results conducted by the Field Implementation Unit.

Table 03: Field Implementation Unit patrols results

Month	Patrolling results of the forest law enforcement
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 chainsaws • 01 walking tractor • 06 oxcarts • 86 ha of illegal forest land clearance • 4 cubic meters of logs
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 chainsaws • 08 walking tractors • 42 ha of illegal forest land clearance • 15 cubic meters of logs
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06 chainsaws • 02 walking tractors • 12 motorbikes • 98 ha of illegal forest land clearance • 6,272 of cubic meters of logs
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 chainsaws • 2 hand-tractor • 4 motorbikes • 8 parcel of forest land clearance • 5.638 cubic meters of log • 5 axes • 2 machetes
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 Chainsaws • 9 motorbikes • 3 parcel of illegal forest land clearance • 9.953 cubic meters of log • 1 axe • 4 machetes • 3 oxcarts • 1 grass cutting machine. • 70 snares
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 Chainsaws • 4 hand-tractors • 4 motors • 4 parcels of illegal forest land clearance • 16,473 of Cubic meters of log • 5 oxcarts
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 chainsaws • 2 walking tractors

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 motorbikes • 5 parcel of forest land clearance
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 Chainsaws • 1 motorbike • 1 walking tractor • 3 parcel of illegal forest land clearance • 9.953 cubic meters of log • 1 axe
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 Chainsaws • 4 walking tractors • 1 motorbike • 1 walking tractor • 12 parcels of illegal forest land clearance • 46 pieces of log equal to 4,139 cubic meters
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 chainsaws • 2 hand-tractor • 7 motorbikes • 2 parcel of forest land clearance • 3.160 cubic meters of log • 5 axes • 6 snares
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"> • 48 Chainsaws • 4 hand-tractors • 12 motors • 3 parcels of illegal forest land clearance • 3.290 of Cubic meters of log • 7 snares

In total, in 2022, the FIU confiscated 207 chainsaws, 31 walking tractors, 55 motorbikes, and took back 226 ha of illegal forestland. The FIU also confiscated 89.3 illegal logged timbers.

Table 04: Total results of the law enforcement units

No.	Month	Chainsaw	Walking tractor	Log (cubic m)	Motorbike	Retaken forestland (ha)
1	January	13	1	4	0	86
2	February	19	8	15	0	42
3	March	6	2	6.2	12	98
4	April	8	2	5.6	4	0
5	May	21	0	10	9	0
6	June	21	4	16.4	4	0
7	July	6	2	7.4	2	0
8	August	20	1	10	1	0

9	September	15	5	4.1	1	0
10	October	25	2	3.1	7	0
11	November	5	0	4.3	3	0
12	December	48	4	3.2	12	0
	Total	207	31	89.3	55	226

2.2.3 Completion of the warehouse

The warehouse was successfully constructed with the support from the project. The warehouse was constructed and stored all illegal confiscated tools (such as chainsaws, motorbikes, handed tractor, and others). All the confiscated material was recorded in the project database. The warehouse was used for FIU and PMU meeting venue and serves as a place for FIU to stay overnight and official working.

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. From January to December 2022 (see table 05), this resin enterprise bought 2,943 kilograms of resin from the community forest members, which is equivalent to 140 containers (each container contains 21 kilograms). The enterprise did sell 2,170 kilograms of resin. Therefore, the resin balance is 2,714 kilograms.

Table 05: Information about the resin enterprise status

No.	Date	Purchase (Kg)	Selling cost (Kg)	Resin in Stock (Kg)
1	23/03/2022	0	0	1,941
2	27/03/2022	0	1,900	41
3	15/05/2022	1,566	0	1,607
4	20/08/2022	540	0	2,147
5	08/11/2022	837	270	2,714

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 2022, the community forest-based saving group had USD 1,191.25 (cash in hand), USD

460 (in the bank), USD 1,000 (loan), and USD 887.5 (interest). In total, the saving group has USD 3,898.75 (see table 06).

Table 06: 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	28-Mar-22	950	460	1,400	772.5	3,582.5
2	Kbal Dauntey	28-Sep-22	916.25	460	1,650	862.5	3,888.75
3	Kbal Dauntey	30-Dec-22	1,191.25	460	1,000	887.5	3,898.75

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 2022, the PMU met in 16 community forests with 1,033 participants (119 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 07: Information about the monthly meeting with the community forests

No.	Month	# of Meeting	# of CFMC	Women
1	January	14	106	10
2	February	14	84	11
3	March	0	0	0
4	April	14	139	22
5	May	14	128	6
6	June	14	124	18
7	July	14	131	16
8	August	14	129	11
9	September	14	114	21
10	October	14	78	4
11	November	0	0	0
12	December	0	0	0
Total		126	1,033	119

2.5 Additional Activities

- Conducted FIU semester meeting on 08 June 2022. The PMU conducted an FIU and local FA semester meeting. The meeting was conducted in the Sandan district. The meeting was participated in by 18 participants, including FIU, local FA, and PMU members. The

meeting addressed the matter related to (1) an update on progress and challenges in forest law enforcement, (2) prepared forest law enforcement planning, and (3) prepared an official response by FIU to the provincial court.

- Conducted a meeting with the Sandan Governor and related district division—on 28 June 2022, the PMU conducted a meeting with the Sandan Governor and affiliate division. The meeting was attended by Sandan district officers, local FA, local community, and local authority, for a total of 16 participants. The meeting discussed and addressed key matters related to the project, such as (1) presenting the progress and challenges, (2) presenting the community forestry land registration work plan and request for support, and (3) requesting support from the governor for the community forest patrol team and FIU.
- Conducted Dissemination workshop on the concept and legal document related to the establishment of the two new community forestry, the PMU, and the Office of Community Forestry of FA in close collaboration with local authority, local community and local FA conducted a dissemination village workshop on the concept of community forestry and steps in establishing community forestry. The TRP believes that forest areas that are managed by the local community are more effectively protected; thus, the project facilitates the local community in establishing CF by converting HCF to community-managed areas. To establish CF, it is required to follow the steps provided in the CF sub-decree.
- Conducted two dissemination village workshops at Tropang Pdao Kampob and Ambel Villages on (1) the benefit of establishing CF, (2) the concept and steps in establishing CF, and (3) developing the requested letter and collecting village members and seeking their consent. There were 149 participants.
- Conducted Community Forestry management committee election and developed legal documents for establishing CF at Tropang Pdao Kampob and Ambel Villages. There were 192 participants.
- Supported re-election of 4 new CFMC members (O’Krahoun, O’Kranhak, Lbos Srol and Prey Hong Chamtet)
- Supported travel fees for community forestry members in demarcating the forest boundaries of the O’Dasco, O’Krahoun, Prey HongChamtet and Lbos Srol in preparing for land registration.
- Supported travel fees for community forestry members in facilitating KPT-PLMUPC’s official to conduct actual boundary measurements at the O’Dasco, O’Krahoun, Prey HongChamtet and Lbos Srol.

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