



Korea Forest
Service

**Annual Report
January to December 2016**

Korea-Cambodia REDD+ Joint Project

**Implementing Agency:
Forestry Administration**

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Abbreviation

AFOLU	Agriculture Forestry and Land Use
BMI	Biodiversity Monitoring Indicator
CCB	Climate Community Biodiversity Alliance
CF	Community Forestry
CFMC	Community Forest Management Committee
CFMC	Community Forest Management Committee
CKRP	Cambodia Korea Joint REDD+ Project
FA	Forestry Administration
FIU	Field Implementation Unite
FPIC	Free Priority Inform and Consent
FPIC	Free Prior Inform and Consent
GERs	Gross Emission Reductions
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
KFS	Korea Forest Service
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Monitoring Reporting and Verification
NER	Net Emissions Reduction
PA	Project Area
PAA	Project Accounting Area
PDD	Project Design Document
PMU	Project Management Unite
PRR	Project Reference Region
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
ROK	Republic of Korea
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
VVB	Validation and Verification Body
WWC	Wildlife Work Carbon Company

I. About Tuming-REDD+ Project

The Forest Administration (FA) signed an MOU with Korea Forest Service (KFS) on 10th December 2014 to implement the project namely Korea-Cambodia Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Joint Project (KCRP) in Kampong Thom province. The project is implementing within 4 years (2015-2018). The FA is a project implementation agency with financial and technical support from KFS, the Wildlife Work Carbon¹ was select by the Forestry Administration to act as a project carbon developer. The project aims to contribute to the long term greenhouse gas emission reduction from forestry sector and enhances livelihood of targeted forest-depended community in the project area through the implementation REDD+ program. To certify Turing-REDD+ credits, and benefits to the climate, community, and biodiversity. The project is seeking to be certificated under VCS² and CCBA³ standard. To meet the project goals, the three specific objectives were set for the project:

- (i) **Objective1:** Obtain forest carbon credits from the Korea-Cambodia Joint REDD+ implementation. Through the project implementation process, the project aims to bring REDD+ credits to the volunteer carbon market.
- (ii) **Objective2:** Increase livelihood of forest dwellers within target Korea-Cambodia Joint REDD+ implementation site. The project will improve livelihood of forest depended communities who are living inside and adjacent the REDD+ project site.
- (iii) **Objective3:** Enhance capacity of key different stakeholders to effective REDD+ implementation. The project will improve capacity of targeted communities and government stakeholders.
- (iv) **Objective4:** Support the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) on REDD+ policy formulation. The project aims to produce a key lesson learns drawing from field Korea-Cambodia Joint REDD+ Project implementation and key policy briefs to inform RGC on national REDD+ policy formulation.

¹ <http://www.wildlifeworks.com/company/aboutus.php>

² <http://v-c-s.org/>

³ <http://www.climate-standards.org/category/projects/>

The project covers 70,042 hectares (PA), only 56,751 hectares of forest land is defined as project accounting area (PAA), and whole area of Kampong Thong province is defined as a project reference region (RR). The project life is 30 year (2015- 2045), by December 2016, it is estimated that over the 30 year the project reduce the Net Emissions Reduction (NERs) is 9.8 million metric tons of CO₂e (tCO₂e), and the average annual NERs over project lifetime is 327,741 (tCO₂e).

The benefits from Tumring-REDD+ project⁴ will be provided to the participated community forestry, especially women (community members). The financial return from this project will add direct support to the local community, local authorities, and local Forestry Administration that will enable these actors to scale up efforts to protect natural forest, reduce deforestation, and restore degraded forest land, and enhance livelihood of participated community.

The project is partnership with 14 community forestry groups, local authorities, local Forestry Administration, national non-governmental organization (NGOs) partners, and relevance provincial departments. Those actors are clearly defined role and responsibilities in long term project implementation, however, the mechanism in sharing project benefits in term of REDD+ credits will be defined in the third year of project implementation.

This is an annual project report (January-December 2016), it is highlighting a year progress made against project specific objectives and goal. This report is covering five main components, (1) Project management, (2) Progress on stakeholder coordination, and engagement, (3) Progress against specific project objectives, and goal, (4) Challenges, and lesson learn, and (5) Program finance and planning.

II. Overview on project site and beneficiaries

The Tumring-REDD+ project is implementing on 46377 hectares (2015) of forest land, of which the project covers three types of forest, evergreen forest, semi-evergreen forest, deciduous forest. For non-forest, the project cover agriculture land, bamboo forest, and open area (or grassland) which covers 23666 hectares

⁴ refers to the verified forest carbon credits (VCUs) issued by the project during the period of 2015 to 2018, the Tumring-REDD+ VCUs are subjected to be verified by international third party VVB.

Table1: Forest Type within Project Area , 2015

No	Forestry Type	Area
1	Forest	
	<i>Evergreen Forest</i>	44205.71
	<i>Semi-Evergreen Forest</i>	1370.91
	<i>Deciduous Forest</i>	800.01
		46376.63
2	Non-Forest	23665.77
	Total	70042.39

There is a single land ownership within the Project Area, the area is owned by the Royal Government of Cambodia and managed by the Forest Administration under several land management types, except some agriculture land that owned by famers, and community forestry area that legally owned by the community groups under the 15 years community forestry agreement with the Forestry Administration, of the MAFF

Table2: Forest Management Modalities inside the Tumring-REDD+ Project area

No.	Description	Area (ha)	Forest Tenure Rights
1	Hydrological Forest Conservation	24,150	Legally owned by government
2	Tumring Reforestation Area	1,510	Legally owned by government
3	Permanent Forest Estate	24,889	Legally owned by government
4	Community Forestry	19,493	Legally owned community under the 15 year community forestry agreement with government
	Total	70042	

The project will benefits to 1,494 community forestry households, and 3,014 households with 13,922 ordinary villagers, where their village are situated within 5km around the project's boundary. The project also benefits the national and local Forestry Administration officers, and local authority.

III. Project Management

The project established Project Management Unit (PMU) and nine contract agreements with PMU were made. Monthly meeting among PMU members regularly conducted, while the PBC meeting being held annually. The Management and Operational Policy was developed to guide PMU, and PBC in implementing project, and overall management. The project's office set up inside FA building equipped office supplies; the PMU developed a series of financial and administrative guideline and procedure to enable the project implementation smoothly and effectively.

In October 2016, one of the PMU members, Mrs. Sar Sophyra (GIS & Remote Sensing specialist) moved from the Forestry Administration (FA) of MAFF to the Ministry of Environment (MoE), this is due to the institutional arrangement within forestry sector between MoE and MAFF. The project being recruit a national GIS & Remote Sensing Specialist, it is expected that his/her will be recruited and be on board in the early of 2017.

The Tumring-REDD+ Project's webpage was developed and designed by the PMU with technical support from the IT consultant. The webpage will be used as a basic tool to disseminate project related information, the achievements of the project. The site will be used to post the Tumring-REDD+ PDD (both Khmer and English version) for the public comment. The PMU will continuously post updated events, and information on the ground and published documents related to Tumring-REDD+ Project on this site (<http://www.tumringredd.org/>).

IV. Stakeholder coordination meeting

The 1st PBC meeting was conducted on 20 January 2015, participated by the PMU members, representative from the delegates of the Forestry Administration (FA), representative of Kampong Thom province and the delegate from the Republic of Korea. Followed the PBC meeting, on 21 January, the PMU coordinated Korean delegates to visit project field site that encompassed of visited tree nursery, Kompong Thmor FA division station, and Kompong Ambile FA triage station, and coordinated a meeting with the representative from 9 community forestry. The 2nd PBC meeting will be held in March 2017.

The PMU attended the second ITTO-SFM through REDD+ Technical Team meeting Project Technical Committee (PTC) meeting on 12 Feb, the meeting aimed to review the annual work

plan of ITTO-SFM for REDD+ supported project, and the harmonization between Cambodia-Korea Joint REDD+ project work-plan. During the meeting, the ITTO-SFM through REDD+ project manager provided an update on project progress, and highlighted some challenges during the project implementation.

The PMU conducted coordination meeting with Kampong Thom Forestry Administration Cantonment, division and triage staffs. The two time coordination meeting (22 April and 22 July 2016) were conduct at Kampong Thom province , the meeting focused on: (1) review progresses of the project achieved over the year 2015 and 2016, (2) strengthening local forest law enforcement through clarification on the roles and responsibility of forest law enforcements officers, procedure to development file complaint to the court, and (3) agreed on the proposed strategies and work plan on forest law enforcement to be implemented in 2017, and agreed on the procedure on reporting system. (Detail minutes of the meeting are available in PMU's database).

The PMU coordinated a field visit from 1-2 August 2016 of the Mr. Go Gwang II (Global Forest Division of the Korea Forest Service), Dr. Chong Se Kyung (Director of the Korea Mekong Forest Cooperation Center), and Mr. Jeon Jae Hong (Director of the Korea Forestry Promotion Institute). The Korean delegates visited deforested area, tree nursery, project signboards and local FA offices. The PMU also presented the project strategies to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation to the Korean delegates. After the visit, the PMU was expected that, the Korea-Mekong Forest Cooperation Center for Biodiversity Project which is funded by the ROK will contribute to Tumring-REDD+ project in the future.

V. Results against project specific objectives

Objective1: Obtain forest carbon credits from the Korea-Cambodia Joint REDD+ implementation. Through the project implementation process, the project aims to bring REDD+ credits to the voluntary carbon market and it is subjected to be certified under CCBA and VCS standard.

About Project Standard, and Methodology

The VM0009 (*Methodology for Avoided Ecosystem Conversion*)⁵ methodology was developed by Wildlife Work Carbon (WWC)⁶ under verification of Environmental Services Inc. as first Assessor, and followed by DNV GL Climate Change Service⁷ as second assessor. The Meth was approved by VCS on June, 2014 and had successful been applied for the world first VCS&CCB standard in Africa namely “Kenya based Kasigau Corridor REDD project “. This is a first REDD+ project issued Voluntary Emission Reductions (VERs) in the world, and the VM0009 is being applied to the projects in the Southern Cardamoms with Wildlife Alliance (WA), Samlout Multi-use Area with Maddox Jolie-Pitt Foundation, and in the northern plains with Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in Cambodia. According to the project geographical area, historical deforestation, and degradation, forest administrative management, and stakeholders. The Tumring-REDD+ being used VCS&CCBA to certify its REDD+ credits by using VM0009 to account for forest carbon stock, develops FREL/REL, and design project PDD.

The PMU contracted WWC as carbon developer for the project (see contract agreement between PMU and WWC), WWC was tasked with clear deliverables against payments. Since, has been stated (Jan 2015), the WWC in closed collaboration with the Forestry Administration, and the PMU delivered key deliverable as below:

- Updated Land Cover/Land Use Maps
- Completion of Baseline Emissions Model
- Completion of Forest Carbon Model/NER model
- Draft VCS Risk Buffer and Additionality,

⁵ <http://www.v-c-s.org/methodologies/find>

⁶ <http://www.wildlifeworks.com/>

⁷ <https://www.google.com/search?q=DNV+GL+Climate+Change+Service+&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8&client=firefox-b-ab>

In the combination with the above deliverables, the WWC continually provides technical capacity building through trainings, and field exercise to the PMU members and the Forestry Administration officers.

Forest Carbon Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) & Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL)

The Permanence Sample Plots (PSPs) were established in Project Accounting Area, Project Leakage, and Proxy Area. In guiding the implementation of these PSPs, the project developed Standard Operational Procedure (SOP). The raw data of these PSPs were stored the project database, and subjected to be validated and verified by the VVB.

Table3: Number of PSPs established

<i>Project Area Classification</i>	<i>Total number of SPSs required by the Methodology (plots)</i>	<i>Establishment</i>
Project Account Area	128	Completed
Project Proxy Area	35	Completed
Project Leakage	35	Completed
<i>Total</i>	<i>198</i>	

The PMU completed a comprehensive and robust analysis of the 2006, 2010, 2014, and 2016 forest cover assess in project area. The assessment results were used to provide scientific evident and to report to the Ministry of Agriculture Forest and Fishery, and Forestry Administration policy makers, while informing ROK on the update status of deforestation rate in the project area and the information also be used to provide recent information on deforestation status to the local community and local relevance stakeholders. Aside from that, the PMU developed individual map of 14 community forestry.

The PMU with support from the WWC conducted an analysis and defined project zone in order to delineate project target villages. As result, the project defined those registered villages that situated within 5 km from project boundary. The PMU finalized targeted villages as project target beneficiary of 26 villages which 3 villages among 26 villages were not participated in establishing community forestry. The PMU has been updated detailed information on

household data. The basic information be used to develop VCS-CCB-PDD. The PMU is developing statement on the justification on the selection of additional villages, the justification is useful for providing proof and lead to successful project validation.

Within the year of 2016, the PMU members and the officers from the Forestry Administration (Biomass field officers) received technical training as below:

Table 4: PMU members and FA officers received training

<i>Training Topic</i>	<i>Participants</i>
SOP on SPSs establishment in Proxy Area	9
SOP on SPSs establishment in Leakage Area	10

The Quality Assurant and Quality Control (QA/QC) of the 6 plots were conducted among 128 Permanence Sample Plots (PSPs) that had been established in the Project Accounting Area (PAA) was conducted by WWC in close collaboration with the project field team. The PSPs-QA/QC aims to find out whether the biomass team members conducted measurement followed the Forest Biomass-SOP, to check the status of the plots, and the last, is to make sure the PSPs were well established in accordance to the coordinates provided by WWC. The result from the QA/QC on the SPSs was satisfied by WWC-Forest Carbon Expert.

The calculation of NERs has been completed using the latest carbon inventory, proxy and leakage data. NERs (which equate to estimates of carbon credits for the Project) will turn into VERs (Verified Emission Reductions) once the Project is verified. While the calculation of NERs is accurate and up to date, it is noted that there could be minor changes to the final value prior to submission to the auditor for the first verification event. The current calculation for the average NERs for the 30-Year Project is 327,741 tCO₂e/yr.

The NERs are dependent on the Risk of Reversal Buffer deduction, which in turn is dependent on our calculation of the Risk of Reversal Score. Therefore, as filling in the (minor) gaps for the risk of reversal analysis, the NERs could change slightly. However, If any other factors that feeds into the calculation of NERs (i.e. Project Area, emission factors for various carbon pools) changes before submitting to the VVB for validation, the total NER values could change

slightly. The procedure and methodology to calculate NRSs/Model will be written more detail in the VCS-CCB PDD.

The Development of the Non-Permanence Risk Tool and the Additionally for Tumring-REDD+ Project

Additionality is defined as whether an emissions reduction or removal would have occurred in the absence of new incentives, such as a REDD+ payment. Additionality is important when emission reductions or removals are used as offsets. This is because if an offset does not represent a real emission reduction or removal and it is used to offset an emission elsewhere there is a net increase in emissions and the atmosphere is worse off.

Additionality PD Sections, Evidence of additionality consists of a subjective description within section 4.6 of the PD that follows guidance from the methodology VM0009. Therefore, because WWC wrote the “rules”, WWC confirmed they are very strongly about the quality of development of additionality argument for Tumring REDD+ Project. As it stands now, WWC have opted to use “financial analysis” to prove that the Project is additional (i.e. the Project requires carbon finance to be effective in stopping the drivers of deforestation). The PMU develop a propose 30 Years Financial Plan for Tumring REDD+, this figure was used by WWC to develop the Project Financial Analysis. The WWC and the PMU will need show the auditor the sources of financial conclusions, especially break-even financial analysis and budget. WWC and PMU will need to provide sufficient evidence such that the auditor can reach the same conclusion: that the Project requires funding in order to be effective. This is how the Tumring REDD+ Project will be shown as “additional”, so it’s important that the entire team (FA, WWC, etc.) understands this additionality approach.

The *non-permanence risk analysis* and buffer determination is required for Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) projects. The tool sets out the requirements for project proponents, implementing partners and validation/verification bodies to assess risk and determine the appropriate risk rating. The non-permanence risk analysis to determine the non-permanence risk rating (“risk rating”), which shall be used to determine the number of buffer credits that an AFOLU project shall deposit into the AFOLU pooled buffer account (the procedure for deposit of buffer credits is set out in VCS document Registration and Issuance

Process). Risk ratings are based on an assessment of risk factors which are added together to determine the total risk rating, the risk factors are classified into three categories: internal risks, external risks and natural risks, and further into sub-categories such as project management, financial viability and community engagement.

To develop and conduct an analysis of Additionality and non-permanence risk tool, the PMU and the WWC (Mr. Brian William) conducted a 4 days field visit to the project sites and discussed with wide range of sub-national stakeholders and visited the heavily deforested and forest degraded site to verify the current deforested area and compared to the historical forest covers used for project emission model and identified approaches to address the project non-permanence risks factors.

VCS Risk of Reversal Analysis and Buffer Contribution, The WWC conducted an analysis with FA that yielded a Risk of Reversal Score for the Tumring-REDD+ Project and calculated a total risk score of 18. This score represents the percentage of Gross Emission Reductions (GERs) that must be deducted and placed into the Risk Buffer (according to the VCS guidance). Please refer to attached final draft of the Risk of Reversal tool and guidance for more information on our assumptions for the various risk categories. The following should be noted. There are several items that need to be finalized, and this could affect the risk score, but PMU and WWC don't anticipate any major alterations to the score. For example, The calculation would need to include the Net Present Value (NPV) analysis along with the report, for analysis, the Tumring REDD+ project also need to have proof (literature, interview, etc.) of the natural risk assumptions, according to WWC there are already had a very good base of information and that the current Risk Tool is highly representative of the actual risk of the Tumring REDD+ Project. We simply will need a few final gaps filled before submitting to the VVB

The Designing of the Community/Social Monitoring Indicators

The SBIA workshop was conducted and report was developed, based on the result from the community workshop, the community engagement specialist has drafted the social monitoring indicators to be integrated into VCS&CCB PDD design. These social monitoring indicators will be validated and verified by the third party validator and verifier to see how and what level that Tumring REDD+ project provide benefits to social/community develop development. The

draft social monitoring indicators will be consulted with local community to seek for approval prior to operating it widely with target project beneficiaries.

The community section of the PD has been completed for project validation. The PMU is starting to collect, store, and **designed social monitoring indicators** for Tumring REDD+. These results will be reported specifically in the Tumring Project Implementation Report to be submitted to the VVB before the verification to proof the social co-benefits in combination of the issuing Tumring REDD+ credits. The system in collecting information will be improved after getting advice from the validator, and the results from piloting the system on the grounds.

The Designing of the Biodiversity Monitoring Indicators

Since the support from the project, the Biodiversity specialist of the PMU in close collaboration with the local community, and field assistants conducted two times of preliminary biodiversity assessment inside the project area.

Table6: Preliminary biodiversity assessment in the project area

No.	Date	Team members	Survey Sites
1	13-22 August 2016	6	Hydrological Forest Conservation Area
2	18-23 September 2016	6	O’s bosleav, Chaom Smach, O’s Dasco, and an adjacent area of Prey Long landscape

During the preparation phase of the VCS&CCB PDD design, the PMU uses the result from the preliminary biodiversity assessment as basic biodiversity information, during the project implementation, the PMU will be building capacity and skills of the community and FA staffs to collect more and detail biodiversity information. Within the preliminary results of the biodiversity assessment, the PMU recorded 59 bird’s species, 23 mammal species and 03 species of reptile. However, according to the CCB rules, the project proponent has to identify species to be monitored according to the current threats and species vulnerability. The PMU /biodiversity specialist is working with WWC, other Forestry Administration wildlife expert and local community to develop biodiversity monitoring indicators.

In addition to the biodiversity data, the PMU has analyzed the tree species recorded within the 128-forest biomass plot. The field biomass inventory found that there are 4601 standing trees recorded within the 128 PSPs, in detail the two domain tree species are *Vatica odorata* (1257 trees-) and *Eugenia* spp (520 trees). Although the other 408 standing trees were recorded in local name (Khmer name) but the PMU could not find or identify the scientific name. There is a need to request more support from the projects to support biomass field team in building capacity or documentation on tree species in Kampong Thom province.

The Biodiversity Monitoring Indicator (BMI) will be developed in 2017 with support from the WWC, based on the results from the biodiversity assessment in the Tumring Project Area, and the advices from the wildlife conservation NGOs the PMU developed Biodiversity Monitoring Indicators, however, there is a need to get consultation more with Seima REDD+ Biodiversity Team over the methodology to collect biodiversity for Tumring REDD+ Project. It is acknowledged that this assignment to be completed prior to the validation.

VCS&CCB-PDD Development and the Preparation for Tumring-REDD+ Project Validation and Verification

The first draft of Tumring-REDD+ PDD is developed by the Forestry Administration with technical support from the Wildlife Work Carbon (WWC). The first draft of the Tumring-REDD+ PDD will be readied prior to the Tumring-REDD+ Policy Board Committee Meeting which is planning to be held in March 2017, Cambodia. The first draft of the Tumring-REDD+ PDD will be translated and summarized into Khmer Language for the public consultation.

With support from WWC, the PMU received three quotations from Validation, Verification Body (VVB) for Tumring-REDD+ Project. The validation and verification fee is ranging from USD40k to 50k including the travel cost for validator's field visit. The PMU is reviewing the VVB proposal, the VVB selection will be identified based on the approval from KSF and FA. The three VVBs are (1) SCS⁸, (2) TÜV SÜD South Asia Private Limited⁹, and (3) Rainforest Alliance¹⁰.

⁸ <https://www.scsglobalservices.com/carbon-offset-verification-forest-and-land>

⁹ http://www.tuev-sued.de/management_systems

¹⁰ <http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/>

Table7: Cost for Tumring-REDD+ Validation proposed by the three VVBs

VVBs Name	Cost	Notification to the Cost
<u>Rainforest Alliance</u>		
Service Fees	\$33,850	Including auditor fees for preparation, logistics, field auditing, and report writing.
Audit team travel expenses (airfare, hotel, meals)	\$1,850	The amount indicated as “Grand Total” does not include local, national, and other taxes that may vary by location
Total	\$35,700	
<u>SCS Global Services (SCS)</u>		
Services Fees	\$42,000	
Audit team International travel expenses (airfare, hotel, meals)	\$2,000	The local travel costs (within the project area) are NOT included in the given fees and need to be borne by the client
Total	\$44,000	
<u>TÜV SÜD South Asia Private</u>		
Service Fees	\$26,000	
Audit team travel expenses (airfare, hotel, meals)	\$2,500	Estimation, the cost will be adjust base on client, not include local travel
Total	\$28,500	

Objective2: *Increase livelihood of forest dwellers within target Korea-Cambodia Joint REDD+ implementation site.* The project will improve livelihood of forest depended communities who are living inside and adjacent the REDD+ project site.

Enhancement of Forest Protection Activities

The forest protection activities aim to ensure the forest carbon stock remaining preserves, and to reduce deforestation and forest degradation within the project area or adjacent area. The

project has supported 14 Community Forestry Groups (CFG), and Forest Implementation Unite (FIU) to conduct regular forest patrol and forest law enforcement, each CFG, and FIU were asked to submit their monthly report against payments to the PMU. All forest patrol reports from CFG and FIU were properly stored in the project filing system. As results, the community forest patrol teams, and FIU achieved a great result in combating deforestation and forest degradation in the project area as below:

Table 8: Results of Law Enforcement in 2016

Law Enforcement 2016											
Month	Evidents										
	Truck	Chainsaw	trackor	motobike	buffalo&ox cart	Ax/machete	wood, m3	Arrest	Sawmill	charcaol kiln	Hut
January		9	4	2	3	14	10.789	3			
February		16		1	5	14	7.098				
March		5		8		22		7			
April		15				9					
May		2	9	3		6	9.558				
June		8	16		3	15	23.767		3		
July	1	17	1			7	2.913				
August		17	4			3	4.625				3
September		31	0	2		6	4.678				1
October	1	1	1	1		4	9.392				1
November		10					5.152				33
December		10	10	15	8	12	23.143	19			41
Total	2	141	45	32	19	112	101.115	29	3		77
Generators	5										
Firewood	38,84										
Cashew removal	650										
Poles	277										

Conducted a meeting with O' Kranhoung CF on the issue of illegal land clearing inside CF management area. O'Kranhoung CFMC in close collaboration with its members have collected information on the household who illegally conduct forest land encroachment into CF management area. The CFMCs made file complaint to the Mean Rith commune council and local forestry administration to call for meeting among illegal forest land clearers, and take more actions.

In order to identify community forestry boundary on the ground, and information community members to prevent the illegal community forestry land encroachment, two community forestry have set up 70 plate signs around their community forestry boundary (which is 50 plate signs were established in O's Thma CF and 20 plate sign were established in Kbal Dauntey CF)

The Khum Sochet community forestry identified and demarcated deforested in their community forestry area, and the community member have planted 270 native tree seedlings on the deforested area. The community forestry members are willing to work with local forestry administration to restore and reforest degraded forest land and deforested area. Currently, the

Khum Sochet community forestry management committee (CFMC) is developing several proposals to submit to donors and government to seek for more supports the forest protection and forest restoration activities.

Improvement Local Livelihood in the Project Area

According to the annual work plan (2016) of the project, the significance investment from the project to livelihood program which is fall under objective 2 is remaining limited, this is due to the cost for investment into livelihood program is quite high and need to have a clear investment plan/business plan with accurate information are required. However, the PMU has been spent significance of time to conduct an investigation, consultation and ongoing collection information related to livelihood of local community who considered as project target beneficiaries. Throughout the data collection from stakeholders, specially, from the community, the PMU identified three key potential livelihood options that the project should enhance and scale up the support. These proposed livelihood options would enable community members to have some alternative options to avoid any activities that connect to deforestation and forest degradation. Through the community consultation, majority of community members requested for support from the project for three livelihood programs,

1. Conservation based self-help group,
2. Supporting sustainable resin harvesting and production. The PMU will design livelihood model to be used for the project by taking consideration of stakeholder's inputs.
3. Support sustainable agriculture production and market linkage

The three proposed Tumring-REDD+ livelihood program will be fully implemented once the Tumring-REDD+ credits are sold or the project has enough sufficient funding to cover the cost of Tumring project livelihood investment plan.

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

Awareness Raising, Capacity Building and FPIC

The PMU is developing the key policy brief on strategy to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Kompong Thom province. The result from the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation report used for developing the policy brief. The PMU will seek for approval from the head of the Forestry Administration prior to the publication. The policy brief will be share among stakeholders at the national level, and globally.

The PMU with approval from the head of Forestry Administration has been finalized two posters, and a project leaflet. The PMU sub-contracted with the printing house and published of 200 posters on how REDD+ mechanism works, 200 posters on benefits from REDD+ implementation, and 100 leaflets on the overview information of the project. These materials will be used for ongoing stakeholders' capacity building, and public awareness raising in the project site, and in the countywide. The community engagement specialist will keep track and record all these materials to be distributed to different stakeholders.

The community engagement specialist in cooperation with local Forestry Administrating, local authority and CF representatives have been conducted an awareness raising to 14 community forestry sites, covering 26 villages, 9 villages among 26 were not participated in community forestry development. Those are situated within 5 Km form the project boundary, the dissemination aims to gain awareness to ordinary community members on (1) basic concept on climate change and REDD+, (2) benefits and risks from REDD+ implementation, (3) CKRP's activities, (4) REDD+ safeguards, and (5) roles and responsibility of local community in participating REDD+ implementation. This awareness raising activity is part of the CKRP's Free Prior Inform and Consent (FPIC) strategy/steps. The awareness raising activity participated by 1469 community members, 776 women (see table 9).

Table 9: This awareness raising activity is part of the KCRP's Free Prior Inform and Consent (FPIC) strategy/steps

FPIC MEETING BY COMMUNITY 2016								
N	Village Name	CF Name	Commune	District	Date	Place	Participants	
							Total	Female
1	Leaeng		Tumring	Sandan	20-Mar-16	Public building	22	5
2	Kbal Damrei		Tumring	Sandan	14-Mar-16	Public building	39	19
3	Samraong		Tumring	Sandan	25-May-16	Public building	26	16
4	Krang		Sochet	Sandan	27-May-16	Public building	67	30
5	Pou Roung	Khum Sochet	Sochet	Sandan	20-Feb-16	Public building	47	31
					26-May-16	Public building	29	16
6	Kanti	Tatey	Mean Rith	Sandan	28-Feb-16	Public building	39	21
					25-Jun-16	Public building	36	21
7	Boeng	Kbal Dauntey	Mean Rith	Sandan	16-Mar-16	Pagoda	42	22
					24-Jun-16	Pagoda	59	30
8	Sam Aong	O' Dasco	Mean Rith	Sandan	24-Feb-16	Public building	56	34
					22-Sep-16	Public building	53	22
9	Choam Svay	O' Kranhoung	Mean Rith	Sandan	19-Mar-16	Public building	65	31
					24-Sep-16	Public building	33	25
10	Tboung Tuek	O' Kranhak	Mean Rith	Sandan	27-Feb-16	Public building	73	22
					21-Sep-16	Public building	39	28
11	Trapeang Tralach	Prey Hong Chan	Mean Rith	Sandan	22-Feb-16	Public building	40	14
					21-Dec-16	Public building	39	31
12	Rang Khnay	Lbos Sral	Mean Rith	Sandan	25-Feb-16	Pagoda	29	10
					20-Dec-16	Pagoda	30	18
13	Andoung Pring		Cheu Teal	Sandan	17-Mar-16	House	39	25
14	Prey Kanlaeng		Cheu Teal	Sandan	18-Mar-16	House	25	17
15	Tbaeng Chas		Boeng Lvea	Santuk	21-May-16	Pagoda	66	21
16	Svay		Sraeung	Prasat Sam	23-May-16	Public building	71	21
17	Khos		Mean Rith	Sandan	24-Nov-16	Public building	33	27
18	Tum Ar	Choam Smarch	Tumring	Sandan	27-Aug-16	Public building	35	21
19	Sralau Sraong	Neak Tala	Tumring	Sandan	20-Jun-16	Public building	61	39
20	Srae Pring	Sre Pring	Sochet	Sandan	26-May-16	Public building	29	16
21	Ronteah	O' bos Leav	Tumring	Sandan	28-Aug-16	Public building	38	13
22	Roneam	O' thmor	Tumring	Sandan	22-Jun-16	Public building	54	35
23	Rumchek	Rumchek	Sochet	Sandan	23-Jun-16	Public building	40	18
24	Trayang	Khum Sochet	Sochet	Sandan	23-Aug-16	Public building	27	13
25	Pren	Khum Sochet	Sochet	Sandan	26-Aug-16	Public building	39	30
26	Ansar	Khum Sochet	Sochet	Sandan	25-Aug-16	Public building	49	34
	Total						1469	776

To gain public awareness raising on forest and REDD+ mechanism, the PMU developed seven project signboards to be placed in three different sites within district and commune town. The signboard (1.2m x 2m length) is highlighting the benefits from REDD+ implementation, (2) project strategies to address deforestation and forest degradation, and (3) presenting the donors and implementing agency.

Table 10: Signboards location and its coordinate (UTMs)

No.	Name of location	Coordinates (X)	Coordinate (Y)	Date of establishment
1	Kompub ambil	0551876	1400476	12 May 2016
2	Area named (No.44)	0548146	1411861	
3	Chom Smach CF	0548733	1417399	
4	Sochet CF	0558402	1425485	13 May 2016
5	O bus leav CF	0545580	1434434	
6	O kronhak CF	0529671	1448076	
7	O das scor CF	0545689	1442854	

To enforcement the CFMC capacity to effectively implementing forest law enforcement, and enhance capacity in reporting on the illegal forestry cases to difference of stakeholders. The Tumring REDD+ community engagement specialist conducted 31 meetings among 14 community forestry management committees with 305 participants including 45 females. The meetings are regularly conducted in every quarter, the PMU regularly keep track all the capacity building activities of the CFMC subjected to provide comprehensive information in the project implementation report (PIR) for the verification (see table 11).

Table 11: Community Forestry attended a quarterly meeting with PMU

CF Meetings							
N	CF Name	Commune	District	Date	Place	Participants	
						Total	Female
1	Choam Smarch	Tumring	Sandan	22-Jun-16	Public building	13	1
				27-Aug-16	Public building	13	1
				22-Nov-16	Public building	18	2
2	O' thmor	Tumring	Sandan	25-May-16	Public building	7	1
				22-Nov-16	Public building	6	0
3	Neak Tala	Tumring	Sandan	19-Jun-16	Primary school	12	1
				22-Nov-16	Public building	5	0
4	O' bos Leav	Tumring	Sandan	28-Aug-16	Public building	9	0
				23-Sep-16	Public building	13	3
5	Rumchek	Sochet	Sandan	23-Jun-16	Public building	10	0
				23-Nov-16	Public building	7	0
6	Khum Sochet	Sochet	Sandan	20-Feb-16	Public building	10	0
				26-Aug-16	House	6	0
				23-Nov-16	Public building	18	0
7	Sre Pring	Sochet	Sandan	19-Jun-16	Public building	16	3
				24-Nov-16	Public building	4	1
8	Tatey	Mean Rith	Sandan	28-Feb-16	Public building	6	0
				22-Sep-16	Public building	8	3
9	Kbal Dauntey	Mean Rith	Sandan	16-Mar-16	Pagoda	9	0
				24-Jun-16	Pagoda	12	1
				20-Sep-16	House	11	0
10	O ' Dasco	Mean Rith	Sandan	22-Feb-16	Public building	9	2
				22-Sep-16	Public building	11	0
11	O' Kranhoung	Mean Rith	Sandan	19-Mar-16	Public building	7	1
				24-Sep-16	Public building	7	2
12	O' Kranhak	Mean Rith	Sandan	27-Feb-16	Public building	5	2
				21-Sep-16	Public building	10	5
13	Prey Hong Chamtet	Mean Rith	Sandan	22-Feb-16	Public building	9	2
				21-Dec-16	Public building	18	12
14	Lbos Sral	Mean Rith	Sandan	25-Feb-16	Pagoda	7	0
				20-Dec-16	Pagoda	9	2
						305	45

Discussions on livelihood improvement have been held with five community forest to understand what existing livelihood information provided by development partners and what type of livelihood they are suggesting to further improve their livelihood which link to management and protection of forest in their CF and project area. The discussion provided essential understanding and develop livelihood program for the third year.

In 2016, the PMU coordinated between the Forestry Administration (Official Project Proponent) and CF management committees (Project Target Beneficiary) on consultation on agreement (consent agreement) under FPIC which define clear roles and responsibilities of the community members and FA to combat deforestation and forest degradation, project benefit sharing arrangement, and define long term rights of the community to access secure their forest tenure. A total of 148 participants including 34 females of CF Management Committees attended the consultations and all of 14 CF management committees completely agree with the text in the agreement and 30-year strategies and action plans to be implemented. However, CF management committees are informed to consult with third party if they wish to make sure that information on the agreement is clear to them before they consent to sign the FPIC agreement (see table 12).

Table 12: CF received Tumring REDD+ Agreement (FPIC)

CF consultation on Implementation of Tumring REDD+ Agreement							
N	CF Name	Commune	District	Date	Place	Participants	
						Total	Female
1	Choam Smarch	Tumring	Sandan	22-Nov-16	Public building	18	2
2	O' thmor	Tumring	Sandan	22-Nov-16	Public building	6	0
3	Neak Tala	Tumring	Sandan	22-Nov-16	Primary school	5	0
4	O' bos Leav	Tumring	Sandan	23-Sep-16	Public building	16	5
5	Rumchek	Sochet	Sandan	23-Nov-16	Public building	7	0
6	Khum Sochet	Sochet	Sandan	23-Nov-16	Public building	18	2
7	Sre Pring	Sochet	Sandan	24-Nov-16	Public building	4	1
8	Tatey	Mean Rith	Sandan	22-Sep-16	Public building	8	3
9	Kbal Dauntey	Mean Rith	Sandan	20-Sep-16	Pagoda	11	0
10	O' Dasco	Mean Rith	Sandan	22-Sep-16	Public building	11	0
11	O' Kranhoung	Mean Rith	Sandan	24-Sep-16	Public building	7	2
12	O' Kranhak	Mean Rith	Sandan	21-Sep-16	Public building	10	5
13	Prey Hong Chamtet	Mean Rith	Sandan	21-Dec-16	Public building	18	12
14	Lbos Sral	Mean Rith	Sandan	20-Dec-16	Pagoda	9	2
	Total					148	34

The Khum Sochet community forestry identified and demarcated deforested in their community forestry area, and the community member have planted 270 native tree seedlings on the deforested area. The community forestry members is willing to work with local forestry administration to restore and reforest degraded forest land and deforested area. Currently, the Khum Sochet community forestry management committee (CFMC) is developing server proposals to submit to donors and government to seek for more supports the forest protection and forest restoration activities.

Preparation of social impact assessment report was completed. The report is necessary to be used to prepare and develop project document for validation and verification in the next year as required by VCS. The report details different thematic diagrams with issues identified and solutions and strategies to address the issues at community level. The report will be introduced to community as part of awareness raising.

Development of social and carbon monitoring plan has been completed with a view to identified practical indicators to be measured in the cycle of the project with 30-year period. The monitoring plan will be introduced to community level where they will provide comments to improve the monitoring plan. Moreover, the monitoring plan will be made public through the project webpage.

Objective 4: Support the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) on REDD+ policy formulation. The project aims to produce a key lesson learns drawing from field on Korea-Cambodia Joint REDD+ Project implementation and key policy briefs to inform RGC on national REDD+ policy formulation.

VI. Lesson Learnt and Challenges

The current jurisdictional change in forest sector have effected to the project site and management structure, especially on the benefit sharing of the Tumring REDD+ credits and the Prey Long landscape was declared as Prey Long Wildlife Sanctuary which is under the jurisdictional management of the Ministry of Environment (MoE). Most of the local Forestry Administration officers who used to conduct actively patrol in this landscape, their patrol area were limited due to the jurisdictional management area, while the rangers assigned by the MoE were not familiar with Prey Long landscape and less rangers to implement forest law enforcement on the ground. The illegal logging and illegal small scale land clearing inside either Prey Long landscape or Korea-Cambodia REDD+ Joint Project area are still exist.

Lack of collaborations from local authority in enforcing the forestry law, it has negative effected to the project area. The local authority have connected with the flooded of in-migrants and illegal small scale forest land clearing in Tumring-REDD area, some in-migrants reported they were allowed to settle/occupied in the forest land area by the chief of the commune and chief of villagers. The local authorities were not transparency showing the figures of in-

migrants to the area to the public and has no mechanism to control in-migrant to their management territory.

VII. Project Planning and Budgeting

The PMU and WWC has been developed a 30 work plan and budget. The 30 work plan will be used to be attached with the VCS-CCBA-PDD, in addition to that the REDD+ credits buyers will request the long term strategy/workplan include propose budget as a basic for their decision prior purchasing REDD+ credits. The work plan is designed based on the results of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation assessment inside project area, amount of GHG emissions reduction, and inputs from stakeholder consultations. The budget is categorized into project cost that encompassed of:

- (1) Project Implementation cost,
- (2) Carbon Development Cost,
- (3) Administrative Cost, and
- (4) Transaction Cost.

Benefit/income of the project was calculated from the total amount of net- VCU to be generated annually with the assumption of carbon prices of USD5.00 per ton.

In the Q1/Year 2, the PMU requested an amount of USD 1500.00 to legalization the boundary of the Hydrological Forest Conservation Area (HFCA), the PMU was sub-granting to the Forest and Wildlife Development Research Institute (FWDRI) to conduct the activities. However, this activity was not conducted due to the new decision making made by the Kampong Thom Forestry Administration Cantonment to be considered this area as potential area for community forestry establishment and transfer the management right of the area to the community forest area. Furthermore, the Kampong Thom FA cantonment and the community engagement specialist of the PMU will conduct a feasibility study to define the area to be allocated for future community forestry establishment, and define the target villages to engage with the community forestry establishment. Therefore, this budget was transferred to the account of the project. The PMU will request this budget again once the propose boundary of the new community forestry boundary is defined by the PMU and Kampong Thom FA Cantonment.

PMU conducted a meeting among members, the meeting is to review the progress made over quarter, identify challenges, and review the quarterly work plan and budget. The PMU developed Budge and Work-plan for Year3 (2017) and Q1Y3 (Jan-March 2017) which align with the four year work program of the project.