



Korea Forest
Service

PROGRESS REPORT

Third Quarterly Report (Q3Y2)
July to September 2016

Korea-Cambodia REDD+ Joint Project

**Implementing Agency:
Forestry Administration**

**Phnom Penh, Cambodia
October 2016**

I. Introduction

The Forest Administration (FA) signed a 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). The project is implementing within 4 years (2015-2018) which covers an area of 70, 042 hectares in Kampong Thom province. The FA is a project implementation agency with financial support from the KFS, the Wildlife Works Carbon (WWC) is 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-dependent community in the project area through the implementation REDD+ program. The project seeks to certify under VCS and CCBA standard for issuing its REDD+ verified credits.

Report Timeframe

This is a quarterly report (01 July – 31 September 2016), the report was consolidated from individual project specialist's report and field project semi-report. The project specialists' reports are available up request.

II. Progress on the Project Management, Administration, and Stakeholder coordination

- On the PMU conducted a coordination meeting with the Kampong Thom Forestry Administration Cantonment, the meeting participated by 8 participants from the local Forestry Administration officers, and the members of the PMU. The meeting address outstanding issues below:
 - Provided the current update of the project implementation, and update the alarm rate of deforestation the project area,
 - discussion on the review and seek for approval from the chief of the Kampong Thom FA cantonment to the propose strategy to tackle illegal forest land clearing and illegal logging, and clarify the mandated and role of the local Forestry Administration officers to responsible for their management area.
 - Agreed among meeting participants over the procedure to management the illegal confiscated tools.
 - The PMU received approval over the Quarterly work plan to support the forest land enforcement activities (Detail minute of the meeting available in the 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), Mr. Jeon Jae Hong (Director of the Korea Forestry Promotion Institute). The Korean delegates visited deforested area, tree nursery, project signboard and local FA office. The PMU also presented the project strategies to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation to the Korean delegates.

III. Results against project specific objectives

Objective 1: 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 and it is subjected to be certified under CCBA and VCS standard.

VCS&CCB PDD Development

Following the approved methodology (VM0009- Methodology for Avoided Ecosystem Conversion Version 3.1) by VCS, and making an alignment between REDD+ project-based

to the national REDD+ designing system. The WWC and PMU had conducted several activities to meet the set milestone by achieving fruitful results in the third quarter of 2016 as below:

Forest Carbon MRV&FREL/REL

- The PMU members and the 06 staffs from the Forestry Administration received training course on the establishment PSPs inside the Proxy area, the training provided by WWC (Mr. Simon Bird, Forest Carbon Specialist). The training took place two times for 3 days, the training provided through video conference call, the SOP for PSPs establishment was used a training basic materials (Annex I: SOP for forest biomass inventory in Proxy area).
- After receiving the training, the PMU members (Mr. Thuch Phalla, and Mrs. Sar Sophyra) led two field teams conducted the establishment PSPs in the Proxy area. The teams established 35 Permanence Sample Plots (PSPs) in the Proxy area (Annex II: Map of location of PSPs). The results from the 35 PSPs measurement found that most of the these plots located inside the agricultural land which dominated by the cassava and cashew nut plantation, only 5 plots were situated inside the rubber plantation, however according to the Proxy-SOP, these 5 PSPs were relocated. Either Proxy plots and leakage plots are permanent plots, and are re-measured at the same location over the life of the project, these will be examined by the third party validator.
- Next quarter the PMU will establish PSPs in the leakage area, this is the last assignment under the carbon MRV section. By the early of November 2016, the PMU and WWC will finalize calculate the project net-emission reductions. Since the project has supported the development the forest carbon MRV- the PMU with technical support from the WWC have developed, (1) SOP for Forest Biomass Inventory, (2) SOP on Proxy Plot Establishment, and (3) SOP for Leakage Plot Establishment, and (4) several mappings.

Develop the Non-Permanence Risk Tool and the Additionally for Turning 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.
- 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 (Annex III: Tumring REDD+ project Additionality and Non-permanence risk analysis).

Community Monitoring Indicators Designing

- After finishing the SBIA workshop and developed a report, 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.

Biodiversity Monitoring Indicators Designing

- 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.

Table 1 : Preliminary biodiversity assessment in the project area

No.	Date	Team members	Survey Sites
1	13-22 August 2016	6	Hydro 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

The results of the primary biodiversity assessment:

- During the preparation phase of the VCS&CCB PPD design, the PMU will use 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 birds 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. The preliminary biodiversity assessment report available in Khmer language, the biodiversity specialist of the PMU is working on the summary of the result in English.
- 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 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.

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.

Forest protection, support CF development, and local stakeholder coordination

- In this quarter, the Turing REDD+ project supports 14 community forestry groups, and FIU to conduct regular forest patrol and forest law enforcement. Each community forestry group, and FIU were asked to submit their monthly report against payments to the PMU. All forest patrol reports from community groups and FIU were properly stored in the project filing system. As results, the community forest patrol teams, and FIU achieved a great results in combating deforestation and forest degradation in the project area as below:

Table 2: Results on forest law enforcement made by community forestry group and FIU

Month	Physical result of the enforcement
July 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confiscated 17 chainsaws (among that 03 chainsaws confiscated inside the Kbal Daunty community forestry, 01 chainsaw was confiscated inside Chaom Smach community forestry, and 01 chainsaw was confiscated inside Khum Sochet community forestry) • Confiscated 01 hand-tractor, 04 machetes, 03 axes, 01 tractors, and confiscated 5 logged (2.91 m³) • Removed 500 cashew seedlings from the illegal forest clearing land
August 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confiscated 17 chainsaws (O'Dasco community forestry) • Confiscated 02 machetes, 01 axe, 04 hand-tractors (01 hand tractor was confiscated inside O's Dasco community forestry) • Confiscated 4.62 m³ of plywood • Removed 03 charcoal kilns , and removed 150 cashew nut seedlings from the illegal forest clearing land
September 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confiscated 30 chainsaws, 02 motorbikes, 05 machetes, 01 axe, 12 logged (3.74 m³), and 52 plywood (0.93 m³)

* Note: all detail illegal confiscated tools were recorded in project database system for the purpose of reporting the results of the project implementation to donor, governments and project validator.

- 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 Daunty 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 is willing to work with local forestry administration to restore and reforested 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.

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

- The community engagement specialist conducted consultative meeting with 8 villages with 8 community forestry participated by 313 participants (186 women) for the second time. 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 Informed and Consent (FPIC) strategy/steps. In addition, the awareness seek to get consent from community members to participate in Tumring REDD+ implementation.

Table3: Awareness raising by villages in theTumring REDD+ Project

No	Village Name	Community Forestry Name	Date	Number of participants	Women
1	Tboung Tuek	O' Kranhak	21 Sep 2016	39	28
2	Tum Ar	Chaom Smach	27 Aug 2016	35	21
3	Ronteah	O' bosleavA	28 Aug 2016	38	13
4	Choam Svay	O' Kranhoung	24 Sep 2016	33	25
5	Sam Aong	O' Dasco	22 Sep 2016	53	22
6	Tra Yang	Khum Sochet	23 Aug 2016	27	13
7	An Sar	Khum Sochet	25 Aug 2016	49	34
8	Pren	Khum Sochet	26 Aug 2016	39	30
Total				313	186

- 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 8 meetings with 75 CFMC. The meeting 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.

Table4 : Community forestry management committees attend Project meetings

No	Community Forestry Name	Date	Participants	Women
1	O's boleav	28 Aug 2016	9	01
2	Tra Yang	26 Aug 2016	6	0
3	Choam Smach	27 Aug 2016	13	01
4	Kbal Dauntey	20 Sep 2016	11	0
5	Ta Tey	22 Sep 2016	8	03
6	O' Kranhoung	24 Sep 2016	7	2
7	O' Dasco	22 Sep 2016	11	0
8	O' Kranhak	21 Sep 2016	10	5
Total of CFMCs			75	12

- Conducted consultative meetings with CFMC on the proposed FPIC agreement for Tumring REDD+ Project with 6 CF with 63 participants (15 females). The consultative meeting were conducted aimed to seek for approval and consent from the community forestry members on the proposed Tumring REDD+ action plan to be implemented for the whole project life (30 Years). These action plans will be integrated into the Free Prior Inform and Consent (FPIC) agreement which will be signed between the Chief of Kampong Thom Forestry Administration Cantonment, and the representative of the community forestry. The FPIC agreement is crucial for securing the benefits of the community forestry members, and to define the clear roles between FA and community

forest members in implementing the Tumring REDD+ action plan, the FPIC agreement itself is served as a legal document to secure the legal right of community forest members and preventing the possible disputes during the project implementation, and will help the project to address the non-permanence risk score (Annex IV: Draft Tumring REDD+ FPIC agreement). Once the VCS&CCB-PDD is completed, the PMU will conduct detail public consultation over the element of the VCS&CCB-PDD that concerning to the community, the public consultation will be conducted prior to the project validation this is due to the CCB rules. Details of consultation with each CFMC, participants and date are in table below.

Table5 : List of community forestry management community (CFMC) consulted on the proposed FPIC agreement

No	Village Name	Community Forestry Name	Date	Participants	Women
1	Kanti	Tatey	22 Sep 2016	8	3
2	Tboung Tuek	O' Kranhak	21 Sep 2016	10	5
3	Boeng	Kbal Dauntey	20 Sep 2016	11	0
4	Choam Svay	O' Kranhoung	24 Sep 2016	7	2
5	Sam Oang	O' Dasco	22 Sep 2016	11	0
6	Run Teah	O' bosleav	23 Sep 2016	16	5
Total				63	15

IV. Project Planning and Budgeting

- 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 PMU quarterly meeting to review the progress made over quarter, identify challenges, and review the quarterly work plan and budget.
- The PMU developed a Q4Y2 (October-December 2016) work plan and budget which align with the second year work plan of the project. (Annex V: proposed work plan and budget for Q4Y2).

