

**COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT
WORKING GROUPS 2000
IN CAMBODIA, THAILAND AND VIETNAM**



**VOLUME 2
CAMBODIA WORKING GROUP
PAPERS AND PRESENTATIONS**

**REGIONAL COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP
HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM, 27-29 MARCH 2000**



FOREWORD

This report includes all the papers and presentations, which were delivered by members of the Cambodia Working Group on Community Forestry at the Regional Community Forest Management Workshop in Ho Chi Minh City from 27-29 March 2000.

This report is part of a five-part set, which also encompasses:

- Volume 1: Community Forest Management Working Groups 2000 in Cambodia, Thailand & Vietnam: Status Report and Workplan (Main Report)
- Volume 3: Vietnam Working Group Papers and Presentations
- Volume 4: Thailand Working Group Papers and Presentations
- Volume 5: Papers and Presentations by International Organizations/Projects

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Process and Experiences of the Cambodia Working Group	1
Working Group Products: An Overview	5
Community Forestry Database Products (Paper)	6
Community Forestry Database Products (Presentation)	8
Typology of Community Forestry in Cambodia (Paper)	10
Community Forestry Typology (Presentation)	12
Cambodia Community Forestry Best Practice Study (Paper)	14
Cambodia Community Forestry Best Practice Study (Presentation)	19
Overview of the Forest Sector in Cambodia: Part I	22
Overview of the Forest Sector in Cambodia: Part II	27
Overview of the Forest Sector in Cambodia: Part III	31
Output of the Cambodia Working Group, Session 1 (Day 2)	35
Output of the Cambodia Working Group, Session 2 (Day 2)	36
Output of the Cambodia Working Group, Session 3 (Day 3)	38

Process and Experiences of the Cambodia Working Group

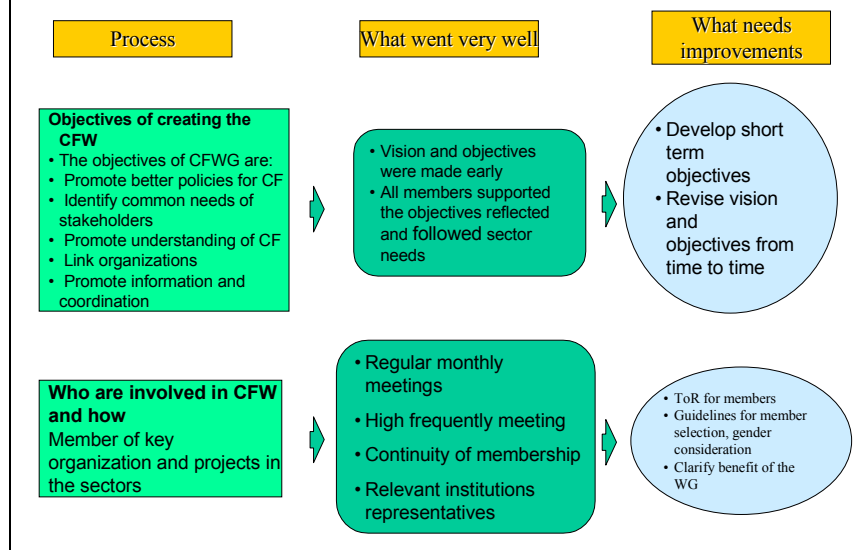
Presentation by Ken Serey Rotha

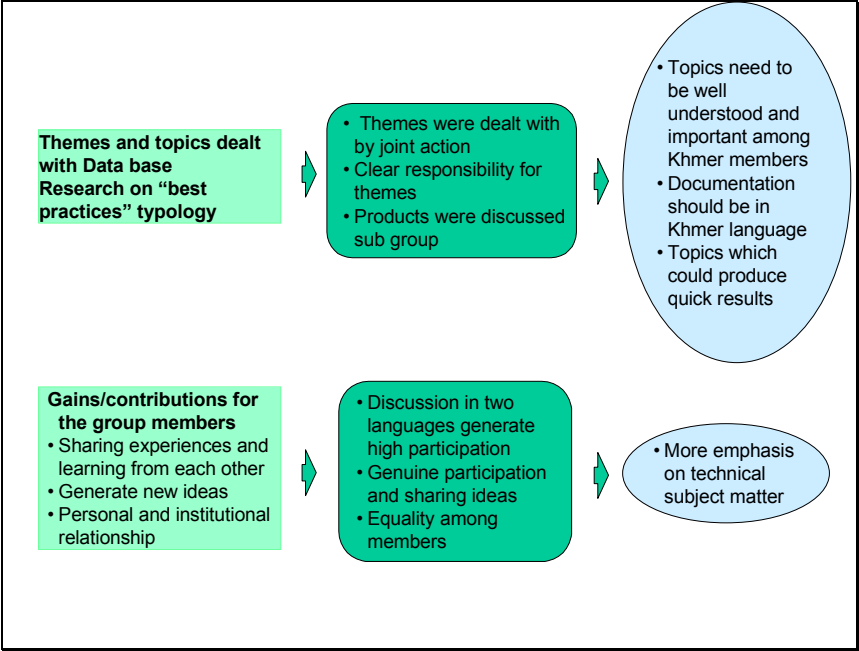
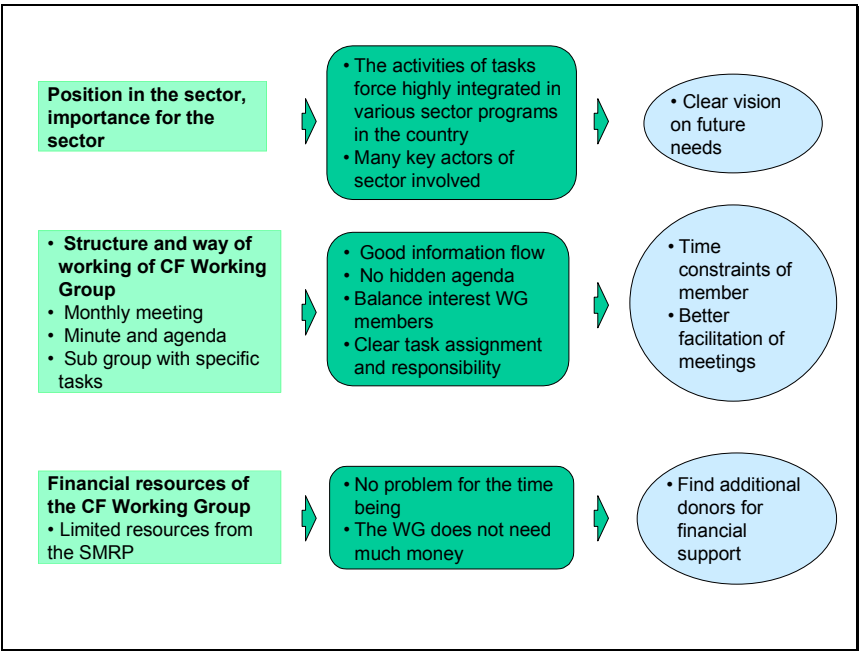
Director, Community Forestry & Buffer Zone Management Unit, Department of Nature Conservation and Protection, Ministry of Environment

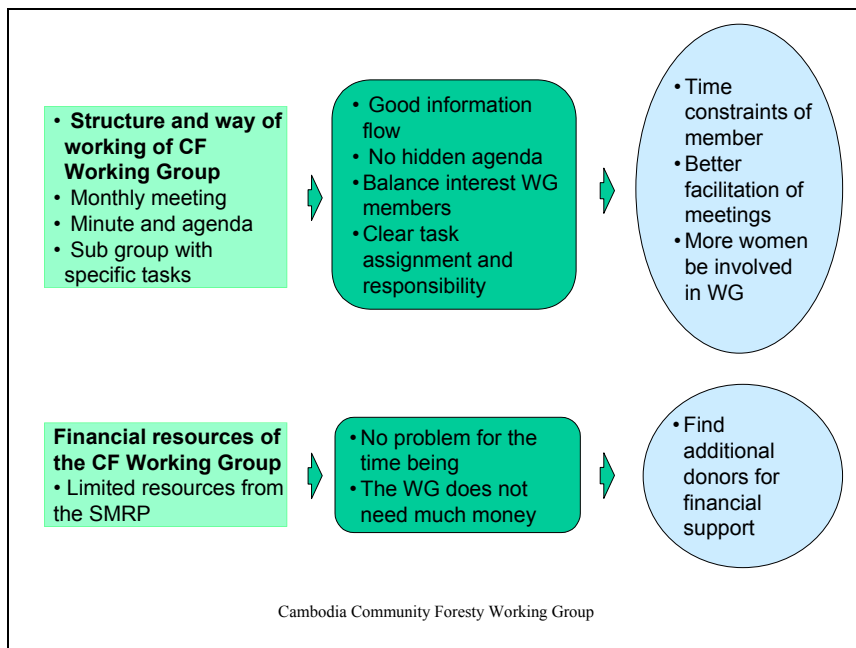
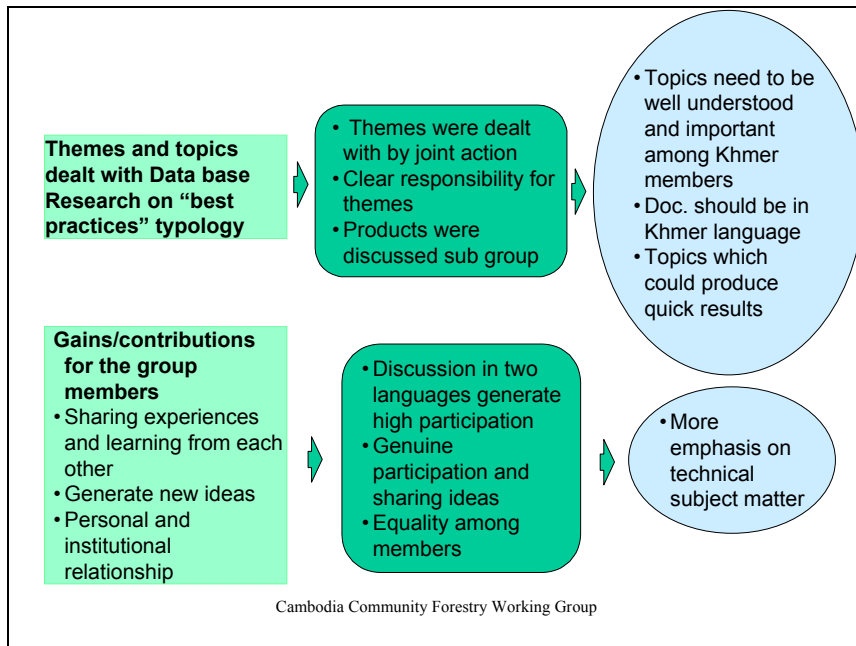
WHAT IS THE COMMUNITY FORESTRY WORKING GROUP?

CFW is an inter-institutional organization comprising of members from the GW sector organizations, who follow the short term and mid-term objective

Cambodia: The Process of the Working Group







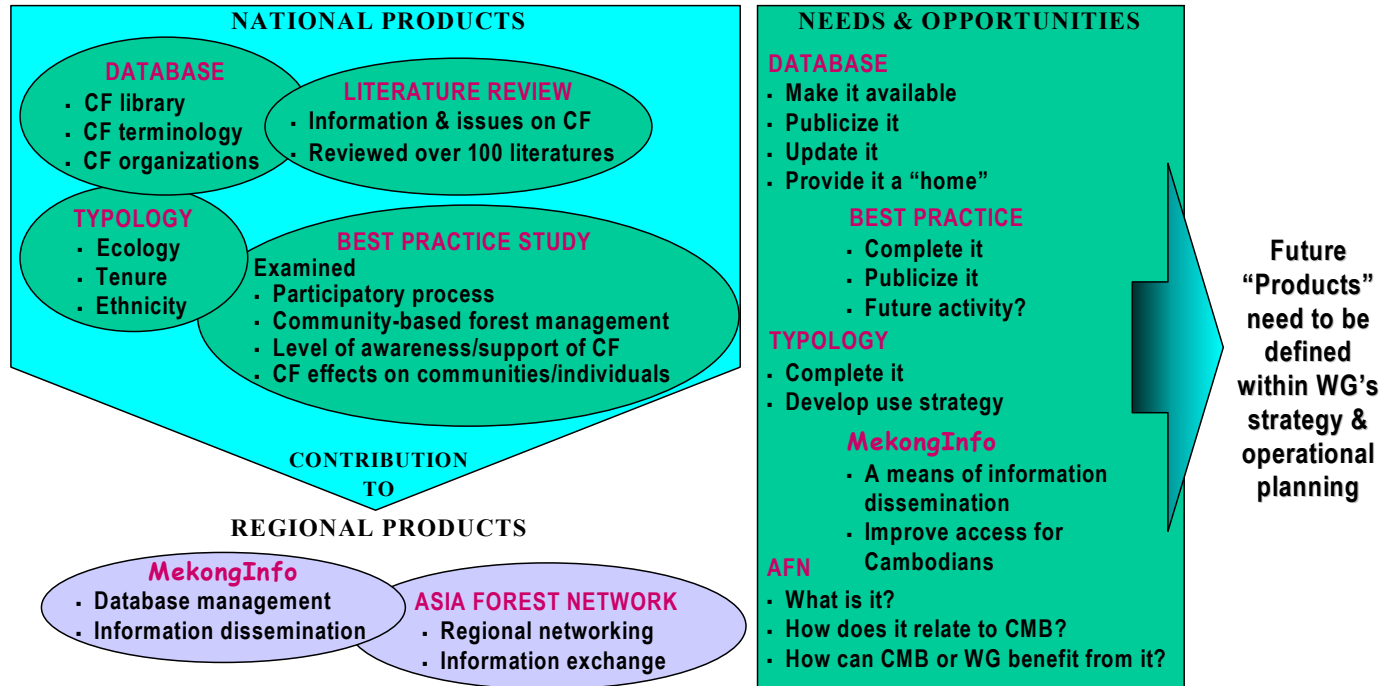
FUTURE STRENGTH

- **Cross-institutional representatives**
- **Strong motivation/interest of member**
- **Support from key relevant**
- **WG has full authority to change the objectives when necessary**
- **Growing demands for information products**

PRODUCTS OVERVIEW

Presentation by Doug Henderson, Project Advisor, Community Forestry Research Project

To Improve Supply of Information and Knowledge About Community Forestry in Cambodia



Community Forestry Database Products

Paper by Mr. Lun Kimhy

**Deputy Director, Community Forestry & Buffer Zone Management Unit,
Department of Nature Conservation and Protection, Ministry of Environment**

PURPOSE

To improve supply of information on community forestry to students and academics, development workers, government staff and policy makers involved in community forestry in Cambodia. The Working Group (WG) on Community Forestry in Cambodia has so far:

- Established community forestry (CF) and natural resources management (NRM) library;
- Conducted a literature review of information and issues related to community-based management of forest resources in Cambodia;
- Produced a community forestry terminology list; and
- Developed a database of organizations supporting/implementing community forestry in Cambodia

APPROACHES

The Sustainable Management of Resources of the Lower Mekong Basin Project (SMRP) is instrumental in the establishment of the WG, and through its financial and technical support, has enabled the WG to achieve various activities in addition to the products mentioned above. For the library, WG members and others contributed copies of materials and publications related to CF and NRM, which are provisionally housed at the SMRP Office. SMRP commissioned a literature review of over 100 books to determine what information exists and what are the issues relating to community-based forest resources management. The WG has developed a database of government institutions, NGOs and international organization (IOs) in Cambodia supporting and implementing community forestry projects. SMRP is also supporting the WG to initiate a community forestry terminology list, which would include terminology related to the field of participation, community development and natural resources management.

LESSON LEARNED

The database information products are not widely known beyond the small circle of organizations engaging in community forestry. There is indeed a need to increase public awareness of the availability of existing information on community forestry from SMRP. We

also recognize that the existing information is limited and incomplete and that additional information on community forestry is needed. However, what the Working Group has initiated is the first step of building of information to help improve the understanding and delivery of community forestry program to the rural Cambodian population. Furthermore, there is a need to clarify the ownership and management of the database, i.e., where should be information be located so that it is accessible to a wider user and how it should be managed.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

As stated above, some information is incomplete. We believe that quality information is effective information, therefore, we would like to continue our effort to improve the quality of the information that we have so far developed. For instance, the CF terminology needs to be defined and translated. Perhaps, we can build on the existing *Dictionary of Environmental Terms* by revising it to include terminology relevant to CF.

We need to organize and manage the database information we have so far and incorporate them into MEKONGINFO. We will need to resolve the ownership and management of the database and develop a strategy for updating the information on a regular basis. In addition, we will need to continue networking with other countries, organizations and institutions in the region to exchange information and experiences on CF.

Community Forestry Database

Presentation by Mr. Lun Kimhy

**Deputy Director, Community Forestry & Buffer Zone Management Unit,
Department of Nature Conservation and Protection, Ministry of Environment**

PURPOSE

To improve supply of information on community forestry to students and academics, development workers, government staff and policy makers involved in community forestry in Cambodia

PRODUCTS

- Community forestry and natural resources management library
- Community forestry terminology list
- Literature review of information and issues relating to community-based management of forest resources in Cambodia
- Database of organizations supporting and/or implementing community forestry in Cambodia

APPROACHES

- Contribution from WG members for the library collection
- Contribution from WG members for CF terminology list
- Collection and update of organizational list

LESSON LEARNED

- Additional information is needed
- Information is limited and incomplete
- Need to increase public awareness of availability of existing information
- Need to clarify the ownership and management of the database

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

- Define and translate CF terms into Khmer language
- Incorporate CF publication and database into MEKONGINFO and AFN
- Network with organizations and institutions to exchange information and experiences
- Resolve ownership and management issues

Typology of Community Forestry in Cambodia

Paper by Paul Im, SMRP Consultant

History

The term “typology” was coined when some members of the Community Forestry Working Group (WG) decided to identify interesting literature about community forestry in Cambodia. The members recognized that conditions for and forms of community forestry in Cambodia maybe different from place to place, and they agreed that the underlying conditions for these differences need to be described. The underlying conditions were tenure, ethnicity and ecology, and the combination of all three was referred to as the typology.

Purpose

The community forestry typology aims to improve understanding the condition under which a CF program may exist or establish. This understanding would provide:

- A broad framework for understanding community forestry in Cambodia.
- A possible identification of appropriate places or regions, where community forestry would be relevant and useful for sustainable forest management and for improvement of people’s livelihood.
- A useful instrument to design programs in a given region with community involvement.

Approaches

- The WG appointed three teams to prepare research and present small paper on ecology, tenure and ethnicity.
- To date we have papers on ecology (final) and tenure (draft).
- The ethnicity paper is still being prepared.

Lesson Learned

During the typology research, the team discovered that literature on ecology was relatively abundant, but information on tenure and ethnicity was relatively scant, especially for the latter topic. Most of the available literature found so far on ethnicity is on the indigenous highlanders of the country’s northeast. As written materials on the overall ethnic make-up of Cambodia are so few, the WG is re-examining the approach to addressing this aspect

of typology. Rather than focusing on ethnicity, perhaps we should examine the social and economic situation of a community in contemporary rural Cambodia, which may have greater influence on how people relate to natural resources.

Future Activities

- The WG should meet to discuss how to make effective use of the information.
- We need to consider whether we should continue or expand beyond the three characteristics of CF typology.
- We need to consider how to integrate the three characteristics of typology for use as an analytical tool for understanding and initiating CF programs.

Product Users

Who should use the products?

The information would be useful for people such as students and academics, development workers and policy makers, who are involved in community forestry in Cambodia. The information is especially important for national and provincial officials to help them determine where and how to initiate a CF project.

Typology of Community Forestry in Cambodia

Presentation by Paul Im, SMRP Consultant

Typology of Community Forestry in Cambodia

- **Ecology Typology**
 - Physiographic region
 - Bioclimate
 - Geology
 - Topography
 - Soils
 - Principle Vegetation

- **Tenure Typology**
 - Customary tenure
 - Legal tenure
 - Power tenure

- **Ethnicity Typology**
 - Different ethnicity groups and how they utilize and management resources.
 - Cham
 - Vietnamese
 - Chinese
 - Khmer leu

Lessons Learned

- Ecological information is relatively abundant.
- Information on tenure and ethnicity are scant.
- What is known about land tenure can be categorized in three types:
 - Traditional/customary
 - Legal
 - Power
- Cambodia ethnicity:
- 41 ethnic groups exist in Cambodia.
- Khmer is the dominant group, followed by Cham, Vietnamese and Chinese.
- All groups depend on forest resources for various aspects of life.
- Shifting cultivation agriculture is commonly practised by the highlanders of Northeast Cambodia.
- Spirit forest is a common belief of the highlanders but a large number of Khmers and even Chams believe it too.

Future considerations

- What to do with the information?
- Should other topics be included besides the current three?
- Can the information we have so far be practically integrated, i.e. in the form of a GIS overlay, to support a better understanding of CF?
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the typology approach?

Cambodia Community Forestry "Best Practice" Study

Introduction by Paul Im, SMRP Consultant

What is it and why?

With a number of community forestry projects being implemented throughout the country, the Community Forestry Working Group (WG) wanted to gain a better understanding of the current situation of community forestry in Cambodia. To gain this understanding, the group decided to examine five projects in five provinces. The goal of the study is to document and identify best practices of community forestry, specifically:

1. the participatory process;
2. the community-based management process; and
3. the level of awareness and support of local people

How was it done?

The WG established the core and research teams from government and academic institutions to carry out the study.

Core Team: Direction and Advice

The core team provided direction and advice to conduct the study, and also assisted with data analysis and review of field reports.

Research Team: Data Collection and Analysis

The research team gathered field information, conducted data analysis and prepared reports.

The research team visited the project sites and interviewed people connected with the projects, such as villagers, village leaders, provincial authorities and NGO/IO workers.

Analysis process

The research team examined commonalities and differences among the five community forestry projects to see what patterns, if any, emerged, as well as their impacts on the community.

Impacts of community forestry on the following were analyzed:

- 1) household economy;
- 2) access to/user rights of natural resources;
- 3) biodiversity and productivity;
- 4) collaborative action with provincial government;
- 5) stability/effectiveness of local institutions; and
- 6) community development.

Highlights of preliminary findings

- The five community forestry projects the team studied are supported by NGOs and IOs, which included a local Buddhist organization. These organizations work directly with villagers, as well as collaborating with the Department of Forestry & Wildlife and the Ministry of Environment at both national and provincial levels.
- Two of the five projects initially started out as a reforestation of degraded land but eventually evolved to community forestry projects due to concerns with long-term, sustainable forest management.
- Community forestry programs are well underway in four out of the five projects, with community-based management committees established to either enforce the approved management rules and regulations of the community forest or to develop the management rules and regulations.

The fifth project studied emphasizes family-level agricultural development and will transition to community forestry as a long-term goal.

- The community forest management committees are made up in one of two forms: 1) village chiefs make up the committee members itself or hold high level position, such as committee chairperson; or 2) villagers make up the committee members and occupy the different positions, including the committee chairperson. Village leaders can be members on the committee without holding a high position.

In both forms, the committee members are elected by the villagers participating in the community forestry project.

- In Kompong Chhnang province, the team examined two villages that, upon hearing about Concern Worldwide's community forestry program elsewhere in the province, sought its assistance with setting up community forestry program to safeguard their

village forests. These are among the few cases where a community expresses its desire to manage its village forest after observing a similar program implemented in nearby communities.

- The FAO community forestry project in Siem Reap reported that some communities have approached it to assist with setting up community forestry program in their villages, after seeing how other communities benefited from their own community forestry programs.
- Local people's support for community forestry projects is high, but they are not always clear about the benefits and management of the forest.

Implications for community development

- Community forestry program serves as an entry point for outsiders to work in a community, which would lead to other community development activities.
- Following the establishment of a community forestry program, villagers felt that there is a clearer and more secured long-term benefit from the forest for them. This includes future shared-benefits and their rights to access and use the forest.
- Villagers' outlooks begin to change as they realize that by protecting and caring for their forest now, they will benefit from it in the future. This outlook is positive for community development as people begin to think long-term rather than short-term with respect to their utilization of natural resource.
- A successful program in one village will encourage neighboring villages to duplicate the program. Will the government and NGOs/IOs have enough resources to assist these communities?

Implications for the government and forest management

- Community forestry could relieve the government's burden from managing some of the state forests by allowing local communities to have greater roles in managing the forests and to benefit from them.
- Even though government staff are gaining considerable knowledge and understanding of community forestry in recent years through training and practical

field experience, the government at national and provincial levels lack the capacity and financial resources to initiate community forestry program at the village level.

- Community forestry guidelines and subdecree, currently being developed, would clarify the benefits for communities and the management roles of communities and government.
- The government would need to consider transitioning to providing extension services to assist communities wishing to establish community forestry and linking them with sector NGOs.

Implications for NGOs' and IOs' involvement

- NGOs and IOs will continue to play important and necessary intermediary role in the foreseeable future in establishing and expanding community forestry in Cambodia because they have the technical and financial resources to do it.
- NGOs' grass-root level work strengthens the capacity of communities to mobilize and organize that could manifest itself in the form of community-based organizations.
- Continued training remains necessary to improve local people's understanding of the community forestry concept, especially of the potential future benefits. In addition, involvement of provincial government staff in either the forestry office or department of environment or both is important as this would be an opportunity to expose them to the concepts of participation and community forestry. In turn, they would make a strong advocate for community forestry in the future.
- With their vast field experience, NGOs and IOs need to continue their close collaboration with the national government to increase its awareness and acceptance of community forestry and to help with shaping community forestry policies.

Working Group future activities

- The best practice study highlights one of the Working Group's functions, which is bringing out the field experience to the national level and sharing it among sector members in the NGOs and IOs and government communities. Consequently, effective strategies for disseminating information will need to be developed in order to have the greatest repercussions among the sector members.

- From the current best practice study, the Working Group could identify issues for further research, which would improve knowledge of CF situations in Cambodia. For example, two communities in Kompong Chhnang province approached Concern Worldwide to help them establish community forestry programs in their villages. What conditions prompted them to do this? What assistance did they receive?
- Information from the field demonstrated that there is a need to upgrade skills and knowledge, to gain a deeper understanding of the aims and benefits of community forestry.

Cambodia Community Forestry Best Practice Study

Presentation by Paul Im, SMRP Consultant

What is it and why?

The study goal is to document and identify best practices of community forestry (CF) in Cambodia.

The intent is to gain better understanding of current CF situations in five provinces, examining:

1. the participatory process;
2. the community-based management process; and
3. the level of awareness and support of local people

How was it done?

An inter-institutional subgroup of the Working Group (WG) developed and carried out the study. The subgroup has two teams: Core Team and Research Team.

The Research Team conducted interviews of stakeholders that included government officials, NGO/IO workers and villagers.

Analysis process

The Research Team examined commonalities and differences, and analyzed the impacts of community forestry on the following:

- 1) household economy;
- 2) access to/user rights of natural resources;
- 3) biodiversity and productivity;
- 4) collaborative action with provincial government;
- 5) stability/effectiveness of local institutions; and
- 6) community development.

Initial findings

- All five CF programs are initiated and supported by NGOs and IOs, with collaboration of relevant government agencies.
- Two projects started out as reforestation but evolved into CF projects due to concerns with long-term, sustainable forest management.
- Four projects have CF management committees and by-laws or draft by-laws in place.
- One project emphasizes agricultural development first, then transition to CF.
- Village level CF management committees exists in two forms:
 - 1) village chiefs make up committee membership;
 - 2) villagers make up the committee membership
- Two villages in a study area wanted to establish their own CF and approached NGO for assistance.
- Local people's support for community forestry project is high, but their understanding of it remains limited.

Implications for community development

- CF serves as entry point for other community development activities.
- CF results in villagers feeling secure about their benefits from the forest, and they begin to develop long-term thinking about forest management.
- A successful CF program encourages other communities to follow.

Implications for the government and forest management

- Rural communities can relieve government's forest management burden by having a key role in it.
- Low capacity and lacking financial resources limit government efforts to initiate CF programs on its own.
- Need to clarify benefits and management roles for communities and government.
- Government will need to be capable of providing CF extension services to villagers.

Implications for NGO and IO involvement

- NGOs and IOs will need to continue the necessary role in establishing and expanding CF in Cambodia.
- NGOs' and IOs grass-root level work strengthens communities to mobilize and organize.
- NGOs' and IOs are effective in improving peoples' understanding of the CF concept.
- Collaboration with government help to shape CF and forest management policies.

Working Group future activities

- Develop effective dissemination strategies to highlight experiences and lessons learned.
- The outcome of the best practice study would help the Working Group identify issues for future study.
- Assist with development of training programs aim to upgrade skills and knowledge of CF workers and participants.

Overview of the Forest Sector in Cambodia: Part I

Presentation by:

Von Monin, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry Science,
Royal University of Agriculture

Phan Kamnap, Technical Officer, Assistance of Forest Policy Reform,
Department of Forestry & Wildlife

Forest Cover Land 10,671,576ha

Forest Classification

Evergreen forest	3,986,719 ha
Mixed forest	1,505,326 ha
Deciduous forest	4,281,397 ha
Forest re-growth	374,197 ha
Flooded forest	335,307 ha
Mangrove forest	72,835 ha
Bamboo forest	33,370 ha
Forest plantation	82,425 ha

Forest Land Tenure and Law

Claim by the Government

- Department of Forestry and Wildlife

- . Concession Forest
- . State Forest Enterprise
- . Forest Community

- Department of Natural Conservation and Protected Area

- . Protected Area
- . Community Forestry

- Department of Fisheries

- Flooded Forest Land

• Claim by Military, Business

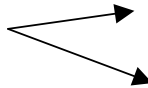
- **Claim by Forest Concession State Forest enterprises for ownership**
 - **Forest Concession**
 - . Total land: 4,739,153 ha
 - . Total number of Forest Concessionaire: 19
 - . The total number of forest concession behavior and activities: 10
 - **State Forest enterprises:**
 - . Colexim Enterprise: 131,380 ha
 - . Casotim Enterprise: 147, 187 ha

- **Claim by Community Forestry on the user right of forest land**
 - Private Land
 - Public Land
 - Forest Land: Concession, Non-Concession, In forest Area, Non-forest Area
 - The Local Communities Home garden
 - The User group Forest Village

People and Forest in Cambodia

Concept of Forest Types

- Upland forest
- Lowland forest
- Flooded forest
- The main occupation of LC in inundated forest during dry season
- Mangrove forest
- Paddy field forest
- Village forest
- Household or private forest



Ecological Concept

Social Concept

People and the Management of Forests			
No	Forest Type	Peoples	CF Management and Potential
1	- Concession Forest - State Forest Enterprise - Protected Area - Upland forest	Around and within forest	. Non-wood Forest product . Paddy field forest . Agro-forestry & swidden agriculture . Religion forest management
2	Non-Forest and Degraded Forest Area	Around and within of the forest	. Farm Forest, Village Forest . Household Forest , Crops cultivation . Agro-forestry . Limited CFs
3	Flooded Forest	Beside the forest	. Farm forest . Non-wood Forest product . Crops plantation
4	Mangrove Forest	Beside the forest	. Fishing gear . Charcoal . Shrimp or lobster paddy

Forest Policy on Land Management

Concession and State Forest enterprises

- Forest Management Plan: 15 year
- Afford better forest protection
- Sustainable management the valuable forest resources
- Promote investments in forestry and add value to processed wood
- Generate employment
- Secure revenue for the state

Households

- To study the technical aspect: soil, seed, tree planting and conservation
- To study yield quantity and quality of wood
- Develop the tree nursery in target area
- Plant trees and tree developing systems for conservation
- Provide training to farmer on nursery and planting skill and Agro-forestry

Community Forestry

- Appropriate set aside as Community Forests Make available to LC a sustainable wood and non-wood supply Sustainable forest resources management with CP
- Protect forest resources with CP Generate employment at community level
- Provide FP and income from forest operations Promote rural development.

- The state shall security forest land tenure to LC managing CF
- The state shall insure adherence to require provisions of forest legislation and necessary rules and regulation CP and sharing forest products from CMF
- Increased reliance shall be placed on LCFM of other production forests and the scope of CFM shall be expended as practical experience in managing forests increases.
- The long-term policy of the government shall be to manage as much other PF as feasible through LC

Spirit Forest or Religious Forest

- Any religion body, group and community living within or in proximity to forest, which desires to develop, conserve, and use a permanent forest estate in any religious site.
- The forest permission as Religious Forest must submit an application to the MAFF through Forestry administration mentioning the area, boundaries, the work to be done and prescribed particulars of such forest.
- After the evaluation, MAFF may hand over such forest as a religious body, local group or community. While so handing over of forest, arrangements must made to ensure that does not affect the rights and interest of its traditional users.
- The concerned religious body, group or community may use the forest product contained in the RF for any religious activities, other than commercial purpose, provided that trees are not cut in such a manner as to have a significant adverse effect, or loss and damage to the public, and shall be in possession of an authorization issued by the DOF administration.

Production Forest

- Greater emphasis shall be given production role in the management of all production forests. All PFs shall be managed in accordance with approved management plan to ensure the sustainable production of wood and non-wood FPs and maintain environmental functions of the forest.
- Utilization of any forest management unit of the PFs for commercial purpose shall be undertaken only after receipt of approval from the DOF of sustainable management plan.
- Sustainable production of wood and non-wood FPs shall be ensured through management guidelines that in corporate appropriate reforestation, afforestation and enrichment activities of the PFs of the permanent estate.
- Increase in productivity of degraded land and poorly stocked PFs shall be assured through reforestation, afforestation and enrichment, as necessary.
- DOF shall carry out periodic national forest resources assessment of all permanent forest estate, with emphasis on the PFs, to obtain and quantitative and estimates of

wood availability for facilitating policy decision on management, utilization and export of wood products.

- The DOF shall strengthen and further develop its forest resources management information system and all major activities in PFs shall be subjected to EIA monitored in collaboration with MOE.

Wildlife and Watershed Protection

- The state shall ensure that high priority is given to wildlife and watershed protection in utilization of forest resources of the PFs.
- Timber harvesting in critical watershed categorized as WC 1 according to WC of the country shall not permitted.
- Timber harvesting in less critical watersheds, categories WC2 and WC2 in the PFs shall be permitted, in safeguards for the protection of watersheds.
- EIA of PFs unit shall be detailed within boundaries of watersheds, identify the adverse potential impacts from forestry operations and propose appropriate mitigation measures.
- All management plan prescription shall ensure that areas of unique environmental habitats and rich in bio-diversity are excluded from harvesting and the areas are protected.
- The state will be a signatory and abide with all international conventions on conservation of flora and fauna.

Forest Protection

1. The Department of Forestry and Wildlife and the Provincial Forest Office shall be:
 - Ultimate authorities responsible for protection of all Production Forests from illegal, encroachment, poaching of wildlife and forest fire
 - Forest Crime Monitoring
 - Support the institutional and legislative frame work in order to afford effective protection of forest resources
2. Flooded forest shall be managed by the Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries.
3. Other Protected Forest shall be managed by the Ministry of Environment

Overview of the Forest Sector in Cambodia: Part II

**Von Monin, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry Science,
Royal University of Agriculture**

**Phan Kamnap, Technical Officer, Assistance of Forest Policy Reform,
Department of Forestry & Wildlife**

- General Description
 - * People
 - * Current Forest Resources
 - * People and Forest in Cambodia
- Major Institution
- Tenure, Land, Law
- Forest Function
- Forest Management/ Activities
- Major problem/ Concern in Cambodia
- Policy, Law, Decree

Major Institutions Concerned with Forestry

I. Government Institution

- * Department of Forestry and Wildlife
- * Department of Nature Conservation and Protection
- * The Department of Fisheries
- * Other Involving Ministries and Institutions:
 - . Rural Development
 - . Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
 - . Ministry of Economy and Finance and Min. of
Planing
 - . Armed Force
 - . Cambodia Development Council

II. NGOs

- * CONCERN Worldwide
- * WWF
- * Oxfam

III. Forestry Education

- * University RUA/ Faculty of Forestry
- * Agricultural school/ Forestry Section

IV. Projects

Forestry sector of DoF

- IUCN, FFI, CAT, World Bank , CARE for the Wildlife International, Free the Bear Fund, GTZ/ Germany, Switzerland, GTZ/ Germany/ Extension, DANIDA, APAFRI, ADB, JICA

Through to CF and Other Forest sectors

- IDRC *Capacity building and Research for CF*
- FAO *Participatory Natural Resources Management in Tonle Sap Region*
- UNDP CARERE
- UNDP ETAP
- CONCERN Worldwide
- MCC
- UNV *Community Participation in Protected Area Project*
- MRC *Wetland Inventory and Management Project*
- DANIDA *Environmental Management of the Coastal Zone Project*
- IDRC *Participatory Management of Mangrove Forest Resources*
- SPEC *EC Support Program to the Environment*

Tenure, Land, Law

Claim by Government

- Department of Forest and Wildlife
- Department Nature Conservation and Protected Area
- Department of Fisheries

Claim by Community Forestry

Claim by Forest Concession and Enterprise

Claim by Military

Department Forestry and Wildlife

- DFW is responsible for management of remaining of outside and or some of inside Protected Area in purpose for improving Production Forests and Protection Forest.
 - Forest Concession
 - State Forest Enterprise
 - Forest Community
 - Protected Area
 - Wildlife Sanctuary,
 - Nature Reserve Protection
 - Conservation Area
 - Multiple Use Forest Land

Department of Natural Conservation of Protected Area (MOE)

- Responsible for management Protected Area can be: National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Nature Reserve Research Forest, Conservation Area, Natural Heritage Site, Biosphere Reserve, Critical Watershed of Protected Area for Preservation and Community Forestry inside of Protected Area.

Department of Fisheries

- Responsible for the management of the flooded forest, including important forest bordering the Tonle Sap great lake in Central Cambodia, and coastal mangrove forest.

Community Forestry

- Private Land
- Public Land

- Forest Land
- Concession
- Non concession
- In Forest Area
- Non-Forest Area

Concession and State Enterprise

- Concession: 19
- State Enterprise: 2
- Land total: 4.739.153 ha (44.41%)

Military, Business

- The Armed Force and a special Section of the Police, Who become involved in the enforcement of Law and Demand
- Industry Concession

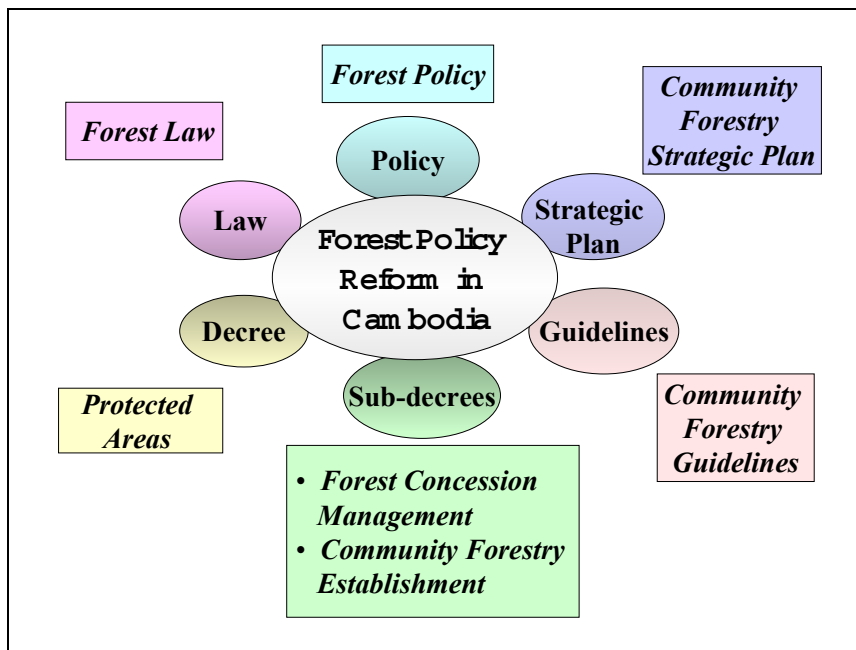
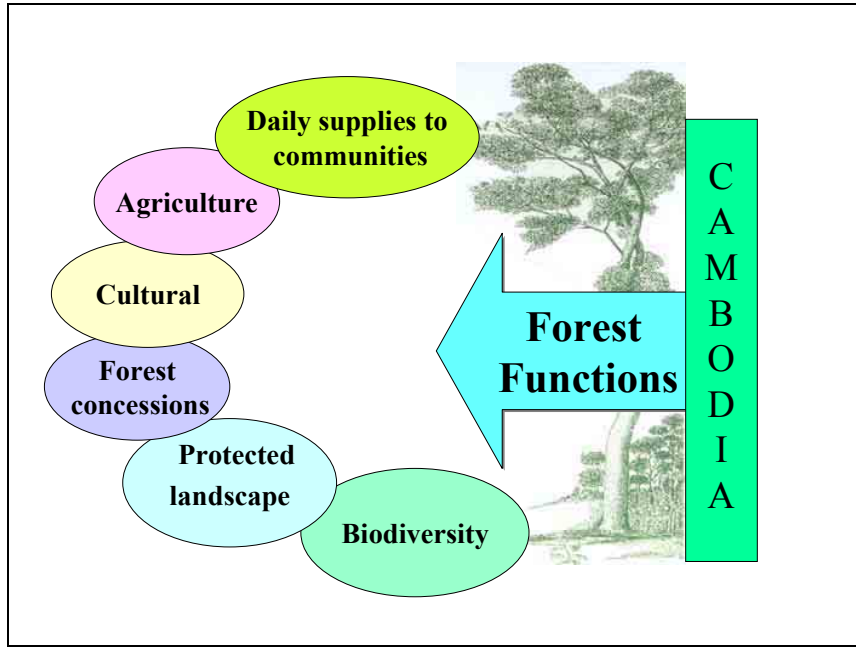
NGOs & Projects Involved in Department of Forestry and Wildlife

Organization / Project	Objective(s) and Location (province)
IUCN	Training, Yellow Tiger Conservation, Cambodia bird extension, and is located at Phnom Tamao Zoo.
FFI	Elephant Studying in the North and North -East part of the region.
CAT	Tiger conservation in the North and North -East part of the region.
World Bank (British)	The Cambodia Mammal extension
CARE for the wildlife international	Big Tiger Conservation at Phnom Tamao Zoo
Free the Bear Fund	Bear protection at Phnom Tamao Zoo
GTZ/ Germany	Forest Cover Monitoring Project, Set up Forest Cover GIS/Map
Switzerland	Watershed Classification Project for Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and Thailand.
GTZ/Germany/Extension	Support Rehabilitation and Development of Cambodia Forest Sector.
DANIDA(Denmark)	Institutional Capacity Building of the National Tree Seed in Cambodia, Cambodia Tree Seed Program.
APAFRI/ TREE LINK	Research Capacity Building and Information Sharing Support Program equipment and Internet among the country in the Region, in Malaysia
ADB	Sustainable Forest Management Project, focus on Monitoring Forest Concession Agreement, Renewable National Forest Policy, Community Forestry Policy, Forest Law Investment.
JICA	Project formulation, Consultation on Forest Resource Management.

Overview of the Forest Sector in Cambodia: Part III

Presentation by Chean Thayuth, Community Forestry Policy Officer

Concern Worldwide, Cambodia



Major Forest Activities in Cambodia

- **Crack down of illegal logging**
 - Forest concessionaire monitoring
 - Global Witness (Forest Crime Monitoring Project)
 - Donor sub-group meeting (monitoring, conditional financial commitment with Cambodia)

2. Forest Concession Review

- Asian Development Bank
- World Bank (Forest Concession Management Sub-decree)

4. Community Forestry Research

- IDRC/RECOFTC
- Community Forestry Working Group
(CF Best Practice, CF Typology)
- Royal University of Agriculture
- Forestry Research Institute (DFW)
- Site –Specific Research by IOs / NGOs
& Government

3. Community Forestry Establishment

- MAFF
- MoE
- ADB (Technical Assistance)
- IOs/NGOs (23)
- RUA, Agricultural Technical School
- CAMCOFTT
- Network Meeting and Working Group on Community Forestry
- PLUP Task Force
- Regional Network FTP, AFN.

Output of the Cambodia Working Group

Session 1 (Day 2)

Topic	Research on forest settlement encroachment	Land use planning guidelines for CFM	Continue to develop CF guidelines	Practical technical forest resource assessment and use guidelines
Goal	Clarify the situation of forest encroachment settlement in Cambodia			
Reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need information • Identify conflicts • Identify factors contributing to forest degradation. • Support formulation of policy. • Assist land-use planning processes. 			
Stake Holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government institutions • Provincial Land title • NGOs • Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoFW • MLUC • MoE • Pau • Pdeps • ACAD 		

CFM Opportunities for Action in Cambodia

Subject	Topic	+++	++	+
	Continue to develop CF guidelines	X		
	Develop MoU on CF cooperation with key / relevant agencies	X		
	Land use guidelines for CFM		X	
	Policy should be improved to support CFM		X	
Collaboration	Expend & strengthen links to people, institutions and other CBNRM sectors (fish, water)	X		
Institution	Strengthen the network of CF	X		
	Structure and TOR of working group	X		
Research	Review the studies done so far and determine future study needs	X		
	Better understand the environment under CFM	X		
	NTFPs Marketing assessment		X	
	Research on Forest settlement & encroachment	X		
Information Management	Develop appropriate mechanism for information management	X		
	Flow comment / information / ideas to policy markers	X		
	CF document / database		X	

Output of the Cambodia Working Group

Session 2 (Day 2)

Working Group Workplan

Topic	Key Element	Target Institutions	Function/Desired Impact	Product Form for Presentation
Research on forest settlement and encroachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of development Economic condition environment Legal condition Population growth Political impacts Community organization and perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAFF (DoFM) MoE (MoE) RUA Land Title Department Provincial authorities Private sectors IOs/NGOs/UN Local community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendation Documentation Policy development Raising awareness among Gov. Institutions & NGOs Inform to the decision makers Develop pilot projects 	Report
<p>Goal:</p> <p>Clarify situation of forest settlement and encroachment in Cambodia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better understand the situation of forest settlement, encroachment typology Develop case study 			
<p>Memorandum of Understanding among key relevant agencies</p> <p>Goal: To strengthen the CFM in Cambodia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Term of Reference for the working operation Official recognition from Structure of CFWG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DoFM (MAFF) DNCP (DoE) RUA GIs/NGOs Land Title 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve working environment Support activities and function of WG from parent organisations Increase effectiveness of CFWG 	MOU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use planning guidelines for CFM Continue to develop CF guidelines 				

Timeline

#	Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Research design												
2.	Site selection												
3.	Field data collection												
4.	Study tour												
5.	Data analysis												
6.	Presentation												
7.	Consultation												
8.	Workshop												
1.	Prepare concept notes												
2.	Presentation												
3.	Develop MOU												
4.	Review MOU												
5.	Finalize and sign												

Output of the Cambodia Working Group Session 3 (Day 3)

CAMBODIA, WG OPERATIONS FOR PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Institutional alliance

- formulating the MOU
- identify clearly mandate of each institution
- explore the interest and commitment of individual institution
- develop an appropriate TORs
- develop an appropriate criteria for selection of member of WG

Attractiveness

- information sharing
- response to the needs of member of WG
- equality among members
- genuine participation and sharing idea
- gain new skills, knowledge and experience from other member of WG
- creating opportunity for new member to be involved in CF process and WG functioning

Composition

Current membership:

- DFW/MAFF
- DNCF/MoE
- Land title Dept./MLUC
- RUA/MAFF
- IOs/NGOs: CONCERN Worldwide, IUCN, CIDSE, WWF, FAO, SMRP/GTZ

Propose new membership:

- Dept of Fishery
- RUA, Faculty of Fishery
- IOs/NGOs: JICA, CGFP/GTZ, Oxfam/GB

Efficient operations

- better facilitation of meeting is require

- more consider the time constraints of members
- agenda of meeting should address to the needs of members of WG
- improve the qualitative products of WG
- documentation/information should be in both languages – Khmer and English
- languages use in meeting is required in both – Khmer and English
- Themes and topics should be understood and felt important among members of WG
- Incentive should be supported
- Consider the time constraints of members

Effectiveness of products

- developed evaluation questionnaire form
- workshops/meetings
- products dissemination (email, website)

Financial resources

- depending on Donors funding,
- prepare profile demonstrating WG accomplishments (annual report of WG)
- seek funding for WG activity
- develop the clear work-plan/proposal for the next coming year 2000-2001
- financial management through SMRP Project
- possible funding agencies (IUCN, AFN, RECOFTC, GTZ, SFSP, MRC, SMRP??)