

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING
នរោត្តម កម្ពុជា

FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION
National Forestry Programme
នរោត្តម

**PROCEEDINGS OF REGIONAL CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON NATIONAL
FORESTRY PROGRAMME**



16th -17th MARCH 2009 AT HOLLIDAY PALACE, SIHANOUK PROVINCE
IN THE GULF FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION INSPECTORATE

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Summary Report

The Royal Government of Cambodia is developing a National Forest Programme (NFP), with the support of international development partners, which have agreed responsibilities to develop its programme for longer term plan of sustainable forest management which is begin the implementation by year 2010. So, to get involve stakeholders, the public consultation workshop on draft National Forest Programmes held in Preah Sihanouk province last 16th -17th March 2009 with 173 participants in total from five provinces.

Tools to be used in workshop session were discussed and clearly identified by the chairman of the NFP Task Force; NFP Sub-group leaders; NFP Coordinator; and Technical Assistants. The key tools used mainly programmes presentation; group discussion and group result presentation; questions and answers; programmes panel session to get comments and suggestion from participant.

Forest demarcation, classification and registration programme is significantly benefits to the poor to classify between state forest and land use at the community. Numbers of comments were made to develop this programme. There will be placing cement poles as demarcation result of state forestland but programme should establish good collaboration with local authorities and make them aware the forest demarcation process at the beginning and research on current community land use is required before forest demarcated. The Forest Demarcation, Classification and Registration Working Group should form and consisting of community representatives; representatives from relevant government institutions. This will help them to understand and ensure their full support.

Forest resource management and biodiversity conservation programme should be set up clearly the monitoring and evaluation mechanism to follow up the strategic plan of the programme. The programme needs to establish inventory specialist group at Forestry Administration level to make sure the accuracy of data collected.

The Forestry Law Enforcement and Good Governance Programme are the major programmes that make other programmes strong and to implement the forestry law. Stakeholder participation is needed as parts of good governance which will help to crack down illegal cutting and transporting of forest. In order to do so, programme need to develop media through mobile phones; SMS; website; official letter to response for public report on illegal activities and disseminate forest regulations and orders to relevant authority for their role in forest management at local level. The state budget allocation and sufficient budget for intervention of the forestry law very importance to the programme.

Community Forestry Programme is the helping of forest dependent communities throughout of the country to get recognition of forest communities for their full obligation to stop illegal cutting inside and nearby their communities. The approval of economic land concessions before Community Forestry official recognition has been conflicting with communities and number of participation at community level decreased. High price of lands with poor living standard at the rural also the major factor that is causing the conflict at the community forestry. Weaknesses of income generation also part of continuing of poverty, therefore in principle the participant suggested to add new sub programme such as: NTFP improvement skill and marketing; and strengthening Community Forestry capacity and budget proposal writing sub programmes to effectively support Community Forestry Programme.

Capacity building and research development programme was seeking to identify what topics are most important and relevant to effective forest management at the community level; effective training mechanism and extension mechanism outputs to help beneficiaries. Most of participants would like to see research plans interacting with other programmes of National Forest Programme and specifying who should participate in each research topic.

The National Forestry Programme framework document was replaced of forestry financing programme for the 6th group discussion. Several comments on how NFP document should effectively attract the reader. It also sensitively for the forest cover data in 2002 and how this document should maintain the 60 percent of total forest cover in year 2015.

Appendix 1:

Public Consultation Workshop on National Forestry Programme

Holyday Palace Hotel, Sihanouk province
16th-17th March 2009

Date	Time	Subject	Approach	Responsible
16 March 2009	Plenary session 08:30 – 09:00	About NFP and workshop	Speech	Mr. Jacob K Jepsen Denmark consul representative
		About NFP and workshop	Speech	Mr. Choup Paris FAO representative
		Opening remarks	Speech	H.E Ty Sokhun , Director General of FA
	Plenary session 09:00 – 09:30	Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of participants • Update on NFP process • Objectives, expected results of the workshop • Organisational matters 	Presentation	Dr. Sokh Heng NFP Coordinator
	09:30 – 10:00	Coffee/Tea		
	Plenum 10:00 – 16:30	Presentation on NFP Strategic Framework Document	Presentation	Dr. Sokh Heng NFP Coordinator
		Presentation on Demarcation	Presentation	Mr. Meas Makara + Mr. Leang Horn
		Presentation on Forest Management	Presentation	Mr. Khorn Saret + Mr. Sar Makara+ Mr. Hang Suntra, Oun Som Ol+ Chheang Dany
		Presentation on FLEG	Presentation	Mr. Suon Sovan
		Presentation on NCFP	Presentation	Mr. Lao Sethaphal
		Presentation on CB&RD	Presentation	Mr. Chann Sophall + Bun Rada +Nup Sothea + Samrith Vanna
		Presentation on forestry financing	Presentation	Ma Sok Tha
16:20 – 17:20	Panel- Questions and answers		Sokh Heng and all programmes Formulators	
17:20-17:30	Divide participants into groups		Mr. Hak Sarom	
12:00 – 14:00	Lunch			
17 March 2009	Group Work 08:00 – 9:30	Group discussion	Collecting feedbacks	Group Facilitator and Programme Formulator
	09:30 – 10:00	Coffee/Tea		
	Group Work 10:00 – 12:00	Group discussion	Collecting feedbacks	Group Facilitator and Programme Formulator
	12:00 – 14:00	Lunch		
	Group Work 14:00 – 15:00	Group presentation- Q&A	Collecting feedbacks	Group Facilitator and Programme Formulator
	15:00-15:30	Coffee break		
	15:30 – 16:00	Summary the workshop result by Head of Gulf FA inspectorate		
16:00 – 17:30	Closing remark	Speeche	H.E Chea Som Ang	

Appendix 2:

Questions normally asked to programmes presentation

I. National Forest Demarcation, Classification and Registration Programme

1-Local people are used to gather the Non-Timber Forest Products inside the forest area such as rattan...etc and this was our traditional for many years. So, when the forest demarcation will be started, what kinds of the impact to our traditional use rights?

2-How people are able to participate in the forest demarcation?

II. National Forest Resource Management and Conservation Programme

1-What does it means to the Conservation Programme because Bok Kor national park is the conservation site, but the forest ranger prohibited the access of local people?

III. National Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Programme

1-What have you done in the past before have this programme?

Response- We frequently met and discuss within Working Group to define the programme by starting from analysed the issue and problem.

IV. National Community Forestry Programme

1-I wondered the role and responsibility of commune council in forestry partnership management. What kinds of participation and how commune council will benefit? (Mr. Mock Heang)

Answer by Mr. Lao Sethaphal- The commune council have their role and responsibility in preparation of forest partnership and about benefit sharing with FA, we are in the process of consideration.

2-Please help to clarify on what the benefit for community in the protected areas? and CF established in many years, but have not received any recognition?

Response- The community in protected area sites under the law of Ministry of Environment. Communities outside of protected areas are follow the forestry law and sub decree of community forestry management under MAFF. Community Forestry that compliance with guidelines or new establishment, we are considered and push to get official recognition.

V. National Sustainable Forest Financing

Mr. Seda from Kompot province: I understood that your title presentation on sustainable forest financing but the meaning in your following slides are not fit to the title.

Panel session about presentation and relevant fields practiced between workshop participants and formulators

1-How do we define 60% of forest cover that will be included natural forest or forest plantation in 2015?

Response- Our expectation in 2015, both natural forest and tree plantation will increase up to 60% (total forest covered 59.15% in satellite map 2006 of the total country area).

2-How to increase the forests cover to 60%? Does FA or communities who can do it?

Response- By year 2015, forests cover shall be increased to 60% unless National Forest Programme smoothly implementing the reforestation; community forestry and other programmes of NFP. We all together try to implement it.

3- My name Moeng Mein, representative of Toeb Cheing Community Forestry from Sre Ambel district, Koh Kong province: to achieve 60% of forests cover as expected, forests clearance by economic land concession nowadays does it affect to forest cover as expected?

Response- The cutting and clear forest land is referring to illegal. If company has approved by Royal Government, there is not wrong. We have forest cover map in 2002 based to identify the forests cover area.

4-I came from community representative in Kompot province. I would like to express my understanding that we have good law, but I have some concern and want to ask about our farming that can we continue slash and burn cultivation as usual?

Response-Refer to article 40 in the forestry law, Slash and burn cultivation by local communities nearby and inside have the rights to do it, but it is the rotation farming system and sustainable farm.

5-What should we do if our Community Forestry inside the company? Do people can collect forest products?

Response by H.E Van Sophanna-The RGC has invested those forestland (based of economic land sub-degree), therefore it difficult. The other hand, the affected area shall be complained during their study.

6-I would give my comment to the presentation of Mr. Chean Dany is want to clarify that royal decree cannot break up by sub-decree.

7-Our community organised with volunteer basis and supported from a NGO, but later on we lack of budget. Now we want re establish. My question is do we need to resolve the first CF established so far, and then establish CF by following 11 steps as you presented in your presentation?

Response by H.E Chea Som Ang

- ◆ Land economic concession which is Government of Cambodia granted to companies, it is the rights of our government.
- ◆ In the case of no member support within community, there will be no Community Forestry. Therefore, new Community Forestry need to form new CF committee.
- ◆ The forestry law allows local people to have rights in slash and burned cultivation, but it is no reason to do what you want. It is the real slash and burned cultivation practice. The new migration group has no tradition of slash and burned cultivation but only local resident can do it. There is no property possession on slash and burned cultivation area, so they have no rights to sale and purchase on the areas.

8-Electricity dam construction are much more from day to days, does it affect to forests?

9-My name is Chai Sun representative of Thmor Trong community in Kompong Seila district, Sihanouk province. My community has 749 hectares of forestland in national park. In presently, the company is purchasing slash and burned cultivation in our community and then they clear the area and they continue to purchase the other. Do you think these activities wrong or right?

10-What is private state land and what is public state land do we mean?

Response by H.E Chea Som Ang

- ◆ I would like to clarify that electricity dam is affect only flooded area. The government studied an advantage and disadvantages to get electricity power. The electricity power is high prize in our country, so the electricity dam is needed.

- ◆ If you sale your community 749 hectares is wrong. The community have no rights to sale it, but have right to manage and use. No right to sale; to transfer; and pawns it. If someone purchased it, we will confiscate from them and sellers will be faced with existing laws.
- ◆ Tree plantation; wood improvement and transportation are needs human labour. Forests not only provide community works, specifically it provides work to foreign expert as well. For example: community needs expert to assist Community Forestry since started. World economic crisis in present, but wood prices not fallen down. Referring to Japan calculation about coastal area, we able to produce pulp from tree plantation up to 2 million people. We invest for 500USD/ha but we earn 2,500USD/ha during harvesting time.
- ◆ The state property has 2 kinds: public state land such as seashore; forests...that only government rights to organise for benefiting to public purpose, and private state land such as government working office and others.
- ◆ There are 2 types of concession: economic land concession and social land concession. Land concession is providing to private in period of time, while it over, must be given to the state. The social land concession mean the state provide plots of land to landlessness for cultivation and house construction.
- ◆ Response to question on how to get 60% of forest cover in 20015? According to satellite map 2008, the forests cover is 59% of the total country land. We want to get 60% of forests cover in National Forestry Programme because we expect the private participation and reforestation on both state land and private land. The government is encourage people to plant the trees. We also develop Kompong Som international port for supporting wood transportation. So, we have responsibility to participate to create forests cover.

11-After end of this workshop, do we think our expectation will increase or decrease?

12-Forest institution is not clear about budget. The education also not fit in the forest sector; whether we develop ourselves first before develop others?

13-What mechanism in extension work?

Response by H.E Chea Som Ang

- ◆ We will not do if we hopeless. Our believes is “HOPE” that can bring success, hence we invite all of you to participate in this workshop and hope to implement NFP together. Truly, it is not about right or wrong of NFP, but we have to updating for our clear future. We have to train Forestry Administration staff in short and long term to response the need in future. We are also seeking financial support to provide such kinds of training to communities and we think the existing NGOs is one way to reach them. Our human resource is in the limitation, but we do hope state and private university is another training centre to develop our human resources.
- ◆ Relevant to extension system is similarity to training at local community in the forest area. We will do widely of our extension work at the local community. The experienced on yesterday is good for today and tomorrow.

Appendix 3:

PHOTOGRAPH

**PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON NATIONAL FORESTRY PROGRAMME
IN PREAH SIHANOUK PROVINCE**

Date: 16-17 March 2009



Memo

General view of all participants divided into small group at Holiday Hotel Palace- Preah Sihanouk province

No.1 photo: by Hak Sarom



Memo

Group discussion of Forest Law Enforcement and Governance programme

No.2 photo by Hak Sarom



Memo

Group discussion of Community Forestry Programme

No.3 photo by Hak Sarom



Memo

Group Discussion
of
Capacity Building and
Research Development
Programme

No.4 photo by Hak Sarom



Memo

Group Discussion
of
Forest Demarcation,
Classification and
Registration Programme

No.5 photo by Hak Sarom



Memo

Group Discussion
of
Forest Resource Management
and Conservation

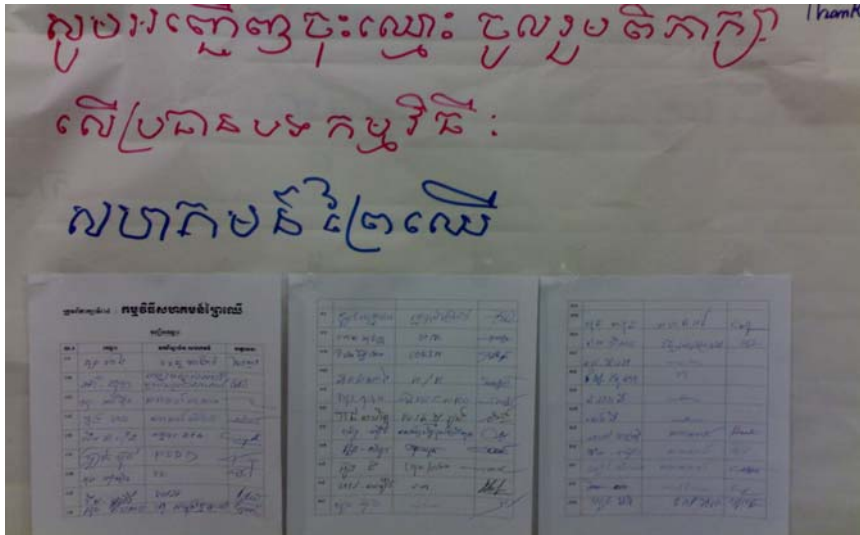
No.6 photo by Hak Sarom



Memo

Group Discussion of National Forest Programme strategic framework

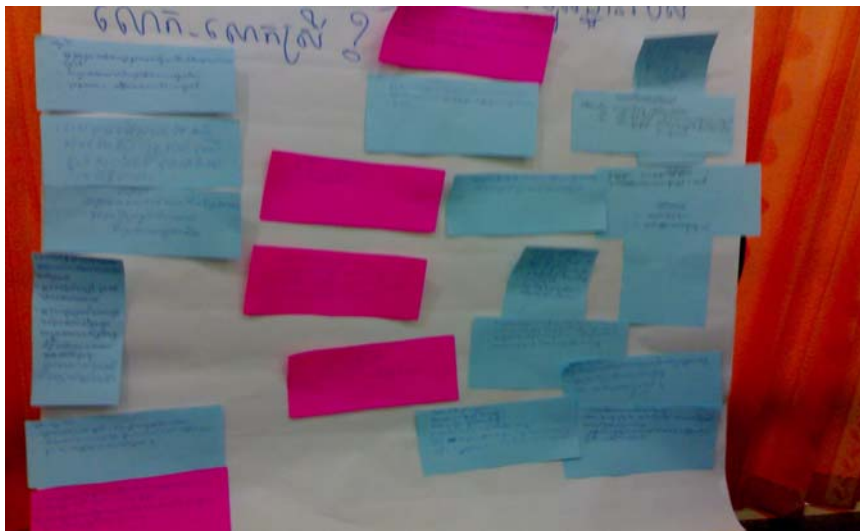
No.7 photo by Hak Sarom



Memo

List name with their signature in Community Forestry Group Discussion

No.8 photo by Hak Sarom



Memo

Result group discussion posted on flip chart

No.9 photo by Hak Sarom

Appendix 04:**List of workshop participants on 16th-17th March 2009 in the groups discussion**

1	Mr.Chhay Saran	Koh Kong deputy Chief of FA cantonment
2	Mr.Nob Nem	Representative of CF from Takeo Province
3	Mr.Yean Hak	Representative of CF from Kom pot province
4	Mr.Krouch Sarith	Chief of FA triage in Keb
5	Mr. Phu Reng	Chief of Phmon Pon Domnak Chor CF from Keb province
6	Mr.Eub Vibol	Member of Phnom Mrum CF; Mrum commune; Keb province
7	Mr. An Hay Ya	Member of Koh Kong CF
8	Mr.Nak Doeu	Member of CF from Sen Harn; Dombok Kposh; Kompot province
9	Mr.Thu Hav	Member of CF from Sen Harn; Dombok Kposh; Kompot province
10	Mrs. Chhai Sun	Deputy chief of NaktaThmor Prong; Thmei village; Kompong Seila district; Sihanouk province
11	Mr.Hong Kam Hean	Deputy chief of Reafforestation office
12	Mr.Seu Lok	Member of CF from Kompot province
13	Mr.Dy Sophy	Deputy chief of FA cantonment in Preah Sihanouk City
14	Mr.Kheav Rith Phorn	Deputy chief of FA cantonment in Kompot province
15	Mr. Y Meag Leng	Chief of FA division in Stung Haov
16	Mr.Kloem Kor Ky	Member of CF from Koh Kong province
17	Mr. Choun Sara	Chief of FA division in Keb
18	Mr.Say Sayoeun	Chief of FA division in An Dong Teuk, Koh Kong province
19	Mr.Sok Vuthy	Chief of FA triage in Mittapheap
20	Mr.Chan Ruchta	Chief of FA triage in O.Okгна Heng
21	Mr.Mouk Vichout	Chief of FA triage in Veal Ring
22	Mr.Dek Vimean Mr.Pheakdy	Staff from SWC organisation
23	Kim Sokeam	Member of Tuol KoKi CF from Koh Kong province
24	Mr.Ming Yuy	Commune Chief from Sre Ambel, Koh Kong province
25	Mr.Phrak Mouny	FA staff from Koh Kong cantonment
26	Mr.Tiep Sophal	Deputy chief of FA in Kompong Bay
27	Mrs. Sdueong Ngor	Chief of MCC in Takeo province

28	Mr.Touch Sarorn	Community from Botum Sakor district, Koh Kong province
29	Mr.Hok Kea Sakal	Deputy chief of FA triage in Kompong Trolarch
30	Mr.Mas Sochea	Deputy chief of Sre Ambel district, Koh Kong province
31	Mr.Tith Phea	Community representative from Kompot province
32	Mr.Choem Phav	Beung Preav Commune Chief, Sre Ambel district, Koh Kong province
33	Mr.Tou Savouth	Thmor Bang district rep., Koh Kong province
34	Mr.Meas Makora	Chief of office-FA and formulator
35	Mr.Soun Sovan	Chief of office-FA and formulator
36	Mr.Long Boung	Technical Assistant on NFP workshop
37	Mr.Meak Heng	Chief of FA cantonment in Koh Kong province
38	Mr.Long Loeung	Deputy provincial governor of Keb province
39	Mr.Yorng Phearoum	Chief of Bok Kor National Park
40	Mr.Nou Neath	Wildlife Alliance
41	Mr.Meam Nav	Community rep. from Pey Kmao
42	Mr.Chab Kimche	Deputy chief of FA division, Koh Kong province
43	Mr.Soem Korb	Community rep. from Ngak Ta Tmor Poun Sre Knong, Chum Kiri district, Mompot province
44	Mr.Low Chhean	Community rep.
45	Mr.Pong Moura	Chief of FA division, Koh Kong province
46	Mr.Dy Sokom	Deputy chief of FA division, Sihanouk ville
47	Mr.Noun Sothin	From Private sector
48	Mr.Heng	Deputy provincial governor of Kompot province
49	Mr.Porm Sopheap	Deputy chief of FA triage, Angkor Chey Takao province
50	Mr.Sok Ny	Sihanouk provincial of Information Department
51	Mr.Soth Dim	Community rep. from Ngak Ta Tmor Poun Sre Knong, Chum Kiri district, Mompot province
52	Mr.Se Dang	Deputy district governor
53	Mr.Sam Soen	Deputy chief of FA triage, Veal Ring, Sihanouk province
54	Mr.Chorb phouen	Community Forestry in Stung Kao commune, Tuek Chuo district, Koh Kong province
55	Mr.Doen Rorn	Korn Sath Community Forestry, Stung Veng commune, Tuek Chou district, Kompot province
56	Mr.Orm Roun	Korn Sath Community Forestry, Stung Veng commune, Tuek Chou district, Kompot province

57	Mr.Sorm Chea	District governor of Koh Kong province
58	Mr.Lim ViSeath	District governor of Sihanouk province
59	Mr.Neab Orng	Chief of Community Forestry of Tropang Thom Tbong Tram kok district, Takao province
60	Mr.Meang Khin	CF representative from Prey Nup, Sihanouk province
61	Mr.Goun Chean	Sihanouk provincial hall rep.
62	Mr.Samouth Sothearath	Chief of Sihanouk provincial department
63	Mr.Kong Pouthira	FA
64	Mr.Mouth Saroen	Provincial court rep. in Sihanouk province
65	Mr.Boun Narath	Coordinator of LICADO organisation
66	Mr.Noun Ang	Takao provincial hall rep.
67	Mr.Ang Soka	CLEC organisation (Center of Legal Education for Communities)
68	Mr.Nos Apidin	Commuinty Fisheries rep.
69	Mr.Mang Mean	Teop CHean Community Forestry, Sre Ambel district, Koh Kong province
70	Mr.Lim Phearoeun	DPA organisation
71	Mr.Prak Mony	Projet support Decentralisation and Decontration
72	Mr.Tuy Sovanrin Rim	FA
73	Mr.Rim Moseu	CF representative
74	Mr.Sok Kimsan	Community from Andong Thmor Prey Nup, Sihanouk province
75	Mr.Laov Sothaphal	Vice chief Community Forestry- FA
76	Mr.Keth Sokhom	CF rep.
77	Mr.Men Rithysen	CORIN organisation
78	Mr.Pim Samnang	Deputy chief of Chuk district, Kom pot province
79	Mr.Sok Sokhom	Thmor ROUNG Community Forestry
80	Mr.Hang Poeung	Rep. of Tram Kok district, Takao province
81	Mr.Noun Sambo	District governor of Chuok distric, Kompot province
82	Mr.Reach khemarin	Rep. of Thmor ROUNG
83	Mr.Ouch thy	Tram Kok district of CF, Takao province
84	Mr.Hav Samoeun	FA
85	Mr.Soun sum	Community Forestry

86	Mr.Por Run	FA
87	Mr.EM Sam Ath	Forestry Administration
88	Mr.Kang Kily	Chief of Forestry Administration in Takeo
89	Mr.Vong chandara	Deputy chief of FA cantonment in Preah Sihanouk city
90	Mr.Chor Vangly	Chief of Forestry Administration in Chouk
91	Mr.Nak Sambath	Community Forestry Representative
92	Mr.Seng ly	Community Forestry Rep.
93	Mr.Tem khoeun	Community Forestry Rep.
94	Mr.Kheav Samnang	Commonity Forestry Rep.
95	Mr.khun kheang	CF rep. from Thmei village, Kompong Seila district, Sihanouk province
96	Mr.Hak Sarom	Technical Assistant on NFP workshop
97	Mr.Chan Sophal	Chief of research institute-FA and formulator
98	Mr.Hem Chanrithy	Technical Assistant on NFP workshop
99	Mr.Seng Chhoing	FA
100	Mr.Nouch Sou	Chief of CF from Thmei village, Kompong Seila district, Sihanouk province
101	Mr.Bun Rada	Deputy chief of forest extension and wildlife institute
102	Mr.Samrith Vanna	FA
103	Mr.Nov Sreyvanno	Deputy chief of Stung Haov district, Sihanouk province
104	Mr.Khun Sophal	Chief of office-FA and formulator
105	Mr.San Kosal	Deputy chief of Kompong Seila district, Sihanouk province
106	Mr.Vim Vannarak	Deputy chief of FA in Prey Nup
107	Mr.Oung Tivea	Representative of American Friends Service Committee- AFSC
108	Mr.Nup Sothea	FA
109	Mr.Uy Ay	Commune Chief from Thmor Bang district, Koh Kong province
110	Mr.Lin Sarin	Commune Chief of Ream commune
111	Mr.Eam Moeun	Community Forestry rep.
112	Mr.Keo Saroeun	Ream commune participant
113	Mr.Sim Aong	Ream National Park staff
114	Mr.Lung Theth	Toep Cheang Community Forestry, Sre Ambel district, Koh Kong province

115	Mr.Uch Mara	CWDCC organisation from Kompot province
116	Mrs.Cheap Sotheavy	ADHOC in Sihanuok province
117	Mr.Chan Reachta	Chief of FA in O. Ocknga Heng
118	Mr.Mouk Vichout	Chief of FA in Veal Ring
119	Mr.Y Mang Leng	Chief of FA division inStung Haov
120	Mr.Ma Soktha	Chief of reforestation office
121	Mr.Sok Vuthy	Chief of FA in Mittapheap, Sihanouk province
122	Mr.Chea SamAng	FA deputy general director and chairman of NFP Task Force
123	Mr.Phan Sophanna	Chief of Gulf FA inspectorate
124	Mr.Sok Heng	NFP Programme Coordinator
125	Mr. Khorn Sareth	Chief of Forest Management office
126	Mr.Sar Makara	Forest Management office
127	Mr. Vy Chan	Community rep.Takao
128	Mr. Hang Cheanda	Community Forestry in Sihanouk province
129	Mrs. Cheng Onn	Teop CHean Community Forestry, Sre Ambel district, Koh Kong province
130	Mr. CHoum Chum	Community Forestry rep. from Pek Thnoth
131	Mr. Than Saruen	Thmor ROUNG Community Forestry
132	Mr.Oun Som Ol	Deputy chief of reforestation office
133	Mrs. Pri Phally Houg	BCV organisation
134	Mr.Oum Serey Vuthin	Deputy chief of FA in Sre Ambel district, Koh Kong province
135	Mr. Oum Sao rith	Deputy chief of FA in Sre Ambel district, Koh Kong province
136	Mr. Neth Vithin	Chief of FA in Dong Peng , Koh Kong province
137	Mr. Tong Se	Chief of FA division in Sre Ambel district, Koh Kong province
138	Pot Phanal	Deputy chief of FA in Kompot province
139	Mr. Haov Yang	Community rep. from Thmor Sor ROUNG Klar
140	Mr. Hean Bun Heang	NGO Forum on Cambodia
141	Mr. Real Chanthy	Community Fisheris in Prenup, Sihanouk province
142	Meas Som	Kiri Sokha ream pagoda
143	Moueng Vannak	Monk from O. Krosh

144	Oum Bun Chuen	Monk from Peach Kiri pagoda, Prey Nup of Sihanouk province
145	Mr. Chan Sarith	FA
146	Mrs. Oem Marady	Community-Based Sustainable Forest Management Pro. Coordinator in Kompot province
147	Mr. Kim Chanmaly	FA cantonment in Kompot province
148	Mr. Se Mony	FA triage in Stung Haov, Sihanouk province

Appendix 5:

REPORT

on Public Consultation workshop on National Forest Programme held in the Gulf Forestry Administration Inspectorate

1. Executive Summary

The Royal Government of Cambodia is developing a National Forest Programme (NFP), with the support of international development partners, which have agreed responsibilities to develop its programme for longer term plan of sustainable forest management while maintaining a high regard for Cambodia's national sovereignty.

In the national context, the Forestry Administration has identified four main public consultation workshops to be held in March 2009 to identify the real needs to be incorporated into NFP paper which this programme has been analysing and developing since 2007. The NFP draft document is in the second phase of policy Formulation and Planning, with the process supported by DANIDA; Department For International Development (DFID); New Zealand Aid (NZ Aid) and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). The NFP paper will be finalised by September this year and the implementation phase will begin by year 2010.

This report aims to describe the outputs in the Gulf Forestry Administration Inspectorate Workshop, which involved representatives from Preah Sihanouk; Kompot; Takeo; Koh Kong and Kep provinces.

2. Workshop's Objective

- To raise public awareness of NFP; and
- To collect feedback and comments on the draft NFP documents.

3. Date and place

- The two day workshop was held at Holiday Palace Hotel in Preah Sihanouk province on 16th -17th March 2009.

4. Participants

Active participants living in or close to forest areas and relevant government officials were invited to participate in the "Public Consultation Workshop on National Forest Programme". The key representatives participating were 39 persons from local communities; 30 persons from local authority; 14 persons from NGOs; 15 persons from the private sector; journalists and TV representative; 12 persons from relevant departments at the provincial level; 40 persons from local FA; and 23 workshop organisers and programme formulators. The total 173 participants included 15 women from Preah Sihanouk; Kompot; Takeo; Koh Kong and Keap provinces, all of whom participated fully.

At the opening session there were welcome speeches by deputy provincial governor; Denmark consul representative; and the representative from Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO); as well as opening remarks by the delegation of Royal Government of Cambodia and Director General of Forestry Administration. All of them welcome the participants in the public consultation workshop and stated the issues; problems and solutions to be considered in developing the National Forest Programme. The below is the list of honourable delegates who gave welcome speeches and opening remark:

- 1) HE Ty Sokhun, Delegation of RGC and director general of Forestry Administration
- 2) HE Prack Sy Hara, Deputy Governor of Preah Sihanouk province

- 3) Mr Jacob K. Jepsen, Denmark Consul Representative
- 4) Mr Choup Paris, representative of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) based in Phnom Penh.

5. Workshop Methodology

Participants were invited by official letter sent by NFP sub-region staff at least a week before the workshop. They received handouts of presentation and programme of the meeting. Workshop organisers Gulf FA inspectorate staff booked a workshop room that fitted the amount of participants.

Tools to be used in workshop session were discussed and clearly identified by the chairman of the NFP Task Force; NFP Sub-group leaders; NFP Coordinator; and Technical Assistants. The key tools used during workshop were as follows:

- Opening and closing remarks by Forestry Administration leaders and deputy provincial governors
- Presentation on National Forest Programme with available handouts – Q&A
- Presentation about programmes and sub-programmes – Q&A
- Group questionnaires development
- Group discussion and wrap-up with member
- Group presentations about result – Q&A
- Programmes panel session – Q&A
- Workshop reflection

6. Workshop's outputs

1. Forest Demarcation, Classification and Registration Programme (NFDCR)

The 34 interested participants mainly discussed six questions designed by the facilitator and formulators. No more new sub-programmes emerged during discussion, but a number of comments were made regarding what needs to happen during and after forest demarcation:

- The first priority is to establish good collaboration with local authorities and make them aware the forest demarcation process before putting in the cement poles
- Third parties who have been selling land or benefiting their business at the local level will encourage local communities to complaint about the forest demarcation
- The programme should integrate with commune/Sangkat development plans because local authorities have been issuing temporary land title papers on forestland

1.1-Forest Demarcation and Registration Sub-Programme

The group participants understand the essentials of the sub-programme. The group has some further suggestions for the sub-programme as follows:

- This sub-programme will help to classify where is state land and where is private land and therefore help to reach the agreements among stakeholder.
- This programme can solve and reduce land use conflicts at community level and support the Sustainable Forest Management plan.
- Research on current community land use is required before forest demarcation starts.

- There should be a period of 45-60 days reserved to deal with any complaints or proposed corrections to the process of forest demarcation in remote areas.
- Sufficient funding support is required and needs to be provided on schedule.

1.2-Forest Classification Sub-Programme

- The programme needs to form working groups consisting of community representatives; representatives from relevant institutions such as Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Ministry of Mines and Industry. This will help them to understand and ensure their full support.

The group members suggested some solutions as follows:

- Information on forest demarcation, classification and registration should be provided through media (radio and television), then a meeting should be held in the area in which the setting up of boundary poles is planned.
- Trying to solve conflicts before setting up cement poles
- Forestry Administration should follow-up and monitor the areas already marked.
- Law enforcement mechanisms need to be used against any groups that do not obey the law
- Refuse to recognise land titles granted on the forest areas since 2002

2. Forest Resource Management and Conservation Programme

There were 24 participants interested in this programme and the formulator team developed three main questions for the whole programme and each of the sub-programmes. Members of the discussion group represented different interests, but they were keen to discuss this new topic, which involves some complicated technical issues when they have not experienced in the past. In general, the group members described the situation at the ground level rather than discussing how this programme and sub-programme should be developed. It took a lot of time for formulators to explain about the programme to group members when they asked about forest management techniques and conservation aspects of the draft NFP.

The group members came up with some comments which concentrated on forest resources inventory:

- The programme should focus on natural forests inventory to know the growing rate of the tree species. The forests inventory should be revised every 5years
- The programme should form a group specialising in forest inventory within FA
- This programme is complicated and requires input from forest experts
- Monitoring and evaluation mechanism are key activities to follow up the strategic planning of the programme, which should be set up clearly

3. Forestry Law Enforcement and Good Governance Programme (FLEG)

The 31 interested participants discussed five questions concerning the FLEG Programme. Sustainable forest management is the long-term goal for every country, as well as setting up to measure our impacts for social, environmental and economic aspects. The FLEG strategic mechanism is to support other programmes in order to achieve this common goal. In developing countries such as Cambodia, the forests are critical to the livelihoods of local people and efforts to eradicate poverty. Local people's need for land and to expand their cultivation and also the high price of land are the main reasons that people claim and clear natural forests at present. The civil war; economic land concessions granted; infrastructure development; illegal activities and rapid increasingly population are the major factors in the decrease in forest area.

There were no comments on legal and administration reform, and no new sub-programme is required to add during group discussion.

3.1-Legal and Administrative Reform Sub-Programme

-None-

3.2-Law Enforcement and Forest Crime Monitoring and Reporting Sub-Programme

- Numbers of illegal cutting/transporting of forest will be reported by local authorities and key active communities in term of providing information from the grass-root to local Forestry Administration Enforcement Group.
- Local authority, community and other provincial departments are aware the forestry legal framework.
- Number of illegal logging/cutting/clearance cases will be properly judged and supported by the prosecutor.
- Stakeholder at all level will assist FA to effectively law enforcement
- Provide a number of extensions on forest regulations and orders to relevant authority by corporate with *provincial development committee*.

3.3-Rapid Response on Forest Crime Information Sub-Programme

- Mobile phones; SMS; website; official letter will be set up to response for public report on illegal activities.
- Sufficient budget needs to be allocated to serve the intervention

4. Community Forestry

This programme featured a group discussion with 31 members discussing eight questions. Before going to deep discussion, group decided to lay out core issues is facing by Community Forestry (CF) member as following:

- Individual who are living inside the CF establishment claimed community land as their own property.
- illegal logging activities
- CF legalisation issue taking too much time, thus causing a decrease in participation
- land price is getting high
- boundary conflicts in Forests Community
- capacity of CF committees is limited
- economic land concession are granted without consultation with the community
- limitation of the support from FA staff and local authorities to develop CF
- community not be able to improve income generation skills
- CF already formed in years, but not classified into CF potential area

There was no suggestion of changing existing sub-programmes, but there were suggestions of two new sub-programmes that could be added: 1). NTFP improvement skill and marketing; and 2).Strengthening CF capacity and budget proposal writing. To implement these new sub-programmes, communities would need to receive training for their NTFP improvement skills to meet the challenges and the needs of a free market environment. The following expected outputs regarding new skills needed in future are:

- CF members get new skill and able to improve their forest products and NTFPs for competing to market environment.
- CF members get new skills and know how to deal with marketing of their forest products and NTFPs
- CF members get new skill on sustainable harvesting of forest products and NTFPs
- CF members get new skill on micro finance management
- CF members are able to solve conflicts within their communities and exercise effective CF management

5. Capacity Building and Research Development Programme

The 19 interested participants in the group discussion discussed five questions. To design capacity building module plan in future, the programme was seeking to identify what topics are most important and relevant to effective natural resources management at the community level.

5.1-Institutional and Human Resource Development Sub-Programme

There are several importance topics they would like to learn:

- Non-Timber Forest Products and improvement
- forest vegetation and its importance
- social and environmental impacts assessment
- the practice of Sustainable Forest Management and participation
- forestry law

The most effective training mechanism outputs at local will help them to:

- understand the importance of forest and their roles in protecting it
- district and provincial trainer groups are set up and receive sufficient training before they provide training to others
- community gains knowledge on bio-gas ovens
- 2-3 villagers per village gain training from this programme
- the monitoring system is set up to measure local knowledge after trainings

5.2-Forest Extension and Public Awareness Sub-Programme

The most effective extension mechanism outputs at local level will help them to:

- understand the importance of forest and their protection roles
- Generate TV and radio coverage; develop banners and posters that are good quality and appropriate to the needs of the extension programme.
- integrate with district and provincial trainer groups for the purposes of information dissemination about the above topic and more on the boundaries of forest community
- forest management and conservation
- integration of forest management planning at commune/Sangkat level for participants at local level throughout the country.
- participants attending commune; district; and provincial forums understand the extension materials.

5.3-Forest Research Capacity Building Development Sub-Programme

Forest research capacity building development is a sub programme that crosses over with other programme and sub-programmes. Most of participants would like to see research plans interacting with other programmes of National Forest Programme and specifying who should participate in each research topic.

The following outputs for this programme were suggested during group discussion:

- a model area for researching should be organised
- wildlife raising; advantages and method to improve wood products and NTFP is documented in research methodology
- The change of forest habitats and environmental is researched and the documents are made available for educating the local community and will help to increase the participation in forest management and conservation programme at the community level.
- result of the research is presented and clarified with the people involved before being written into a document and disseminated.

5.4-Forest Certification Sub-Programme

Forest Certification is new sub-programme in the National Forest Programme and it new information for local communities both national relevant stakeholder. It is essential to know the advantages and

disadvantages when Cambodia applies this scheme of standards. To response this new concepts of forest management through Forest Certification, the group have agreed to lay out some expected outputs as below:

- Number of participants will be trained on Forest Certification
- Number of forest communities will be received the Forest Certification
- A widely recognitions of Forest Certification body will be selected by Forestry Administration
- The adoption of Forest Certification is needed for forest management in Cambodia

6. National Framework document

Group discussion consists of 9 participants discussing five questions. The main suggestions for the NFP document were as follows;

- the NFP document should not be longer than 100 pages in order to attract readers
- the contents page should be up to 2 pages maximum
- the preface also be up to 2 pages maximum
- should give enough description of every programme (6 programmes)
- it should have an appendix attached

The implementation indicators of NFP should be clearly identified. Two indicators suggested in this workshop were forest cover data in (Y2002?) as a basis for information and a tool to monitor in 2015. Group members suggested doing a reflection workshop with the same stakeholders every 5 years. An annual report should indicate the number of forestland conflicts and illegal activities. NFP can play a role in conflict resolution between communities and concessionaires which are caused by economic land concessions. The strengthening of law enforcement must be implemented to include a review of all legal documents related to economic land concessions (relevant sub-decrees) for reducing poverty of forest dependent communities and groups of people living nearby.

Forestry finance is a part of forest development. It provides a mechanism for promoting sustainable forest management. The existing forest concession companies have ceased forest management since the suspension of timber harvesting at the end of 2001, therefore the forest area under forest concession have been used for other purposes. Questions have arisen during the discussion on forestry financing, such as: could some harvesting be considered in the area under present forest concession?

The NFP should collaborate with development partners; private sectors and civil society to identify finance sources.

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

The objectives of the workshop were to raise public awareness of National Forest Programme, and to collect feedbacks and comments on the draft NFP documents. The conclusions and recommendations are therefore grouped according to these objectives.

Objective one: to raise public awareness of National Forest Programme

The two days official workshop has involved a variety of participants from 5 provinces. There were representatives of communities; local authorities and relevant technical departments; local Forestry Administration officers; deputy provincial governors; and active Non Government Organisations that are providing support to the areas under Gulf Forestry Administration Inspectorate.

The following is the measurement and specifically achieved of this objective:

- ✓ presentation of NFP's objectives; goal; process and expectation have been copied and presented to participants in workshop.
- ✓ workshop agenda and 7 programme's presentations in local language (Khmer) were available copied and disseminated before workshop started.
- ✓ questions and answers about NFP were explained and clarified
- ✓ numbers of participants that invited were fully participated in total 173 persons.

Objective two: to collect feedbacks and comments on the draft NFP documents

- ✓ the schematic group discussion formed into 6 small groups in the second day of workshop with a number of questionnaires to aid group discussion.
- ✓ workshop's material were in place and on time to serve the discussion
- ✓ within each group there were clear roles and responsibilities between facilitator and formulator
- ✓ feedback and comments were agreed within the group and documented by each group.
- ✓ list of participants attended in each group discussion were documented with their signature

In conclusion of the workshop was fully achieved to the setting objectives with the full participation of the participants invited. In these circumstances, where the workshop process ran smoothly, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the chairman of NFP Task Force who provided full support to the NFP team organisers.

Recommendation

The learning process that we gained from the workshop, we should use to better improve our preparation for the next workshop, and therefore, it is important to distinguish some improvement for future in following points;

- ❖ There were different expectations about the role and responsibility of each programme, which meant that 4 programmes had Technical Assistant to assist them in developing a group discussion questionnaire and giving a simple briefing about the programme. Other two programmes included "Forest Management and Conservation Programme and Forestry Financing Programme" were had no TA to assist them. Therefore, groups found it difficult for discussion and limitation of output from participants. Even though, team putting "National Framework Document" replaced Forestry Financing Programme". The lacking of providing information to each other to assist the two programmes is needed to improve for next workshop preparation.
- ❖ Trying to speak or response all in Khmer language is the most effective way to audiences in order to get their feedback or comments as expected agreed objectives.
- ❖ Draft copy of National Forest Programme Document in Khmer version should be made available and sent to participants before workshop date in order to help them to understand and collect more constructive feedback about programmes.