

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
NATION RELIGION KING**

**FRESTRY ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAMME**

**PROCEEDING OF REGIONAL CONSULTATION WORKSHOP  
ON  
NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAMME**



**SOUTHERN TONLESAB LAKE FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION  
INSPECTORATE  
PURSAT 19-20 MARCH 2009**

**SUPPORTED AND SPONSORED BY**



THE REPORT OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON NATIONAL  
FOREST PROGRAMME IN SOUTHERN TONLESAB FOREST  
ADMINISTRATION INSPECTORATE  
Pursat Province, 19-20 March 2009

## 1- INTRODUCTION

The Forestry Administration (FA), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and stakeholders are embarking on a process to develop a National Forest Programme (NFP) as a significant step towards sustainable forest management. The National Forest Programme aims to meet local, national and global needs by providing a strategic coherent transparent framework to plan, manage, use, protect and regenerate forest resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

A Task Force with representatives from the Forestry Administration, relevant ministries, development partners, non governmental organisations and private sector, has been established with the main task to promote sustainable forest management through the development of the National Forest Programme. The National Forest Programme will be structured as a Framework Document attached with six specific programmes as below:

1. Forest Demarcation,
2. National Forest Management and Conservation,
3. Forest Law Enforcement and Governance,
4. Community Forestry,
5. Capacity Building and Research Development, and
6. Forest Financing.

The Public Consultation Workshop with the wider public at local level has been conducted in the four regional forest administration inspectorates as planned:

1. Coastal FA Inspectorate 16-17 March 2009
2. **Southern Tonlesab FA Inspectorate 19-29 March 2009**
3. Mekong FA Inspectorate 25-26 March 2009
4. Northern Tonlesab FA Inspectorate 30-31 March 2009

## 2- OBJECTIVES

The Consultation Workshop organized by the FA Inspectorates with financial supports from key stakeholders in the sector especially Danida and FAO. The objectives of the workshop is to improve the draft of national forest programme, raising awareness and extension of national forest programmes, collect comments, feedbacks from relevant stakeholders at local level and promote supports and participations from stakeholders in developing and implementing the NFP.

## 3- DATE AND VENUE

The Southern Tonlesab FA Inspectorate covers 6 provinces and Capitol city ranging from Phnom Penh, Kandal, Kampongspœu, Kampongchhnœing, Pursat, Battambang to Pailin Province and the Public Consultation Workshop was organized in Pursat, where is rich in forest and also the central point among these provinces. The workshop takes two days duration between 19 and 20 of March 2009 held at BUN RANY HUN SEN Development Centre in provincial town of Pursat.

#### 4- PARTICIPANTS

The Workshop was chaired by H.E CHEA SAM ANG, deputy chief of Forestry Administration, with deputy governors of Kampong Speu, Kandal, Kampong Chhnang, Pursat and Battambang and participants from relevant stakeholders entities, NGOs, Local Communities, Local Authorities, with total number of 158 participants and from different organizations as below:

- o Local Forestry Administration 44 persons
- o Local Authorities 30 persons
- o Local communities 35 persons
- o NGOs, private sector, media 31 persons
- o Entities, departments in the province 10 persons
- o Workshop team 10 persons

#### 4.1- KEY SPEAKERS

In the welcome speech by deputy governor of Pursat province H.E TY KIM TOK pointed out that Pursat province has territory of 1,158,591 hectares with forest cover of 885,440 hectares equal to 76.42 percent and with its population of 426,758 who mainly live depend on forest and aquatic resources. The loss of forest and flood forest has heavily affect on livelihood of local communities in the province as well as in the region so that the comments, suggestions in this public consultation will contribute to the improvement of national forest programmes and conservation, management of forest resources in Cambodia to meet the needs at local level as well as to support to national development plan and millennium development goal of the Royal Government of Cambodia who committed to maintain forest cover 60 percent by the year of 2015.

H.E CHEA SAM ANG, deputy Chief of Forestry Administration, in the opening speech stated that since the second mandate the Royal Government of Cambodia has identified four priority areas including forest conservation, good governance, social development and poverty reduction as parts of its triangle and rectangular strategy. As result in forestry sector the Forestry Administration has developed 29 legislative documents including forestry law, sub-decree, prakas etc. and we are continuing to prepare some others to meet the needs for sustainable forest management. Pursat province edges with Cardamom, where we put as conservation area and he pointed out that we are the people of this generation have received the forest heritage from our ancestors and we play a role as bridge to pass this forest resource to our next generations, who they cannot live without forests. He also raised concerns that at present in the world the forest growth increment is not balance with population growth and forest supply is not balance with forest utilization. So the National Forest Programmes is a history needs for sustainable forest management in Cambodia and ideas, comments, feedbacks from participants in this workshop will contribute to the improvement of NFP to meet the needs at local levels.

#### 5- WORKSHOP METHODOLOGY

The two day workshop was separate into first day for presentation from formulators of the six programmes, questions and answers for each programme and at the end of the day there was a session for questions and answers, comments to all six programmes. There were several questions raised by participants in first day and they were answered by NFP formulators related to subject or programme.

The second day was set up for group discussions and sharing of group results and finally there was an impression from participant before closing. The participants were asked since the break time of first day to register for group discussion based on their experience, background, willingness.

There is one among four Technical Assistants was assigned as lead TA for workshop in each FA Inspectorate and other three TA were working under coordination of lead TA. Long Boun was assigned as lead TA for the workshop in Southern FA Inspectorate held in Pursat to coordinate with the other three TA and formulators in each programme as well as under guidance of NFP coordinator Dr. Sokh Heng to facilitate the group discussion.

## 6- WORKSHOP ACHIEVEMENTS

With assistant from TA and formulators in each programme the discussion of each group went smoothly and fruitfully. There were 152 participants registered for discussion as follow and name list will attach in annex.

- o group 1: Forest Demarcation, 26 participants registered
- o group 2: National Forest Management and Conservation, 21 participants registered
- o group 3: Forest Law Enforcement and Governance, 32 participants registered
- o group 4: Community Forestry, 36 participants registered
- o group 5: Capacity Building and Research, 13 participants registered
- o group 6: NFP Frame Work Documents, 23 participants registered

After discussion each group with its representative selected by group members, who mostly is local community, came to present their group result with time allowed 20 minutes for each group including questions and answers.

### 6.1- GROUP 1: FOREST DEMARCATION, CLASSIFICATION AND REGISTRATION PROGRAMME

In this group there were 26 participants registered and result was presented by **Ms Laon Sivy**, from Community Forestry, Kbal Trach Commune, Pursat Province. Topics raised for discussion were:

a. What do you think about Forest demarcation programme?

The group agreed that this forest demarcation programme is important because of:

- there is clear boundary in field between forest land and agriculture land provide understanding, benefit to local community and participation,
- for sustainable forest management, development and utilization ,
- prevent forest land grabbing, encroachment, conflict reduction and law enforcement,
- if fully participate from local authorities will lead to success in forest demarcation.

b. Any sub-programme need to be added?

There was no sub-programme added but the group suggested that in forest demarcation activities should have:

- full and sincere participation from local authorities and communities,
- assessment should be done before demarcation,
- consultation should be made between relevant stakeholders and information sharing,
- conflict should be solved before demarcation.

c. Challenges and resolutions in forest demarcation

**Challenges**

- there is no clear boundary between some communes, districts,
- some population who live in or near forest area not join in forest demarcation,
- no clear consultation with relevant stakeholders,
- new settlement in forest area with no permission from ministry of interior,
- rich people or power full people back behind the poor in forest land clearing

- participation of local authorities as well as communities still limited,
- there is verification or stamp on paper from local authorities ranging from village, communes, district level and district land agent for forest land grabbing,
- poor people no land for settlement and farming,
- less understanding and not clear on state property,
- destroy or damage forest demarcation poles from unconscious person,
- awareness raising and extension still limited,
- lack of budget for implementation,
- the 2002 forest cover map include homes and agriculture land.

### **Resolutions**

- awareness raising and extension should made to local communities,
- budget should be available for forest demarcation activities and fixing damaged poles
- certificate issued for forest land title should be cancelled,
- local authority should prevent population migration,
- consultation should be made before demarcation
- three governments agencies Forestry Administration, Land Management Urban and Construction and Local Authority should participate in forest demarcation activities.

d. How to speed up forest demarcation activity?

On this topic the group give the comments that:

- extension and consultation should be made before implementation activities,
- conflict should be solved before field demarcation,
- budget, equipments, means, tools should be available and time considered include participation from relevant stakeholders,
- participation from relevant stakeholders base on sincereness and willingness,
- the joined work plan for stakeholders must set up,
- demining from forest areas.

e. How can local authority and community participate in forest demarcation activity?

- participate sincerely and willingly
- maintain demarked pole,
- awareness raising and extension activities,
- certificate issued for forest land title should be cancelled,
- time defining
- boundary and pole location identification,
- monitor and report about pole destruction,
- support and participate in forest demarcation programme,

f. Who are the stakeholders in forest demarcation?

- authority,
- residents live near forest area,
- local community,
- forestry administration,
- environment,
- elder person in the village
- land management urbanization and construction,
- provincial inspector

## 6.2- GROUP 2: NATIONAL FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

There were 21 members in the group for discussion and **Mr. Lom Soam**, district chief of Mong Russey, Battambang province, came to present the group results. There were 8 sub-programmes under this programme and the group discussed on key points as follow:

### **Sub-programme 1- National Forest Management Plan**

- national forest management must collect data from field and national level with participation from relevant stakeholders and should meet international standard. Medium term should have 5 years and long term plan should have 20 year time and process of planning should be consulted with stakeholders.

### **Sub-programme 2- National forest inventory**

#### 2.1 National forest inventory

- national forest inventory should be done every 5 years,
- to get perfect results from forest inventory equipments should be available, forest types should be classified and compare the increment, information technology system, sample plot should have standard and data analysis for monitoring and evaluate the change of forest resource.

#### 2.2 monitoring, assessment and reporting on sustainable forest management

- methodology: field data, air photo, interview, inventory list and statistic of local utilization needs, responsibility, consultation, report release, monitor review and evaluation,
- data: should considered on strong and weakness of development, management, quantity, quality, conflict, problem and causes, resolution and experience, forest resources, biodiversity, forest growth, climate, economic and social aspects, time frame and constrains,
- effectiveness: management methodology, seminar, widely extension on forestry law and forest related documents, collaboration with local authority and community in conflict resolutions, field data and satellite image and independent review.

### **Sub-programme 3- Development of management system for production forest outside community forest**

This management system include forest resource, forest species, habitat, biodiversity, environmental protection, water source regulation, carbon storage, ecotourism, science research, investment and socio-economic benefit contribute to poverty reduction.

- **methodology in developing management system:** mapping with clear boundary, forest management by function, forest management and conservation, reserve for community needs and utilization, public bidding before granting to private company, extension to community, punish and send to court for people who committed forest crime, permanent monitor,
- **effectiveness of the management system:** boundary identification by poling, inventory, standardized code of practise, participatory and consultation management plan, awareness raising, FA triage and FA division should given responsibility for management and logging operation, monitoring, evaluating and reporting, planning activity and experience sharing.

#### **Sub-programme 4- Genetic resource conservation and seed production area for planting programme**

- **strengthen, promote, appreciate in genetic resource conservation include:** planning for reviewing, monitoring and evaluating, identify are for genetic resource, awareness raising about genetic resource include study tour, capacity building, provide service for purchasing and marketing seed from local community, knowledge promotion for indigenous species, budget and partner with local community for genetic resource conservation, law enforcement,
- **Agencies involved:** FA, Ministry of Economic and Finance, Ministry of Industry Energy and Mine, Ministry of Interior, Research Institute, Local authority, local community, national and international development partners, private sector, and civil society,
- **Benefit from genetic resource conservation:** indigenous species conserved, reduction of exotic species purchasing, promote quality seed planting, erosion protection, global warming reduction, habitat, biodiversity, ecology and environmental balance, livelihood improvement and poverty reduction.

#### **Sub-programme 5- Development of multi purpose tree plantation**

- **promoting multi purpose tree planting:** private plantation by providing land with low royalty rate, training extension, development partners and market finding, FA provide technical assistance, respect traditional right.
- **Benefit from multi purpose plantation:** increase forest cover, wildlife habitat, environmental friendly, soil fertility, good wood species for next generation, livelihood improvement for community from income generation, promote public participation for forest protection, ecotourism, industry service.

#### **Sub-programme 6- Development of management system for protected forest including conservation of genetic resource biodiversity and development of tourism**

- **Challenges in conservation of forest, wildlife and biodiversity:** limited capacity and experience of FA officers, illegal logging and hunting, lack of means and limited budget, not widely participation from local community, misunderstand that eating wildlife can cure illness or give energy.
- **strengthen and promote management system for sustainable protection, biodiversity conservation and ecotourism:** develop management structure, identify clear boundary, promote system for sustainable forest management, managerial capacity building, increase collaboration between FA and local community, authority and relevant stakeholders, appreciate community participation, promote tourist to visit the forest tourist areas, establish community forestry, extension of forest law and the important of biodiversity.
- **benefit of community from forest protection, conservation of biodiversity and ecotourism:** income generation through labour and small business, income from tourism, environment and ecology protection, water source for agriculture farming, public health, improve socio-economic, research activity, habit of local people changed.

## Sub-programme 7- Forest product processing and marketing

- **Strengthen processing of forest product and by-products:** review quality of processed products, improved services, provide new and modern techniques, competitive warranty, provide processing methodology, consider about quantity, age of product to assure sustainability, develop management standard, study about market consumption, legal source of products, low royalty for product or by-product from community.
- **strengthen domestic processed product and promote marketing:** coordinate with company or institution for quality assurance and beauty of processed products, product should show culture and traditional custom, establish community of processing, find partners and market information, competitive price.
- **processed product by hand and by machine give potential for development of forest products:** BY HAND- keep national custom, provide jobs, attract tourists, fair price, knowledge transfer to young generation. BY MACHINE- chain of custody for production, fast and modern, saving.

## Sub-programme 8 Timber processing and wood technology developments

- **Benefit:** Technical training, study tour, marketing, family livelihood improvement, poverty reduction, improve national economic, provide job, benefit to community, development of relevant sectors.
- **partners in timber processing and wood technology development:** national and foreign investors, industrial sector, local community, forestry administration, local authority, Ministry of Culture and Fine Art, Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mines, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Economic and Finance, civil society, NGOs, IOs.
- **challenges:** equipment and budget, human resources, lack of technology and packing skill, equipments for community, support and incentive, productivity capacity, competitiveness, marketing, legal source of product, limited training extension.

### 6.3- GROUP 3: FOREST LAW ENFORCEMENT AND GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME-FLEG

There were 33 participants joined the group for discussion and **Mr. Hor Sam Ath** from Community Fisheries in Battambang province came to present the group results.

**Sub-programme 1: Legal and administrative reform**-on this sub programme the group members have discussed on topics:

- **main causes and problems lead to lost of forest resources:** extension of forest law and law enforcement not effective yet, population growth and increased needs of forest resource utilization, not enough number of FA local officers, lack of means, equipments, tools budget for work implementation, limited collaboration from stakeholders in fighting forest crimes, poverty, migration and new settlement in forest area, land concessionaires do not follow agreement.
- **Forest beneficiaries:** local community live in forest area, FA, investors, civil society, tourist sector.

- **stakeholders in FLEG:** LOCAL AUTHORITY- prevent, stop of verifying or stamp on paper of buying and selling forest land, cooperate with FA in forest management planning, fighting forest crime, protection forest resources. LOCAL COMMUNITY-participate in management planning, consultation, extension, reporting of forest crime, forest fire protection, stop forest clearing. ARM FORCES- provide collaboration in fighting forest crime, protect evident, report or provide information of forest crimes. MEDIA SYSTEM-providing information on time about forest crime, knowledge and experience on forest, extension of forest law and legislative documents. CIVIL SOCIETY- education, extension, facilitation, supporting, collaboration with FA local authority and relevant stakeholders. RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION-education, extension, conservation, tree planting and community forestry. JUSTICE INSTITUTION-open hearing and judge on case of forest offenses or crimes on time. EDUCATION SECTOR- integrate conservation and development of forestry programme into education programme. FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION-forest law and legislative extension, development plan and collaborate with stakeholders in fighting forest crime and law enforcement.
- **good governance in forestry sector include:** transparency, accountability, services, sincerely participate, education, public extension, effectiveness, and sustainability.
- **measures to prevent and solve for person who settle down and occupy forest land:** routine administrative check, ban new settlement, new forest clear for farming, monitor and identify the poors who have no land for granting social land concession with transparency and justice, send to court the person back behind illegal activity in forest area, forest boundary identification and poling, widely extension of forest law and relevant documents, confiscate forest land that illegally occupied.

**Sub-programme 2: Law enforcement and forest crime monitoring and reporting**-relating to this sub programme the group considered about means of effective way for extension of forestry law and relevant documents, they are direct and indirect:

- **direct way** include meeting, seminar, training, extension, cartoon, concert.
- **indirect way** include radio, television, newspaper, magazine, poster, letter in different format, internet.

**Sub-programme 3: Rapid response on forest crime information**

For this topic the group members discussed about ways to report about the forest crime can be done by telephone, radio communication (icom) verbal report (by mouth), letter report, newspaper, secret or unanimous letter, FA should have phone hotline, voice message, text message, email and homepage.

6.4- GROUP 4: COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAMME

There were 36 participants joined the group for discussion and group represented by **Monk. Vann Sokhhim** from Community Forestry in Pur Commune, Kampongchhnaing province came to present the group results with suggestion add to Community Forestry Programme as follow:

- **should have incentive sub-programme for community forestry:** fund for community development, certificate of appreciation for community and stakeholders.
- should have sub-programme of improving tourist spot area.

**Sub-programme 1:** should add

- ceremony of tree blessing in Buddhism religion, prevention and reduction of forest fire which happen every year.

**Sub-programme 2:** should add

- tree nursery for community,
- money incentive for community, who development community forestry.

**Sub-programme 3:** should add

- establish network for stakeholders to involve in the management of community forestry,
- quarterly meeting,
- community forestry networking at provincial, regional and national level,
- establish patrol team, permanent patrol in community forestry area,
- effective punishment or arrest person who committed forest crime,
- documentation and record information in community,

The group suggested to move step 09<sup>th</sup> of sub-programme 1 put into sub-programme 2 and main activities need be done in next 5 years are:

- identify potential site for community forestry,
- push up legal documents from MAFF in the first 5 year time of community forestry activity,
- boundary identification and mapping community forestry,
- knowledge transfer, capacity building and extension within community, stakeholders and especially community forestry committee members,
- push up development of management plan,
- small business or skill providing such as mushroom cultivation to promote further participation.

The community needs knowledge, new skill which necessary for community forestry management:

- forest inventory,
- facilitation and conflict resolution,
- fire prevention,
- community forestry planning,
- proposal writing and fund management,
- knowledge and document about forest law and relevant to forestry sector,
- marketing for product and by-product from community forestry.

## 6.5- GROUP 5: CAPACITY AND RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

There were 13 members interested in this group and result was presented by **Mr. Chea Phaorn** from Community Forestry in Kraingskear, Kampongchhnaing province. The group discussed on key points:

- **supports:** needed to assist forest management plan at local level are relevant documents, incentive for participation, training extension, legal document to support community forestry establishment, fund, means, equipments tools for community forestry activity, comments or ideas from community should be considered, technology transfer to community, local authority and FA support community forestry activity, create job reduce dependence on forest resource, species selection to meet market needs.

- **what kind of trainings to benefit for local level:** facilitator should have behavior alike and close with community, time considered, incentive for community, survey community's needs, training local community or study tour, training for community must separate from high ranking people, training in simple way and language must familiar with community,
- **what kind of extension programmes are important for local level:** topic to reflect problem in community, extension about the important of forest, forest law extension, forest product processing, livelihood improvement programme, extension should be done for school students.
- **effective extension methodology for local level:** radio, television, picture, meeting, joke, film, magazine, extension through local authority and community, national education system.
- **what kind of research will benefit local level:** wood processing technology, planting species for by-product, marketing, research on species with by-product for market needs, plant and wildlife species with short return rotation, research on indigenous endangered species.
- **what certificate system should be developed to benefit local level:** should follow FSC by consulting with local community, should select system same as neighbouring countries, certificate should be issued for community forestry with good management, promote processing techniques.

#### 6.6- GROUP 6: NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT

There were 23 participants joined this group for discussion and **Ms. Kang Kooun**, from local community, represented the group to present the result of discussion. The group has raised topics as follow:

1- Is there any point to add in the content of NFP framework document?

- In general, it is okay but the GOAL should be added in the introduction.

2- In the NFP there is a programme called **Media System** to assist effective monitoring and evaluation.

2A- How can local stakeholders involve in monitoring and evaluation the implementation of NFP?

- Evaluation workshop at national level should be organized,
- Evaluation at local level (commune, district) should be organized in every two years,
- There should have evaluation workshop by independent group.

2B- What indicators for monitoring and evaluation the implementation of NFP?

- progress report,
- activity plan,
- participation.

3- How to manage the suspended forest concession areas?

- There should develop the management plan that can include several types of management such as forest concession, conservation forest, community forestry, carbon credit forest, domestic annual coupe, review contract of the suspended concessions.

4- How can NFP assist in resolution of conflict born from land concession for economic investment?

4A-Prior granting land concession:

- extend information widely to relevant stakeholders,
- show permission letter (license), legal documents, and development plan to community,
- size of land concession area should be considered not too big.

4B-After granting economic land concession:

- land concessionaire asked to make boundary area with poles,
- the monitoring, reviewing and evaluation on development plan should done by responsible institution.

## 7- THE KEY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS TO NFP PRESENTATION AND GROUP RESULT PRESENTATION

- A. Mr. Kim Seng, from Community Forestry in Boribo district, Kampongchhnaing province raised question that the forest boundary demarcation is based on 2002 forest cover map or based on field reality because there are paddy fields inside forest area?
- The answer was that: basically the boundary is based on 2002 forest cover map but field check always made before poling and if boundary overlapping with farm land there would be a discussion among working group which consist of FA, local authority, local community to regulate boundary location but the paddy field inside forest area the owner have the traditional right to do farming but cannot enlarge or sale it.
- B. Mr. Saom Sorthornin, a citizen from Phnom Penh, asked that the demarcation of forest boundary is to divide forest area to control by FA from administrative boundary to control by local authority? And second question was that among 60 percent of forest cover how much natural forest and how much plantation?
- The answer was that: It is not to divide and separate area for controlling but to recognize from stakeholders where forest boundary is, where non forest land area is. Among the 60 percent of forest cover consist of natural forest, plantation, bamboo.
- C. Mr. Lor Samnag, from community forestry in Battambang province suggested that after the final consultation workshop at national level could we, the local community, know the final result?
- After these four regional consultation workshops, there will be one more consultation at national level would participate by various stakeholders, especially government institutions, line ministries and development partners, so the local stakeholders will know final results.
- D. Mr. Liv Sarom, from community forestry in Kampongspeu province raised a question that at present who response for crackdown forest illegal activity or crime? I sometimes saw gunman defend forest crime.
- The forestry law stated that Forestry Administration at all levels are responsible for crackdown forest illegal activity or crime and arm forces, all levels of authority, community, every citizen can collaborate, report about forest illegal activity to nearest FA office or officers.
- E. A participant from community forestry in Thporng district, Kampongspeu province raised two questions firstly what is carbon credit? Secondly why rich person or company can occupy forest land but community cannot establish community forestry?
- The carbon credit is a technical term but here for easy to understand it means that forest produce fresh air and when we keep our forest (REDD) we can sale fresh air to others

produce smoke or emission to the air. For second answer every citizen has equal right by law and the rich or the poor no one has right to occupy forest land for own property, the company unless it is given license or permission from government under economic land concession.

- F. Mr. Saom Sorthornin, a citizen from Phnom Penh, gave the question that does the government have plan to fix size of community forestry or not? And establishment of community forestry in different places would cause biodiversity lost or not or cause any difficulty to conservation?
- There is no rule to fix size of community forestry area but it is depend on capability of community itself how big can community handle and on the other hand it depends on forest area availability in the place where community wants to establish community forestry. And the establishment of community forestry will not lose or split biodiversity, the boundary of community forestry area is not boundary of biodiversity and cause.
- G. Mr. Or Sopheak from MJP Foundation in Samlout district, Battambang province asked that does FA has plan to prevent or suppress illegal forest land encroachment and occupation? There are few FA officers in Samlout area, does FA has plan to recruit new staff?
- At present we have National Authority for Land Conflict Resolution, National Committee to prevent, suppress, crackdown and delete the activity of illegal forest land clearance, burning, occupation, invasion of forest land for own property and we have sub-committee at provincial level and task force group at district level. So far through the provincial sub committee we confiscated forest land occupied illegally of more than 300,000 hectares and we continue working on this activity. For FA staff deployment we are lack of staff not only in Samlout area but in other places as well and FA also has the plan to recruit a number of new staff every year.
- H. Mr. Pheng from Pursat province asked that could community establish community forestry inside economic land concession area?
- The community cannot establish community forestry inside economic land concession when the area already given by government to private company for economic land concession unless community negotiates with the company owner.
- I. Mr. Chhun Oun from AARR NGO in Kampongspeu province, raised the question that the government always talk about poverty reduction but community who live near forest always collect product from forest, so when government provides economic land concession means that government reduce or increase poverty of rural community?
- The Royal Government Cambodia thinking about and do her efforts to develop country with prosperity lead to poverty reduction, especially in rural areas though road, school, health centre, construction and etc. Prior government provide economic land concession investment there always the working group which consisted of relevant institutes include local authority evaluate, study the social impact assessment and when the company start implantation plan it would provide job employment to local community contribute to income generation for livelihood improvement and for the one who said government increases poverty to her citizens perhaps this man does not want country to be with prosperity and Cambodians with improved livelihood.
- J. Participant from community in Pursat province, asked that when government take forestry as national economic sector, would there be any affect to conservation?
- The Government does not put forestry as national economic sector and at present forest concession areas are suspended and focussing on forest conservation management through domestic uses only. Cambodia has put 25 percent of its forest or about 40 percent of country

total area into forest conservation, which this figure is higher than other country in the region.

K. A lady participant from community in Pursat province, asked that when a company clear forest it is it means that Forestry Administration destroy forest?

- I would like to reply very short that who committed against law have to face with law and Forestry Administration is not a forest destroyer but is a forest protector and manage forest for utilization in sustainable way.

L. Mr. Saom Sorthornin, a citizen from Phnom Penh, gave a question that how do we achieve the Government's Millennium Development Goal which committed to maintain 60 percent forest cover by the year of 2015?

- In Millennium Development Goal the RGC committed to maintain 60 percent forest cover by 2015. To achieve this we have the supports from government leaders, MAFF and FA's efforts both at central and local FA. We have sustainable forest management plan for Division level, forest concessions are suspended, provincial sub committee with FA as secretary doing check and data collection of forest land illegally occupied to confiscate back, we promote identification community forestry potential areas and community forestry, we have close cooperation with development partners who work in forestry sector, we increase tree planting activity by state agency, private sector and public as well on state land, private land, public land such as along roadside schools yards, pagodas etc. These efforts and factors will lead to achievement of reaching 60 percent forest cover by 2015, where now we have 59.15 percent.

M. Mrs. Kang Sovanna, from Ponleu Kumar organization in Pursat asked that in community forestry guideline there are 8 steps in community forestry establishment but now formulator of CF programme presented 11 steps, so it will take longer time in CF establishment?

- Actually the 11 steps shown presentation they are breakdown from 8 steps in the guideline in order to make detail for easy to understand in implementation community forest activities.

## 8. CLOSING SESSION

After each group presented results of group discussion Mr. Pin Phanny, Deputy Chief of Southern Tonlesab Lake Forestry administration Inspectorate, made a summary of workshop activity which he pointed out that the two day seminar is going well with active participation and fruitful discussions. Follow by Mr. Sao Daroeun, Governor of Bakan District, as representative of workshop participants and said that he was very proud that Forestry Administration decided to take Pursat for organizing this workshop and key issues are discussed, role and responsibility of stakeholders are highlighted. He pointed out that so far we have forestry law and relevant regulations and now we are preparing national forest programme, which is a long term work plan for forest management and we do hope our forest will be conserved, managed and used in sustainable way for people of this generation and next generations.

At the end of workshop H.E Tim Sipa, Chief of Southern Tonlesab Forestry Administration Inspectorate chaired the closing session expressed his sincere thanks for workshop team for well organize and participants for fruitful contributions. He assured that forest policy is road map and direction to achieve national forest programme, which is a work plan that gives strategy and direction for forest sector to integrate into other national economic sectors. National forest programme promote sustainable management, conservation, utilization and developments. National forest programme is flexible like proverb said elastic fish pole can get big fish. So Forestry Administration organize this workshop to collect ideas, comments, suggestions all participants and they will be considered and classified to each programme. He also explained and replied to questions and suggestions raised in workshop and finally he said forest sector is a priority sector for

sio-economic development, environmental restoration and as source of daily subsistence of rural community who live in and around forest area and as well as for well being of common population as general.

#### 9. CONCLUSION

The public consultation workshop on national forest programme is very important for all forest stakeholders at local level by giving chance to them to sit together and develop participatory forest management for long term planning. The workshop went smoothly with fruitful results and hopefully the comments, suggestions, feedbacks, results of group discussion in the workshop and statement of local communities in Southern region of Tonlesab Lake will contribute to improve the draft of National Forest Programme.

#### 10. RECOMMENDATION

The comments, suggestions, discussions, feedbacks and results of group discussion in this workshop and statement of local communities which sent to NFP coordinator should be combined with results from other three regional workshops and put into each programme accordingly to their status and relevance for formulators and NFP task forces to consider for improvement.

#### 11. APPENDIX ATTACHED

- Workshop agenda
- Photos of workshop activities
- Statement of community
- Group discussion registration list

Report prepared by LONG BOUNG,  
Date 10 April 2009



Workshop opening session



Group discussion





PUBLIC REGIONAL CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAMME  
IN SOUTHERN TONLESAB LAKE FA INSPECTORATE

PURSAT, 19-20 MARCH 2009

GROUP DISCUSSION REGISTRATION LIST

**GROUP 3: FOREST LAW ENFORCEMENT AND GOVERNANCE**

NO.	NAME	ORGANIZATION	SIGNATURE
1	SENG VISAL	FA, PURSAT	
2	LONG BOUNG	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	
3	SOUN SOVANN	FA	
4	SAO DAROEUN	CHIEF OF BAKAN DISTRICT	
5	CHEA SARAN	FA	
6	KANE PHAN	FA	
7	CHHEANG THINA	FA	
8	UM SOPHA	FA, PURSAT	
9	PO BUNLENG	FA, KANDAL CANETONMENT	
10	TOUCH SAMBO	CHIEF OF PHNOM KRAVANH	
11	NAO THOEUN	RAKSMEY KAMCHUCHEA NEWS PAPERS	
12	SUM LEUM	DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION	
13	BAN SOPHAL	DARASY COMPANY	
14	SO SEN	MEMBER OF COMMUNE COUNCIL	
15	KIM NHAN	COMMUNITY MEMBER	
16	CHEA HOUT	FA, KRAVANH	
17	LIV SAROM	COMMUNITY OF RESTRY, KAMPONGSPEU PROVINCE	
18	HOR SAM ATH	COMMUNITY BATTAMBANG	
19	KIM SENG	COMMUNITY BATTAMBANG	
20	LIM BUN CHHORN	CHIEF OF FA TRIAGE TOM	
21	CHEA BUNLY	FA, PURSAT	
22	TEP CHANTY	FA, PURSAT	
23	CHANN SOCHEAT	DEPUTY CHIEF OF LEGISLATIVE DIVISION, MJP	
24	LY PHEAK	COMMUNITY, KRAKOR, PURSAT	
25	OEUN SARIM	COMMUNITY, BATTAMBANG	
26	CHEP PON	COMMUNITY TRAPAING PHKORM, KG. CHHNAING	
27	SAOM SALOUT	COMMUNITY, BATTAMBANG	
33	CHANN SOTHA	FA, BOVEL DIVISION, BATTAMBANG	
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PUBLIC REGIONAL CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAMME  
IN SOUTHERN TONLESAB LAKE FA INSPECTORATE

PURSAT, 19-20 MARCH 2009

GROUP DISCUSSION REGISTRATION LIST

**GROUP 4: COMMUNITY FORESTRY**

NO.	NAME	ORGANIZATION	SIGNATURE
1	OU KIMTHY	COMMUNITY FROM KAMPONGLENG DISTRICT	
2	SOK CHAMROEUN	COOMUNITY ANSARCHAMBAK, KRAKOR	
3	PHIN DARA	VTH	
4	SOUNG VAN	COOMNITY DAMREI CHARKPHLUK, PHNOM SROUCH	
5	KHHENG SOLAN	FA PURSAT CANETONMENT	
6	KUCH VENG	COMMUNITY, PURSAT	
7	SEANG SITHA	COOMUNITY, SA-ORNG VILLAGE, PRASNIT COMMUNE	
8	NHIP THY	LWF, ORAL DISTRICT	
9	CHEM SARIM	ORAL DISTRICT	
10	YOU SOKPHEARAK	CHIEF OF SAMNOM COMMUNE, ORAL DISTRICT	
11	PEN SOKHHON	KNCED, NGO	
12	NUTH MARCHHONG	KNT, NGO	
13	HOUT LANGDY	UNKIDEN, NGO	
14	KANG SOVANN	PONLEU KUMAR, NGO	
15	PROM VIBOLROTANAK	VEASNA KHMER, NGO	
16	SOUN KINSAN	KCDA, NGO	
17	CHANN PHANNA	COMMUNITY	
18	LEUNG PHIN	COMMUNITY	
19	DAOK SOK	COMMUNITY, BANGKOK LUNGVEAK	
20	LONG THIM	COMMUNITY	
21	CHHOM HAN	CHIEF OF UANLUNGVIL COMMUNE	
22	NGOUN LINA	COMMUNITY, KAMPONGPOR	
23	VANN SOKHIM	MONK FROM CF KAMPONGPOR, KAMPONGCHHNAING	
24	VOR KHAM	CHIEF OF KRAINGDEIVAY COMMUNE	
25	MIK RATH	COMMUNITY CHIEF	
26	PHATH SOPHAON	COMMUNITY CHIEF	
27	LEANG KIMTHON	COMMUNITY CHIEF OF ROLEAB	
28	ROS SAMNANG	COMMUNITY CHIEF OF DANGKOT	
29	SAY SOCHEATH	COMMUNITY CHIEF OF BOEUNG SLEK	
30	KHHEANG SOCHIVY	OXFAM GB	
31	KIM MAO	COMMUNITY CHIEF OF PHNOM SRANG	
32	CHEY BUN NHOEUN	COMMUNITY CHIEF OF BOEUNGCHHOUK	
33	PUTH CHHAY	COMMUNITY CHIEF, ORAL	
34	PHO PHAN	COMMUNITY CHIEF OF TAOPHON	
35	SAN CHHEABLY	DEPUTY CHIEF OF OBAKOR COMMUNITY	
36	CHEA BUNTHA	FA	





## THE STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY IN SOUTHERN REGION OF TONLESAB LAKE

We all the community in southern region of tonlesab lake from five provinces include Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Battambang and Pailin would like to make a joined statement aiming to indicate community's concerns, needs, and recommendations into national forest programme for the interest of community. Base on result of consultation meeting of community network from five provinces held on 16-18 March 2009, which participated of 64 people include 14 ladies, we would like to raise concerns, needs, and recommendations as follow:

### 1. CONCERNS

- The natural forest of Cambodia is transferred into economic land concession area, agro-industrial crop, mining, tourist concession, electric power dam construction.
- Various agriculture land areas of community are providing to private companies and invaded by rich, powerful person.
- Number of local population and community who lost land, forest increased.
- Population and community have not receive full right and do not have ownership in utilization, management, protection their forest.
- Population and community have facing threats from company, number of powerful persons while we protect forest, land and this threats will be increased in the future.
- The establishment community forestry with small size area lead to lose forestry outside community forestry, frequently were converted into plantation, agro-industrial crops, and degraded.
- Natural forest will be lost and agro-industrial crops will be increased.
- Habitat, biodiversity and ecology system will be lost.
- Settlements, jobs will be lost, poverty and migration will be increased.
- Environment will be affected, natural disaster happen.
- Granting economic land concession is destroying natural forest but national forest programme does not raise this problem, put in and find prevention measures.
- In the introduction of forest management programme indicate 60 percent forest cover but does not specify whether natural forest or not. Plantation is not natural forest that provides benefit as public.
- The national forest programme takes long time but consultation and extension take short time with no widely extension, does not open widely for regional consultation (documents in Khmer given on 14<sup>th</sup> March and regional consultation took 16<sup>th</sup>).

### 2. NEEDS

- The community needs agriculture land for practice traditionally in ownership manner.
- We need to have the right to protect, manage, utilization of those forests for this generation and next generation in sustainable way.
- We need big forest area and protected by community's network.
- We need authority, relevant institutions, civil society, experts to support all activities, visions of community in forest utilization and management.
- We need at least 6 months time for consultation on national forest programme prior consultation at regional level.
- The regional and national consultation has to be involved at least 60 percent of population, community who affected and the civil society who supports forestry project at local level.

### 3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Don not take put natural forest for economic development, should find fund form outside via carbon credit.

- Must stop confiscating and invasion agriculture land from community.
- Must stop economic land concession, forest concession, mine concession with large area and stop any type of concession and damp construction which affect population's living, forest and environment.
- The national forest programme have to support natural resources utilization by community, especially, indigenous ethnic group through traditional practice and corporative management as old time.
- Government has to conduct public consultation, strictly study on environmental and social impact assessment with agreement in advance from community before granting any concession to private company for investment.
- Phnom Kravach, Phnom Oral, Phnom Thom, Phnom Kok, Phnom Kbaldamrei, Phnom Vealchambaing, Phnom Rey, Phnom Silipin, Phnom Kraperpi, Phnom Buschampeï, Phnom Kamposral, Phnom Krass, Phnom Vor, Phnom Krachao, Phnom Baing and other mountains where affecting and facing the destruction, flood forest around Tonlesab lake and other forest land have to be maintained by and supported to community in ownership manner.
- Forest of indigenous ethnic group should be classified into land registration of indigenous ethnic group.
- The indigenous ethnic group in Cambodia has to be supported as ownership and development on agriculture land for traditional practice which not cause any bad impact to environment.
- Must stop land confiscating and invasion of indigenous ethnic group.
- Authorities, experts give support for all activities and visions of community in forest utilization and management.
- When finalize national consultation on national forest programme we would like the working group give back to us via mailing address below and confirm to us that why our recommendations are not put in.

Excellency, lady and gentleman in relevant institution who play key role in this national forest programme please accept our concerns, needs, and recommendations and put them in national forest programme for benefit general community.

Sincerely yours,  
Pursat, date 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2009.

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