

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

National Religion King



**Forestry Administration
National Forest Program**



**Proceeding of Regional Consultation Workshop
on National Forestry Program**



25th –26th March 2009 at Kratie Provincial Theater Hall

for Meknong Forestry Inspectorate

Sponsored and Supported by:



Abstract

With the aim of sustainable management for forestry sector in Cambodia, a national forest program (NFP) has been developed by a working group of Forestry Administration (FA). In order to the NFP assure the sustainability of forest management and ensure the benefits of relevant parties, as well, public consultations were organised in all Forestry Inspectorates of the country.

For Mekong Forestry Inspectorate, the public consultation on NFP was organised in Theatre Hall of Kratie province. The consultation was held for two days, 25-26 March 2009 with participation of 181 people from various parties of 7 provinces: Kampong Cham, Kratie, Steung Traing, Ratanakiri, Mondul Kiri, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng.

At 1st day, drafts of NFP programs were presented by formulators and after each presentation, questions were allowed for participants. After that, participants selected their preferred programs for group discussion for next day. In group discussions, ideas and comments were contributed and the results can be summarised as below:

For 1st group, challenges of forest demarcation were identified and some solutions were suggested, focusing on law enforcement, extension, and collaboration between institutions. For 2nd program, some activities such as collaboration and extension related to forest management and conservation were contributed. In 3rd program, strengthening law enforcement, development of extension and networks for information sharing on forest illegal acts at local level were highlighted. In group 4, some activities such as the management structure of some cantonments of FA should be up dated and capacity building for community should also be offered for community establishment and livelihood development. For group 5, activities of extension, capacity building, research development and forest certification were suggested for program development. For framework document of NFP, objective and goal need to be clearer and gender issue should be put into any program of NFP.

I: Background of the Workshop

The Royal Government of Cambodia has a strong commitment in sustainable forest management, as mentioned in the Policy Statement of the Royal Government of Cambodia on Forest Sector. The main objective of this commitment is to promote welfare of Cambodian people, socio-economic development and poverty alleviation. In order to reach this goal, a National Forest Program that can be used to support benefits of all relevant parties and ensure the sustainability of forest is needed.

II: Objective of Workshop

In order to develop a National Forest Program (NFP), a draft has been developed by working groups, consisting of members from relevant institutions. However, in order to the draft met the needs of all stakeholders, the contribution of ideas from other sectors such as local authorities, forest communities, NGOs...etc are required. So that, public consultations on the draft of NFP were organised at all regions of the country.

Within such circumstance, a workshop on public consultation of NFP for the Mekong Forest Inspectorate was held (Agenda is in Appendix 1) to gain ideas of relevant parties from seven provinces: Kampong Cham, Kratie, Steung Traing, Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng.

III: Date, Place and Participants

The workshop on public consultation of NFP for the Mekong Forest Inspectorate was held for two days, 25-26 March 2009 at the Theatre Hall of the Kratie province under the chairmanship of H.E. **Thun Kry**, deputy governor of the Kratie province, H.E. **Chea Sam Ang**, deputy Director of Forestry Administration and Mr. **Ieng Sa Veth**, Chief of Mekong Forest Inspectorate. The consultation was participated by 181 people (Appendix 2) from various institutions: forest communities, local authorities, NGOs, Monks, journalists, local FA, military force, police, etc... of the seven provinces of the Mekong Forest Inspectorate.



Figure 1: Chairmen of the Workshop



Figure 2: Participants in the Workshop

IV: Process in the workshop

1: Presentation on programs of NFP

After the welcome speech of H. E. **Thun Kry**, the deputy governor of the Kratie province and opening remark of H. E. **Chea Sam Ang**, the deputy of FA, the presentations on

the programs of NFP were started. During the end of each presentation, 3-4 questions or comments related to the programs were allowed for all participants (Appendix 3).

Initially, 3 presentations on overall issues of NFP were shown:

- The Objective of the Workshop (by Dr. **Sokh Heng**)
- Progress of NFP (by Dr. **Sokh Heng**)
- The Framework Document of NFP (by Dr. **Sokh Heng**).

After that, the six programs of NFP were presented:

- 1st program: Forest Demarcation, Classification and Registration, consists of 2 sub programs: (1) Forest Demarcation and Registration and (2) Forest Classification (by Mr. **Pak Chealy** and Mr. **Leang Horn**).

- 2nd program: Forest Resource Management and Conservation, consists of 8 sub programs: (1) National Forest Management Plan, (2) National Forest Inventory, (3) Development of Management system for the production forest out site forest communities, (4) Forest Genetic Resource Conservation and Seed Source Establishment, (5) Development of Plantation for multiple use, (6) Development of Management System for Protected Forest, including Biodiversity Conservation and the Development of Eco tourism, (7) Wood Processing and Marketing and (8) Development of Wood Technology and Wood processing (by Mr. **Khorn Sareth**, Mr. **Uon Sam Ol**, Mr. **Chhum Samnang**, Mr. **So Lorn** and Mr. **Sar Makara**).

- 3rd program: Strengthening Forest Law Enforcement and Governance. There are 3 sub programs: (1) Legal and Administrative Reforms, (2) Strengthening Law Enforcement and Monitoring, and Reporting on Forest Crime, and (3) Rapid Response on Forest Crime Information (by Mr. **Suon Sovann**).

- 4th program: Forestry Community, consists of 3 sub programs: (1) Forest Community Identification and Formalisation, (2) Strengthening Forest Community and Livelihood Promotion, and (3) Support the development of forest community (by Mr. **Lav Setha Phal**).

- 5th program: Capacity Building and Research Development. There are 4 sub programs in this program: (1) Institutional and Human Resource Development, (2) Forest Extension, (3) Development of Research Capacity and Public Awareness Raising, and (4) Forest Certification (by Mr. **Chann Sophal**, Mr. **Bun Rada**, Mr. **Nup Sothea** and Mr. **Samreth Vanna**).

- 6th program: Forest Financing. There are 4 sub programs: (1) Fund from the Government, (2) Fund from NGOs and Donors, (3) Fund from Forest Resource, and (4) Fund from Private Sector (by Mr. **Uon Sam Ol**). (Detailed presentations on NFP programs are available in Appendix 4).



Figure 3: The presentation in the workshop



Figure 4: Question from participant (Monk)

After the presentations on NFP programs, participants were advised to select a program for discussion. However, the discussion on the Forest Financing was changed to Framework Document of NFP.

2: Group discussion

For group discussion:

- 1st group consisted of 32 participants and discussed on the program of Forest Demarcation Classification and Registration (facilitated by Mr. **HONG Kimhean**, technical assistant).
- 2nd group consisted of 18 participants and focused on the program of Natural Forest Resource management and Conservation (facilitated by Formulators).
- 3rd group consisted of 29 people and discussed on the program of Law Enforcement Strengthening and Governance (facilitated by Mr. **LONG Bung**, technical assistant).
- 4th group had 30 participants and discussed on the program of Forestry Community (facilitated by Mr. **HAK Sarom**, technical assistant).
- 5th group had 18 members and was interested on the program of Capacity Building and Research Development (facilitated by Mr. **HEM Chann Rithy**, technical assistant).
- 6th group consisted of 10 people and focused on the Framework Document of NFP (facilitated by Dr. **SOKH Heng**, NFP coordinator). (Attendant list for group discussion is in Appendix 4).

3: Method for idea collection

For discussion, group members raised various issues related to the program and found comments or solutions from all group members. In order to gain ideas from all members, a blank sheet of paper and pen were delivered to every body. Then, answers were collected back at 5-10 minutes later. All ideas or comments were written down on flipcharts. For the same comment or idea, it was recorded for once only. However, after the record, all ideas or comments were shown again for final comment.

4: Result from group discussion

After discussion, a group representative was chosen by the group for presenting the result of discussion. The detailed results are shown below:

- **Group 1**: presented by Mrs. **Keov Siya**, from Snuol community, Kratie province:

The program is very important for land conflict resolution, prevent forest illegal act and forest land encroachment, assure legal land tenure. By this program, community will have a clear boundary and the forest can be properly managed by its function.

However, for the program, some activities should be added:

- Forest extension should be broadened, especially on the Forest Law to raise a public awareness on forest sector.
- Before forest demarcation, an acceptance from local communities is needed.
- It should be clear between the forest land that allocated for social concession and for economic concession and strong punishment should be applied to offenders who conduct a forest land encroachment.

For the sub program of forest demarcation, there are many challenges and some solution should be applied:

Challenges in forest demarcation:

- The participation of local people might be limited. So, some concrete posts could be broken or might be lack of maintenance.
- Due to the increase of land price and lack of management for shifted people in the forest area, forest clearance is still occurred. So, the forest land in fields and in the map of forest cover 2002, are different and caused to various complains from the people who lives nearby the boundary.
- Local people are still afraid of that the forest demarcation may affect their farmland and their customary use of forest product. Therefore, their participations may be limited and concrete posts might be destroyed.
- The participations of local authorities are also insufficient, because the forest lands are also belonging to some powerful people.
- There is lack of public extensions on forest demarcation. So, the participation from relevant parties might also be limited.
- The access to some areas such as hill sites might be difficult. Therefore, the forest demarcation might be found some difficulties.

Suggested solution:

- Promote law enforcement for conflict solution.
- Develop an extension on Forest Law and other relevant legal document to take participations from all relevant institutions.
- Should allocate lands for poor people who live in the forest.
- In order to the forest land in field and in the map are not completely different, forest land encroachment should be strongly prevented.

To increase the speed of forest demarcation:

- Promote an extension on importance of forest demarcation.
- Budget and materials should be enough.
- Promote collaboration between relevant institutions.
- Develop human resource and activity plan.
- Conduct an impact assessment, before forest demarcation.

- All involved parties should have strong commitments on forest demarcation.
- The presence of senior villagers is very important for demarcation.

For demarcation, local authorities, local communities and local people should:

- Respect the times for demarcation.
- Provide an appropriate condition for demarcation and suggestions of local people should be respected.
- Show the location of forest boundary and get involve in conflict solution, as well.

For forest classification, it should be involved by many institutions such as: local authorities, provincial Department of Agriculture, provincial Department of Land, Urbanisation and Construction. Military Force, senior villagers, forest communities, FA, provincial Department of Environment, NGOs, provincial Department of Tourism and provincial Department of Industry.

After demarcation, local authorities, communities and local people should:

- Make plan for concrete post protection.
- Patrol and report to authorities or relevant parties when the concrete posts were destroyed.
- Prevent forest fire to maintain the boundary and advise other people about the importance of concrete posts.

• **Group 2:** presented by the monk **Chim Poarn**, from Serey Sonthorvong Pagoda, Kratie commune, Chet Borei district, Kratie province:

For sub program 1, National Forest Management Plan. It should be linked to benefits of people and it should cover the period of implementation for 10-15years. The plan should be focused on strengthening structure of national forest management, promote the collaboration between relevant agencies such as: the ministry of Agriculture, Land Urbanisation and Construction, Environment, Industry, Interior, Finance, Rural Development, Justice, Local authorities, Local communities, Private sector and Civil Society. The plan should also be concentrated on human resource development at local level and arrange the budget for forest management in the whole country.

For sub program 2, the National Forest Inventory. It is very important for making plan and management of forest. In order to the result is reliable, the inventory should be conducted for every 5 years and a training on forest inventory should be provided to FA staffs and relevant agencies. In order to promote an effectiveness of sub program, a monitoring, an assessment and reporting on various impacts should be available.

For Development of Production Forest out site the Forest of Community, the sub program 3. An environmental social impact assessment should be conducted before converting the area for other developments. Some areas of that forest should be developed for eco tourism for livelihood development of local people. In degraded land, reforestation should be done and benefit from this plantation should be shared to all involved parties.

About sub program 4, the Forest Genetic Conservation and Seed Source Establishment. More seed source should be established and forest seeds for plantations should be collected from these areas. Develop an extension to local people and relevant agencies for awareness raising on forest genetic resource and getting involvement of these people in forest gene conservation.

In sub program 5, Development of Forest Plantation for Multiple Use. Many species of forest plants such as *Dalbergia bariensis*, *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, *Hopea odorata*, *Dipterocarpus alatus*, *Tectona grandis*, *Eucalyptus spp*, *Acacia spp*,...etc have been identified as potential species for multiple use. Moreover, an extension and technical training course on forest plantation for multiple use should be conducted for local communities.

For sub program 6, Biodiversity Conservation and Eco tourism Development. Due to the living standard of rural people is still poor, deforestation and illegal poaching are still occurred. So, more jobs besides of forest product collection need to be created for these people. Moreover, there are arm force and powerful people are involved in deforestation and wildlife trade as well, so, law enforcement should be strengthened. Another problem in the sub program is the lack of participation of local people in prevention and cracking down the forest illegal act. Therefore, an extension on forest law and biodiversity conservation should also be developed.

Sub program 7, Wood Processing and Marketing. In order to strengthen the processing of forest product, processing factories should be developed and the products of processing should be qualified enough for demands. Non-valuable forest product should be developed to valuable products through the processing. Local people should be encouraged to produce some souvenirs from forest product. So, a technical training course on the processing of forest products should be provided. In order to enlarge the market for the processing products, collaboration between local communities, FA and NGOs should be strengthened and the import of processing products from out sites should be stopped. The manmade product is very popular, however, it takes lots of times and the productivity is very low compared to the processing by machines.

For sub program 8, Development of Wood Technology and Processing. It is very useful for communities, because it provides more jobs, supports more incomes and develops knowledge and experiences to the communities, as well. For development partners, it should be involved from a variety of institutions: local communities, FA, NGOs, Ministry of Finance, manufacturers, private sectors...etc. There are some challenges have been identified for the implementation of the sub program: the lacks of human resource, insufficient budget, lack of technical assistances and there is uncertainty of market.

- **Group 3**: presented by Mr. Sei Sophy, DPA organisation, Ratanakiri province:

Sub program 1, Legal and Administrative Reforms. In order to promote an effectiveness of management in FA, legal documents with participation of relevant agencies need to be developed and the structure of FA should be up dated. For instance, for some forestry cantonments covering 3 provinces should be reformed to cover for one province only. Moreover, some training courses on conflict management should be organised.

For sub program 2, Strengthening on Law and Monitoring, and Reporting on Forest Crime. The terms "*collaboration with national committee and provincial sub committee*" should be changed to "*strengthen the role as executive secretariat of national committee and provincial sub committee*". For strengthening the law enforcement and governance, some institutions should be involved:

- Justices, prosecutors and advocates for judging, research, prevention and cracking down the forest illegal act.
- Local authorities for prevention and cracking down all kinds of forest illegal acts, control the moving people and stop to stamp on the document of forest land trade.
- Arm force for intervention, when required.
- Relevant provincial departments for information sharing and extension on forest law and relevant legal documents.
- Local communities for information sharing, prevention of forest illegal act and protect the forest resource.
- NGOs for financial and technical supports and human resource development.

To get good governance in forest sector, activity plan, budget, and materials should be available and extension should be done publicly to get participations from relevant agencies.

In order to increase a public awareness on forest law and other legal documents, some means of extension should be developed such as: workshop, meeting at local level, radio, TV, journals, magazines...etc.

For rapid response, the sub program 3, it should be done via telephone, ICOM, letter, focal point...etc.

• **Group 4**: presented by Mr. **Chinh Sim**, from Borei Osvay community, Steung Traing province:

For the program, the title "*The identification of potentials of forest community*" should be changed to "*Forest community establishment*". Sub program 4 titled "*Control and assessment*" should be added to regulate sub programs 1, 2, and 3.

In sub program 1, between steps 0 and 1, a step of "*extension*" should be added and between step 3 and 4, a step "*Submitting document of forest community establishment to Chief of forest cantonment*" should be put and an official stamp is immediately needed.

For sub program 2, a training course on "*forest product processing and marketing*" should be added and skills on maintaining some non-timber products such as honey, resin... should be provided to communities.

In sub program 3, activities of prevention and cracking down forest illegal acts should be added.

In the first 5 years of forestry community development, some main activities should be carried out:

- Speed up the agreement of forestry community that already existed and continue to support the new establishing community.
- Develop the capacity building for all members of forest communities.

- Broadcast the law and relevant legal documents on establishment of forest community and convince the young people in the community to participate in some activities of community.

- Use the commune, district and provincial budgets to support the activities in the communities and for prevention of forest illegal acts.

To support the new establishing communities and various activities of communities, a working group should be formed.

The communities should conduct reforestation in their own areas, protect and develop the areas for eco tourism.

To support the implementation of communities, some knowledge and skills on management of forestry community, conflict management, wood processing and forestry law should be offered.

• **Group 5**: presented by Mrs. **Net Sok San**, first deputy Vathanak commune council, Kratie province:

Sub program 1, Institutional and Capacity Building Development. Forest extension should be done for local communities for awareness raising. Some skills related to forestry sector should also be provided to communities, as well. New forestry officers should be selected and capacity building should be developed.

Sub program 2, Forest Extension and Public Awareness Raising. Develop forest extension to teachers and students and target groups need to be clearly identified for extension. Establish materials and means for extension such as: displaying forest documents, meeting, signboards, Video, broadcast via radio channel and TV...

Sub program 3, Research Development. Form a committee for regulation on research activity and in the Forest and Wildlife Research Institute, human resource, materials and budget should be enough.

The research should be concentrated on: the identification of religious forest that related to daily living of local people, effectiveness of participation of community in forest management at local level, all kinds of plants that are useful for economic development, conservation and environment, some plants that useful for traditional medicines, some rare and endangered species...etc.

Sub program 4, Forest Certification. It should be put into NFP, because by the sub program, a technical Code will be applied for forest management to ensure the sustainability of forest. Values of forest products will be maximised and the markets will be enlarged. Moreover, the forest certification will help the FA and communities in law enforcement, as well.

• **Group 6**: presented by Mrs. **Mom Sakin**, CPN Network, Kratie province:

For the framework document of NFP, there are some points need to be improved:

- The term of "concept" should be changed to "vision".

- Objective and goal should be clearer

- The title of 3rd part of framework document "*The challenges in forest sector*" should be changed to "*The challenges and potentials in forest sector*" and the Gender issue should be added into any part of NFP.

Relevant parties at local level can monitor and evaluate the implementation of NFP through:

- The working group for controlling and evaluation.
- The workshop on reflection of NFP, that will be organised once for a year for provincial level, and once for two year for national level.

There are some indicators for evaluation on the implementation of NFP:

- Millennium development goal: in 2015 the forest cover should be increased to 60%.
- Report.
- The meeting.
- Plan for implementation.

For the forest concession that is not functioned, the period for making plan should be lasted at the end of 2010.

For the forest concession that has been cancelled, reforestation should be conducted, or forest community should be formed, or protected areas should be developed, depend on the function of the forest.

NFP is very important for conflict resolution, because forest and non-forest areas are ready identified. Moreover, in conversion of forest land for economic concession, the information will be publicly announced and the private land will be clearly demarcated.

After each presentation, questions and comments were allowed (Appendix 5).



Figure 5: The presentation on the result of group discussion.



Figure 6: Question from participant on the result of group discussion

V: The end of workshop

After the presentations of results of group discussions, Mr. **Ieng Sa Veth**, Chief of Mekong Forest Inspectorate, gave a summary report of the workshop.

Then, Mr. **Hul Seurng**, the representative of participants showed his impression on the workshop that: it is a great opportunity of him and all participants to share their ideas for NFP. From the workshop, more knowledge and experiences are gained and these will be distributed to other members of communities for sustainable forest management.

After the impression of the representative of participants, H. E. **Thun Kry**, the deputy of Kratie provincial Governor expressed his impression on the workshop. He would highly evaluate that although the workshop was held for only two days, the result gained is greatly. All ideas and comments will be put to produce NFP that acceptable for all parties.

Finally, H. E. **Chea Sam Ang**, Deputy Director of FA, gave his closing speech, expressing his profound thank to all relevant parties involved in this workshop. Comments and ideas from all participants are the great contributions and will be put into NFP. So that, in the near future a reliable NFP will be established to ensure the sustainability of forest and the benefits of all relevant parties, as well.

VI: Conclusion

The workshop has been successfully organised. Lots of ideas and comments were gained from relevant parties. The majority of ideas were related to strengthening law enforcement, forest extension, collaboration between institutions, and capacity building development. All ideas were contributed with high responsibility of participants for NFP development to gain both, a sustainable forest management and to ensure the benefits of local communities, as well.

VII: Recommendation

In order to NFP to ensure the sustainability of forest and benefits of relevant parties, the program should concentrate on:

- Continue to strengthen forest law enforcement for preventing forest land encroachment and cracking down all kinds of forest illegal acts.
- Develop the extension on forestry sector to get participations from relevant parties and awareness raising.
- Promote the collaboration with other institutions for extension on forestry sector, preventing and cracking down forest illegal acts.
- Develop capacity building on various skills and other knowledge related to forestry sector to local communities and relevant parties.
- The gender issue should be put into any program of NFP.
- All comments will be submitted to formulator for appropriate comments for program development (Appendix 5).



Appendix 1: Agenda of Workshop Public Consultation on National Forest Program
Kratie Provincial Theatre Hall, 25-26 March 2009,

| Dates | Times | Agenda | Method | Key persons |
|-------------|---|---|--------------------|---|
| 25 March | 08h00-8h30 | Register | Register | Coordinator |
| | 8h30-9h00 | National Music | | H.E. Thun Kry |
| | | Welcome speech | | |
| | | Opening remark | | |
| | 9h00-10h00 | Introduction | Presentation | Dr. Sokh Heng |
| | | -Objective and Expected Result of Workshop | | |
| | | Progress of NFP | | |
| | 10h00-10h30 | Break | | |
| | 10h30-10h50 | Framework Document of NFP | Presentation | Dr. Sokh Heng |
| | 10h50-11h20 | 1 st Program: Forest Demarcation | Presentation | Mr. Meas Makara and Mr. Leang Hoarn |
| | 11h20-12h00 | 2 nd Program: Forest Management and Conservation | Presentation | Mr. Khorn Sareth, Mr. Sar Makara, Mr. Hang Sun Tra, Mr. Uon Sam Ol, and Mr. Cheang Dany |
| | 12h00-13h30 | Lunch | | |
| | 13h30-14h00 | 3 rd Program: Strengthening Law Enforcement and Governance | Presentation | Mr. Suon Sovann |
| | 14h00-1430 | 4 th Program: Forestry Community | Presentation | Mr. Laov Setha Phal |
| | 14h30-15h00 | 5 th Program: Capacity Building Development and Research | Presentation | Mr. Chann Sophal, Mr. Bun Rada, Mr. Nup Sothea, and Mr. Samreth Vanna. |
| 15h00-15h30 | Break | | | |
| 15h30-16h00 | 6 th Program: Forest Financing | Presentation | Mr. Ma Sok Tha | |
| 16h00-17h00 | Question and answer | | T. A | |
| 26 March | 8h00-10h00 | Group discussion | Idea collection | T. A and Formulators |
| | 10h00-10h30 | Break | | |
| | 10h30-12h00 | Group discussion | Idea collection | T. A and Formulators |
| | 12h00-14h00 | Lunch | | |
| | 14h00-15h30 | Presentation on Result of Group discussion | Presentation | Group Representative |
| | 15h30-16h00 | Break | | |
| | 16h00-17h00 | Summary report | | Mr. Ieng Sa Veth |
| | | Impression of participant | | - |
| | | Impression of Honorable guest | | - |
| | Closing Remark | | H. E. Chea Sam Ang | |

Appendix 2: questions and answers on NFP programs

- **1st program**: Forest Demarcation, Classification and Registration

∅ 1st question (the monk **Chim Poarn** from Serey Santhorvong Pagoda, Kratie commune, Cheth Borey district, Kratie province): After forest demarcation, if there are some trees with suitable sizes for extraction, could these trees still being used by local people?

☞ 1st answer (Mr. **Pak Chealy**): The forest law has mentioned that the customary use of forest for local community is respected. So, the forest is still being used by local people, but not for trading.

∅ 2nd question (Mr. **Sun Ura**, MVI organisation, Steung Traing province): Main programs of NFP have already presented for today. Will these programs be raised for group discussion?

☞ 2nd answer (Mr. **Pak Chealy**): The programs will be discussed in group discussion.

∅ 3rd.question (Mr. **Thai Bunleang**, Kratie community): After the identification of forest land, will these areas be allocated for economic concessions or for other purposes?

☞ 3rd answer (Mr. **Pak Chealy**): After forest demarcation, some areas will be known as potentials for economic concession and some others for conservations, depend on the obvious conditions.

- **2nd program**: Forest Resource Management and Conservation

∅ 1st question (Mr. **Hun Naven**, FA Ratanakiri): For hunting sport, how should we do for sustainability of wildlife?

☞ 1st answer (Mr. **Chhum Samnang**): We will study the areas for hunting sports and classified the wildlife, nationally and internationally. The biology and density of wildlife will also be studied and strategy plan will be developed. Then the quota for extraction will be calculated and the wildlife will be regularly monitored to assess the impacts.

∅ 2nd question (Mrs. **Mom Sakin**, Kratie CPN Network): Through the presentation, we want to have 60% of forest cover throughout the country in 2015. What sort of mechanisms should we have to achieve this goal?

☞ 2nd answer (Mr. **Khorn Sareth**): To reach the 60% of forest cover in 2015, there are 6 sub programs that have focused on the protection and maintain the forest. The boundary of forest will be demarcated and the areas for restorations will also be identified. Therefore, the forest cover will be absolutely increased to 60% in 2015.

∅ 3rd question (Mr. **Long Yin**, Chhlong community, Kratie province): Through the participation of local people, do the people gain their benefits in the situation of ownership or in the condition of labor work?

☞ 3rd answer (Mr. **Uon Sam Ol**): There are some legal documents on forest plantation by private sector and local family. If people pay their labor work for private plantation, thus, they will gain benefit in the situation of labor work, However, if they make the contract with

the FA to use the degraded land for forest plantation, they will gain benefits in the situation of ownership.

- **3rd program**: Strengthening Forest Law Enforcement and Governance

∅ 1st question ((Mr. **Sun Ura**, MVI organisation, Steung Traing province): For the program, the participation of communities should be available to ensure a good governance in forest sector.

☞ 1st answer (Mr. **Suon Sovann**): For the participation of forest community, there is already available in the program of forest community.

∅ 2nd question (Mr. **Thai Bunleang**, Kratie community): If there was a conflict between the rich and poor people on land issue, how can this conflict be solved?

☞ 2nd answer (Mr. **Suon Sovann**): The rich and the poor people have the same responsibility for the laws.

∅ 3rd question (Mr. **Sa Khoy**, Kratie community): What is the importance of export of forest and non-forest product of local community for the community itself and for the government?

☞ 3rd answer (Mr. **So Lorn**): For the export of forest and non-forest products of local communities, the communities themselves gain direct benefits, because they do not pay the taxation for the government, but they should complete the form for exportation. For the Cambodian government, indirect benefits can be gained, because the poverty is being alleviated by the communities themselves.

∅ 4th question (Mrs. **Mom Sakin**, Kratie CPN Network): What is the effectiveness of information network of the program in forest management?

☞ 4th answer (Mr. **Suon Sovann**): Relevant parties have been given the right for reporting and cracking down the forest illegal acts, but all proofs should be provided to FA for law enforcement. Reporters can ring to authorities, then, authorities will transmit this information to FA.

- **4th program**: Forestry Community

∅ 1st question (Mr. **Sei Sophy** DPA organisation, Ratanakiri): What activities of the program of Forestry Community that do not harmonise with the real implementation?

☞ 1st answer (Mr. **Laov Setha Phal**): There is not any fighting between activities of the program and the real implementation. Now, there are more than 300 communities were formed. However, only 124 of them have been ready approved by the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries. All the remaining communities will be pushed to get the approvals from the Ministry, as soon as possible, as well.

∅ 2nd question (Mr. **Som Phalla**, Kratie community): The government has granted the forest land for economic concession development. How can the forest community be established?

☞ 2nd answer (Mr. **Laov Setha Phal**): In the past, there was lack of collaboration between the communities and FA for the establishment of forest communities. When the

lands were already granted to companies, the local people want to create their own forest communities. It is really hard to get back the lands for communities. It is also the lack of information sharing of local authorities to local communities for allocating the lands for forest communities.

¶ 3rd question (Mr. **Païy Kim Han**, Deputy Snuol district governor , Kratie province): Could you please, explain the terms of Carbon Credit? Anyway, in the program, the expected results were raised, but for the risks, there were not available. The program should focus on the latter issue, as well.

☞ 3rd answer (Mr. **Laov Setha Phal**): The term of Carbon Credit means the pure environment was sold to other people in the world. The industrial countries have seriously polluted global environment. Therefore, they pay for us for forest plantation and maintaining the forest for global environment. Now, we have already the pilot project on the Carbon Credit in the Udor Meanchey province.

- **5th program**: Capacity Building and Research Development

¶ 1st question (the monk **Chim Poarn** from Serey Santhorvong Pagoda, Kratie commune, Cheth Borey district, Kratie province): If the research is not clear, how could the result affect the real implementation? How could we do to the result of research is not wrong?

☞ 1st answer (Mr. **Chann Sophal**): If we have a full capacity, our research will not be wrong. However, now, our research is still not perfect. So, we need to develop our capacity more.

¶ 2nd question (Mr. **Vutheara**, Ratanakiri community): In the program, there were lots of terms of the Center for Extension and Research Institute. Do we want to establish any University more?

☞ 2nd answer (Mr. **Bun Rada**): Today, two universities are already available: ones is the Royal University of Chamcar Daung, and the others, the National School of Agriculture Prek Leap. So, we do not need to establish any university more. But, we want to put the forest program into the educational system.

¶ 3rd question (Mrs. **Long Thy**, Kratie community): How can we do to reach 60% of forest cover in 2015?

☞ 3rd answer (Mr. **Pak Chealy**): Now, our forest cover is 59.15% already. So, we will conduct more forest plantation at everywhere of degraded land. Therefore, in 2015, our forest cover will go up to 60%, definitely.

- **6th program**: Forest Financing.

At the end of the presentation, general questions or comments related to NFP were allowed:

¶ 1st question (Mr. **Hul Soeurng**, Beung Char commune council, Sambo district, Kratie province): What times do we need for the implementation of the NFP? What are the problems in the implementation of the NFP? How can we solve them?

☞ 1st answer (Mr. **Suon Sovann**): Now, our forest cover is 59.15% already. This figure will be increased to 60% in 2015. We have worked hardly to maintain such forest cover. However, that is not the task for the FA only, it is our responsibility.

☞ 2nd question (a farmer from Kampong Cham province): the forest land has been granted to company. Is it impact to conservation? Anyway, farmers need degraded land for cattle field, but the land has been given for economic concession. Is it an impact? What can our next generation have?

☞ 2nd answer (Mr. **Pak Chealy**): Our country needs to be developed. So, if degraded land is used for only the cattle field, our country could not be developed. However, if these areas have been converted for economic concession, it is better. Anyway, before granting the land for companies, an assessment on economic effectiveness has been conducted. Then, we consider that which one is better for country development.

☞ 3rd question (Mr. **Long Yin**, Chhlong community, Kratie province): The government has impressed in providing the land to private companies. The speed of the provision is very fast. However, when providing the land for forest community establishment, the speed is slow. Why? Is the provision of land to company more important than granting the land for the forest community establishment?

☞ 3rd answer (Mr. **Uon Sam Ol**): In the past, communities have never requested the lands for community establishment. So, the government has given the land to company. The community should request the land for community establishment, before the land was granted to company.

☞ 4th question (Mr. **Huot Vuthy**, DPA organisation, Steung Traing province): In the past, there were only 8 steps for forest community establishment. But, now, there are 12 steps. Why?

☞ 4th answer (Mr. **Laov Setha Phal**): The 12 new steps for community establishment are derived from the previous 8 steps. The 12 new steps are easier than the previous for the implementation and for the development of community livelihood.

☞ 5th question (Mrs. **Mom Sakin**, Kratie CPN Network): The period for implementation of NFP is 20 years, however, the period for public consultation is only 2 days. So, the six programs of NFP should be verified to ensure the use of forest of community.

☞ 5th answer: That is our concern for community. Therefore, the consultation is held for today. Please, contribute your ideas and comments for NFP development.

Appendix 3: Attendant list for group discussion

Public Consultation at Kraties; 25-26 March 2009

List of Participants for group discussion

Group 1: Forest Demarcation Classification and Registration

| No | Name | Institutions | Province | Signature |
|----|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | HONG Kimhean | Technical assistant | Kandal | |
| 2 | Uk Chamreun | Prumvihearhoar Organisation | | |
| 3 | Thoeurng Setha | Santepheap Organisation | Svay Reang | |
| 4 | Phorn Chhorn | Sre Char Commune Council | Snuol, Kratie | |
| 5 | Nuon Sam Ath | Kseul Commune Council | kratie | |
| 6 | Nhanh Thonn | Svay Chrass Commune Council | Kratie | |
| 7 | Maing Nimul | RDCNRM Organisation | Ratanakiri | |
| 8 | Meiy Vuthy | Svay Chrass Forestry Triage (FA) | Kratie | |
| 9 | Long Yin | Community | kratie | |
| 10 | Sein Sothea | CPN Network | Steung Traing | |
| 11 | Teng Rann | Community | kratie | |
| 12 | Theurng Tveuk | Community | Mondulkiri | |
| 13 | Bvaiy Theiv | O Char Community | Steung Traing | |
| 14 | Prel Sron | Community | Mondulkiri | |
| 15 | Keov Siya | Community | Kratie | |
| 16 | Bun Sothy | Forestry Division (FA) | Kampong Cham | |
| 17 | Ngeum Kea | Community | Kratie | |
| 18 | Vann sareth | Forestry Division (FA) | Kampong Cham | |
| 19 | Va Than | Prek Prasab District Governor | Kratie | |
| 20 | Suon Nhak | Chet Borei District Governor | kratie | |
| 21 | Samreth Eurn | ? District Governor | | |
| 22 | Sok Ran | Chang Krang | | |
| 23 | Khuon Kheurn | Commune council | | |
| 24 | Iv Saphum | Snuol district Governor | Kratie | |
| 25 | Pech Punnareay | KASOTIM Company | | |
| 26 | Him Sreang | Sambok Commune Council | | |
| 27 | Tuy Nhor | Srei Chiss Commune Council | | |
| 28 | Phong Khun Lay | Chub forestry triage (FA) | Kampong Cham | |
| 29 | Lim Chantha | Ksim Forestry Triage | Kratie | |
| 30 | Eung Ky | Ksim Forestry Triage | Kratie | |
| 31 | Pak Chealy | FA | Phnom Penh | |
| 32 | Chann Savann | | Svay Reang | |

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**List of Participants for group discussion
Group 2: Forest Resource Management and Conservation**

| No | Name | Institutions | Province | Signature |
|----|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | Khorn Sareth | FA | Phnom Penh | |
| 2 | Lanh Thein | | Svay Reang | |
| 3 | Hun saven | Forest Cantonment | Ratanakiri | |
| 4 | Chhum Samnang | FA | Phnom Penh | |
| 5 | An Long | Community | Kampong Cham | |
| 6 | Yab Veng | Community | Kampong Cham | |
| 7 | Uon Sam Ol | FA | Phnom Penh | |
| 8 | Phal Mony | | Prey Veng | |
| 9 | Seng Raksa | | Kratie | |
| 10 | Seurng Seng Kun | | Kratie | |
| 11 | Duch Nak | Phou Reang, Snuol | Kratie | |
| 12 | Chim Poarn | Monk | Kratie | |
| 13 | Phorn ChanTy | Monk | Kratie | |
| 14 | Khan Sokheurn | Monk | Kratie | |
| 15 | Uch Reth | | Kratie | |
| 16 | Chhith Chhor | | Kratie | |
| 17 | Soy Sarith | Forest Cantonment | Kratie | |
| 18 | So Lorn | FA | Phnom Penh | |

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**List of Participants for group discussion
Group 3: Strengthening Law Enforcement and Governance**

| No | Name | Institutions | Province | Signature |
|----|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | Un Ponha Theary | Mekong Forest Inspectorate | | |
| 2 | Yv Eik Savutey | Forest Division | Kampong Cham | |
| 3 | Sei Sophy | DPA Org | Ratanakiri | |
| 4 | Vann Sak | NTFP | Ratanakiri | |
| 5 | Nheuk Sunnary | Snuol Forest Division | Kratie | |
| 6 | Suon Kanol | FA | Kratie | |
| 7 | Keov Dadity | Forest Division | Kampong Cham | |
| 8 | Long Bung | Technical assistant | Phnom Penh | |
| 9 | Sith Samnang | Forest Division | Steung Traing | |
| 10 | Vong Sok Serey | FA | Steung Traing | |
| 11 | Leng Yuth | FA | Ratanakiri | |
| 12 | Boreth Kamy | Dak Dam Community | Munduldiri | |
| 13 | Suon Sovann | FA | Phnom Penh | |
| 14 | Preap Sotheara | FA | Kratie | |
| 15 | Pok Vanna | FA | Kratie | |
| 16 | Bou Phan | Community | kampong Cham | |
| 17 | Meng Vanna | Sambo district Governor | Kratie | |
| 18 | Yen Run | CEPA | steung Traing | |
| 19 | Phea Lim Piseth | Heng Sambath Company | kratie | |
| 20 | Seang ros | FA | Kratie | |
| 21 | Yin Bun Chet | | kampong Cham | |
| 22 | Pein Borin | Company | Kratie | |
| 23 | San Inn | Forestry Community | Steung Traing | |
| 24 | Um Vann Sopheak | FA | Mundulkiri | |
| 25 | Ul Chhay | Company | Kratie | |
| 26 | You Kan Vimean | FA | Ratanakiri | |
| 27 | Nuon Sopheak | FA | Kratie | |
| 28 | Benh Seta | FA | Kratie | |
| 29 | Ma Ra | FA | Kratie | |

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**List of Participants for group discussion
Group 4: Forestry Community**

| No | Name | Institutions | Province | Signature |
|----|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | Hak Sarom | Technical assistant | Phnom Penh | |
| 2 | Keb Bopha | Commune Council | Kratie | |
| 3 | Phork San | Kbal Damrei Community | kratie | |
| 4 | Chinh Sim | O svay Community | Steung Traing | |
| 5 | Leang Chann | Community | Steung Traing | |
| 6 | Paov Kosal | Kbal Damrei Community | Kratie | |
| 7 | Keov Chhat | Community | Kratie | |
| 8 | Kov Sara | Monorum Community | Svay Rieng | |
| 9 | Kean Enn | Community | Kratie | |
| 10 | Seng Heng | FA | Kratie | |
| 11 | Mith Channratha | Community | Ratanakiry | |
| 12 | Peng Leng Sry | CED | Kratie | |
| 13 | Sun Yura | MVI | Steung Traing | |
| 14 | Tei Ry | FA | Kratie | |
| 15 | Som Phalla | CCD/KI | Kratie | |
| 16 | Veun Heng | | Steung Traing | |
| 17 | Long Saveng | Koh Sneing Forest Community | Steung Traing | |
| 18 | Hul Veth | Forest Community | Kratie | |
| 19 | Chhin Hul | Community | Kampong Cham | |
| 20 | Sa Khoy | Community | Kratie | |
| 21 | Ham Han | Community | | |
| 22 | Khuon Cheun | Community | Kratie | |
| 23 | Plort Phein | Pu Chry Community | Mondulkiry | |
| 24 | Pan Dan | Pu Chry Community | Mondulkiry | |
| 25 | Pal Som Keov | FA | Kratie | |
| 26 | Try Sopheak | FA | Kratie | |
| 27 | Puoy Tha | Community | Kratie | |
| 28 | Pay Kimhan | Chhlaung District Governor | Kratie | |
| 29 | Sin Samnag | FA | kratie | |
| 30 | Ing Sang Kang | FA | Kampong Cham | |

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**List of Participants for group discussion
Group 5: Capacity Building and Research Development**

| No | Name | Institutions | Province | Signature |
|----|------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | Nup Sothea | FA | Phnom Penh | |
| 2 | Chann Sophal | FA | Phnom Penh | |
| 3 | Bun Rada | FA | Phnom Penh | |
| 4 | Thai Bu Leang | Community | Kratie | |
| 5 | Hul Seurng | Beung Char Commune Council | Kratie | |
| 6 | Net Sok San | Vatanak Commune Council | Kratie | |
| 7 | Sok Kheang | FA | Mundulkiri | |
| 8 | Sear Vutheara | | Ratanakiri | |
| 9 | Penh Visalrith | FA | Kratie | |
| 10 | Thou Vichet | FA | Kratie | |
| 11 | Phong Khun Lay | FA | Kratie | |
| 12 | Teang Kun Pidoar | FA | Kratie | |
| 13 | San Narin | FA | Kratie | |
| 14 | So Sokhary | CED | Kratie | |
| 15 | Ann Hou | O Kreang Community | Kratie | |
| 16 | Prak Sambo | FA | kratie | |
| 17 | Bun Nen | O Kreang Community | Kratie | |
| 18 | Monh Sam | O Preah Community | Kratie | |

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**List of Participants for group discussion
Group 6: Framework Document of NFP**

| No | Name | Institutions | Province | Signature |
|----|----------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | Hen Heng | Provincial Finance Dep. | Kratie | |
| 2 | Chea Veng | Provincial Commerce Dep. | kratie | |
| 3 | Kang Chan | Provincial Culture Dep. | kratie | |
| 4 | Sov Piseth | Provincial Education Dep. | Kratie | |
| 5 | Hun Eang | FA | Kampong Cham | |
| 6 | Tep Sameiy | FA | Kratie | |
| 7 | Try Peng Leang | FA | Kratie | |
| 8 | Oth Vuthy | DPA | Kratie | |
| 9 | Vi Bol | Rubber plantation | Kratie | |
| 10 | Mom Sakin | CPN Network | Kratie | |

Appendix 4: questions and answers after the presentation of result of group discussion

- **Group 1:**

- ⌚ Question (Mr. **LONG Bung**, TA): How can the group protect the concrete posts?

- ☞ Answer (Mrs. **Keov Siya**, from Snuol community , Kratie province): We will work together for patrolling the concrete posts.

- **Group 2:**

There was no question was given.

- **Group 3:**

There was no question was given.

- **Group 4:**

- ⌚ Question (Mrs. **Mom Sakin**, CPN Network, Kratie province): In the forestry law, there is a punishment to people who conduct a forest illegal act. However, there is illegal transportation of forest products at local area. How can we punish these people?

- ☞ Answer (Mr. **Suon Sovann**): the wrong doers will be punished. However, it is just the personal issue only.

- **Group 5:**

There was no question was given.

- **Group 6:**

- ⌚ Comment: the Gender issue should be put in any part of the NFP document.

- ☞ Answer (Dr. Sokh Heng): the Gender issue is already available in the 3rd program.

Results of Group discussion for 1st program: Forest Demarcation Classification and Registration of Permanent Forest Estate

| Issues of Program | Selected comments for program development | Other Comments |
|--|--|--|
| 1: General comments for 1 st Program: Forest Demarcation Classification and Registration of Permanent Forest Estate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities and local people should volunteer for the process of Forest demarcation, Classification and Registration of Permanent Forest Estate. • The period for complaining on land conflict should be 45-60 days, because some relatives may be away from home. • The program should be put into the plan of National Committee for Democratic Development at Sub National Level. • Strengthening Law Enforcement. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study community land, before forest demarcation. • An extension on Law of Environment should also be done. • Study relevant issues, before forest demarcation. • Invite all relevant parties to solve the conflicts, before forest demarcation. • Conduct extensions for participations of relevant institutions and for information sharing. • Conduct an extension on forestry sector for awareness raising for public sector. • Need acceptances of communities, before running the program. • Clearly sort the forest lands that allocated for social and economic concessions. |
| 2: Solutions for challenges of forest demarcation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reject certificates of forest land tenure. • Local authorities should prevent shifting people in forest lands. • Local authorities should stop to issue on certificates of forest land tenure. • Allow the local people to continue their customary use of forest product, after forest demarcation. • Establish the roads for forest fire protection. • A program for encouragement should be | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an extension on forest law to people who have the lands in the forest boundary. • Take minutes with acceptances of involved land owners. • Sufficient budget for demarcation and for maintaining the concrete posts. • Facilitate on all impacts, when demarcation. • Apply a punishment to people who break down the concrete posts and offer incentives |

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| | <p>available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The forest demarcation should be based on the real situation in field, but not on the forest cover map 2002. • Budget should be enough and on time. | <p>to people who involved in concrete post maintaining.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an extension, before demarcation. • A central working group should be formed for the implementation of the program. • There are 3 institutions that suitable for forest demarcation: FA, Land Urbanisation and Construction, and Local authorities. • Promote law enforcement. • Develop an extension on forest demarcation through radio, TV channels, and meeting, before running the process. • Control and Monitoring should be done by skilled institutions. • Apply law enforcement to offenders. • Promote conflict solving, before demarcation. • Conflict solving should be based mainly on law. All people should gain the same benefits and fairness. • Skilled officials should be clearly on how to implement the program, especially, on development of activity plan such as forest inventory and the use of forest with participatory approaches. • Conduct an extension on forestry law, technologies and other documents related to forestry sectors to local people. • Set up some policies for people, who lost the lands by forest demarcation. • Conduct a survey to people, who committed forest land encroachment. If they do not have lands, some areas should be allocated for them. • The participations of local authorities, |
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| | | <p>NGOs and local people should be available in forest demarcation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants should have strong wills in demarcation. • It should be accepted from local people, before demarcation. • Strongly apply law enforcement to offenders. • Quickly develop the map. • Facilitate to all relevant parties. • Prevent forest land encroachment and educate offenders to stop their illegal acts. • When demarcation, the participations of all relevant parties should be available. • The boundary between villages and forest land should be clearly identified. • Need the participations of local authorities, relevant institutions and local communities in forest demarcation. • Facilitate to people living in forest areas. • Need acceptances of communities, local authorities and relevant institutions. • Conduct extensions on forestry law and land law. • Promote a participation in forest maintaining. • Conduct a study on farmland of local people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solve all land conflicts in the area of demarcation. |
| <p>3: How should we do to speed up the process of forest demarcation.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget should be enough and on time. • The program should be put into the communal development plan. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participations and supports from all relevant parties are needed. • Inform and conduct an extension to local |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resource and skills should be developed. • Supports from local authorities, involved institutions and the active participation of local people are needed. • High responsibilities of all relevant parties with regarding that the forest demarcation is not belong to FA only. | <p>people living in the area of demarcation, because their understanding on the process is still limited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an extension, before demarcation. • Solve all conflicts, before demarcation. • Materials and budget should be enough and on time. • Collaboration between relevant parties should be strengthened and a working group should be formed. • Strong wills for participation and plans for all parties are needed. • Study on involved lands, before demarcation. • Speed up mine clearance in the forest. • An extension on the importance of demarcation is needed. • Acceptances from all parties are needed. • Collaboration and good relationship between relevant parties should be available. • Conduct an assessment impact, before demarcation. • Need a participation of senior villagers. • Clearly activity plan is needed. • Working and technical groups should be formed. • Budget and materials should be arranged. • Need a clear master plan. • A clear forest cover map should be available. • Conduct an extension on the importance of forest to local people. • Solve all relevant issues, immediately, before demarcation. • Need signboards around community lands. |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control and assessment on forest demarcation should be conducted. • Reports, minutes, attendant list and relevant documents should be prepared. |
| <p>4: How should local authorities, communities, and local people participate in forest demarcation?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor all activities related to concrete post destruction. • Report to authorities when found some events of concrete post destruction. • Should participate in prevention of land conflict. • Local authorities should support suitable condition for FA officials, when demarcation. • Local authorities should participate in extension and facilitate to local people, when demarcation. • Authorities should encourage local people to participate in forest demarcation. • Local authorities should show the location of farmland in their own areas (with relevant legal documents) • Local authorities should support the process of forest demarcation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer with strong wills in the process of forest demarcation. • Maintain concrete posts • Participate in extension of forestry law. • Set up a clear time table. • Participate in showing the location of demarcation. • Support the labour work for the program. • Collaborate with skilled officials. • Authorities should understand the process of demarcation and should assist conflict solving. • Communities should understand and facilitate the process of demarcation. • Strong wills of all relevant parties are needed when demarcation. • Local authorities should respect ideas given by local people. • Communities should involve in showing, and identifying the location of concrete posts and sharing labour work for forest demarcation. • District, communal, village officials and communities should be on time at the area of demarcation. • Share a responsibility of forest demarcation and involve in documentation of concrete posts. . • Maintain the location of concrete posts. • Participate in assessment and showing the |

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| | | <p>boundary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get involve in decision making. • Get involve in conflict solving. • Participants should have the right for decision-making and could take a high responsibility. • Relevant parties should have good collaboration together. • People should facilitate the process of forest demarcation. • Local authorities should show the locations and legal documents of involved land in the areas of demarcation. • Communities should involve in forest demarcation. • Authorities, communities, and local people should involve in making activity plan • Local authorities should be the leaders for conflict solving. • Local authorities, communities, and local people should have strong wills in law enforcement. • Show the real history of location of forest demarcation. • Local people should involve in conflict solving and give some suggestions. |
| <p>5: Which institutions should involve in classification of permanent forest estate?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities • People living nearby the forest. • Forestry Administration. • Environment • Provincial Inspectors • Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries. • Land, Urbanisation and Construction. • Arm Forces. | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior villagers. • NGOs • Tourism. • Industry Mine and Energy • Forest Concessionaires. • Local communities. • Culture | |
| <p>6: After forest demarcation, how should local authorities, communities, and local people do to maintain the boundary?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent forest land encroachment. • Monitoring and sharing information. • Form a working group for patrolling. • Prevent forest fire. • Sharing information on forest land encroachment. • Set up signboards, maps in the target areas. • Conduct a patrolling program. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote law enforcement and extension. • Report on destruction of concrete posts. • Set up a network for protection of concrete posts. • Need to register forest land as public estate. • Apply law enforcement to offenders. • Educate people to maintain concrete posts. • Organise a meeting regularly for maintaining concrete posts. • Collaborate together for prevention of forest illegal acts. • Gather information, evidences and report to local authorities and involved institutions. • Make plan for protection of concrete posts. • Patrol regularly. • Report on some activities related to concrete posts. • Provide an awareness to local people to understand the importance of concrete posts. • Prevent forest illegal acts. • Prevent concrete posts from destruction of offenders. • Need a participation of local authorities, communities and arm forces in maintaining concrete posts. • An encouragement for reporter on concrete post destruction should be available. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct an extension to local people to understand the meaning of concrete posts.• Put a responsibility on local authorities on maintaining concrete posts.• FA should conduct an extension to local authorities, land owners nearby the boundary to maintain the concrete posts.• Take minutes with participations of local authorities and communities.• The concrete posts need to be strong.• Punishment to people who committed in breaking down the concrete posts.• Broad\cast via radio channels to attract the participation of people in maintaining concrete posts.• The committee of community should set up group member for patrolling the concrete posts. |
|--|--|---|