

Content

Page

| | |
|--|-------|
| Summary Report..... | 3-4 |
| List of Appendices: | |
| Appendix 01: Workshop Agenda..... | 5-6 |
| Appendix 02: Panel Session among Participants..... | 7-13 |
| Appendix 03: Workshop Photos..... | 14-15 |
| Appendix 04: Workshop Report..... | 16-25 |

Summary Report

As a signatory of the UNFCCC, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has made all its efforts toward sustainable natural resource management. A Technical Working Group on Forest and Environment (TWG-FE) was established and a National Forestry Program (NFP) has been started. In compliance with the Forestry Law (2002) that required all decisions related with forest management planning shall ensure full public participation, a series of regional workshops on NFP consultation were organized by the WTG at each of the regional Inspectorates.

The 4th Regional Workshop on Public Consultation on National Forest Program was held in Siem Reap from 30-31 March 2009 with participation of forest stakeholders from five provinces, including Siem Reap, Kg Thom, Preah Vihear, Banteay Meanchey, & Uddor Meanchey, totally 207 people. The main purpose of the workshop is to get comments, suggestions, or recommendations from stakeholders related with the draft NFP.

The workshop was divided into 4 sessions, including Opening and Presentations by NFP formulators in the first day and Group Discussions, Results Presentation and Closing in the second day.

On the first day, the workshop was joint Opening by H.E. Sou Phirin, Governor of Siem Reap Province, H.E. Chea Sam Ang, Deputy Head of FA, Mr. Jacon J. Jepsen, DANIDA Representative, Ms. Fan Xiaojie, FAO Representative, and Mr. Kong Narin, Chief of Northern Tole Sap Inspectorate. After the Opening, 9 presentations were made by the NFP taskforce, including Background, Objectives, Process, and the Framework Documents of NFP, Boundary Demarcation, Classification, and Registration of Permanent Forest Estates Program, Forest Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation Program, Forestry Law Enforcement and Governance Program, Community Forestry Program, Capacity Building and Research Development Program, and Sustainable Forest Financing Program. After each presentation, the floor was given 5-10 minutes of time for feedback from the participants based on the program presented.

On the second day, all participants were organized into 6 groups for discussion on each of the programs presented in the previous day. Each participant can register in any program they preferred during the first day, but not allow to exceed 33 for a better distribution of the participants in each group. The discussions were processed based on equal right, right to speak, and no ideas or comment was rejected. As a result, lots of comments were received from the workshop.

Forest demarcation, classification, and registration Program is important for all stakeholders, especially FA, to avoid land grabbing and to reduce land conflicts occurred from unclear forest demarcation. However, there are a number of challenges faced at the moment which include unclear boundary of the forest at the field, social and economic land concessions are in progress, and land use planning by local communities has not been finished. Moreover, the process of boundary demarcation needs participation from various stakeholders and budget is limited. The responsibility of stakeholders shall also be sure determined.

Forest Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation Program have got lots of comments from the participants but most of them are technical issues and already in the draft. However, coordination and monitoring and evaluation system shall be clear so that the management plan is adaptive with other government development programs as well as infrastructure development.

The Forestry Law Enforcement and Governance Program are considered as the vital program in the NFP. Without this program nothing will be achieved. The participants gave various comments on this program. The most important issues raised by the participants are the participation of stakeholders, especially local communities and authorities in law enforcement and prevention. Moreover, transparency and accountability are raised and better performance of government staffs are suggested by the participants.

Community Forestry Program is the second popular topics raised by the participants, second only to Boundary Demarcation Program. Lots of comments from the participants were received during the workshop. The most important issues include lack of knowledge and skills including techniques related with NTFP processing and the participants suggested to add one more subprogram which is "Forest Fire".

Capacity Building and Research Development Program is also relative important for the participants. They suggest a capacity building program should be formulated based on the local need and responsive to specific areas. A mechanism for monitoring the use of the skills for feedbacks also needs to be added and all information should be shared to local communities. However, some important research and training topics

have been requested by the participants, most of them related with technical issues of forest product processing.

For the NFP Framework document, besides being requested to add Table of Contents and List of Acronym, the participants suggested to add one or two more programs, including Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REED). Moreover, a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation on compliance according to the program was also suggested.

Another important note during the workshop is that there is the Joint statement from local communities of the five provinces, to show their concerns and suggested to add their comments and recommendations into the NFP documents. The most important issue is they were concerned with economic land concessions. They requested the RGC to consult with local communities before decided to grant any forest to any private company under economic land concession. They also reported the invasion of power-men and rich men to their lands and natural resources and request intervention from the relevant government agencies to stop the aggressive actions. However, the statement was written one day before the workshop. Eventually, their comments were taken into consideration by the task force.

All in all, the workshop produced fruitful comments from the participants. The workshop was processed according to the schedule without any obstruction and all the participants were happy with the results. Most important is, the taskforce promised that the comments would be integrated into the NFP. The workshop was finished according to the agenda in friendly manner, mutual understanding, and respective responsibility.

Appendix 1:

Regional Consultation Workshop on NFP:

Alson Angkor Paradise Hotel, Siem Reap province

30-31 March 2009

| Date | Time | Subject | Approach | Responsible |
|------------------------------|--|--|--------------|--|
| 30 March 2009 | 08:00 – 08:30 | Registration | Signature | Workshop Assistant |
| | Plenary session 08:30 – 09:30 | - Welcome remark - Impression remark - Impression remark - Opening remark | Speech | - Governor of Siem Reap prov. - Mr. Jacob K. Jepsen, Danida - Ms. Fan Xiaojie, FAO NFP Fac - Director General of FA |
| | 09:30 – 10:00 | Coffee/Tea | | |
| | Plenary session ctd. 10:00 – 10:20 | Introduction of the workshop • Objectives and expected results • NFP process in Cambodia | Presentation | Dr. Sokh Heng |
| | Plenary session ctd 10:20 – 10:40 | NFP Strategic Framework Document | Presentation | Dr. Sokh Heng |
| | Plenary session ctd 10:40 – 11:10 | Programme 1 on Demarcation | Presentation | Mr. Meas Makara + Mr. Leang Horn |
| | Plenary session ctd 11:10 – 12:00 | Programme 2 on Forest Management | Presentation | Mr. Khorn Saret + Mr. Sar Makara+ Mr. Hang Suntra, Oun Som Ol+ Chheang Dany |
| | 12:00 – 13:30 | Lunch | | |
| | Plenary session ctd 13:30 – 14:00 | Programme 3 on FLEG | Presentation | Mr. Suon Sovan |
| | Plenary session ctd 14:00 – 14:30 | Programme 4 on NCFP | Presentation | Mr. Lao Sethaphal |
| | Plenary session ctd 14:30 – 15:00 | - Programme 5 on CB&RD | Presentation | Mr. Chann Sophal + Bun Rada +Nup Sothea + Samrith Vanna |
| | Plenary session ctd 15:00 – 15:30 | Coffee/Tea | | |
| | Plenary session ctd 15:30 – 16:00 | Programme 6 on Financing | Presentation | Mr. Ma Sok Tha |
| | Plenary session ctd 16:00 – 17:00 | Questions and answers | | TA and Programme Formulator |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 31 March 2009 | Group Work 08:00 – 9:30 | Group discussion | Collecting feedbacks | TA and Programme Formulator |
| | 09:30 – 10:00 | Coffee/Tea | | |
| | Group Work 10:00 – 12:00 | Group discussion | Collecting feedbacks | TA and Programme Formulator |
| | 12:00 – 14:00 | Lunch | | |
| | Plenary session 14:00 – 15:30 | Result from group discussion | Presentation | Group Facilitator and Programme Formulator |
| | 15:30 – 16:00 | Coffee break | | |
| | Plenary session 16:00 – 17:30 | Wrapping up Closing remark | Presentation | Director of FA Inspectorate NFP Task Force Chairman |

Appendix 2

Panel Session on NFP Presentation

During the workshop, after each presentation of each NFP program 5-10 minutes were allocated for feedbacks from the participants and one hour was allocated at the end of the first day for panel session. The results of feedbacks from the participants are described below.

1-Ms Tae Hoy from community forestry in Preah Neth Preah, Banteay Meanchey

Q-Why do we need National Forestry Program (NFP)?

A-Dr. Sok Heng: Cambodia is a member of the UN. All UN member countries shall develop their NFP for long term planning and management of forest.

2-Mr. Um Meng from local community in Kg Thom

Q-Whether NFP is formulated for forest protection or benefit extraction from the forest?

A-Dr. Sokh Heng: NFP is developed for better protection and conservation of forest resources including sustainable use of the resources in term of social, cultural, environmental and economical benefits.

3-Mr. Keat Kimtol, Deputy Governor of Roveang District, Preah Vihear Province

Q-What are the uses of forest?

A-Dr. Sokh Heng: The benefits from forest refer to social, cultural, environmental, and economical benefits which can be divided into various points.

4-Mr. Sam Chheng from Roveang Community, Preah Vihear Province

Q: a-Why do we need to conduct boundary demarcation, classification, and registration of the permanent forest estates?

b-Whether local communities can join the process or not?

c-The process is implemented in systematic or separate?

A: Mr. Meas Makara:

a-The boundary demarcation, classification, and registration is carried out with the aim at preventing violation over forestland, reducing conflicts related with forestland, share sustainable forest management and protection.

b-The process will be carried out with provincial governor takes lead and participation from all relevant stakeholders.

c-The process is carried out either in systematic or in separate, depends on the real location and status of the resources.

5-Mr. So Nalin from community in Siem Reap

Q-How to implement systematic registration of forestlands?

A-Mr. Meas Makara: In principle we follow the Decision No 02 of the RGC. Technically, the process is done and then recognized by provincial governors before registration as state forestland.

6-Mr.Than Bunleng from Community in Monkulbory, Banteay Meanchey

Q-Are forest plantations included in the 60% forest cover determined in the NFP?

A-Mr. Uon Sam Ol: Forest plantations are also forests.

7-Mr. Mleus Hoeut from forest community in Uddor Meanchey Province

Q-How Acasia or Eucalyptus plantations can contribute to the local livelihood because they produce no non-timber forest product?

A-Mr. Uon Sam Ol: Forest plantations provide also timber and non-timber products same as natural forests. For example, Acasia plantation can produce timbers for construction materials from stems while branches and leaves can be used for paper production or biomass for gasified generator machines.

8-Mr. Phom Nhan from forest community in Uddor Meanchey

Q-What kinds of resources FA has for supporting to community poverty reduction? What is the plan?

A-Mr. Uon Sam Ol: All forestry programs have more or less contributions to poverty reduction. Example, fee from labor service for nursery operation. Moreover, the fresh air from good environment improve community health and FA recognize traditional use of forest products by local communities.

9-Mr. Map from forest community in Uddor Meanchey

Q-One of the purpose of forest policy is to conserve biodiversity and promote reforestation. Unfortunately, a lot of private companies are currently removing forest under economic land concession, how this action responsive to the conservation purpose?

A-Mr Uon Sam Ol: The policy of the RGC is to protect and maintain forest. But for national development, the RGC shall study forest areas, which ones shall be protected for biodiversity conservation and which areas can be developed. On the other hand, the RGC has allocated forest areas around 25% which is highest data in the region for biodiversity conservation. More than this, the industrial plantations of fast growing species can also support for economic development.

10-Mr. Tae Huoy from Banteay Meanchey

Q-Beside using forest resources, are there any options for economic development?

A-Mr. Khorn Sareth: The rectangular strategies of the RGC have 4 sides: 1-agriculture development, 2-infrastructure development, 3-private sector development and jobs, and 4-capacity building and human resource development. On the side of agriculture development, there are agriculture productivity improvements, electricity modernization, and land management reform, landmine clearance, forestry and fishery reforms.

11-Mr. Pick Pun from a community in Preah vihear

Q-Are the forest clearing activities of the companies and power-men considered forest crimes or not?

A-Mr. Suon Sovann: For this point we shall be sure that whether the forest clearing company got permission from the government or not. If no permission, that is a kind of forest crimes. According to the forestry law article 97, shall be sentenced from 5-10 years in prison. However, most of the forests given to private companies for investment are usually degraded which need reforestation.

12-Mr. Sorn Soeun from Anlong Veng, Uddor Meanchey

Q: Whether the creation of evaluation committee for local FA staff improper commitment is joint by local community or not?

A-Mr. Suon Sovann: The committee is established at central FA. In some cases, we also need participation of local communities for information related with the improper performance.

13-Mr. Khuon Panha from Konkleng Community, Banteay Meanchey

Q-To what level the local communities can right to protect forest if currently there is threatening to the communities?

A-Mr. Lao Sethaphal: FA staffs are responsible for supporting to local communities to suppress all kinds of forest crimes. If local communities have any problems, please report to the nearest FA triage for intervention. Mr. Sovann added Article 76 of the Forestry Law said FA staffs have right to compile forest crime documents and Article 78 said local community has right to report of forest crimes to FA, temporary arrested the evidence, after that send to the nearest FA organization. Forest is the national property given to FA for management. FA has right to provide any areas of forest to local communities to manage under community forestry.

14-Mr. Vann Ven from Svay Cheik, Banteay meanchey

Q: My community forest is 4ooha. The forest outside of this community forest is cut illegally and almost finished. The question is whether we can expand our forest area to cover all those surrounding areas or not?

A-Mr. Lao sethaphal: Absolutely you can.

15-Mr. Heng Kamec from Tumring Triage, Kg Thom Cantonment FA

Q-Resin trees under resin collection by villagers before community forestry establishment. When the forest is given to local community to manage under community forestry, whether the resin trees still legally occupied by the former owners or shall be given to the community as common property?

A-Mr. Lao Sethaphal: The community can not get the resin trees from those owners because they have protected for many years already. However, in the case new resin trees just collected after the community forest establishment, the forest management committee shall negotiate with the resin collector to withdraw the resin trees for allow collection a time and then return to the community.

16-Mr. Heng from Samaki Forest Community, Anlong Veng, Uddor Meanchey

Q-Is the NFP has planned any budget to support local communities or not?

A-Mr. Lao Sethaphal: For budget allocation for local community support, please see the sixth presentation on Sustainable Forest Financing.

17-Mr. Chea Chuon from Ratanak Roukha CF, Uddor Meanchey

Q-When local community sell carbon credit, how many percent local community can get from the sale?

A-Mr> Samreth Vanna: Carbon credit has been experimented in Uddor Meanchey. To get the money from the sale, we have two steps, first we shall find expert to calculate the carbon stock in your forest and the second step is to find buyer. However, so far we do not know how much are the carbons in our forest and how much money we can make from the stock. Therefore, no answer is available right now.

18- Mr. Tim Sarath, Deputy Governor of Anloun Veng District, Uddor Meanchey

Q-What is the meaning of REED?

A-Mr. Uon Sam Ol: REED comes from the word Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation. It means to reduce the greenhouse gazes from deforestation and forest degradation.

19-Mr. Veasna from Forest Plantation Investment Company in Kg Thom

Q-Carbon credit is interested by many people. How to get the carbon credit and how much we can earn from the carbon credit?

A-Mr. Uon Sam Ol: There are two ways of selling carbon, one is to official markets and another to unofficial markets. Official marketing such as selling under CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) which has buyers and technical expert and sale at high prices but high expense. Sale to unofficial markets is sale to middlemen, sale at cheap price but low expense. That is they buy carbon from us without any technical expert and then sale to another party. The means for carbon credit include tree planting for carbon credit, forest conservation, reforestation, energy conservation by using renewable energy including use of biomass.

20-Mr. Sam Chheng from Roveang, Preah Vihear

Q-Seeing the status of forest between 4 provinces, Preah Vihear, Kratie, Stung Treng, and Kg Thom. Could clarify the difference between level of forest areas given to local communities and forest areas given to private companies?

A-Mr. Lao Sethaphal: local authorities and communities should consider how much area is suitable for your management. Given forest to communities and companies is always considered about conservation and development.

Mr. Meas makara added: Sub-decree No 53 determined clearly that FA through MAFF shall request to Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction to register the permanent forest estates of the state.

21-Mr. Sean from Kampong Thom

Q-NFP plan to demarcate, classify, and register forestland. The question is whether central level or local level who determine about these?

A-Mr. Meas Makara: Forest boundary demarcation is to determine between forestland and non-forestland. Boundary demarcation require participation from all stakeholders.

22-Mr. Srey Thorn, Banteay Meanchey Land Management Office

Q-I think it waste of time to discuss nonsense issue. We can not use the forest cover map in 2002 as principle for boundary demarcation because, for example, forest cover map of 2002 told this area was covered with forest and those were not. But three years after, this area has no forest cover anymore because the forest was cleared by people but those areas are since some natural regeneration can change the areas covered with forest. The sub-decree cannot determine social or economic land concessions. Therefore, the attention should be paid on forest crime suppression rather than on boundary demarcation.

A-Mr. Meas makara: the question is why cannot? What are the challenges? Tomorrow we will discuss on these issues.

23-Mr.Than Bunleng from Uddor Meanchey

Q-How much can we earn from sale of carbon stock in 50,000ha of forest?

A-Mr. Samreth Vanna: In order to calculate the carbon we need a number of complicated formulas and need to carry out some research which is technically unknown for us at the moment.

24-Mr. Sou Simsan from kg Thom

Q-Are the forests remained from management by local communities sustainable managed?

A-Mr. Makara: boundary demarcation will be carried out with any land left. The management is based on the classification.

25-Mr. Pich Pun from Preah Vihear

Q-How to deal with the community forests located inside land concessions?

A-Mr. Lao sethaphal: Request for management to the companies through local authorities, commune, district, and province.

26- **H.E. Chea Sam Ang**, Deputy Head of FA, shared some ideas related with the questions from the floor.

A-About Boundary Demarcation

Boundary demarcation of forests is of high significance and historical importance for our generation because no such action has ever been conducted in the past. Now we have to carry out the boundary demarcation for sustainable forest management. Our population is increasing from year to year but the forest resource is decreasing, demand also increases but the resource increments do not responsive to the increased demands. Of course, there must be difficult in implementation. However, there are possible way to solve the problem is based on our techniques. On the other hand we have to make sure the boundaries of the forests and register in order to clarify how forestland do we have now and where. So far, we do not have any papers saying which land areas are the state public lands and which areas are private lands of the state. Thus we shall do to stop violation.

B-About Problem Resolution

There must be solution. There are two ways of solving the problems; one is through justice system and another without using the court system.

1-Outside court system means if you are illegally occupying any forestland return the lands to the state in order to avoid accusing from court.

2-Confiscating the lands through court system from which the result could be offenders sentenced in prison for years. However, for those landless people, the government will allocate some areas to be managed under social land concession policy.

If we want to protect our forests, all local communities shall stop serving forest crimes. Management of forest by local communities is the principle option of the government. Law enforcement can be implemented in two ways, one is suppressing the violation and another is preventing the action.

In general, there is an accusing of rich people or powerful men to have violated timber logging, land encroachment, and land grabbing. The question is have you ever seen any rich man or powerful man cut any tree or clear any forest? The answer is absolutely not. On the contrary, it is local communities are always seen cutting trees, clear forests for land tenure and then sell the land to the rich or powerful men. That is why the government wants local communities to participate in prevention and if local communities join the process, we can protect our forest resources effectively up to 100%. For instance, a man can hide his chainsaw from FA staffs but he cannot hide it from the local communities. Thus local communities should join community forestry development and stop serving crime activities. Moreover, local communities should protect not just their forests and cut other forests. This behavior is considered inappropriate.

C-About Carbon Credit

Local communities no need to concern about benefit sharing from carbon credit. Nothing obtained what can be shared. Actually, this issue is of high technological constrain and the obtained budget shall be transparent without any corruption. The benefit which local communities could get from the carbon credit is incredible and all the money will be given to local communities for community development and FA will get no share from that. What we need is proper implementation and transparency.

D-About Community Concerns

Granting forest to private company or to local community shall be considered between poverty and development. Among the two which one would you prefer? The forest issue at Tumring was known to many people over the world saying that the government changed the evergreen forest to rubber plantation. Actually, it is not just rubber plantations but Tumring development. We should visit the area some day instead of hearing from other people. The cleared forest areas have recovered with forest, except land encroachment by local communities are the most concern.

All in all, I would suggest to stop involving in forest violation and if opportunity available, there should be development same as Tumring. It is also noted that development is implemented only over degraded forest not on degraded land. All developments shall be also taken into account the national benefit and all development shall keep forest cover 60% in the future through reforestation either by the state or by private sector. The government has encourage private companies to trees from 500ha up.

Appendix 3



Workshop during Opening Session



**Welcome Remark by H.E. Sou Phirin
Governor of Siem Reap Province**



**Presentation of a Participant
After Group Discussion**



**One Participants' Representative
Showed Impression after the Workshop**

Appendix 4:

Report of Regional Workshop On Public Consultation in National Forest Program Hotel Alson Angkor Paradise, Siem Reap 30-31 March 2009

1-Executive Summary

The Royal Government of Cambodia has made its efforts toward sustainable forest management. Currently, the NFP is being developed with participation from all stakeholders and support from international development partners. A series of public consultation workshops at the 4 regional inspectorates have just been finished recently. This is the fourth workshop to be conducted.

The workshop was held from 30-31 March 2009 at Alson Angkor Paradise in Siem Reap with participation from relevant local government agencies, non-governmental organizations, civil society, local communities, news reporters, and monks totally 207 people. The major of those participants were from the five provinces northern Tonle Sap Lake including Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Banteay Meanchey and Uddor Meanchey.

The workshop used group discussions on each of NFP subprogram to collect related feedbacks and information. As a result, lots of comments were received from the workshop which more or less can be

integrated into the draft NFP. Beside comments from the workshop also received a Joint Statement from the local communities showing concerns, needs and recommendations.

2-Objectives

The objectives of the workshop include:

- To raise public awareness on draft NFP documents
- To collect feedbacks and comments from the participants

3-Date and Venue

The workshop was held for two days from 30-31 March 2009 at Alson Angkor Paradise Hotel, Siem Reap.

4-Participants

The participants were mainly from the five provinces northern of Tonle Sap Lake, including Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Kg Thom, Banteay Meanchey, and Uddor Meanchey. There are 64 participants from local communities, 12 participants from provincial government agencies, 30 NGOs staffs, 35 participants from local authorities, 45 local FA staffs, and 4 monks, totally 207 people.

5-Workshop Methodology

The tools have used during the workshop include:

- Opening speech and welcome remarks by the chairpersons
- Presentations of NFP draft documents
- Questions by the participants and answers by NFP formulators
- Proposed topics for group discussions
- Group discussions and presentations
- Program panel sessions
- Workshop reflection
- Workshop wrap up and closing

6-Workshop Process

At the opening session on the first day, 30 March 2009, there are:

- Welcome speech by H.E. Sou Phirin, Governor of Siem Reap Province,
- Opening speech of H.E. Chea Sam Ang, Deputy Head of FA,
- Welcome remark by Mr. Jacob K. Jepsen, DANIDA Representative and
- Welcome Remark by Ms. Fan Xiaojie, FAO NFP Facility Representative.

After the opening session, 9 presentations were shown including:

- 1-Purpose and expectations from the workshop
- 2-Process of NFP development
- 3-Outline of framework documents (OFD)
- 4-National forest demarcation, classification, and registration (NFDCR)
- 5-National forest resource management and biodiversity conservation (NFRMC)
- 6-Forestry Law enforcement and governance (FLEG)
- 7-National community forestry program (NCFP)
- 8-Capacity building and research development (CBRD)
- 9-Sustainable use of forest financing (SUFF).

The presentations were made by the relevant NFP formulators. After each presentation there were some questions from the participants and clarification or explanation from the presenters.

On the second day, 31 March 2009, the participants were organized into 6 groups of multidisciplinary to discuss each of the above programs:

- First group, 31 participants, discussing on NFDCR
- Second group, 32 participants, discussing on NFRMC
- Third group, 32 participants, discussing on FLEG
- Fourth group, 31 participants, discussing on NCFP
- Fifth group, 23 participants, discussing on CBRD
- Sixth group, 14 participants, discussing on OFD.

The discussion was processed based on the principles: equal right, mutual respect, partnership, and no rejection of any ideas from the participants. All the participants were encouraged to participate, to share their opinions, and community words were prioritized. However, the overlapped ideas were only one selected.

7-Workshop Outputs

After almost 4 hours of discussion on each subject, they got their results which are summarized as the following:

1-NFDCR Program

There are some challenges in permanent forest estate (PFE) boundary demarcation which include:

- Forest cover in 2002 and the current forest cover are different
- Powerful and rich men are behind the land encroachment
- Lack of communication between local communities and the government agencies
- Insufficient participation of all stakeholders in PFE demarcation
- Lack of qualified staffs and budget support

Important solutions include:

- Promote participation of all stakeholders in boundary demarcation
- Carry out extension and education
- Strengthening law enforcement

To improve the work we should:

- Establish a working group
- Solve existing conflicts
- Preparing a clear work plan
- Develop a suitable map

Participants at boundary demarcation shall be capable, responsible, accountable, and decision making effective.

To maintain the boundaries:

- All stakeholders, especially local authorities and communities, shall regularly participate in the protection and maintenance.
- Condemn strongly who destroy the boundary poles.

2-NFRMC Program

-National forest management plan should have a long term vision and risks consideration, 15 year-term of implementation with every 5-year monitoring and evaluation.

-National forest inventory should be carried out every 5 years to collect data on vegetation, timber volumes, increments, wildlife, biodiversity, carbon stocks, water system, road system, soil types, climates, population growth, and local demands.

-Permanent forest reserves shall be under an effective management system such as community forests, concession forests, production forest coupes, restored forests, forest partnership, and also land concessions.

-Have proper management structure, clear boundaries demarcation, forest resource data, socio-economics data, boundaries map, defining areas according to their functions, classification of forest types, and socio-economic status.

-Local communities shall participate in defining, establishing and protecting tree seeds conservation areas, carrying out education and extension, indigenous species seedling production, creating management strategies, informing seed sources, collecting quality seeds, management planning for in-situ and ex-situ conservation of community forest areas.

-Promote local communities and private companies planting trees of indigenous and exotic species as well as encouraging local communities planting trees on bare lands with technical and service support from the state.

-Provide trainings for local communities and promote family scale tree planting.

-To ensure sustainable biodiversity conservation, consideration shall be made on development of biodiversity conservation areas, ecotourism areas, wildlife hunting sport areas etc.

-The state shall promote, support, and encourage local communities in forest management through delegation of rights, reduction of royalty, development of an appropriate benefit sharing system etc.

-The NFP should support poverty reduction policy, technical training needs, delegate rights to local levels, and marketing of forest products.

3-FLEG Program

Legal and Administrative Reform

-Capacity building to technical staffs, stakeholders, and existing working groups

-Restructuring local management organizations, e.g. some cantonments cover large area of jurisdiction

-Assigning appropriate FA staffs to undertake suitable duties

- Decentralizing some power to local FAs in decision making
- Strengthening rules and improving staff performance
- Providing transportation means, necessary materials, and suitable budget to FA staffs for their missions to local areas.

Strengthening Law Enforcement, Monitoring and Reporting of Forest Crimes

- Local authorities (village, commune, district) shall control new emigrants who reside in forestlands
- Requesting judges to issue warranty to sell forest offensive evidences (timber and non-timber forest products) prior to court held and fasting decision making of forest offensive cases.
- Relevant ministries shall cooperate (consult) with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) before issuing any license of natural resource exploitation in forest areas.
- Increasing data collection and issuing warranties to confiscate forestlands illegally occupied by using the Government's Order No 01 (2004) and No 01 (2006)
- Increasing chainsaw surveys and confiscating the chainsaws according to the Government's Order No 02 (2006).

Rapid Response to Forest Crime Information

Means

- Telephones and walkies-talkies (hotlines)
- Email addresses
- Pictures and sound record
- Media system (radio, TV, Newspapers, magazines)

Measures Taken after receiving information

- FA and relevant entities shall check, verify and take action on time
- FA shall improve cooperation and closely communicate with all level authorities, all kinds of military units, military police, and local communities to prevent and suppress all kinds of forest crimes on time.
- Establishing permanent working groups to intervent all kinds of forest violations.

Forest Governance

- Promote participation from all stakeholders
- Improve public awareness
- Building capacity of all stakeholders
- All stakeholders shall commit their roles in law enforcement and governance
- Prevent all kinds of forest violation and suppression if needed
- Promote transparency and accountability

4-NCF Program

- Local community should know why they join in community forestry, what knowledge and experiences are required, their roles and duties in the community forestry.
- Past difficulties in decentralized forestry include limited knowledge and experiences, lack of budget and participation, forest violation and limited law enforcement, poor livelihood condition and deep poverty, and lack of communication with responsible agencies and authorities.
- Subprogram3 should change the title to be "Capacity Building Support and Community Forestry Development"
- Subprogram1: between Step 0 and Step 1 there should be another step "conflict resolutions" and add one more activity "participate in tree planting and other forest activities"
- Subprogram2: be added "market finding for the forest products of forest communities.
- Subprogram3: be added "finding all means to engage fund sources, including national fund, low interest loan sources, so that community forestry and partnership forestry can be developed".
- Improve communication among the stakeholders through workshops, study tour, joined planning and implementation, networking, and regular meeting.
- To improve community forestry management, we need management skills, administration knowledge, facilitation and conflict solving skill, NTFP processing techniques and carbon credit information.

5-CBRD Program

- In order the capacity development responds to local demand, local needs shall be studied and consulted with the local community, and trainings shall be provided to local FA and communities and the NFP should be integrated into the national education system.
- In order trainings reach into local communities, training programs shall be developed based on local needs, establish resource persons at provincial, district, and commune levels, determine clearly the target trainees, and shall directly conduct the training at the local areas.

-The effective communication methods include study of the target areas prior to the extension activities, establish an extension network at provinces, districts, and communes, develop extension plan and program, and communicate directly with the local communities.

-Necessary research means include the establishment of research network, research centers, and conduct researches at local areas and collect information from the most relevant persons.

6-Outline of Framework Document

+Contents should be added:

-Program summary at first part of the document, table of contents, foreword, and acronyms.

-There should be a climate change program (CDM/ REED) in the NFP.

+Participation in monitoring and evaluation of NFP implementation:

-There should be workshops to evaluate the result of NFP implementation at provincial level once a year and at national level once every 3 years.

+Indicators for monitoring and evaluation of NFP implementation:

-Data of forest cover in 2015 (60%)

-Summary report of workshop on feedback of NFP implementation.

+Halted forest concession areas:

-Check to review the sizes of the forest concessions and require the responsible companies to finalize their management plan no later than 2011.

-Monitor and evaluate those areas for appropriate use in order to determine options, such as economic land concession, social land concession, community forest, conservation forest, protected forest, seed source area, restored forest etc.

+NFP help solving conflicts born from providing economic land concessions through:

-Require the companies to set up boundary poles at the field

-Strengthening enforcement of Sub-Decree on Economic Land Concessions, and

-Should provide economic land concessions to local communities

-Providing economic land concessions to private companies should be participated in impact assessment by local communities.

D-Important Note

The workshop was finished in friendly manner, mutual understanding, and respective responsibility. No serious event, debate, or any confrontation were encountered during, and all the participants were happy with, the two day-workshop. However, there is a Joint Statement from the local communities of the five provinces to express their concerns, to claim their needs, and to suggest their recommendations are taken into account. Their concerns, needs, and recommendations are as the followings.

1-Their Concerns:

-Loss of forest resources, wildlife habitats, water sources, biodiversity

-The number of people losing their lands and residents are increasing

-Soil erosion, climate change, natural disasters will occur

-Poverty increase

-Private companies continue to increase

-Forests become ownership of powerful and rich men

-NFP will not be responsive to local needs

-Government gave small areas to local communities to establish community forests while huge areas outside are devastated

-Forests other than community forests are given to companies to clear for plantations

-Illegal forest activities increase

-Local communities are threatened and scared of protection by the invasion and violation of armed people, from local authorities and courts.

-Local communities loss traditional use rights and ownership on natural resources.

2-Their Needs

The communities need:

-to manage their natural resources by themselves and protect their traditional use rights with sufficient support from authorities, technical agencies, and relevant institutions.

-to develop their areas in community ownership manner

-to manage their forests in a network system not individually

-to get sufficient time to discuss on the NFP

- to be stopped right violation and forceful land and forest confiscation
- 65% of budget from carbon credits with transparency and accountability
- the government stop giving natural forestland to companies in the form of economic land concession.

3-Their Recommendations

The government should:

- stop providing economic land concessions to private companies which impact local community benefits
- cancel agreements with companies that seriously impacts on local people and return the forest and land to be managed by the local communities
- stop using forest resources for economic development.

They suggest:

- the authorities highly respect community rights by strengthening law enforcement, especially transparent decentralized system and good governance
- to keep the devastated forests naturally regenerating
- to prepare a land use plan before demarcating the national forests
- a consult with local communities before giving any areas to any companies
- 60% forest cover should be the natural forests not the industrial plantations
- indigenous community forest should be regarded as common forests and shall be protected
- provide sufficient time to local communities to join in NFP consultation and discussion.

E-Conclusion

The two days workshop involved all stakeholders in discussion. The participants have been aware of objectives, goal, concept and process of the workshop and each participants received NFP documents for reference and questions about NFP have been answered and explained carefully.

The workshop was processed smoothly according to the agenda. There were active discussion among the participants without any controversy. All the participants shared their ideas through the workshop. There are some good comments from the participants which can be integrated into the NFP. However, integration process need participation of NFP formulators and TAs. After the integration finished, there should be another workshop to finalize the products before submitting to the government for approval.

F- Recommendations

-There are useful result from the group discussion. However, most of them are practical based and need to transform into mechanism or activity plan so that formulators can add to their individual programs.

-Some concerns and recommendations from the Joint Statement of the communities are is useful for natural resource management. However, some are probably contradict to the government policy and need to check before integrating into any subprogram.

There should be a meeting among TAs and NFP formulators to discuss on how to integrate the comments and suggestions from the workshop into individual programs.

There should be a national workshop to finalize the NFP before submitting to the Royal Government of Cambodia to approve.