

**Minutes of Multi Stakeholder Workshop**  
**on**  
**National Forest Program**



**20<sup>th</sup> March 2007 at FA**

**Organized by the Forestry Administration**  
**Assisted by the Forest and Landscape Denmark**

**Workshop Programme**  
**Stakeholder Workshop on National Forest Program**

**Phnom Penh, 20<sup>th</sup> March 2007**

**Location: 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, FA**

**Organised by the Forestry Administration**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Facilitated by</b>
8:00-8:30	Registration	Workshop Ass.
8:30-8:50	Welcome and introduction remark	Chea Sam Ang
8:50-9:00	Self-introduction by participants	Sokh Heng
9:00-9:15	Business arrangement	Sokh Heng
9:15-9:50	What is an NFP and why is it important? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Sector Policy</li> <li>• Main elements and phases of a NFP</li> <li>• The approach and its importance</li> </ul>	Arvid Sloth
9:50-10:00	Status of NFP in Cambodia including, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TWG Plan for 2007-2010</li> </ul>	Sok Srun
<b>10:00-10:20</b>	<b><i>Tea break</i></b>	
10:20-11:00	Status of NFP in Cambodia including (Cont.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NFP Taskforce</li> <li>• Review “A Decade in Forest Mgt and Planning</li> <li>• Result of stakeholder and partner analysis,</li> <li>• Visions of a NFP</li> </ul>	Sokh Heng.
11:00-12:00	Main topics to be addressed within the NFP in Cambodia (Group discussion)	FA/FLD facilitators
<b>12:00-13:00</b>	<b><i>Lunch</i></b>	<i>provided on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor (roof)</i>
13:00-15:15	Presentation by the groups (plenum)	FA/FLD facilitators
<b>15:15-15:30</b>	<b><i>Tea break</i></b>	
15:30-16:00	Next steps in the NFP process (plenum)	FA/FLD facilitators
16:00-16:30	Sum up and closing remark	Chea Sam Ang

**Abbreviation:**

FA: Forestry Administration

TWG: Technical Working Group

FLD: Forest and Landscape Denmark, University of Copenhagen.

## **Annex 8**

### **Presentations by the individual groups**

#### **Group 1**

1. Protection of biodiversity: Classification of biodiversity values
2. Tourism Values: There should be zoning for tourism
3. Carbon – can we use our forests as contribution to get revenues through the CDM mechanisms
4. Watershed management to avoid soil erosion.  
Protection of watershed values
5. Forestry Law enforcement  
Monitoring mechanism/system  
Law enforcement  
Property right is not clearly assigned
6. Supply of wood products  
Wood consumption  
Specific area of forest supply is not clear  
High market demand of forest resources  
How to motivate all stakeholders to participate in SFM
7. Land use planning  
Coordination  
Decision making mechanisms for economic/social land concessions  
Infrastructure development  
In-migration  
Land conversion for agriculture
8. Community Forestry  
Community forestry guideline should be organised: regulation, internal rules, management plan  
Forestry Guidelines  
Provision of local livelihoods (building wood, NTFPs, Swidden agriculture, etc)  
Alternative livelihoods

#### **Group 2**

Enforcement forest law: Critical, in order to improve the forest situation in Cambodia. One aspect is that salaries of officials are very low. Need for appropriate salaries to motivate staff to look after their occupation, e.g. to make sure that Forest Law is obeyed.

Sustainable financing system:

Coherent demarcation between involved ministerial areas: Relevant, e.g. in land management planning. As it is now, each ministry make each their demarcation and no one coordinates. Instead

ministries need to cooperate and agree on criteria and guidelines for, e.g. land concession, land/tenure types, surveying. Example where this is highly needed is watershed management planning, as it involves many different ministries.

Community forestry development

Vision and (good) governance: Relates to the other aspects, e.g. salaries high enough to live from, enforcement of forest law, etc.

### **Group 3**

Delegation of concession

Economic land conversion

National Forest planning

Available forest concession management: The forest concessionaires should be urged to develop management.

Forest land demarcation

*Comments after presentation:*

*What is forest classification? Not enough and not clear that effected to conflicts*

*Mr. Khoun Sareth, Chief of forest mgt office explained that if you said forest classification is a issue is NOT RIGHT. Actually, forest classification have been done*

Wood demand and supply planning

Institutional relevant performance especially at local level of FA: E.g. if we conduct for demarcation, the local FA need stakeholders to be involved in this work. But is they don't, the work has failed.

Law enforcement

### **Group 4**

Forest land demarcation and forest classification: Need for demarcation, due to current overlaps.

Forest law enforcement: There is a law in place, but it is poorly implemented.

National Forest management plan: A NFP is a process, but many activities could be implemented. So we suggest to developing a clear management to address the sub-sector issue.

Implement national community forestry program: Incl. user rights, solving conflicts between communities, improve access to forest resources for livelihood. Provide communities legal support from FA, following CF guidelines.

Capacity building needed both within FA and at community level. How can this be pursued?

Reforestation programme needed, to rehabilitate the forest cover and biodiversity in the country

Forest and wildlife research programme: need for research based learning.

### **Group 5**

State land/forest demarcation and mapping

Investment on evergreen, semi rain and deciduous forest:

Economic forest and land concession

Rational decision making of forest-land use

Immigration forest land encroachment should be stopped.

Inter-sectional and inter agency) coordination is needed.

Linkages of NFP to National Policies, Strategies and priorities including monitoring of progress

Integration of forestry into National land use planning

Linkage between forest policy and social land concession

Finding and balance between livelihood objectives and conservation objective (refer to version statement of Royal Government of Cambodia)

Clarify indigenous land/forest rights issues

Community based approach as a priority for sustainable forest management

Community Forestry Policy should be improved.

Community participation

Monitoring issues

To designate forestland, land to be reforested, and community forests

To review programs and calendar of detailed actions for forest management and silviculture

To develop programs to assist stakeholders involved in management and use of state and private forests

To develop programs for forest industries' development and markets of forest products and by-products.

To develop research programs on the development of forest technologies and sciences

To upgrade and expand knowledge on forestry by inviting participation from the community in management, use and protection of the forests

To develop human resources and other means necessary to achieve activity outlined in the programs

To strengthen the forestry management institutions at all levels, improve and enforce the law  
To strengthen the cooperation in economic, technical assistance within and outside the region in the protection and development of forest resources  
To support programs promoting implementation of the National Forest Sector Policy.

## **Clustering and prioritisation**

Topics addressed by the groups but not separately discussed during the plenary session (organised in clusters by the referees after the meeting):

### Governance

- Decentralised and monitored financial system to sub-national level (FA)
- Decision making not decentralised (top down)
- Lack of visions and programme framework to manage each forest landscape (region)
- Weak governance in forestry sector
- Lack of forestry law enforcement
- Illegal activity and poor law enforcement
- Inadequate salaries for government staff

### Land demarcation etc.

- Watershed management -> intersectorial approach
- Land management
- Lack of forest protected area demarcation
- Lack of political statement on how to manage post forest land concessions
- Forest/Land NP/ delineation
- Forest land demarcation
- Conversion of forest land to economic land concession
- High price of land
- Forest classification and demarcation
- Forest land use planning
- Concessions linked to management plans and M&E

### Forest management plans and products from forests

- Perspective of using forest potential
- Develop national forest management plan
- Forest plantation
- Firewood demand
- Local wood consumption
- Domestic constructed wood demand

### Community forestry

- Lack of identified community forestry areas
- Community forestry development -> royalties, legal recognition

- Technical assistance needed to support communities in forest management
- Legal user right of CF communities on forest resources
- Recognition of existing established CF communities
- Legalisation and expansion of community forestry
- Enforcement of approved CF guidelines and dissemination to field level
- Resolving conflicts between communities and private individuals
- Encourage to implement national community forestry program

#### Local livelihoods

- Improved local livelihood
- How local people get benefit from using land and NTFP

#### Ethnic minorities

- What are the right to live and using forest land by ethnic minority

#### Capacity building

- Training and capacity building
- Capacity building of FA Staff
- Awareness raising

#### Investment

- Eco tourism
- Loss of biodiversity and degradation of forests

#### Other

- Any clear stated on existing forestry law and fishery law on floody forest around the le sap lake
- Forest and wildlife research program
- Cross-cutting sectors
- Donor support limited? (disagreement on this point: one thinks support should be increased, another that it should be phased out because of lack of sustainability of the approach)
- Lack of synergy and integration of forest sector with land management and climate change and disaster risk reduction

#### From Law on forestry, p.10:

- To designate forestland, land to be reforested, and community forests
- To review programs and calendar of detailed actions for forest management and silviculture
- To develop programs to assist stakeholders involved in management and use of state and private forests
- To develop programs for forest industries' development and markets of forest products and by-products.
- To develop research programs on the development of forest technologies and sciences
- To upgrade and expand knowledge on forestry by inviting participation from the community in management, use and protection of the forests

- To develop human resources and other means necessary to achieve activity outlined in the programs
- To strengthen the forestry management institutions at all levels, improve and enforce the law
- To strengthen the cooperation in economic, technical assistance within and outside the region in the protection and development of forest resources
- To support programs promoting implementation of the National Forest Sector Policy.

## Annex 0a

### Cambodia National Forest Programme

#### - A briefing note for the workshop on National Forest Programme, 20 March 2007 -

A National Forest Programme is a term that stands for an overall coherent framework for forest activities. National Forest Programmes are directing objectives and methodologies of planning, programming and implementation of forest based activities. National Forest Programmes varies from country to country and represent a range of approaches but also similarities of main elements.

The purpose of a National Forest Programme is to develop a workable social, economic and political frame for conservation and sustainable management of all types of forests for increasing the effectiveness and impact of public and private investments of all kinds.

National Forest Programmes build to various degrees on inter-sectoral cooperation and pluralistic approaches at all stages from policy and strategy development, adopted approaches, implementation and monitoring).

Various events have encouraged all countries to develop National Forest Programmes beginning with Agende 21 of the UNCED, intensively followed-up by the international processes of the international processes of Intergovernmental Panel on Forest (IPF) and Intergovernmental Forum on Forest (IFF).

In Cambodia recommendations for establishment of a National Forest Program go back to the “National Committee to Manage and Execute Forest Management Policy” of 1995 and the drafting of the “National Forest Policy Guidelines”. Later this was followed by initiatives under the “Sustainable Forest Management Project” (ADB) and the “Cambodia-German Forestry Project”. But not before in 2002 a National Forest Sector Policy Statement was launched by the Royal Government of Cambodia, which clearly stated that a National Forest Programme had to be developed. Subsequent works by the IPF/IFF/UNFF, the ASEAN forestry Initiatives (e.g. ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry high level meetings, - the ASEAN Ad hoc Experts Working Group and GTZ supported Regional Forest Programme under the ASEAN Secretariat) have led to a national focus on the need for a national forest framework.

Consequently, a joint request at the Government-Donor GDCC meeting in June 2006 where expressed *“In general we believe that there is a need for a transparent overall long term national planning and policy framework to support forest sector development”*. Parallel and supporting to this the Technical Working Group F&E put emphasis on the need for development of a forest programme since early 2005 and eventually some initiating funds have been mobilised.

Correspondingly initiating processes have also taken place within the Forestry Administration. An internal start-up workshop was conducted in January on the organisation and policy priorities for a National Forest Programme in Cambodia. The workshop discussed the background, concepts, purpose and mission of national forest programmes. Also linkages to national policy strategies and the TWG F&E Plan 2006-10 were discussed. Approaches in different countries were presented along with discussion on main elements. It was stressed that a National Forest Programme is not necessarily contained in one document but could be a collection of several related documents forming a framework for the forestry sector and its linkages with other sectors and creating awareness of sector priorities and direction. A “National Forest Programme Working and Resource Group” within the Forestry Administration was established in 2006 and there is also a proposal for a Task Force representing other stakeholders and giving all stakeholders a voice.

Consequently, the Forestry Administration is committed to be the lead institution in the National Forest Programme process. There is a common understanding the development of an owned National Forest Programme is critical for the future development of the forestry sector in Cambodia. The Director General and Deputy Director General strongly support a successful National Forest Programme process.



# 1. What is a National Forest Programme (nfp)?

A **process** of planning, programming and implementation of sustainable forestry

- at national
- at sub-national levels
- common set of guiding principles
- broad inter-sectoral approach in courses of action and evaluation .

The **purpose** of a NFP is to establish a social and political framework for sustainable development of forests, - which will increase public and private involvement and funding.

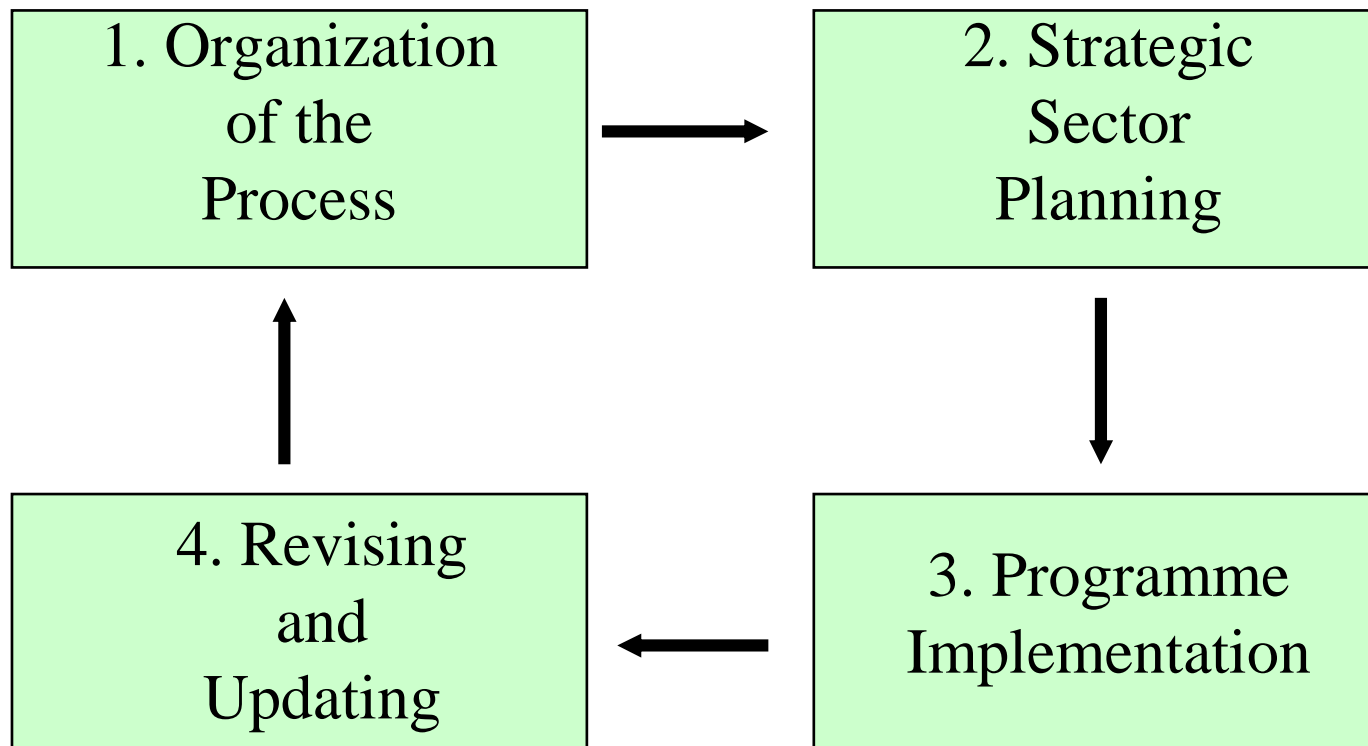
## 2. BASIC PRINCIPLES

1. Sustainability of Forest Development
2. National Sovereignty and Country Leadership
3. Participation (Task Force/Resource Group)
4. Holistic and Inter-sectoral Approach
5. A Long-Term Iterative Process
6. Consistency with the National Policy Framework and Global Initiatives
7. Awareness Raising

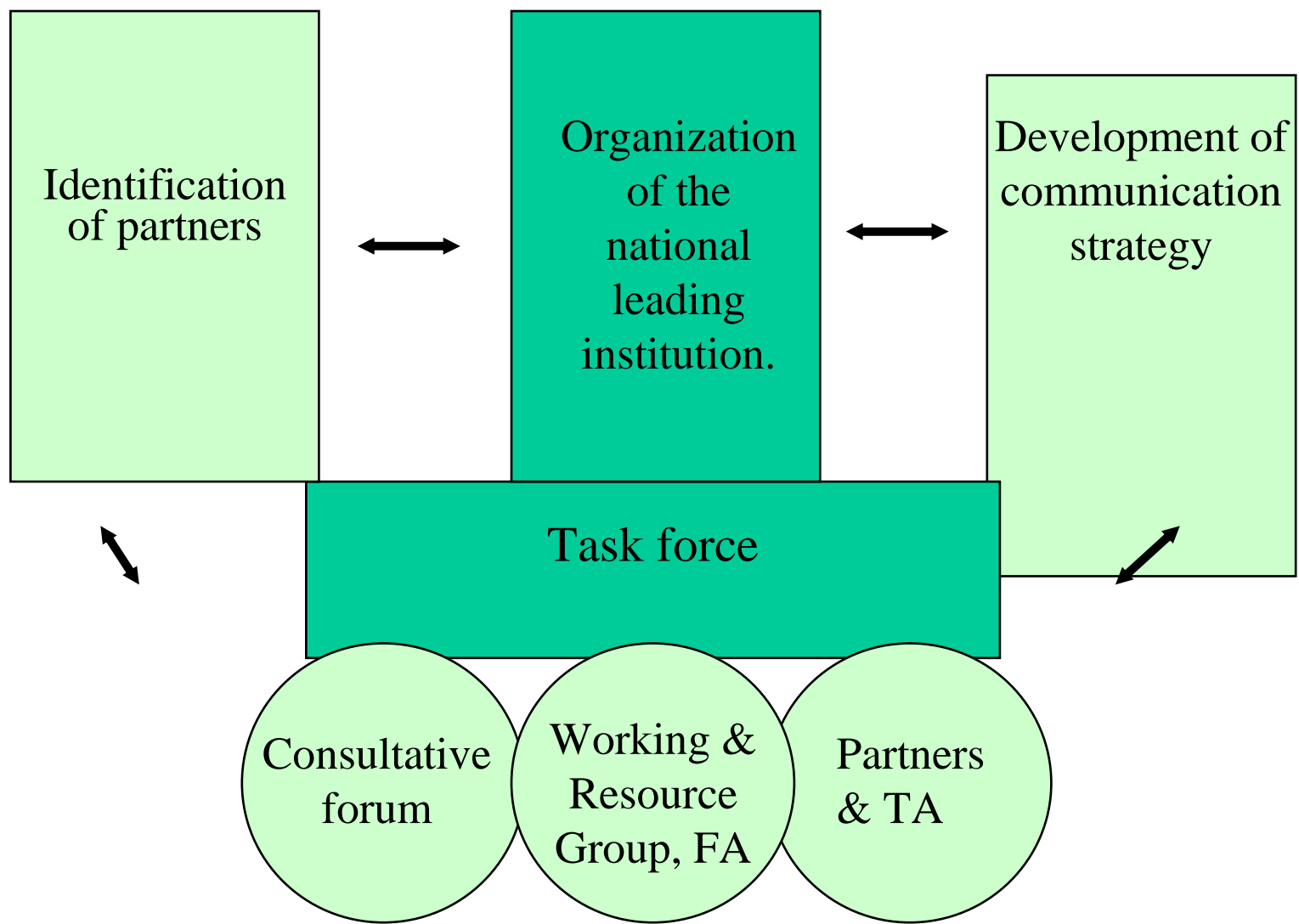


### 3. How to design a NFP?

#### Main Phases of the Process



## 4. Organization of the process





## 5a. Strategic planning

### Preliminary analysis

Current situation based on existing information



Identification of main issues



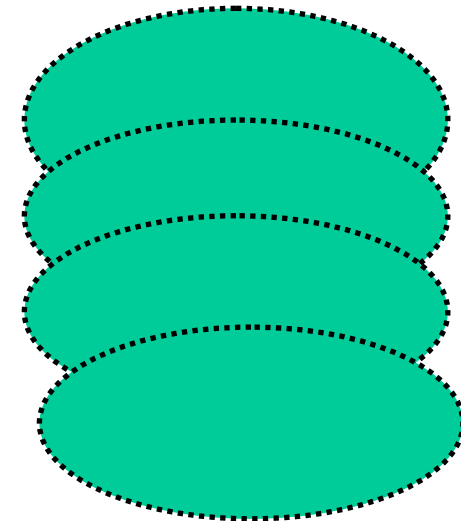
Strategic Planning

### Strategic Analyses

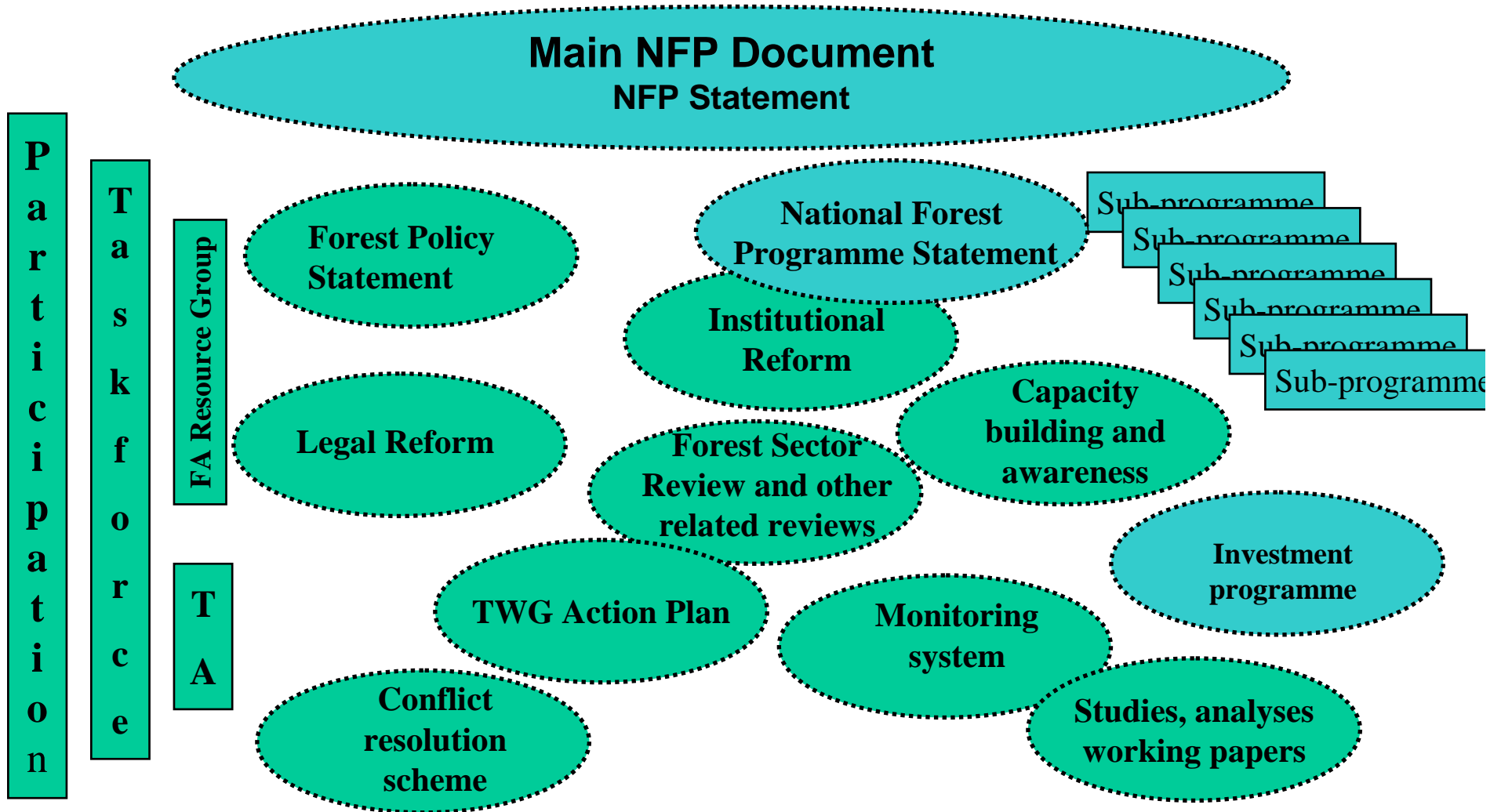
Specific studies



Options/scenarios



# 5b. Strategic Planning





# THANKS

**Arvid Sloth, Consultant and Lecturer, (Natural Resource Management and Policy)**  
**Forest & Landscape, Denmark, Noedebovej 77A, 3480 Fredensborg**  
**University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Email: arsl@life.ku.dk, Tel.: +45 35281858**

Annex 2  
List of Participants Workshop National Forestry Program  
The Forestry Administration, 20 March 2007

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1- (Forestry Administration)

+ : Indicates presence.

N	Name	Organization	+ = participated
1	H.E. Ty Sokun	Head of Forestry Administration	+
2	Mr. Chea Sam Ang	Depute Head of Forestry Administration	+
3	Mr. Cheang Kim Sun	Depute Head of Forestry Administration	+
4	H.E. Tim Sipa	Mekong Forestry Administration Inspectorate	+
5	H.E. Vann SoPhanna	North Tonlesap Lake Forestry Administration Inspectorate	+
6	Mr. Hout Pon Loeu	Gulf Forestry Administration Inspectorate	+
7	Mr. Eang Savat	South Tonlesap Forestry Administration Inspectorate	+
8	Mr. Chip Bunthavin	Chief of Administration and international office	+
9	Mr. Khorm Saret	Chief of Forest Management office	+
10	Mr. Hong Suntra	Chief of Forest Industry Development and Commerce Office	+
11	Mr. Nheh Ratanakpich	Phnom Tamao Zoo park and Wildlife	+
12	Mr. Than Sarath	Chief of Planning Accounting and Finance office	+
13	Mr. Chan Sophal	Depute Chief of Forest and Wildlife Science Research Institute.	+

2- (Civil society and Development Partners)

N	Name	Organization	E-mail
1	Mr. KIMURA YUGURU	JICA Advisor to FA	+
2	Mr. HORY MASAHIKO	Chief Advisor JICA CBFS II	absent
3	Mr. MIN BUNNARA	GTZ/MRC/FA	<a href="mailto:bunnara@mrcmekong.org">bunnara@mrcmekong.org</a> absent
4	Mr. Seng Teak	WWF	<a href="mailto:teak.seng@everyday.com.kh">teak.seng@everyday.com.kh</a> +
5	Mr. Joel Walston	WCS	<a href="mailto:jwalston@wcs.org">jwalston@wcs.org</a> absent

6	Miss. Amanda Bradley	CFI	<a href="mailto:amandabradley@cfi-cambodia.org.kh">amandabradley@cfi-cambodia.org.kh</a> +
7	Mr. Francis Perez	Oxfam GB Country Programme Manager	<a href="mailto:fperez@oxfam.org.uk">fperez@oxfam.org.uk</a> +
8	Mr. Pel Piseth	Concern Worldwide	<a href="mailto:piseth.pel@concern.net">piseth.pel@concern.net</a> +
9	Mr. Sam inn	LWF	<a href="mailto:sam.inn@lwfcam.org.kh">sam.inn@lwfcam.org.kh</a>
10	Mrs. Sdeang Chhour	Chief of Association Develop Community Forestry in TaKeo	+
11	Mr. Tobias Carson	WWF	<a href="mailto:toby@everyday.com.kh">toby@everyday.com.kh</a> +
12	Mr. Kean Sereyrotha	CBNRM-LI	<a href="mailto:sereyrotha@everyday.com.kh">sereyrotha@everyday.com.kh</a> +
13	Ms. Anna Beloff	Natural Resources Management Officer FAO	+
14	Mr. Daniel COSTA LLOBET	First Secretary Delegation of the European Commission to Cambodia (EC)	<a href="#">absent</a>
15	Mr. Chris Price	Rural Livelihood Advisor, Department for International Development (DFID)	<a href="#">absent</a>
16	Ms. Mudita Chamroeun	World Bank	<a href="mailto:cmudita@worldbank.org">cmudita@worldbank.org</a>
17	Mr. LARS DUERKOP	ded	<a href="mailto:kor.le@ded.org.kh">kor.le@ded.org.kh</a>
18	Mr. PAUL VAN IM	ADB	<a href="mailto:pvanim@adb.org">pvanim@adb.org</a> <a href="#">absent</a>
19	Dr. Andrew Werdell	DANIDA	Absent
20	Mr. LAY KIM	UNDP	<a href="mailto:l.khim@undp.org">l.khim@undp.org</a> +
21	Mr. Lu Chu Chang	Chairman, Cambodia Timber Industry Association (CTIA)	
22	Mr. Reed J. Aeschliman	Director of Office of General Development, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	±
23	Mr. Hem Vanyuth	Deputy Director, Europe and EU Bilateral Aid Coordination, CDC/CRDB	
24	Mr. Jake Brunner	Director of CI	<a href="mailto:J.Brunner@Conservation.org">J.Brunner@Conservation.org</a>

### 3- (Relevant government agencies)

1	Mr. Net Mony	Director of State Property Department, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	+
2	Mr. Yos Mony Rath	Director of Mineral Resources Department Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME)	+

3	Mr. Huy Phap	Director of Cadastre Department Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)	+
4	Mr. Sy Ramony	Chief of NPWS, DNCP Ministry of Environment (MoE)	
5	Mr. Vorn Monin	Dean of Faculty of Forestry Science (RUA)	+
6	Mr Sou Sontara	Head of Department of Forestry Science ( PNSA)	
7	Mr. Kit Seng	Director, Department of Planning, Statistics and International Cooperation	

**Documents to be consulted in the formulation of vision and mission:**

<b>Documents</b>	<b>Vision (goal)</b>	<b>Mission (objectives)</b>
Statement of the Royal Government on National Forest Sector Policy. RGC 2002.	<b>The RGC considers the ecologically, socially and economically viable conservation and management of forest resources as a major pillar of public welfare directly contributing to environmental protection, poverty reduction and socio-economic development.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation and sustainable management of forest resources provide a maximum contribution to socio-economic development</li> <li>• Remaining forest resources shall be considered permanent forest estate promoting conservation and sustainable use</li> <li>• Maximum involvement of private sector and local population to ensure food security, poverty reduction and socio-economic development</li> <li>• Coordinated multi-stakeholder processes to enable harmonization of objectives of forest interest groups</li> <li>• Continue forestation of arable land and to protect those trees for the development of forest resources</li> </ul>
Overall capacity building program for the forestry sector in the Kingdom of Cambodia (vision and mission). Forestry Administration 2004.	Forestry Administration (FA) is to be viewed by the world community as the national agency of excellence for sustainable forest management, making a maximum contribution to Cambodia's socio-economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main objective of the FA is to ensure the sustainable management of forests in the country</li> </ul>
Implementing the Rectangular Strategy and Development Assistance Needs. RGC 2004. RGC Forest Sector Strategy	To ensure sustainable forestry management based on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sustainable forest management</li> <li>2. Protected area system</li> <li>3. Community forestry</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen forestry management and conservation</li> <li>• Enhance forestry sector's contribution to socio-economic development</li> <li>• Enhance forestry sector's contribution to poverty reduction</li> <li>• Strengthen capacity and good governance in the forestry</li> </ul>

		sector
National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) RGC 2006. 'Single overarching reference document for prioritized goals'	The NSDP is build on three pillars: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sustainable forest management policy</li> <li>2. Protected area system</li> <li>3. Community forestry as a sound, transparent and locally managed programme</li> </ol>	RGC committed to implement a National Forest Programme with the following priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of forestry management and conservation</li> <li>• Promote man-made plantation by encouraging private investment and public participation</li> <li>• Promote forestry contribution to social and economic development</li> <li>• Promote forestry contribution to poverty reduction by strengthening community forestry initiatives and by involving local communities in forest exploitation plans</li> <li>• Create public awareness to replant and use community plantations for firewood and charcoal needs and not destroy forests</li> </ul>
Action Plan 2007-2010. Forestry and Environment. Drafted by TWG F&E Secretariate 2006.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. RGC is promoting sustainable forest management and conservation for socio-economic benefit of the Cambodian people</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of forestry management and conservation</li> <li>• Promoting forestry and plantation contribution to social and economic development</li> <li>• Promoting forestry contribution to poverty reduction</li> <li>• Building public awareness strengthening capacity for sustainable use of natural resources</li> </ul>
<b>National Forest Programme (2008)</b>	?	• ?

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**20<sup>th</sup> March 2007 at FA  
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## **Chairman**

Mr. Chea Sam Ang, Deputy Director of FA

## **Minute taker**

Mr. Phan Kamnap, FA Deputy Chief of Forestry and Wildlife Training Center of FA

Dr. Tove Enggrob Boon, FLD

## **Agenda**

- Welcome and introduction remark
- Self- introduction by participants
- What is an NFP and why is it important?
- Status of NFP in Cambodia: Task Force. FA work and studies and adoption of vision
- Group discussion on NFP within the NFP in Cambodia
- Presentation by the group (plenum)
- Next steps conclusions on the NFP process (plenum)
- Sum up and closing remark.

### **1. Welcome, by Mr. Chea Sam Ang (Annex 0- 1: Programme and Opening speech)**

First, Mr. Chea Sam Ang, chairman of the meeting, welcomed the participants to the workshop on National Forestry Programme (NFP) and then raised the agenda as mentioned above.

### **2. Self- introduction by participants (Annex 2: List of participants)**

There are 41 participants, coming from FA, JICA Advisor of FA, CFI, UNDP, WWF, Dean of Forestry of RUA, LWS, WCS, CONCERN World Wildlife, Oxfam GB, South and North Tonle Sap, Mekong, Coastal Zone Inspectorate of FA, CBNRM LI, Danida/FLD, FAO, MEF, MAFF, Ministry of Mine, IDRC/MoE, USAID, CDC, NFP Group members, JICA Counter part, CF at Takeiv province, Ministry of Land Management (Dep of planning),

### **3. Business arrangement, by Mr. Sokh Heng**

Sokh Heng introduced the proposed agenda of the day. The agenda was accepted.

### **4. What is an NFP and why is it important? By Mr. Arvid Sloth (Annex 3: Presentation)**

Mr. Arvid Sloth, lecturer from FLD gave an overview of the NFP concept and approach and made comparisons between NFP developments in various countries and draw parallels to Cambodia situation. For details on the presentation, see Annex 3.

Some of the points made were, that an NFP is a process of planning, programming and implementation of sustainable forestry. The purpose of an NFP is to establish a social and political

framework for the sustainable development of forests based on a set of seven basic principles guiding the NFP.

The design of an NFP could follow a four step process from (1) organising the process, (2) strategic sector planning, towards (3) programme implementation, and (4) revising and updating.

The process is organised by initiating a Task Force who then facilitates and take responsibility of establishing consultative dialogue and support the work in all aspects, The FA has in addition committed a group of people in a Working and Resource group to assist the process and made arrangement with the FLD of University of Copenhagen for some technical assistance.

Arvid Sloth stressed that NFP is not merely a document as such. It is a process with a number of activities and outputs. It is a participatory process, guided by a FA assisted by a task force, partners and technical assistance.

Arvid Sloth stressed that the contents of an NFP should not merely result in a huge NFP report. Perhaps even better if the documentation is less and the process and activities more...a thought for reflection.

Arvid Sloth outlined how the NFP must link to the overall national policy and reform processes within Cambodia, and also to donor alignment and harmonisation.. He gave examples of countries where the NFP and Poverty Reduction Strategy are built-in in one single document and urged participants to reflect and comment on the relevance of this in a Cambodian context, perhaps in relation to the next NSDP.

Arvid Sloth proposed why an NFP is expected to be better than former (tropical forest action plans and national master plans) planning approaches:

- It considers strategies, implementation and evaluation at one and the same time.
- It considers national country leadership.
- It is based on consensus-building
- Multipurpose management
- Cross-sectoral
- Forest and forest based livelihood are considered integrated elements of society, and not isolated from society.

Participants then raised a number of questions:

Seng Teak, WWF: Could you clarify slide no. 4 (organisation of the process)?

Arvid explained that the NFP is considered a multi-stakeholder process, where stakeholders are involved through consultative forums, as partners, technical assistants, etc and that the Task Force is central body in that. The partners in the future NFP process are likely to be some of those who have been invited for this workshop.

Seng Teak, WWF: It appears to me that this NFP is very process oriented rather than impact and output oriented and I appreciate that. And as regards partners, I notice that there are ngo key stakeholders who did not show up for this workshop and who will take decisions.

Arvid Sloth: FA is a national and natural owner of the NFP but ownership must be shared with stakeholders including other ministries. Some key decision-making should take place in the task force, comprised by the various stakeholders.

Anne Beloff, FAO: The FAO has discussed NFP for a while with FA. In FAO we call the task force a 'steering committee'. FA submitted a concept note to the FAO's NFP Facility in Rome. The concept note was approved, and FAO will support the NFP process through FA for the coming 3 years.

Sokh Heng, FA: the FAO funding will be used on different elements and it timed more for implementation phase, whereas now we are at the early planning stage.

Lay Khim, UNDP: I appreciate the seven guiding principles. Are there going to be set up any coordination mechanisms, higher than this Task Force and which will reach beyond the sector and have sufficient influence of for example policies on land degradation, climate change etc.? I also consider about risk analysis.

Arvid Sloth: Coordination will happen automatically through the task force which has different participants including different Ministries. The TWG mechanism is indeed also a viable and suitable mechanism in this.

Anne Beloff, FAO: NFP is a process, not so much to be understood as a 'programme' or a project. So the question is what matters are most important to address in this process? and how to drive them forward.

Sokh Heng, FA: The NFP is accepted world-wide as one of the best processes for nature and forest conservation. We need a long term framework for support forestry program. FA is the appropriate level for implementing this program.

Toby Carson, WWF: Acknowledging that this not primarily an output producing programme but to a large extend an process.. How do you monitor the success of the NFP?

Arvid: Evaluation mechanisms have to be established, but are difficult in such process and policy based fields. One measure/indicator could be how much financial support has been given from the

Ministry of Finance in the years before vs. the years after the NFP has been developed. (note: comprehensive work is ongoing on this in ASEAN forestry/GTZ support to Cambodia in this field).

Lay Kim, UNDP: I agree with Toby Carson. It is important to clarify at what level this NFP is pursued. The programme must look at impact and outcome of the process, understood as 'sustainable management of forests'. It must create the condition of partnership, income, sustainability in-term of financial and human resources. Maybe this is where the sub-programmes come in.

Arvid Sloth: yes, - so the question is if the forest sector as such is moving – are things (outcome) measurable better or worse than before the NFP . The FA needs to pay attention to that things are moving relatively quick and substantially. The Task Force and the TWG are also central players in yielding to the process.

Comments from floor to FAO input: We need additional financial support and TA to such an important and significant process, which must succeed.

#### **5. Status of NFP in Cambodia including, e.g. TWG Plan for 2007-2010, by Mr. Sok Srun (Annex 4: TWG Plan for 2007-2010)**

Mr.Sok Srun, FA, gave an introduction to the Technical Working Group's plan for 2007-2010. The plan states a set of aimed outcomes to be pursued through a set of activities. For details on the presentation, see annex 4

Participants then raised a number of questions:

Seng Teak, WWF: How can we deal with economic land concessions?. I do not see how the TWG plan addresses this key issue?

Lay Kim, WWF. Comment on rural fuelwood issues. We are happy that Danida has supported a fuelwood study by Geras. Interestingly we are also supporting Geras for a fuelwood study.

Toby Carson: I appreciate the NFP initiative and the initiative of the FA.

Toby Carson: Would TWG also have annual work plans and budgets available, for example for this year, as well as procedures for annual reporting on the progress of the work plan (and indicators to be used). Might this be a participatory process?

Chea Sam Ang: Regarding Land Economic concessions, it is not part of our work plan. The Biomass study is part of our work plan.

TEA BREAK

#### **6. Status of NFP in Cambodia, continued, by Mr. Sokh Heng (Annexes 5-7: Presentations)**

Mr. Sokh Heng introduced the work of the Task force and the FA NFP and Policy Working Group and referred to the internal FA workshop on NFP held 12<sup>th</sup> January 2007 at FA. A main aim of the

FA workshop was create awareness of the NFP in the organisation and to develop visions of the NFP.

Sokh Heng then continued to present a joint FA-FLD draft production synthesis of forestry reviews and supportive studies for the past ten years, based on the document '*A decade in forest management and planning: A synthesis of forestry reviews and supportive studies*'.

Sokh Heng introduced potential stakeholders and their potential roles in the NFP process.

Finally, Sokh Heng urged the participants to consider how we can come up with visions of an NFP, and proposed to taking departure in the RGC Forest Sector Policy Statement for the NFP as well. ***“The RGC considers the ecologically, socially and economically viable conservation and management of forest resources as a major pillar of public welfare directly contributing to environmental protection, poverty reduction and socio-economic development.”***

For details on the presentations, see Annexes 2-7

Participants raised a number of questions:

Anne Beloff: It was suggested to enlarge the Task Force to include more stakeholders, e.g. representatives from Ministry of Mining, Ministry of Defence

Lay Kim, UNDP: Thank you for a very stimulating presentation. I would like to know what are the next steps, e.g. how to get full support from stakeholders. Let me also propose that local government representatives are included in the task force.

Sokh Heng: We are at the beginning of the process and the task force members will be involved and the next steps will also be outlined based partly on the group in the afternoon

Cheah Sam Ang: All members of the task force will be involved in the NFP process.

Arvid Sloth: It is important that those who choose to join the task force are also ready to commit themselves to the design and take responsibility for the implementation of the NFP.

Seng Teak: Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Interior should be among the involved government agencies as well. And the private sector should be involved. FA could draft separate Terms of References for each of the ministries involved.

Toby Carson: Are the roles the same or different for the different stakeholders?

Sokh Heng: There is only a description of the role of the task force as such, not of the role of each stakeholder. It is up to workshop participants, to stakeholders to describe their own role.

Teak: What would be the end use of the introduced review ('a decade in forest management and planning')? And if you do not have any references to UNDP reports, we would be happy to help you out on this.

Sokh Heng: The review will be used in the making of the NFP.

Amanda Bradley: For further involvement and good communication with all NGOs, one additional selected NGOs should be tasked to communicate the activities of the Task Force to the wider NGO community.

Anna Berloff: We agree and would suggest that the NGOs themselves would identify and appoint the best possible. It is difficult for donors to know who would be best and willing at spreading information in a consistent, reliable manner.

Ms. Nop Sophary and from the floor it was expressed that the experts involved in the process should be permanent and central members of the task force and likewise Oxfam, expressed a wish to have Oxfam included in the NFP Task Force due to their significant engagement in natural resources.

## **7. Group work**

Dr. Iben Nathan, FLD, outlined the aim and approach of the group work.

Groups should, for today have in mind NFP main document as a frame for future directions for a sustainable forest sector development. And the task of the group work is then to consider: what are the main topics to be addressed by the NFP.

In the group work, each participant is first urged to consider:

1. “What are currently the main issues in the forest sector? List the issues *you* think it ARE important to address in the main NFP document”.

Then secondly, the individual proposals will be presented in the group. Thirdly, the groups will select a number of issues they find are particularly important and motivate their choice. In plenum, the findings of each group will be discussed:

2. “Select the 5-10 most important among the listed issues, and motivate your choice. Why do you think it is particularly important to address these issues?”

Please, hand in all the sheets with the suggested topics, even those which are not selected as the most important.

Hereafter, five groups were formed, each with 6-7 persons. For one hour, until lunch, the groups addressed the two questions. The outcomes of the group work can be found in Annex 8.

After lunch, the groups met again in plenum, to present and discuss their findings.

The groups joined in front of the five presentations and then started clustering the proposed issues in similar themes and then agreed on a headline for each of the clusters. Finally, participants were asked to reflect on whether the suggested clusters encompass all issues to be addressed in a NFP or whether some important issues are missing.

In total, nine clusters of issues were identified, as outlined below. Beside these, a number of additional issues were identified, cf. annex <.

### **Good forest governance**

Vision and governance

Enforcement of forest law

Institutional relevant performance

How to motivate all stakeholders to participate in SFM

Monitoring mechanism/system, monitoring issues

Forestry guidelines

Coordination decision making mechanisms for economic/social land concessions

Intersectoral (and interagency) coordination

Linkage forest policy and social land concession

Property rights are not clearly assigned

Rational decision-making of forest land-use

Delegation of economic land concessions

Linkages of NFP to national policies, strategies – priorities – leading to include monitoring of progress

(Protection of forest biodiversity)

### **Community forestry**

Community forestry policy

Community forestry development

Implementing national community forestry program

Alternative livelihoods

Community based approaches as a priority for SFM

Community forestry guidelines

Community participation

Finding a balance between livelihood objectives and conservation objective (refer to vision statement of Royal Government of Cambodia)

### **Sustainable financial system**

Sustainable financial system

Resources mobilisation (human and financial)

(Donor support should become more limited?)

### **Integrated land use and forest and land demarcation**

Coherent demarcation between the land under different involved ministries

Forest land demarcation and forest classification

State land/forest demarcation and mapping

Watershed management and protection of watershed values  
Available forest concession management  
Land conversion for agriculture  
Land use planning  
Infrastructure development

**Forest management plans and forest products (headline added by referees)**

National forest planning,  
National forest management plan  
Integration of forestry into national land use planning  
Specific area of forest supply is not clear  
Provision of local livelihoods  
High market demand of forest resources  
Wood demand and supply planning  
Supply of wood products  
Wood consumption  
Forest or wildlife research programme  
Carbon

**Capacity building**

Capacity building (FA and community level)

**Indigenous people**

Indigenous people's rights  
Clarifying in-migrant land/forest rights issues

**Forest conversion and encroachment**

Immigration and forest land encroachment  
In-migration

**Investment**

Investment on evergreen, semi rain and deciduous forest:  
Tourism values  
Donor support should become less limited?

**Reforestation programme**

Reforestation programme

**Additional issues identified in the plenary session**

Cross cutting issues;  
Conflict management

Gender issues

Networking (of different NGOs, governmental bodies, local people)

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## **8. Next steps in the NFP process -Plenum discussion and conclusions**

Conclusion from Group work: There have now been clustered some elements to be prioritised in the NFP. An outline to a main document and subprogrammes is the starting point and that should start now

Anna Berloff: We would like to comment on the ToR, so we would appreciate to have it sent out for review and comments

Sok Heng: We will further coordinate by sending handouts of Terms of References for the Task Force for comments among all participants here today.

Chea Sam Ang: Yes, There will be a statement from FA on the NFP. Then we should immediately begin to work with the main program and sub-programs we must not delay. . Task force ToR should be reviewed and revised – with the additional members, who should be invited, When – What are the activities? The ToR will then be finalised next week.

## **9. Summing up and closing remarks, by Chea Sam Ang**

Mr. Chea Sam Ang concluded that FA will now find out to organize the process, identify who will be members of the Task Force based on the advise received today.

We must now identify key elements in a main NFP document for the future, understand prepare the status of NFP and sub-programmes, and what is actually understood by ‘forestry sector’. These elements must according to the FA and the consensus and conclusion of this workshop go ahead immediately. The main topics of the NFPs will be addressed, forest law enforcement should be strengthened and there should be a facility to implement, for capacity building – all staff work hard on this. Management skills should by applied at all levels of FA.

FA will pursue the implementation of the community forestry strategy, according to the already endorsed guidelines.

Forest research is still weak in terms of capacity and resources. An issue is therefore how to strengthen this.

Migration and land encroachment is a topic of continuous concern by FA

Dealing with economic land concessions is beyond the jurisdiction of FA, but may be an issue for donors. We need more investment, especially from the private sector for issues such as reforestation.

Chea Sam Ang expressed the wish that with this day, participants have gained insight in and commitment to take part in and contribute to the NFP process.

Finally, Chea Sam Ang thanked everyone for their active participation, as well as Danida, Sokh Heng, FLD and the organising committee for a good workshop. Good luck and success in the future.

### **List of annexes**

Annex 0: Programme and Briefing Note

Annex 1 Opening speech

Annex 2 List of participants

Annex 3 Presentation given by Mr. Arvid Sloth

Annex 4 TWG Plan for 2007-2010

Annex 5 Presentation given by Mr. Sokh Heng

Annex 6 Presentation given by Mr. Sokh Heng

Annex 7 Presentation given by Mr. Sokh Heng

Annex 8 Presentations by individual groups + Prioritisation