ITTO Project PD673/12 Rev. 1 (F)
Strengthening the Capacity in Forest Law Enforcement
and Governance of the Permanent Forest Estates
in Kratie and Mondulkiri Provinces of Cambodia

TECHNICAL REPORT

Executed by:
Forestry Administration of Cambodia

With the assistance of
The International Tropical Timber Organization

Phnom Penh, July 2016
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Project Title : Strengthening the Capacity in Forest Law Enforcement and Governance of the Permanent Forest Estates in Kratie and Mondulkiri Provinces of Cambodia

Serial Number : PD 673/12 Rev. 1 (F)

Executing Agency : Forestry Administration of Cambodia

Starting Date : May 2013

Duration : 36 months

Project Extension : 3 months (without additional funding)

Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>ITTO</td>
<td>US$ 464,033</td>
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<tr>
<td>RGC</td>
<td>US$ 91,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>US$ 555,527</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Project Key Personnel :

- Mr. Eang Savet, Project Coordinator
- Mr. Oun Pognak Theary, Project Secretary
- Mr. Soy Sarith, Field Supervisor in Kratie Province
- Mr. Kep Koth, Field Supervisor in Mondulkiri Province
- Mr. Sron Sophal, Computer Information System Officer
- Ms. Hau Sovannomony, Data Record Officer

Published by : FAC & ITTO

Place & Date : Phnom Penh, July 2016

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Cambodia is blessed with rich forest resource, estimated at 10.7 million hectares in extent. The forest cover comprises evergreen forest, semi-evergreen forest, deciduous forest, wood shrubland and other forest. The forests play an important role in protecting the balance of natural ecosystem and environmental quality as well as in addressing the issues relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation and global warming; they are also critically important to the socio-economic development of the country.

In the fifth legislature of the National Assembly, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) sets up its Policy Platform based on important basic principles, such as to continue a profound and comprehensive state reform process, including the forestry reform, environment and natural resource management reform to ensure good governance and sustainable socio-economic development; and in the meantime the RGC also sets out its policy to maintain forest cover by improving forest protection, especially by strengthening of forest law enforcement, suppressing of forest offences, promoting forest restoration, and building forest communities’ capacity to ensure sustainable and effective forest management.

In this context, the Forest Program (2010-2029) has set up six major programs including forest law enforcement and governance which is identified as the 3rd program and that will contribute to improving forest management and benefiting local people by curbing and eliminating all kinds of forest offences. The Forestry Administration (FA) as a professional forestry institution has been tasked to implement the RGC’s policies on forest reform, especially to improve forest management efficiency and good forest governance.

ITTO has been a partner of FA by supporting the project on “Strengthening the Capacity in Forestry Law Enforcement and Governance of the Permanent Forest Estates in Kratie and Mondulkiri Provinces of Cambodia”. This project directly addressed the needs identified by the FA staff themselves, whom had recognized the necessity to improve capacity of FA staff in forest law enforcement operations, raise awareness on and incentive for local communities to support FLEG initiatives and promote collaboration between FA and stakeholders in order to suppress illegal forest activities in an effective manner.

This Technical Report presents the outcomes of the aforementioned project that has been successfully implemented by FA. The publication was compiled and published by the FA with the financial support of ITTO. The FA is strongly convinced that this project has substantially contributed to enhancing FA’s capacity in forest law enforcement and therefore, will play an essential role in achieving the forestry reform objectives.

On behalf of the FA, I would like to express our profound gratitude to ITTO, for its excellent partnership with the FA and to the Governments of Japan and Republic of Korea for their funding support. Special thanks should also go to Dr. Hwan Ok Ma, the ITTO Projects Manager for his continued support during the entire course of the project implementation.

Phnom Penh, 22 July 2016

EANG SAVET
Project Coordinator
Acknowledgements

We acknowledge with sincere appreciation and gratitude the invaluable contribution and support of numerous government and non-government agencies, different forest stakeholders, funding donor governments, executing and cooperating agencies, in making possible the successful completion of the Project, entitled “Strengthening the Capacity in Forest Law Enforcement and Governance of the Permanent Forest Estates in Kratie and Mondulkiri Provinces of Cambodia”

We are particularly indebted to the former Executive Director of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Mr. Emmanuel Ze Meka, the Governments of Japan and Republic of Korea for providing the financial support and thereby allowing the project to become a reality. We also would like to thank the ITTO Reforestation and Forest Management Project Manager, Dr. Hwan-Ok Ma for his technical and operational advices during his regular visits to and attendance of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings and thanks to Mr. Takeshi TOGO, Assistance Director, Division of Forest Management, ITTO and Ms. YANG Ling Yun, Secretary of Division of Forest Management, ITTO for their valuable assistance during the project implementation and thanks to Mr. Khann Chamnan, Deputy Governor of Kratie province, Mr. Yem Lux, Deputy Governor of Mondulkiri province, Mr. Ty Sovinthal, Chief Prosecutor of Kratie Province, Mr. Chea Sovanthet, Deputy Chief Prosecutor of Mondulkiri Province, Mr. Try Sopheak, Chief of Kratie FA Cantonment, Mr. Prum Sovanna, Deputy Chief of Mondulkiri FA Cantonment, Mr. Hiroshi Nakata of JICA and Technical Advisor to Forestry Administration, Mr. Top Hout, Chief of Khan Tout Community Forestry (CF), Mr. Phoeum Rung Roeung, Chief Patrol team of O Kreang CF, Mr. Kreh Cheung, Chief of Pu Loung CF and Mr. Klek Kleuk, Deputy Chief of Pu Krouch CF, who had provided invaluable comments and advises during the PSC meetings.

We are also very thankful to the former and present leadership of the Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Cambodia for their interest in and support to the project implementation. Specially, we would like to express our gratitude to Dr. Chheng Kimsun, Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia; Head of the Forestry Administration, H.E. Chea Sam Ang, H.E. Ung Sam Ath and Ms. Vong Sophanha, Deputy Directors General of Forestry Administration; H.E. Tim Sypha, Director of Legislation and Law Enforcement Department, Mr. Meas Makara, Director of Forest and Forestry Community Department for their valuable assistance and support during the various stages of project implementation.

We are also very thankful to Mrs. Chat Souraksmey, Chief of Kratie Prosecutor and Mr. Keth Socheat, Chief of Kratie Judge, Mr. Pak Chealy, Deputy Director of Forest and Forestry Community Department, Mr. Meak Wuthy, Chief of Legislation and Litigation Office, Mr. Chay Seng Thong, Deputy Chief of Law Enforcement and Governance Office for their valuable assistance and support during the training course on “Forest Law Enforcement and Governance” in Kratie province, 2013.

We also wish to express our deep appreciation to the national, international consultants project staff, NGOs and firms: Mr. Soun Sovann, Mr. Lao Sethaphal, Mr. Pin Phany, Mr. Nup Sothea, Mr. Koy Ra, Mr. Chhun Delux, Mr. Horm Visal, Mr. Hem Chanrithy, Mr. Chong Tol, Mrs. Sar Sophyra, Mr. Oun Pognak Theary, Ms. Hau Sovanmony, Mr. Sron Sophal, Mr. Loung Chantanaroth, Mr. Kep Koth, Mr. Soy Sarith, Dr. Hiras P. Sidabutar, RECOFTC, CRDT, Aruna Technology Ltd and CAM INFOR SERVICES for their unrelenting dedication and tireless work that had greatly contributed to the successful implementation of the project.

Our final thanks should go to those who shared their insights, wisdom, and expertise during the series of consultation dialogue, discussion, and training. In particular, we are highly indebted to the Governors and Deputy Governors of Kratie and Mondulkiri, provinces, Departments of Agriculture of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces, Pu Loung and O Kreang primary schools and other persons and institutions who also had contributed and provided inputs to the project implementation.
### List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AV</td>
<td>Audio Visual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLP</td>
<td>Book on Legislative Procedures for prevention and suppression of forest offenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCTS</td>
<td>Computerized Case Tracking System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF</td>
<td>Community Forestry/Community Forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFMC</td>
<td>Community Forestry Management Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRDT</td>
<td>Cambodian Rural Development Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSE</td>
<td>Community Small Enterprise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTS</td>
<td>Case Tracking System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAC</td>
<td>Forestry Administration of Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLEG</td>
<td>Forest Law Enforcement and Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS</td>
<td>Global Positioning System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITTO</td>
<td>The International Tropical Timber Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFE</td>
<td>Permanent Forest Estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGB</td>
<td>Pocket Guide Book for forest law enforcement on the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q&amp;A</td>
<td>Questions and Answers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOFTC</td>
<td>Regional Community Forestry Training Center (in Cambodia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGC</td>
<td>Royal Government of Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOP</td>
<td>Standard Operating Procedures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary

ITTO Project PD 673/12 Rev. 1 (F) entitled “Strengthening the Capacity in Forest Law Enforcement and Governance of the Permanent Forest Estates in Kratie and Mondulkiri Provinces of Cambodia” has been implemented by the Forestry Administration of Cambodia since May 2013 for thirty-six months. A three-months extension without additional funds has been granted by ITTO in order to fully complete execution of all project activities, nineteen in total, including two newly added activities. The specific objective of the project, defined correspond to the key problem facing implementation of FLEG program in Cambodia, was “to strengthen the capacity of Forestry Administration in forest law enforcement and governance of the PFEs in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces”. This objective was planned to be achieved through delivery of three outputs, namely: i) enhanced operational capacity of FA in enforcing forest laws in the PFEs of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces; ii) improved awareness and incentives for local communities in supporting FLEG initiatives; and iii) promoted collaboration between Forestry Administration and stakeholders.

The defined outputs had all been satisfactorily delivered through the full execution of the activities pertaining to individual outputs which were assessed by comparing the predefined indicators of each output to realized outcomes produced by the relevant activities. Under Output 1, its pertaining activities had produced the outcomes that fully satisfy its pre-defined indicators which include: continuous testing on the application and updating of developed technical guidelines for FLEG operations, 80 FA staff trained on FLEG operations, 74 units of equipment and facilities, including 4 motorcycles, had been made available for supporting FLEG operations, the FCIs had been tested and validated and is now fully operational by well trained FA staff, accurate and reliable maps of forest cover in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces have been published and distributed to concerned authorities, and 500 copies of 2013 Booklet of Forest Cover have been produced and widely distributed to relevant stakeholders.

Under Output 2, dialogue on the importance of FLEG initiative had been completed through the visits paid to 20 CFs, 27.56 Ha of agro-forestry demo plots and 4 small-scale nurseries had been established at 4 sites in two provinces, 90 community leaders trained on agro-forestry and nursery techniques, 60 community leaders trained on bamboo processing techniques, 82 community leaders trained on skills for FLEG, 243 households consulted on sustainable livelihood activities, two provincial workshops on FLEG organized and 2 small wooden buildings constructed for CF offices. These outcomes of activities have fully satisfied the predefined indicators of Output 2 as presented in the project document.

Output 3 have been fully delivered as all its predefined indicators satisfied with the outcomes of its activities which include: a strategic plan for national FLEG campaign developed, attractive and useful printed materials have been disseminated in large number, a sound forestry extension program developed, 58 FA staff trained as extension officers, 4 multi-stakeholder forums organized and a national workshop on FLEG conducted.

As all planned activities have been fully executed and all outputs delivered, the specific objective of the project must have been fully achieved. Among the critical contributing factors of this achievement include: adoption of collaborative, participatory approach in implementing project activities, employment of experienced professionals, strong support by local authorities and communities as well as the sufficient inputs provided by ITTO in a timely manner.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background Information

The Forestry Administration of Cambodia (FAC) has successfully implemented ITTO Project PD 673/12 Rev.1 (F) entitled “Strengthening the capacity in forest law enforcement and governance of the Permanent Forest Estates (PFEs) in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces of Cambodia”, with all its planned activities fully executed. Implementation of the project lasted for three years starting May 2013. The project was developed by FAC and submitted to ITTO for funding to address a critically prevalent problem across the country defined by FAC and stakeholders as “inadequate forest law enforcement and governance of PFEs”. The FAC reported that, over one thousand illegal cases were documented in 2011 alone which took various forms including illegal logging, forest clearing, forest land encroachment, illegal trade of forest products, etc; the number of cases could be larger in reality as many more cases went undetected. The FAC and stakeholders argued that, if the problem remained unresolved, illegal forest activities would be continuously taking place and threaten sustainability of the remaining forest resources.

Consistent with the key problem defined and addressed, the specific objective, therefore, was “to strengthen the capacity of FAC in forest law enforcement and governance of PFEs in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces”. The two provinces had been selected as the project sites due to the fact that these provinces are the richest in forest resources, comprising nearly 20 percent of the country’s forest area. The specific objective was to be achieved through delivery of three outputs defined correspond to the main, direct causes of the key problem addressed, namely: i) Enhanced operational capacity of FAC in enforcing forest laws in the PFEs of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces, ii) Improved awareness on and incentives for local communities on supporting FLEG (Forest Law Enforcement and Governance) initiatives, and iii) Promoted collaboration between FAC and stakeholders.

The outputs would be delivered through implementation of pertinent activities defined correspond to the underlying or indirect causes of the key problem. Pertaining project activities were originally five under Output 1, seven under Output 2, and five under Output 3. All these planned activities had been fully executed.

1.2. Main Theme of the Project

The project concerned with capacity building in FLEG. The FAC and stakeholders contended during the development stage of the project that the prevalent illegal forest activities were driven by a forceful problem which was weak capacity in FLEG operations. Unless capacity in effective implementation of FLEG program was strengthened, the illegal forest activities would, undoubtedly continue and threaten sustainability of the PFEs. Lack of capacity building in FLEG was exactly among the weaknesses of FAC in its efforts to promote sustainable forest management (SFM); this is what the project was intended to do, i.e. to build capacity in FLEG operations. No project had been implemented in the past that specifically dealt with this issue.

1.3. Organization of the Report

This report concerns only with implementation of Project PD 673/12 Rev.2 (F) covering the processes, findings and analysis as well as the recommendations made and their practical implications. The report is organized in adherence with existing ITTO Manual for project monitoring, review, reporting and evaluation (GI Series 14 of 2009, 3rd edition) as follows:

- The first part outlines background information and the project theme;
- The second part presents the methodology applied in the execution of individual activities. The sequence of project operations, hypotheses made and the strategy adopted are also highlighted;
- The third part provides information on findings of individual activities pertaining to individual outputs, i.e. 6 activities under Output 1; 8 activities under Output 2, and 5 activities under Output 3.
The fourth part of the report discusses findings and achievements of the project in stages; first under each outputs, then overall discussion in light of the hypotheses made.

The fifth part draws conclusions and made recommendations based on results of the discussions in the preceding part; and

The sixth part outlines practical implications of the project’s result and findings.

2. APPLIED METHODOLOGY

2.1. The Hypotheses

The hypotheses made are sequential in nature: Full execution of the activities pertaining to individual outputs should deliver each of the outputs defined; delivery of all three outputs should achieve the specific objective, and achievement of the specific objective should contribute to reducing illegal forest activities and sustaining the PFEs in the project sites.

Delivery of individual outputs is to be assessed using the indicators defined in the project document. Likewise, achievement of the specific objective is to be measured using the relevant indicators indicated in the logical framework. It should be noted at this juncture that contribution of the project to the development objective is not measurable at this point in time but only 3 years after project completion. The indicators of delivery of outputs and achievement of the specific objective are presented in Annex 1.

2.2. The Sequence of Implementation Processes and the Strategy Adopted

The sequence of processes on implementation of activities was fully in conformity to the work plan as defined in the project document without any major changes. The strategy for implementation of the project was participatory and collaborative approach, i.e. the activities had been executed in close consultation and cooperation with partners including local communities and governments, national consultants, NGOs and competent government institutions. The work plan for implementation of activities during the entire project duration is exhibited in Annex 2.

2.3. The Methodologies

Individual activities have specific characteristics that there is no common methodology applicable to all. Some activities dealt with enhancing operational capacity of FAC in FLEG, some activities concerned with improving awareness and incentives for local communities, yet other activities require strong scientific basis while other activities need practical experience for their effective implementation. The methodologies applied in implementing individual activities are summarized in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1. The methodologies applied in implementing project activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output/Activity</th>
<th>Executor</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 1</td>
<td>Mr. Suon Sovann National Consultant</td>
<td>Organization of meetings at 2 FA Cantonments with 54 FA staffs, Distribution of questionnaires for testing and collection of information on application of existing guidelines on FLEG, Data analysis with SPSS program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.2</td>
<td>Forestry Administration</td>
<td>Technical training on FLEG operations for FA staffs, Class lecturing on forest and criminal laws, procedures for forest crimes handling, GPS operation and map reading, Demonstration by trainers and Q &amp; A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Activity 1.3 | Forestry Administration | • Procurement of supporting equipment and facilities for FLEG operations  
• Based on the ITTO expressed approval |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Activity 1.4 | Mr. Chomg Tol          | • Debugging and validating of existing database system  
Mr. Loung Chantaranorath  
National Expert |  
• Reviewing and improving SOP  
• Training of operators  
• Creating project Facebook  
• Developing project website |
| Activity 1.5 | Ms. Sar Sophyra        | • Purchasing of DEIMOS-1 images of DMI_O_4b8a and 4b56 paths/rows  
National Consultant  
Mr. Loung Chantaranorath  
National Expert |  
• Image geometric registration and image interpretation for mapping of land use types  
• Accuracy assessment and ground truthing  
• Post classification and forest cover mapping  
• Applied procedures and techniques are exhibited in Figure 1 |
| Activity 1.6 (new activity) | Forestry Administration | • Sub-contract with national printing firm |
| Output 2   |                        |                                                                 |
| Activity 2.1 | Mr. Lao Sethapal      | • Conduct of dialogues with selected local communities  
National Consultant  
Mr. Horm Visal  
National Consultant (2013)  
Mr. Horm Visal  
National Consultant (2014) |  
• Selection of 20 communities using 5 technical criteria  
• Distribution of semi-structured questionnaires and interviewing of selected CF members on FLEG  
• Literature review  
• Conduct training on relevant forest law and regulations for raising awareness on FLEG  
• Data analysis using different qualitative methods |
| Activity 2.2 | Mr. Horm Visal         | • Reconnaissance survey to obtain needed information for developing field structured questionnaires  
National Consultant |  
• Selection of household for interview using stratified random sampling  
• Field data collection  
• Qualitative and quantitative data analysis |
| Activity 2.3 | CRDT                   | • Selection of sites for demonstration of agro-forestry systems and nurseries  
National NGO |  
• Collaboration with FA Cantonments and local communities  
• Collective decision making on development of agro-forestry system and nurseries  
• In-site training of local people |
| Activity 2.4 | Mr. Hem Chanrithy      | • Conducting a field survey for assessing training needs  
National Consultant |  
• Developing a training program on high-yielding agro-forestry and small-scale nursery development  
• Training of 90 community leaders in 4 districts in 2 provinces |
| Activity 2.5 | Mr. Koy Ra             | • Conducting a field survey to assess training needs of local communities in the training sites  
Business Professional |  
• Developing a training program including training materials |

---
| Activity 2.6 | Mr. Suon Sovann  
National Consultant | • Selecting training participants  
• Establishing 4 CSEs for models  
• Implementing the training program |
| Activity 2.7 | RECOFTC  
International NGO | • Meetings with FA Staff to select training topics  
• Developing training program and materials  
• Conduct of training and evaluation |
| Activity 2.8 (new activity) | Forestry Administration | • Presentation with Q & A  
• Group discussions and presentations  
• Wrap up and closing session  
• Reporting |
| Output 3 |  |
| Activity 3.1 | Mr. Pin Phanny  
National Consultant  
(2013)  
Mr. Chhun Delux  
National Consultant  
(2014)  
Mr. Horm Visal  
National Consultant  
(2015-2016) | • Collection of information from staff of FA Cantonments, divisions and triages using questionnaires. The questionnaires concern with general information, understanding of FLEG and elements of campaigning strategy  
• Development of campaigning strategy and specification of the relevant inputs  
• Preparing appropriate and attractive campaigning materials including posters, comic books, etc  
• Monitoring of production and distribution of campaigning materials  
• Updating the campaigning strategy  
• Updating and producing posters, comic book, calendar (2016)  
• Monitoring of production and distribution of campaigning materials to FA Cantonments and other stakeholders |
| Activity 3.2 | Mr. Nup Sothea  
National Consultant | • Developing draft document on forestry extension program  
• Presenting the draft to FA Cantonments of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces  
• Finalizing document of forestry extension program |
| Activity 3.3 | Mr. Nup Sothea  
National Consultant | • Conduct of training on forestry extension program through presentations, exchange of experience, discussion and evaluation sessions in FA Cantonments of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces |
| Activity 3.4 | Mr. Suon Sovann  
National Consultant | • Drafting of provincial stakeholder forum’s mid-term work plans  
• Organizing 4 stakeholder forums  
• Reviewing the drafts through consultations and finalizing the work plans for adoption |
| Activity 3.5 | Forestry Administration | • Exchanging experience and information  
• Delivering information by prominent speakers  
• Plenary discussion |
3. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Each activity produced particular results which are presented in the sections to follow, grouped by output:

3.1. Output 1: Enhanced operational capacity of FA in enforcing forest laws in the PFEs of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces

a. Activity 1.1: Promote application of developed technical guidelines for forest law enforcement.

Photos 1-2 (by Suon Sovann): Meetings with FA Cantonment staff in Mondulkiri (1) and Kratie (2)

The activity was implemented in years 1 through 3, one month in each year with the assistance of an experienced national consultant, Mr. Suon Sovann. During the three assignments, the consultant was tasked to:

- Review progress in the application of developed technical guidelines for law enforcement by FA staffs;
- Develop a work plan for continued testing and updating of the technical guidelines for adoption; and
- Report on final results of the testing and updating of the guidelines.

Photos 3-4 (by Suon Sovann): Meetings with FA Cantonment staff and CFMC representatives in Mondulkiri (3) and Kratie (4)
• On the first training course on the application of the guidelines, out of 54 FA staffs, the consultant found the level of understanding as: 1.9% very high, 36.2% upper to medium, 20.4% medium and 5.6% low level of understanding.

• The trainees of the guidelines proposed to update the Pocket Guide Book on forest law enforcement on the ground (PGB) and Book on Legislative Procedures for prevention and suppression of forest offenses (BLP). The PGB should also include the relevant new regulations relating to forest law enforcement, Order No. 2 of 2013 on prevention and suppression of Dalbergia spp. distribution, Order No. 1 of 2012 on economic land concessions and additional provisions of criminal code procedures; on the BLP, there is a need to include legislative procedures for land encroachment, new regulations on FLEG and clarity of material presentation.

• Work plans on FLEG for the 2013-2016 period for Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces had been finalized through a participatory process and implemented; the final results of implementation of the work plans are presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Final results of testing the application of technical guidelines in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Completed tasks</th>
<th>Kratie province</th>
<th>Mondulkiri province</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Training of FA staff on forest law enforcement</td>
<td>3 sessions, 86 participants</td>
<td>5 sessions, 100 participants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Monthly meeting on forest law enforcement</td>
<td>9 times with 76 attendants</td>
<td>29 times with 580 attendants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Monitoring of divisions and triages</td>
<td>16 times; 3 at divisions, 13 at triages</td>
<td>27 times; 9 at divisions, 18 at triages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Leading forest operations for prevention and suppression of forest offenses</td>
<td>429 times, 1067 m² timber and NTFPs seized</td>
<td>29 times, 15 cases suppressed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Establishment of forest offense information network at FA</td>
<td>17 informants established</td>
<td>16 informants established</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Field checks and verification of forest offenses</td>
<td>27 times, 18 cases handled</td>
<td>25 times, 10 cases handled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Extension of forest law and relevant regulations to main stakeholders</td>
<td>12 times, 523 participants</td>
<td>8 times with 240 participants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Collaboration with CFMCs in prevention and suppression of forest offenses</td>
<td>26 times, 44 cases suppressed</td>
<td>25 times, 15 cases suppressed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Cooperation meetings on forest offense prevention and suppression with provincial authority</td>
<td>2 times, 2 cases handled</td>
<td>6 times, 6 cases handled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Meeting with relevant provincial authorities on combating forest offenses</td>
<td>4 times, 104 participants</td>
<td>12 times</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Cooperation with relevant provincial authorities in prevention and suppression of forest offenses</td>
<td>38 times</td>
<td>24 times</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Facilitating field missions of project consultants</td>
<td>8 times</td>
<td>4 times</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Implementation of duties on prevention and suppression of land encroachment</td>
<td>12 cases on land encroachment reported</td>
<td>Field investigation conducted and reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Conduct of forest patrolling</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>24 times</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Keeping and marking of forest offense evidence</td>
<td>Evidences properly marked and stored</td>
<td>Evidences properly marked and stored</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Sending of forest offense files to FA for further processing of fines</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Sending of forest offense files to courts</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Processing of CTS system</td>
<td>429 cases input to CTS</td>
<td>140 cases input to CTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Monthly reporting to ITTO project</td>
<td>12 reports submitted</td>
<td>12 reports submitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In conclusion, Kratie and Mondulkiri FA Cantonments have successfully implemented the work plans for forest law enforcement 2013-2016 using the technical guidelines in the period of April 2014 to March 2015; computerized Case Tracking System (CCTS) have been in proper operation to process forest crime cases, and all forest offense evidences have been properly marked but some received improper handling and resulted in quality downgrading.

(1) Activity 1.2 : Train sufficient number of FA staffs to support law enforcement in the PFEs of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces

The objectives of the training were to:

- Provide understanding on forestry laws, code of criminal procedures, orders and regulations relating to forestry sector;
- Train skills needed for the procedures and techniques for searching, investigating, presenting, suppressing and reporting of illegal forest activities, and
- Provide tutoring on skills for GPS operation and map reading.
- A total of 80 participants were trained on the different subjects of FLEG in order to achieve the training objectives; they consisted of 3 staffs of the Mekong FA Inspectorate, 51 staffs of Kratie FA Cantonment and 26 staffs of Mondulkiri FA Cantonment
- The subjects taught were:
  - Procedures for prevention, suppression and reporting of land encroachment and forest land clearing;
  - Procedures for filing of forest offences and managing of forest cases;
  - Role of prosecutors and judicial police;
  - Criminal procedures for investigation and judgment ;
  - Procedures for custody, search, collection of evidence, inquiry of suspects and witnesses, submission of complaints as well as forest and wildlife law enforcement forum; and
  - Using GPS and map reading.
(2) **Activity 1.3**: Procure needed equipment and facilities for law enforcement in the PFEs.

- The equipment and facilities were needed to facilitate adequate FLEG operations; they had been procured with the prior expressed approval of ITTO and consistent with the national procedures for procurement. In total, 61 units of equipment and facilities had been procured including 3 notebook computers, 8 desktop computers, 1 iPad, 7 printers, 3 external Hard Disk, 7 USB flash drives, 1 LCD projector, 6 digital camera, 1 video camera, 1 professional camera, 6 GPS, 10 radio communication (Icom), 1 photocopy machine, 2 desks, 2 chairs, 2 cabinets (purchased in 2013 and 2016). These equipment and facilities were provided to the Kratie and Mondulkiri FA Cantonments and the project office in Phnom Penh city for use in implementing FLEG related activities in the project sites.

- 4 units of motorcycle purchased to facilitate field operations by Kratie and Mondulkiri FA Cantonments

![Photos 9-10 (by Oun Pognak Theary): Equipment and facilities have been purchased (9); handing over of equipment and facilities to Kratie and Mondulkiri FA Cantonments (10)](image)

(3) **Activity 1.4**: Establish and operate forest crime information systems for the PFEs.

The activity was implemented in 3 years and the tasks of the national consultant over the years are summarized in Table 3.2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debugging of existing CTS database system</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewing developed SOP for CTS database system</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updating/enhancing SOP for the system</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishing and piloting of new database system at new project sites</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training of operators for database system</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing guideline for using electronic message</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting of the task execution</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photos 11-13 (by Chomg Tol): Training on inputting forest offense data into CTS at Snuol Triage FA (11), monitoring data record at Mondulkiri FA Cantonment (12), and using Viber, Zello and Whatsapp applications in Kratie province (13)

The final results of the activity are summarized below:

- The CTS5 database system is now operating in order, with 1 computer at FA headquarters and 4 computers at Kratie and 2 computers at Mondulkiri FA offices linked and able to communicate and exchange data
- Debugging of developed CTS system had been fully completed in years 1 and 2
- The SOP has been installed and pilot tested at FA offices in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces
- The system has been installed and piloted at FA offices in Phnom Penh, Kratie and Mondulkiri Cantonments
- Sufficient number of operators have been trained on applying the SOP
- Guideline for using electronic message has been developed and is operational
- 9 units of facilities purchased including 1 computer monitor, 4 USP (Unit System) and 4 UPS and handing over to FA Cantonments of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces (2016)
- Creating Project’s Facebook called “FLEG in Cambodia: FA-ITTO partnership in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces
- Developing project’s website entitled www.twgfr.org/ittopd673

Photo 14 (by Oun Pognak Theary): The project Facebook page
(4) **Activity 1.5**: Produce updated forest cover maps of the PFEs to facilitate efficient field operations and periodical comparison.

The forest covers of the PFEs in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces have been assessed using DEIMOS-1 satellite images of 2013 and the procedures depicted in Figure 1. Quality maps and Booklet of 2013 Forest Cover have also been published and distributed to other relevant agencies and stakeholders in two languages, English and Khmer. The booklet describes the type of satellite images used, process of validation and verification of data as well as statistical data on forest cover by type in each city and district of the provinces in two languages: Khmer and English. The final forest covers of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces produced from DEIMOS-1 of 2013 satellite images are as presented in Table 3.3.

### Table 3.3. Forest covers of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces in 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Forest types</th>
<th>Mondulkiri province</th>
<th>Kratie province</th>
<th>Total area</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ha</td>
<td>Ha</td>
<td>Ha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Evergreen</td>
<td>137,598</td>
<td>128,039</td>
<td>265,637</td>
<td>10.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Semi evergreen</td>
<td>178,386</td>
<td>107,570</td>
<td>285,956</td>
<td>11.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>859,823</td>
<td>425,967</td>
<td>1,285,790</td>
<td>50.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other forest</td>
<td>26,938</td>
<td>55,268</td>
<td>82,206</td>
<td>3.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total forest area</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,202,745</strong></td>
<td><strong>716,844</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,919,589</strong></td>
<td><strong>74.86</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Non-forest</td>
<td>164,147</td>
<td>480,461</td>
<td>644,608</td>
<td>25.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total area</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,366,892</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,197,305</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,564,197</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in Table 3.3 indicate that 4 forest types dominate the PFEs of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces: deciduous forest (50.14%), non-forested lands (25.14%), semi-evergreen forest (11.15%) and evergreen forest (10.36%). The extent of forest cover in the provinces in 2013 was 1,919,589 Ha in total, 716,844 Ha and 1,202,745 Ha in the provinces of Kratie and Mondulkiri, respectively.
Photos 16-17 (by Aruna Tech): DEIMOS-1 cover of the project area (16) and field checking (17)

Figure 1: Flow chart of the forest cover classification procedure

Photos 18-19 (by Oun Pognak Theary): Handing over of forest cover maps from FA to Kratie (18) and Mondulkiri (19) provinces
(5) Activity 1.6: Publish and disseminate 2013 Booklet of Forest Cover

A total of 500 copies of booklet on 2013 forest cover in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces as shown on Photos 20-21 below has been published in English and Khmer and distributed to Kratie and Mondulkiri FA Cantonments to aid in planning and facilitate effective field operations as well as to other FA departments and the relevant authorities for reference.

![Booklet on 2013 forest cover in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces in English (20) and Khmer (21)](20)

Photos 20-21 (by Oun Pognak Theary): Booklet on 2013 forest cover in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces in English (20) and Khmer (21)

3.2. Output 2: Improved awareness and incentives for local communities in supporting FLEG initiatives

a. Activity 2.1: Raise awareness of local communities on the importance of FLEG initiatives through intensive dialogues

The first step taken was to select local communities for undertaking the dialogues. In Kratie province, out of 64 Community Forestry Units (CFs), 10 CFs had been selected as the target while in Mondulkiri provinces, 10 CFs were selected, out of 13 CFs, for the dialogues. The primary objectives of the dialogues were to assess level of awareness of the local communities on FLEG and identify training needs for raising awareness. The criteria used for selecting the communities included: accessibility, forest type, stage of CF development process, variety in group of local people and in commune. Semi-structured questionnaires were used for collecting information from local commune council, CFMCs and CF members on the history of CF development process.

Results of the dialogues are summarized below:

- Operational management of CFs at the provincial level is facing serious challenges including:
  - Limited support and contribution of CFMCs and CF members to joint implementation of CF activities because they are poor and have to make living themselves
  - Weak support of local authorities and limited assistance by FA in implementing CF activities
  - As the NGOs that once assisted in CF development left the community, CF activities are practically ceased to move due to unavailability of need inputs

- Protection of CFs is very difficult due to:
  - Illegal logging especially during nights
  - Offenders are equipped with weapons while forest patrollers are left un-armed making the latter cannot take any action against the offenders

- To ensure protection of CFs, local authorities, FAs, CFMCs and community members need to share information on forest crimes and work together in combating the crimes for which operational resources have to be made available by the government. In particular, FA and
partner organizations should support operation of forest patrolling in which CF members are willing to assume significant role and responsibility.

To raise awareness on FLEG, local communities were also trained on the relevant forest laws and regulations such as Sub-decree on CF management, Prakas on guideline on CF, CFMC by law, and CF regulations, and prevention process on CF offences. To facilitate conduct of the training, a community dialogue program was developed with the following elements:

i. Reconnaissance: pre-field activities (dialogue program), literature review (secondary data), prepare FLEG lesson for training and develop questionnaires for evaluation of FLEG training;

ii. Raising awareness on FLEG in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces: consult with CFMCs, train CFMCs and key CF members and evaluate awareness on FLEG;

iii. Reporting: data analysis, presentation of results and finalizing report.

Impacts of the training on level of awareness on the importance of FLEG initiatives are summarized in Table 3.4:

Table 3.4. Impacts of training on level of awareness on FLEG (%) in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trained Subject</th>
<th>Kratie province</th>
<th>Mondulkiri province</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest laws and regulations</td>
<td>29-45</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-decree on CF management</td>
<td>22-46</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prakas on guidelines on CF</td>
<td>20-45</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFMC by-law and CF regulation</td>
<td>22-41</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLEG overall</td>
<td>23-42</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: 10 CFs in each province with 288 and 320 trainees, respectively

Conclusions

- The training on forest laws and regulations raised awareness of local communities in general, community forestry in particular and should enable them to prevent illegal activities from occurring on community forests and manage community forestry effectively.

- Increase in average awareness of local communities on forest laws and regulations of FLEG in Mondulkiri province is smaller than in Kratie province because most Mondulkiri communities are minority ethnics with lower level of general education.

- Collectively, communities in Kratie had raised awareness on FLEG by 35% while in Mondulkiri was lower at 28% indicating a higher level of general education in Kratie province. Consequently, there is a need to provide more frequent training on FLEG for the Mondulkiri local communities.
b. Activity 2.2: Review existing requirements and procedures for designation of forest resources as community forests

A total of 243 households out of 744 household population as CF members were selected for interview using pre-tested questionnaires. The sample involved 141 households of 2 CFs in Kratie province and 102 household of 2 CFs in Mondulkiri province. Results of the interview are summarized below:

- Overall, health quality in sampled CFs was poor and health service was very expensive, poor health of household members caused low productivity and less active participation in CF management operations.

- Poor health also resulted in allocation of households’ income for medication in a significant proportion at the expense of less income available for investment in livelihood activities; large expenditures for health care have also caused non-poor households become poor and poor households experience live hardship.

- Standing wooden house, walls made of wood and roofs made of tiles is a traditional indicator of economic status and social prestige that most households wish to build good and big wooden house whenever food supply has been secured. In other words, income surplus will be used to improve house construction.

- Except for one CF that was rated “poor”, basic education in sampled CFs is generally moderate and communities are eager to learn new knowledge.

- Land is the critical asset for the rural poor for generating income and food security because of low education and lack of skills have made them less able to pursue non-farm employment opportunity.
• Most of the households in sampled CFs had diversified sources of income from agriculture activities, non-farming activities and collection of NTFPs; for many poor households, NTFPs are the primary source of income
• In some CFs, feasible forest-based income generating activity is collection of NTFPs especially wooden pole and fuel wood yet collection of honey and resin is more attractive
• Overall, economic status of sampled CFs was moderate with some activities require promoting in order to preserve economic stability
• Agriculture activities are the first rank of income source for households in the sampled CFs that communities are interested in developing highly productive activities such as animal raising and home gardening
• Forest resource conservation status in CF samples is moderate but particular activities of CF management plan may need adjusting to ensure forest conservation
• Governance status of CF samples is moderate in terms of leadership and administrative skills due to favorable support of stakeholders; to ensure long-term effectiveness of CF management, training is truly needed on particular skills for forest-based livelihood development

Conclusion
The CFs examined indicated that their present governance status is moderate meaning that they are sustainable but in need of supports from relevant institutions. Governance status of CFs had been classed as very poor, poor, moderate and good. The poor ones are not sustainable, in dangerous situation, need urgent help to survive. Poor ones are not sustainable and need assistance to stabilize. Moderate ones are sustainable but need more support from relevant institutions. The good ones are sustainable, able to stand alone for long-term management.

c. Activity 2.3 : Establish 4 demo plots of high-yielding agro-forestry system at 4 sites totaling 20 Ha and 4 small-scale nurseries at 4 sites @ 1 Ha for training purposes

Results of the activity are summarized below:
• 4 meetings on villages needs assessment involving 141 participants (4 village chiefs, 8 commune councils, 129 villages) including 45 women were conducted
• 17 meetings with 173 participants including 62 women were conducted to identify targets of the activity (FA: 15 persons; village chiefs: 8; commune councils: 7; villages: 143)

Photos 26-28 (by CRDT): Training on agro-forestry system at Pou Loung village (26), at Kantout village (27), and at Pu Kroch village (28)

• In total, 27.56 Ha of agro-forestry demo plots had been established in 4 villages in 2 provinces involving 101 household beneficiaries of which 56 were women
  – 13.07 Ha of agro-forestry demo plots established in 2 villages in Kratie province involving 49 farmer households
  – 14.49 Ha of agro-forestry demo plots established in 2 villages in Mondulkiri province involving 52 farmer families
• 4 small-scale nurseries established on 1,200 m² of lands in 4 villages in 2 provinces
• 24 field training courses involving 635 participants including 335 women had been conducted, comprising:
  − 4 trainings on livelihood, conservation and agro-forestry involving 109 trainees including 59 women
  − 4 trainings on nurseries for fruit and tree species, composting and water management in dry seasons involving 101 participants including 50 women
  − 4 trainings on cash crops (corn, bean, soya bean) involving 101 participants including 56 women
  − 4 training sessions on home gardening involving 98 trainees including 47 women
  − 8 training sessions on livestock involving 226 participants including 123 women

• 101 households received 4,840 seedlings of different fruit species including rambutan, mango, pineapple, guava, plum, etc

• 174 follow-up coaching provided by CRDT staffs for community members on agro-forestry and agriculture techniques

d. Activity 2.4 : Train 90 community leaders in 4 districts on high-yielding agro-forestry and small-scale nursery development techniques

The training was smoothly and efficiently implemented with the following salient features:

• Training needs were assessed in a participatory manner

• The techniques requested by local communities to be included as the training subjects were: i) agro-forestry techniques: how to plant trees and grow crops with high rate of survival and high-yield at the same time, and ii) nursery techniques: how to produce quality needed seedlings

• Participants of the training were selected from among the farmers who participated in the training needs assessment in order to ease digesting of training materials, with commune council members and village leaders as the special participants while women were also encouraged to become trainees

• Participants of the training on nursery techniques were also participants of the training on agro-forestry techniques

  In total, 90 people, 50% men and 50% women, commune council members and village leaders took part in the training: 46 people from Kratie province and 44 people from Mondulkiri province.

Technical wise, results of the training can be summarized as follows:

• The participants now know how to establish nursery covering soil preparation and germination, transplanting of seedlings and nursing of seed and seedlings
The participants have acquired skills for producing fruit tree seedlings by cutting and grafting techniques, with favorable growth and development attributes.

The participants have now understood the significance of modern agro-forestry development, been able to design proper agro-forestry system, prepare lands for agro-forestry development, plant trees and grow crops, control pests, improve soil fertility using green fertilizers, create live fence, apply inter-cropping, etc.

The participants by themselves have been able to fully establish 4 medium size nurseries with 8 nursery beds with 8,000 seedling pots per bed and develop 5 small-sized high-yielding agro-forestry plots for demonstration.

e. Activity 2.5: Establish 4 CSEs for demonstration of forest-based business development and training of 60 community leaders and interested community members

The activity had been successfully implemented under the following processes:

- Selection of CFs as the sites for establishing CSEs
- Identification of training needs for each community through dialogues
- Identification of 2 training sites to ease movement of trainees
Photos 38-39 (by Koy Ra): Focused group discussions among community members on bamboo-based business development in Mondulkiri province

- Assessment of forest resource for business development and training
- Selection of training participants
- Identification and procurement of needed equipment and facilities
- Identification of professional trainers
- Establishment of 4 CSEs for business development models
- Conduct of trainings
- Evaluation of training outcomes

Photos 40-42 (by Koy Ra): Producing bamboo products supervised by professional trainer in Kantout community

Results of the training are highlighted below:

- 4 CFs had been selected as the sites for the activity and 4 CSEs established on these sites:
  - O Kreang and Kantout CFs in Kratie province had been recognized by the government
  - Pulung and Pukroch CFs in Mondulkiri province were recognized CFs by the government
- Five bamboo products were selected by the communities in Kratie province based on availability of raw materials and market potential. The training was conducted at two separate sites, i.e. CF offices of O Kreang and Kantout.
- Four bamboo products had been selected for development in Mondulkiri province based solely on raw material availability as the products are not sold at the local or provincial markets. The training was conducted at one venue located between the two CFs.
- In total, 60 people consisting of community leaders and members participated in the training
- By end of the training program, each trainee was able to fully produce 5 bamboo products in Kratie province and the ethnic people in Mondulkiri were able to fully produce 4 bamboo products
In order to trigger bamboo business by the CSEs of CFs, small amount of revolving funds, USD 200 was made available for each CF. To be eligible as recipient of the funds, each CSE has to develop a business plan showing how the funds were to be used and to be paid back using revenues from selling the products.

The participants responded at conclusion of the training programme that they were able to understand 80-85% of the training materials and expressed interest in joining future similar training.

**f. Activity 2.6**: Train 80 community leaders on skills needed for implementing selected activities of forest law enforcement

The activity had been fully executed through four main processes; namely:

i. Meeting with FA staffs of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces to select activities feasible for local communities to get involved in;

ii. Developing training program and materials and selecting participants;

iii. Implementing the training program; and

iv. Evaluating and reporting.

Results of the training in each province are summarized below:

- In Kratie province, 13 community leaders of Kantout and O Kreang CFs and 5 local authority staffs, 5 police, 9 new staffs and 8 staffs of FA Cantonment or 40 participants took part in class lectures and field practices on forest law enforcement.

- In Mondulkiri province, 11 community leaders of Pouloung and Poukroach CFs and 6 local authority staffs, 4 police, 5 Khmer gendarmeries, 8 new staffs and 8 staffs of FA Cantonment or 42 in total, were trained on forest law enforcement through both class lecturing and field exercising.

- The subjects covered in class lecturing included: forestry law focusing on roles and jurisdictions of local communities and authorities, legislative procedures for CFs to get involved in forest law enforcement, forest patrolling, contract on “stop of illegal forest activity”, minutes on temporary confiscation of forest evidence and report to local FA on the confiscation.

- The subjects for field exercise included: illegal cutting of trees using chainsaws on CFs, illegal stocking of timbers in CFs and illegal transportation of timbers from CFs.

**Conclusion:**

In total, 82 participants comprising community leaders and staffs of local authorities had been trained on selected activities of forest law enforcement which would facilitate their involvement in enforcing forest law including prevention of forest offenses and confiscation of offense evidence in CFs.
Activity 2.7: Organize two provincial workshops on the critical role of local communities in implementing forest law enforcement and sustaining PFEs

The workshops had been jointly organized by FA and RECOFTC, and implemented under three phases, namely: presentations with question and answer forums, group discussions with presentations, and wrap up of achievements and closing. Both the workshops in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces were attended by high-rank government officials with a total of 181 participants, 99 in the former province and 82 in the latter.

The combined results of the workshops are outlined below:

- Only FA staff members are authorized to search for forest offenders, not local communities
- The FAs and communities should have telephone hotline in place in order to facilitate communication and reporting of illegal cases
- A letter box allowing people to report or complain should be used to collect information as some people are afraid to report cases face to face
- Communities alone cannot implement forestry law but must cooperate with other key stakeholders
- The CFs network needs more support for strengthening their capacity and institution; and,
- FA Cantonment of Kratie and Mondulkiri need to develop a joint work plan for strengthening forest law implementation through synergized actions

Activity 2.8: Construct two small CF extension offices, one in each of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces

This was an additional activity without additional ITTO funding to facilitate gathering of CF stakeholders including community members, CFMCs, FA staffs and other local authorities and exchanging of information and ideas. Two small extension offices were constructed at O Kreang CF in Kratie province and at Pu Loung CF in Mondulkiri province.
3.3. Output 3: Promoted collaboration between Forestry Administration and stakeholders

a. Activity 3.1: Launch a strong nation-wide campaign on FLEG and SFM

The activity had been fully executed by accomplishing four major processes, namely, development of a national strategic plan for campaigning of FLEG, preparation of appropriate and attractive campaigning materials, procurement of needed inputs for the campaign and supervision and evaluation of the implementation of the strategic plan. Results of the national campaigning are summarized herewith:

- A mid-term strategic plan for national campaigning of FLEG had been developed in a participatory manner involving 45 FA staffs, 28 and 17 staffs of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces, respectively.
- 9,000 pieces of six kinds of forestry posters consisting of 3,000 pieces of A1 size and 6,000 pieces of A4 size have been printed and distributed to the two target project sites, other relevant forestry departments, schools and universities, and local communities.
- 2,000 pieces of calendar, 1,000 pieces for year 2015 and 1,000 pieces for year 2016 have been published and disseminated to stakeholders in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces.
- 1,500 copies of a comic book entitled “Forest is Life” has been printed and disseminated to FA Cantonments and other stakeholders.
- 1,273 T-Shirts and 1,273 Hats with ITTO’s logo and project ID number have been printed and provided to local people who attended the National Arbor Day was took place on 9 July 2016 in Preah Vihear province.
- The most preferable means for FLEG campaigning identified were: disseminating forestry extension documents and materials through meeting with stakeholder and distribution of documents and materials, and placing of extension documents and materials at strategic public places, e.g. pagodas, schools, offices, soldier bases, forest offenses sites and CF offices.
- Nearly 96 percent of the respondents indicated that FLEG campaign has improved capacity of FA officials and staffs in FLEG extension and raised awareness of local people and stakeholders on FLEG.
Photos 49-54 (by Chhun Delux and Horm Visal): Samples of posters produced and publically disseminated

Photo 55-56 (by Chhun Delux and Horm Visal): Calendar year 2015 (55) and Calendar year 2016 (56) produced and publically disseminated
b. Activity 3.2: Develop a sound forestry extension programme for each province

A sound forestry extension programme had been developed, published (100 copies in total, in English and Khmer, as shown in photos 60-61), and distributed to the relevant stakeholders, notably FA officials and staffs.
The major elements of the extension program included:

i. Definition of forestry extension
Forestry extension was defined as a process of integrating indigenous and derived knowledge, attitudes and skills to determine what is needed, how it can be done, what local cooperation and resources can be mobilized and what additional assistance is available and may be necessary to overcome particular obstacle

ii. Purpose of forestry extension
The main purpose of forestry extension is to help people examine problems which are affecting their lives and to consider if they may be solved, or at least alleviated, by using forestry techniques within the range of their skills and financial resources

iii. Target of forestry extension program
Forestry extension program should focus on community groups, institutions, NGOs, and individuals, especially small-scale and landless farmers

iv. Agent of extension work
Extension work is the job of FA staffs, for transferring knowledge to the public. To be successful, however, FA is required to collaborate with other government agencies and civil society organizations

v. Steps in planning a forestry extension
Six steps in planning a forestry extension identified were: policy and resource analysis, assessment of needs/analysis of client behavior, formulation of objectives, designing extension program, implementation of the program and evaluation of results

vi. Methods of forestry extension program
Three main and appropriate methods that can be used by FA staffs include: individual methods, group methods and mass extension methods

vii. Strategy
For successful implementation, an extension program requires clear definition of goals, target groups, message, methods and organization

viii. Communication
Four basic elements in the communication process identified were: sender or communicator of the idea, message to be sent, channel or means of communication and receiver or audience of the message

ix. Audio-visual aids
Employing AV techniques will help effective learning in a class room situation and may be in the forms of projected or non-projected aids, tape and video recorders, puppets, etc.

x. Extension campaign
Involves a coordinated plan using a range of communication and educational skills to achieve widespread recognition of a problem and the adoption of appropriate solutions to overcome it

xi. Topics to be extended
As a result of the participatory process of the identification of a sound forestry extension program, several topics should be extended including forest importance, forest law and relevant regulations, forest restoration, community forestry, climate change, etc
c. Activity 3.3: Train sufficient extension officers to implement the extension program

Two training sessions with 58 participants in total were held: the first one in Kratie province with 35 local FA officials participated in and the second in Mondulkiri province with 23 local FA officials attending. The methods applied in each session were presentation, exchange of experience, plenary discussion and feedback session.

The overall objectives of the training on forestry extension programme were: to improve knowledge, understanding and skills of participants on preparing and implementing the forest extension programme and to exercise on development of extension program materials as well as applicable, effective methodologies. Based on the feedback received from the participants, these objectives had been declared as “realized”.

Photos 64-65 (by Nup Sothea): Training of Kratie FA Cantonment staff on Forestry Extension Programme

Photos 66-67 (by Nup Sothea): Training of Mondulkiri FA Cantonment staff on Forestry Extension Programme
d. Activity 3.4: Establish and operate a multi-stakeholder forum

The tasks accomplished in completing execution of the activity were: to organize four consultation forums on forest law enforcement, two in Kratie province with 110 participants and two in Mondulkiri province with 65 participants or a total of 175 participants to discuss on the need for a multi-stakeholder forum and its mid-term work plan. A mid-term work plan for each of the provinces covering the 2015-2016 period was finalized; such a work plan defines main activities, namely: to conduct extension of forestry law and regulations, establish information network of forest offenses, organize meetings at commune level to discuss forest offense problems, organize training courses on CF management, and monitor implementation of the work plan.

Photos 68-69 (by Suon Sovann): Consultation forum on Forest Law Enforcement in Kratie province

Photos 70-71 (by Suon Sovann): Consultation forum on Forest Law Enforcement in Mondulkiri province

e. Activity 3.5: Organize one national workshop on forest extension and SFM

A national workshop on FLEG: Lessons learned from community forestry management in Cambodia was organized on 23 November 2015 in Phnom Penh with a total 87 participants comprising representatives of FA Cantonments and central departments, agricultural academic institutions, provincial authorities, local communities, international organizations and NGOs, ITTO, private sector and project staffs. Among the important findings of the workshop were:

- Most of NGOs supported CF targets for only the first years, then left them with lack of funds, poor knowledge and limited experiences that they were losing direction
- Some CF areas overlapped with economic land concessions
- CFMCs lacked the capacity to assist communities in FC management planning
Agro-forestry and integrated farming are the most feasible means for enhancing FLEG and improving local community livelihood

- FA should regularly monitor CF operations in order to help them as need arises
- CFs are in need of technical, financial and material supports from FA and other parties
- FA should assist CFs in curbing illegal logging and land encroachment
- Benefits for local stakeholders from REDD+ mechanism are highly expected yet not clearly defined

4. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS AND FINDINGS

4.1. Assessing Achievement of the Outputs

Achievement of the outputs is assessed in light of the indicators defined in the logical framework matrix of the project document as shown in Tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 below.

4.1.1. Output 1

Output 1 “enhanced operational capacity of Forestry Administration in enforcing forest laws in the PFEs of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces” had been envisaged to be achieved by fully implementing five activities. Delivery of Output 1 was perceived as the solution to one major problem causing the weak FLEG operation in Cambodia, identified as “weak operational capacity of the Forestry Administration”. To deliver Output 1, five relevant activities had been identified and fully implemented, namely:

- Activity 1.1: Promote application of developed technical guidelines for forest law enforcement
- Activity 1.2: Train sufficient number of quality technical staff to support law enforcement in the PFEs of Mondulkiri and Kratie provinces
- Activity 1.3: Procure needed equipment and facilities for law enforcement in the PFEs
- Activity 1.4: Establish and operate forest crime information systems for the PFEs
- Activity 1.5: Produce updated forest cover maps of the PFEs to facilitate efficient field operations and periodical comparison

It is to be noted that during the course of project implementation, one more activity had been added to at the request of the executing agency and with approval of the PSC. This additional activity was defined as “to produce 2013 Booklet of Forest Cover of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces”.

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Table 4.1. Pre-defined indicators of Output 1 vs summary of achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Remark</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 1.  | 3 technical guidelines for law enforcement employed since Year 1          | • Application of the guidelines tested and evaluated since Year 1 involving FA staff and community members  
• The guidelines updated based on results of testing and reviewing  
• Work plan for law enforcement for Kratie and Mondulkiri FA Cantonments developed for 2013-2016 | Indicator fully satisfied        |
| 2.  | 80 FA staff trained on operations of law enforcement in Year 1             | • A total of 80 staff of Kratie and Mondulkiri FA Cantonments trained on FLEG operations in 2013                                           | Indicator fully met             |
| 3.  | 10-13 items of equipment and facilities procured in Year 1                | • No less than 70 units of equipment and facilities purchased and used by FA in Phnom Penh, Kratie and Mondulkiri FA Cantonments  
• 4 motor cycles purchased in Year 1 to support FLEG field operations | Indicator exceedingly met       |
| 4.  | Forest crime information systems (FCIs) established and operational in 2 provinces since Year 1 | • FCIS upgraded and operational on 5 computers at FA HQ, Kratie and Mondulkiri FA Cantonments  
• 53 staff of FA at different levels trained on FCIS operations  
• Guidelines for Case Tracking System (CTS) updated in English and Khmer  
• Guidelines for using electronic message developed  
• Project’s Facebook page titled “FLEG in Cambodia: FA-ITTO partnership in Mondulkiri and Kratie provinces” created and operational  
• Project website for information sharing operational at www.twgfr.org/ittopd673 | Achievements exceeded indicator |
| 5.  | Updated and reliable map of PFEs produced in Year 1                       | • Accurate and reliable maps of PFEs in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces produced by professional consultant based on 2013 DEIMOS-1 satellite imageries in Year 1  
• 200 sheets of map in English and 400 sheets in Khmer with a size of 72 cm x 90 cm printed and disseminated to FA cantonments of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces and relevant stakeholders in Year 3 | Indicator fully satisfied       |
| 6.  | 2013 Booklet of Forest Cover of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces produced in Year 3 | • A total of 500 copies of 2013 Booklet of Forest Cover of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces already printed and distributed to the FA Cantonments to facilitate field operations and to other relevant authorities for reference | • Newly added indicator  
• Indicator fully satisfied |

Overall, it can be concluded that Output 1 has been fully achieved. Indeed, adding the activity on the production, publication and distribution of 2013 Booklet of Forest Cover has enriched achievement of the output as the booklet will be useful for facilitating field operations of FA Cantonments and for updating other relevant authorities on the actual forest cover, which may affect their decision making and planning process.
It is also important to bear in mind that fulfillment of the predefined indicators have been accomplished with due consideration on quality of the processes on execution of the activities as outlined below:

- Execution of Activity 1.1 “promote application of developed technical guidelines for forest law enforcement” was led by Mr. Suon Sovann, an experienced national consultant. Assessment of participation of FA staff of different levels and training needs was conducted in a participatory manner involving majority of FA staff; updating of the existing guidelines, development of a work plan for forest law enforcement as well as evaluation of progress made by FA staffs in applying the technical guidelines had all been accomplished through consultation, dialogue and discussion.

- Training of FA staff on technical skills for law enforcement Activity 1.2, had been completed and 80 FA staff taught on different subjects relating to FLEG by highly professional officials including Mr. Chay Seng Thong, Deputy Chief of Law Enforcement and Government; Mr. Meak Vuthy, Chief of Legislation and Litigation Office, Mrs. Chat Souraksmeay, Chief of Kratie Prosecutor; Mr. Keth Socheat of Kratie Judge; Mr. Suon Sovann, Deputy Chef Legislation and Law Enforcement, and; Mr. Pak Chea Ly, Deputy Chief of Forest and Community Forestry. The response of the participants, received by FA, executor of the activity, through distribution of questionnaires at the end of the training indicated that level of understanding on FLEG had significantly improved.

- Procurement of equipment and facilities needed for FLEG operations had been procured satisfactorily by FA based on the recommendations made by the competent professionals involved in the previous, completed project. Indeed, the procured equipment and facilities had exceeded the planned quantity and quality without additional funding of ITTO and the procurement was accomplished with the prior approval of ITTO.

- Execution of Activity 1.4 on FCIS had been fully completed with the leadership of Mr. Chorng Toi, enabling FA central and FA Cantonments to exchange data and information. In addition, FA staff had also been trained on operating the system in accordance with the SOP developed and, inputting data on forest crime cases to the system, and how to install and use Viber, WhatsApp Zello programs. The project Facebook has been created. The project website for sharing information was led by Mr. Loung Cahtnanaroth.

- Execution of Activity 1.5 on assessment of forest cover was led by Mrs. Sar Sophyra and Aruna Technology Ltd., a reputable consulting firm. The procedures followed were consistent with the commonly recognized GIS technologies giving great concern with validation, verification and accuracy of interpretation of satellite imageries. The outcomes of the activity indicated that the total forest area of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces based on 2013 Deimos-1 satellite imageries was 1,919,589 Ha comprising 716,844 Ha in the former and 1,202,745 Ha in the letter.

- Activity 1.6 is a newly added activity intended to produce and distribute the 2013 Pocket Book of Forest Cover and it has been fully completed. Indeed, this activity is very useful for disseminating the forest cover maps produced under the project and what processes had been undergone in producing the maps.

4.1.2. Output 2

Output 2 “improved awareness and incentives for local communities in supporting FLEG initiative” had been visualized to be achieved by fully implementing seven project activities, namely:

- Activity 2.1 : Raise awareness of local communities on the importance of FLEG initiatives through intensive dialogues
- Activity 2.2 : Review existing requirements and procedures for designation of forest resources as community forests
- Activity 2.3 : Establish 4 demo plots of high-yield agro-forestry system at 4 sites totaling 20 Ha and 4 small-scale nurseries at 4 sites @1 Ha for training purposes
- Activity 2.4 : Train 90 community leaders in 4 Districts on high-yielding agro-forestry and small-scale nursery development techniques
• Activity 2.5: Establish 4 CSEs for demonstration of forest-based business development and for training of 60 community leaders and interested community members

• Activity 2.6: Train 80 community leaders on the skills needed for implementing selected activities of forest law enforcement

• Activity 2.7: Organize two provincial workshops on the critical role of local communities in implementing forest law enforcement and sustaining the PFEs

Delivery of Output 2 was believed as solving the second major problem that caused weak FLEG operation in Cambodia, identified as “lack of awareness and incentives for local communities in supporting FLEG initiatives”. Achievement of Output 2 is to be assessed against the indicators defined in the logical framework of the project.

It is to be noted that, during the course of project implementation, a new activity had been added at the request of the executing agency and with approval of the PSC and numbered as Activity 2.8 titled “construct 2 small extension offices of CFs, one in Kratie province and one in Mondulkiri province”.

Table 4.2. Pre-defined indicators of Output 2 vs summary of achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>20 communities visited in Years 1 &amp; 2 and conducted dialogue on the importance of FLEG initiatives and livelihood sources</td>
<td>20 CFs visited in Years 1 &amp; 2 and consulted on awareness on the importance of FLEG initiatives involving 608 community members</td>
<td>Indicator satisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>20 Ha of agro-forestry demo plots established at 4 sites in Year 1</td>
<td>27.56 Ha of agro-forestry demo plots and 4 small-scale nurseries with 1,200 m² established at 4 sites in 2 provinces involving 101 families in Years 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>Indicator exceeded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>90 community leaders trained on agro-forestry and nursery skills in Year 2</td>
<td>90 community leaders trained on high-yield agro-forestry and small nursery development techniques in 4 districts of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces in year 3</td>
<td>Indicators met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>60 community leaders assisted in CSE forest business development in Year 1</td>
<td>60 community leaders in 4 CFs trained on bamboo processing and business development in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces in year 3</td>
<td>Indicators met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>80 community leaders trained on FLEG skills in Year 2</td>
<td>82 community leaders trained on skills needed for implementing selected law enforcement activities in year 2</td>
<td>Indicators satisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Existing requirements for designation of forest resource as community forests reviewed in Year 1</td>
<td>4 CFs and community members consulted on feasible, sustainable income generating activities feasible on designated CFs involving 243 households as the respondents in year 1</td>
<td>Indicator not predefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Two provincial workshops on the critical role of local communities in implementing FLEG and sustaining PFEs organized in Years 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>• 1 workshop organized in Year 1 in Mondulkiri province with 82 participants • 1 workshop conducted in Kratie province in Year 2 with 99 participants</td>
<td>Indicator met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>2 small extension offices for CFs constructed in Year 3, one at each province</td>
<td>• 2 small wooden buildings for CF offices constructed in Year 3</td>
<td>Indicator satisfied</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The information presented in Table 4.2 clearly indicated that all indicators of Output 2 are satisfied or exceeded thus the Output has been achieved with one reservation. Note that indicator of expected outcome of Activity 2.2 “review existing requirements and procedures for designation of forest resources as community forests” did not appear in the logical framework of the project. Indeed, the activity had been fully implemented in Year 1 with the assistance of a national consultant, Mr. Horm Visal. The consultant’s report indicated that the work was devoted to socio-economic profiling of 4 CFs that focused on studying social well being and economic stability, CF environment and CF governance statuses. Apparently, the consultant had studied on how designated CFs impacted socio-economic profiles of the local communities.

Quality of achievements was preserved by undergoing adequate processes on the execution of pertinent individual activities as highlighted in the sections to follow:

- Activity 2.1 on awareness raising was implemented with the assistance of Mr. Lao Sethapol and Mr. Horm Visal, experienced professionals on social sciences. The steps taken by the consultants included assessing level of awareness on FLEG through dialogues with 20 selected CFs, developing training programs and materials, conducting training on five subjects and evaluating results of the training. At completion of the activity, it was recorded that awareness of some 608 local people on FLEG had been significantly raised.

- Implementation of Activity 2.2 on reviewing the requirements and procedures for designation of forest resources as community forests had been completed with the assistance of Mr. Horm Visal, an experienced professional on social sciences. The socio-economic aspects of CF had been reviewed in depth.

- Activity 2.3 on high-yielding agro-forestry system and small-scale nursery development had been accomplished satisfactorily through participatory approach led by CRDT, an experienced national NGO in rural development. The training needs and targets were identified together with local communities and had eased implementation of the training program. Outcomes of the activity had exceeded planned volumes mainly due to the appropriateness of the strategy and approach pursued.

- Implementation of Activity 2.4 had been led by Mr. Hem Chanrithy, an experienced forestry professional. The first task carried out was to conduct a field survey to identify training needs to be used as the basis for developing training subject materials and approaches.

- Activity 2.5 on forest-based business development had been accomplished with the assistance of a business professional, Mr. Koy Ra. The first task accomplished was the field survey for assessing local resources and identifying training needs as the bases for developing training program and identifying needed training inputs.

- Mr. Suon Sovann, an experienced national consultant on FLEG, had helped implement Activity 2.6 on training of local communities on skills needed for law enforcement operations. The Consultant had organized several meetings with FA staff, CFMCs and community members as the basis for developing a suitable training program which had been implemented with strong support of the participants and relevant authorities.

- The provincial workshops (Activity 2.7) on local communities and FLEG had been successfully and timely implemented in Mondulkiri province in December 2013 and in Kratie province in May 2014. Both workshops had been addressed by high-ranked central and provincial government officials and made some recommendations quite useful for strengthening FLEG initiatives.

- Activity 2.8, a newly added activity with the approval of PSC and ITTO should become a motivation for stakeholders of CFs to meet more frequently for sharing experience and information.
4.1.3. Output 3

Output 3 “promoted collaboration between Forestry Administration and stakeholders” was envisaged by the proponent to be achieved through full execution of five project activities, namely:

- **Activity 3.1**: Launch a strong nation-wide campaign on FLEG and SFM
- **Activity 3.2**: Develop a sound forest extension program for each province
- **Activity 3.3**: Train sufficient extension officers to implement the program
- **Activity 3.4**: Establish and operate a multi-stakeholder forum
- **Activity 3.5**: Organize one national workshop on forest extension and SFM

Delivery of Output 3 signifies resolution of the third major problem that weakened FLEG operation in Cambodia which was identified as “weak collaboration of Forestry Administration with stakeholders”. The extent to which the output has been achieved is assessed using the indicators of achievement defined in the logical framework of the project.

Table 4.3. Pre-defined indicators of Output 3 vs summary of achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Remark</th>
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</table>
| 1.  | National campaign on FLEG and SFM launched since Year 1 | • A strategic plan for national campaign on FLEG and SFM developed in Year 1  
• 9,000 pieces of 6 kinds of forestry posters printed and distributed to relevant institutions, schools, universities in two target provinces in Years 2 & 3  
• 2,000 pieces of calendar 2015 & 2016 published and widely distributed in two target provinces in Years 2 & 3  
• 1,500 copies of comic book entitled “Forest is Life” printed and disseminated to FA Cantonments and other stakeholders in year 3.  
• 1,273 T-Shirts and 1,273 Hats with ITTO logo and project ID number printed and disseminated to FA local people who attended the event of the National Arbor Day on 9 July 2016, Preah Vihear province in year 3 | Indicator met |
| 2.  | Provincial extension programme developed and disseminated in Year 1 | • Forestry extension programs developed, published and disseminated in Year 1  
• 100 copies of forestry extension programme published and disseminated to Kratie and Mondulkiri FA Cantonments and operated | Indicator met |
| 3.  | 40 extension officers trained in Year 2        | • 58 FA Cantonment staff in 2 provinces trained on forestry extension in Year 2 | Indicator exceeded |
| 4.  | Multi stakeholder forums operational since Year 2 | • 4 forums of multi stakeholder organized in Years 2 & 3 with a total 185 participants | Indicator satisfied |
| 5.  | One national workshop on FLEG conducted in Year 3 | • A national workshop on FLEG: lessons learned from community forestry management in Cambodia organized in Phnom Penh in Year 3 with 87 participants | Indicator met |

The information presented in Table 4.3. clearly indicates that all indicators of achievement of Output 3 have been satisfied; it is therefore reasonable to conclude that the output has been fully achieved.
Quality of the achievements was assured by properly implementing the activities relevant to the output as outlined below:

- Two professional experts on communication had been involved in the execution of Activity 3.1 on national campaign on FLEG. Mr. Pin Phanny was tasked to conduct a national survey on FLEG in order to identify level of awareness, understanding on FLEG by different social groups and campaigning needs as the bases for developing a sound mid-term strategy for FLEG campaign including suitable materials. Mr. Chhun Delux and Mr. Horm Visal was tasked to design attractive, inspiring campaigning materials such as posters, calendars and comic books.

- Mr. Nup Sothea was tasked to lead execution of Activity 3.2 on development of a sound forestry extension program. He interviewed 200 local stakeholders in the project sites, randomly selected, and 52 FA Cantonment staff for purposes of identifying forestry extension needs. The forestry extension program so developed must be applicable and acceptable to stakeholders.

- Activity 3.3 on training of FA staff on forestry extension was implemented with the assistance of Chief of Forestry Extension and Public Affairs Office, Mr. Nup Sothea. Indeed, at the hands of this professional, the training had been successfully executed with 58 FA Cantonment staff in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces trained as forestry extension officers.

- Mr. Suon Sovann, an experienced national professional, helped implement Activity 3.4 on development of stakeholder forum. The activity had been successfully executed by holding intensive consultations with government authorities and community leaders, making use of the widely established network of the professional.

- Activity 3.5 on national workshop had been fruitfully completed and produced a number of valuable recommendations for enhancing CF management.

4.1.4. Assessing achievement of the specific objective

It has been hypothesized that delivery of all planned outputs should lead to achievement of the specific objective, defined as “to strengthen the capacity of Forestry Administration in FLEG of PFEs in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces”. To verify that the specific objective has been truly achieved, actual achievements of the project are matched against the indicators of the specific objective defined in the logical framework of the project.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Remark</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Forest crime database operational and reliable maps of PFEs available</td>
<td>Forest crime database examined, tested, updated and operational • 53 FA staff trained on operating database system • 600 sheets of PFE maps printed in English and Khmer and disseminated to FA Cantonments and relevant stakeholders</td>
<td>Indicator met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>80 staff on operation of law enforcement and 40 extension officers trained</td>
<td>80 FA Cantonment staff trained on operations of FLEG • 58 FA staff trained on forestry extension</td>
<td>Indicator met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>80 community leaders involved in FLEG operations</td>
<td>82 community leaders acquired skills needed for implementing selected FLEG activities</td>
<td>Indicator exceeded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Collaboration of stakeholders improved through operation of stakeholder forums</td>
<td>4 multi-stakeholder forums organized in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces with a total 185 participants. • Midterm work plans for stakeholder forums finalized in a participatory manner</td>
<td>Indicator satisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>7,500 printed campaigning materials disseminated</td>
<td>12,700 pieces of posters, comic book, calendars and reports for FLEG and SFM campaigning printed and widely distributed</td>
<td>Indicator met</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The information presented in Table 4.4. confirms that all indicators of the specific objective have been satisfied with two indicators exceeded the targets. Therefore, the hypothesis made, i.e. full execution of the activities pertaining to individual outputs should deliver each of the outputs defined, and; delivery of all three outputs should achieve the specific objective, should now be accepted.

4.2. Significance of the Achievements

One of the major problems facing the implementation of FLEG program in Cambodia was the weak operational capacity of the Forestry Administration. To overcome this weakness and enhance the operational capacity, various inputs to FLEG operations must be made available. These inputs include technical guidelines for law enforcement, qualified FA technical staff at the Cantonment, Division and Triage levels available in sufficient number, needed operational equipment and facilities are made available, forest crime information system (FCIS) is operational in a smooth manner, accurate updated forest maps are available to guide field operations while the maps are produced and disseminated to the relevant authorities to facilitate enhanced institutional coordination.

Indeed, the project had sufficiently made available needed inputs to carry out FLEG operations; the technical guidelines developed under the previous project, had been assessed in terms of their applicability, practicality and quality. Work plans for continuous testing and updating of the guidelines were built on findings of the assessment. At project completion, the technical guidelines had been fully tested and updated and officially adopted to guide operations forest law enforcement (The Pocket Guide Book) as well as Prevention and Suppression of Forest Offenses (The Book of Legislative Procedures).

Other needed inputs to FLEG operations that had been provided by the project were trained FA staff on forest law and relevant regulations. These staffs are now skillful on procedures and techniques for handling illegal forest activities. Such skills had been acquired by 131 FA staff directly from the project. Today, the number of skillful FA on proper FLEG operations is believed larger as the skills are disseminated on a personal or peer manner over time. Yet another inputs to FLEG operations that have been made available is the equipment and facilities that directly and indirectly support FLEG operations. A variety of operational equipment and facilities had been procured under the project and utilized by FA offices and staff at different levels.

In addition, a forest crime information system (FCIS) for each province has been installed and is now operational; it aids an efficient forest crime data management and links different offices smoothly that exchanging of data can take place in an effective manner. A total of 53 FA staff had been trained on the operation of FICS. Another input that is needed for FLEG operations is map of operation in target sites. Unless an accurate map is available, planning and execution of FLEG operations may experience erroneous and result in wasting of resources. With all essential inputs to perform FLEG operations are now available, it should be reasonable to conclude that operational capacity of FA in enforcing forest law and regulations in the PFEs of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces has now been significantly enhanced. Evidence to this enhanced capacity is the reduced number of forest crime cases reported by FA Cantonments from 57 cases in January 2015 to 33 cases in October 2015 or reduced by 22 cases within a 10-month period. This reduced number of forest crime cases is a significant effect of the enhanced operational capacity of FA that took place nearly immediately after the project interventions, i.e. provision of sufficient operational inputs to FLEG operations. The project interventions have also improved awareness of and incentives for local communities to support FLEG operations. Improved awareness of local communities on the weak implementation of FLEG program and on the need to strengthen it is prerequisite to enhancing capacity of FA in enforcing forest law and regulations. Without such awareness it would be very difficult to obtain support of the local communities on FLEG operations. Improved awareness had been induced by the project
interventions, directly through organized dialogues with local communities, training of community leaders on the skills needed to implement FLEG related activities and workshops on FLEG.

Indirectly, promotion of livelihood activities has also raised awareness of local communities on the need to protect PFEs as the source of livelihood. Under the project, local communities have gained practical skills for developing high-yielding agro-forestry systems, along with the skills needed for producing required seedlings required for tree plantation development. In addition, the project has also taught local communities on skills for forest-based business development focusing on the utilization of local forest resources such as bamboo. The different skills gained by the local communities are a form of incentive for supporting FLEG operations in order to preserve sources of livelihood and at the same time improve awareness on the need to enhance capacity of FA in enforcing forest law and regulations. In effect and through time, improved awareness on the need for intensified FLEG operations and improved livelihood from forest sources will undoubtedly contribute to enhancing capacity of FA in performing FLEG operations. Law enforcement is a necessary initiative to alleviate illegal forest activities. This initiative, however, cannot operate in isolation but must be complemented with a continuous, uninterrupted implementation of forest extension program for which a sound program has been developed and disseminated and sufficient trained extension officers made available.

4.3 Findings of the Forest Cover Assessment

Figures in Table 3.3 indicate that the extent of forest cover, i.e. evergreen, semi evergreen, deciduous and other forests, in 2013 was 716,844 Ha in Kratie province and 1,202,745 Ha in Mondulkiri province or 1,919,589 Ha in total for the two provinces. Comparing the figures in Table 3.3 with figures on forest cover in 2006 in the two provinces as shown in Annex 3 reveals that:

- The extent of forest cover in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces in 2006 was 2,176,401 Ha in total while in 2013 was 1,919,589 Ha. Forest cover was defined as consisted of evergreen, semi evergreen, deciduous and other forests.
- Within the 7 year period between 2006 and 2013; the extent of forest cover in the two provinces was reduced by 256,812 Ha or 36,687 Ha or 1.68 % per annum.
- Reduction in forest cover during the 2006-2013 period was much larger in Kratie province, at 218,620 Ha or 31,231 Ha per annum, than in Mondulkiri province at 38,192 Ha or 5,456 Ha per year.

Above information clearly indicates that clearing of forest cover in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces for non-forestry uses was progressing at unprecedented rate, in Kratie province was much worse than in Mondulkiri province.
5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusions

ITTO Project PD 673/12 Rev. 1(F) has been completed with all planned and additional project activities, 19 in total, fully implemented with strong adherence to the project agreement as well as the rules and procedures applying to ITTO projects. Following are among the important conclusions made from implementation of the project:

i. Output 1 of the project, “enhanced operational capacity of FA in enforcing forest laws in the PFEs of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces” has been realized through the full execution of six pertinent activities; all predefined indicators of the output have been satisfied;

ii. Output 2 of the project, “improved awareness of and incentives for local communities in supporting FLEG initiatives” has been produced and delivered through the full implementation of eight relevant activities; the predefined indicators of the output have all been met;

iii. Output 3 of the project, “promoted collaboration between FA and stakeholders” has been delivered through the full execution of five pertinent activities; all the predefined indicators have been fulfilled;

iv. It has been hypothesized that “full execution of the activities pertaining to individual outputs should deliver each of the outputs defined; delivery of all three outputs should achieve the specific objective”. As all pertinent activities have been fully implemented and delivered all the outputs, the specific objective must have been achieved, leading to acceptance of the hypothesis made;

v. Achievement of the specific objective has been validated using its indicators defined in the logical framework; the validation confirms that the specific objective “to strengthen the capacity of FA in forest law enforcement and governance of PFEs in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces” has indeed been achieved;

vi. Quality of the achievements is assured by providing sufficient inputs to execution of individual activities, in terms of quantity and quality, including employment of experienced professionals and procurement of the inputs specified in the master budget schedule with the prior expressed approval of ITTO;

vii. The outstanding outcomes of executed activities under Output 1 include: promoted application of tested and updated technical guidelines on FLEG, developed work plans for continuous enforcement of forest law and regulations, 80 FA staff trained on FLEG operations, smooth operation of forest crime information system including CTS by well trained FA staff, PFE maps and 2013 Booklet of Forest Cover in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces;

viii. Reduction in the extent of forest cover in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces during the 2006-2013 period was significant, reached 256,812 Ha in total or 36,687 Ha per year, 85.12% of which took place in Kratie province.

ix. The activities under Output 2 have also produced magnificent outcomes which include: participation of 608 community members in the dialogues on the importance of FLEG, engagement of 843 CA members in the identification of sustainable, feasible forest-based income generating activities, development of 27.56 Ha of high-yielding agro-forestry systems and small-scale nurseries in 4 sites for purpose of demonstration and training, 90 community members trained on techniques for agro-forestry and nursery development, 80 community leaders and members trained on bamboo processing techniques, 82 community leaders and members trained on skills for enforcing forest law and regulations, organization of two regional workshop on FLEG and construction of two small extension offices;

x. Among the significant outcomes of the activities under Output 3 are: over 12,700 copies of brochure, calendar, comic book, poster, etc produced and disseminated for purpose of FLEG campaigning, a mid-term strategic plan for national campaigning of FLEG and SFM developed, a sound forestry extension program developed using participatory approach, 58 FA staff trained
as extension officers, four multi-stakeholder forums organized and a national workshops on FLEG conducted;

xi. The outcomes of project activities that gave rise to delivery of all outputs and achievement of the specific objective are invaluable asset of FA that have to be effectively utilized and maintained in order to preserve and promote the already strengthened capacity of FA in implementing FLEG program, not only in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces, but also across the nation.

5.2. Recommendations

To sustain the magnificent results, findings and achievements of the project, following are the recommendations made:

i. To preserve and, to the extent possible, promote the already strengthened operational capacity of FA in implementing FLEG program, needed follow up actions should include:

- Continued testing of application of developed technical guidelines by FA staff and updating of the guidelines to include any new policies on forest management in general, on FLEG operations in particular
- Continued maintenance of FCIS in general and CTS in particular to ensure the proper functioning of the system
- Use and update the website and facebook developed under the project in continuous manner to facilitate sharing of information on FLEG with partner institutions and interested parties in an effective fashion
- Provide sufficient maintenance of the equipment and facilities procured under the project to ensure their long lasting contribution to supporting FLEG operations
- Strengthened political will and enhanced program on FLEG are truly needed in order to sustain the remaining forest resources in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces.

ii. To further improve awareness of local communities on FLEG and their support on FLEG program, needed follow up actions of FA include:

- Continuously conduct dialogues with local different communities through occasional visits to selected sites
- Regularly monitor application of the skills acquired by local communities from the project to ensure that the skills are productively utilized
- Strongly motivate frequent gathering of CFMCs and CF members for sharing experiences and information, making use of the forestry extension offices constructed under the project

iii. To further promote collaboration between FA and stakeholders, a number of follow up actions by FA should include:

- Continue to widely distribute attractive, eye-catching campaigning materials
- Pay frequent visit to local communities to continue dialogues on FLEG
- Monitor application of the forestry extension program by FA officials and make adjustments as necessary
- Train more FA staff on extension skill as these people are the forefront agents of forest resource development and conservation
- Organize occasional coordinative meetings with partner institutions and parties
iv. To ensure sustainability of the project’s achievements, needed follow up actions by FA should include:

- Select critical project activities for implementation beyond the official project duration in view of sustaining the project benefits and should include those activities relating to maintenance of the FCIS, testing on the applicability and technical soundness of developed FLEG technical guidelines, maintenance of the equipment and facilities for FLEG operations, continued communication with stakeholder in general, with local communities and governments in particular, monitoring of application of acquired livelihood skills by local communities, continued campaigning of FLEG and monitoring of the application of the forestry extension program

- Identify the institutions responsible for implementing selected project activities

- Identify sources of funds to finance implementation of selected activities

- Develop a mid-term work plan for execution of selected activities indicating time schedule, site, indicators of achievement and associated budget

v. To consider the preparation of a follow up project proposal to further extend the project outcomes documented by the present project, continue enhancing the forest law enforcement and governance, and improve implementation of the community forestry national programme by addressing the issues on management planning and capacity building.

6. IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE

i. The Pocket Guide Book for forest law enforcement on the ground and Book on Legislative Procedures for prevention and suppression of forest offenses that have been tested, updated and used by FA facilitate more effective FLEG operations in the project sites. These guidelines require continuous updating to ensure that any changes in policies on FLEG are fully captured in the guidelines. It is important to note that any attempt to apply the guidelines in other provinces will require a testing process to ensure applicability and adaptability to the new operational circumstances;

ii. The use of Computerized CTS in the management of information on forest offenses has now increased capacity of FA to document information. To optimize use of the information, sufficient number of trained FA staff must be made available for filing forest cases;

iii. Forest offenses affect forest cover. To allow comparing volume and intensify of forest offenses over time, there is a need to periodically assess forest cover employing the same procedures and techniques. In this manner, actual progress made in implementation of FLEG program can be accurately assessed;

iv. The skills acquired by local people on agro-forestry and nursery development as well as on bamboo processing must be put in practice to avoid wasting an invaluable asset of poor people. To this end, follow up actions taken by local people need to be monitored and assistance provided as necessary and as appropriate;

v. Trained local people on techniques for doing particular initiative e.g. bamboo processing may not be able to move forward for not having start up financial capital. To overcome such a problem, it might be useful to explore possibility of collaboration between local people and local private sector;

vi. The national campaign program on FLEG and SFM should be implemented continuously from time to time and surely requires a massive financial resource. To sustain the program, it is advisable for FA to involve private sector in the process by identifying a mutually benefiting form of collaboration.
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Annex 1. Logical Framework Matrix of ITTO Project PD 673/12 Rev. 1 (F)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy of intervention</th>
<th>Measurable indicators</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
<th>Key assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Development objective: To contribute to SFM in Cambodia through suppression of forest illegal activities | - 3 years after project completion:  
  - Total number of illegal activities in PFEs reduced by 50% compared to 2012  
  - Forest cover of Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces maintained at least 50% of land area  
  - Rate of deforestation in 2 provinces reduced to 0.25% per annum | - FA annual report  
- Provincial annual reports | - Consistent political will of FSC to promote FLEG and SFM |
| Specific objective: To strengthen the capacity of Forestry Administration in forest law enforcement and governance of PFEs in Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces | At project completion:  
  - Forest crime database operational and reliable maps of PFEs available  
  - 80 staff on operations of law enforcement and 40 officers of extension trained  
  - 80 community leaders involved in FLEG operations  
  - Collaboration of stakeholder improved through operation of stakeholder forum  
  - 7500 printed materials disseminated | - Training report  
- Printed materials  
- Technical guidelines  
- Forest crime database  
- Field inspection | - Supportive local communities  
- Collaborative stakeholders  
- Consistent policy of government on promotion of FLEG and SFM |
| Output 1: Enhanced operational capacity of Forestry Administration in enforcing forest laws in the PFEs of Mondulkiri and Kratie provinces | - 3 technical guidelines for law enforcement employed since year 1  
- 80 staff on operations of law enforcement trained in year 1  
- 10-13 items of equipment & facilities procured in year 1  
- Forest crime information systems established and operational in 2 provinces since year 1  
- Updated and reliable map of PFEs produced in year 1 | - Training report  
- Purchasing document of equipment & facilities  
- Report on database system  
- Maps of PFEs | - Sufficient budget allocated for FA operation  
- Needed equipment and facilities available in the market  
- Satellite imagery available in time  
- Support of judicial courts |
| Output 2: Increased support of local communities to law enforcement initiative of Forestry Administration | - 20 communities visited in years 1 & 2  
- 20 Ha of agro-forestry plots established at 4 sites in year 1  
- 90 community leaders trained on agro-forestry and nursery skills in year 2  
- 60 community leaders assisted in CSE forest business development in year 1  
- 90 community leaders trained on FLEG skills in year 2  
- Two provincial workshops organized in years 1 & 2 | - Demos plots  
- Training reports  
- Dialogue report  
- Workshop reports | - Community leaders interested in training programs offered  
- Professional businessmen support CSE training |
| Output 3: Promoted collaboration between Forestry Administration and stakeholders | - National campaign on FLEG and SFM launched since year 1  
- 7,500 of brochures disseminated by end of project  
- Provincial extension programs developed and disseminated by end of year 1  
- 40 extension officers trained by year 2  
- Multi-stakeholders forum operational since year 2  
- One rational workshop conducted in year 3 | - Printed materials  
- Training report  
- Workshop report  
- Document of extension program  
- Stakeholder forum's report on activities | - Support by main stakeholders and authorities on FLEG and SFM  
- Support of provincial governments to FA for enhancing extension program  
- FA staff interested in extension training |
### Annex 2. Workplan of ITTO Project PD 673/12 Rev. 1 (F)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs and Activities</th>
<th>Resp. Party</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1:</strong> Enhanced operational capacity of Forestry Administration in enforcing forest laws in the PFEs of Mondulkiri and Kratie provinces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.1.</strong> Promote application of developed technical guidelines for forest law enforcement</td>
<td>PC, NC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.2.</strong> Train sufficient number of quality technical staff to support law enforcement in the PFEs of Mondulkiri and Kratie provinces</td>
<td>PC, TR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.3.</strong> Procure needed equipment and facilities for law enforcement in the PFEs</td>
<td>PC, PS</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.4.</strong> Establish and operate forest crime information systems for the PFEs</td>
<td>PC, IT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1.5.</strong> Produce updated forest cover maps of the PFEs to facilitate efficient field operations and periodical comparison</td>
<td>PC, NC, SC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2:</strong> Improved awareness and incentives for local communities in supporting FLEGT initiatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 2.1.</strong> Raise awareness of local communities on the importance of FLEGT initiatives through intensive dialogues</td>
<td>PC, NE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 2.2.</strong> Review existing requirements and procedures for designation of forest resources as community forests</td>
<td>PC, NC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 2.3.</strong> Establish 4 dem plots of high-yield agro-forestry system at 4 sites totaling 20 Ha and 4 small-scale nurseries at 4 sites @1 Ha for training purposes</td>
<td>PC, NGO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 2.4.</strong> Train 90 community leaders in 4 Districts on high-yielding agro-forestry and small-scale nursery development techniques</td>
<td>PC, NC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 2.5.</strong> Establish 4 CSOs for demonstration of forest-based business development and for training of 60 community leaders and interested community members</td>
<td>PC, BP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 2.6.</strong> Train 80 community leaders on the skills needed for implementing selected activities of forest law enforcement</td>
<td>PC, NE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 2.7.</strong> Organize two provincial workshops on the critical role of local communities in implementing forest law enforcement and sustaining the PFEs</td>
<td>PC, EO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outputs and Activities</td>
<td>Resp. Party</td>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>Year 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 3: Promoted collaboration between Forestry Administration and stakeholders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.1. Launch a strong nation-wide campaign on FLEG and SFM</td>
<td>PC, NC</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.2. Develop a sound forest extension program for each province</td>
<td>PC, NC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.3. Train sufficient extension officers to implement the program</td>
<td>PC, TR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 3.4. Establish and operate a multi-stakeholder forum</td>
<td>PC, NE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 3.5. Organize one national workshop on forest extension and SFM</td>
<td>PC, EO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
PC: Project Coordinator SC: Sub-contractor
NC: National Consultant NE: National Expert
TR: Trainer NGO: Non-Government Organization
PS: Professional Supplier BP: Business Professional
IT: Information Technology Professional EO: Experienced Organizer/Institution
### Annex 3. Extent of Forest Cover in 2005/2006 by Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>EF</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>OF</th>
<th>Total Forest (ha)</th>
<th>Non Forest (ha)</th>
<th>Total area (ha)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Banteay Meanchey</td>
<td>5,155</td>
<td>12,021</td>
<td>73,120</td>
<td>12,670</td>
<td>102,965</td>
<td>511,854</td>
<td>614,819</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Battambang</td>
<td>118,672</td>
<td>84,723</td>
<td>138,066</td>
<td>194,186</td>
<td>535,647</td>
<td>651,563</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Kampong Cham</td>
<td>22,406</td>
<td>7,863</td>
<td>12,312</td>
<td>118,897</td>
<td>161,478</td>
<td>786,818</td>
<td>948,296</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kampong Chhnang</td>
<td>16,156</td>
<td>6,136</td>
<td>147,175</td>
<td>38,423</td>
<td>207,891</td>
<td>321,570</td>
<td>529,461</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kampong Speu</td>
<td>70,725</td>
<td>25,988</td>
<td>309,982</td>
<td>4,162</td>
<td>410,857</td>
<td>285,614</td>
<td>696,471</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Kampong Thom</td>
<td>374,233</td>
<td>20,120</td>
<td>78,649</td>
<td>145,692</td>
<td>618,694</td>
<td>626,069</td>
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<td>Kampot</td>
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<td>Kandal</td>
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<td>18,854</td>
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<td>854,004</td>
<td>21,000</td>
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<td>67,413</td>
<td>970,490</td>
<td>241,105</td>
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<td>Kratie</td>
<td>261,863</td>
<td>144,946</td>
<td>504,196</td>
<td>24,459</td>
<td>935,464</td>
<td>261,841</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Mondul Kiri</td>
<td>163,557</td>
<td>178,199</td>
<td>881,977</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>37,374</td>
<td>37,374</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Preah Vihear</td>
<td>254,451</td>
<td>143,431</td>
<td>901,295</td>
<td>10,034</td>
<td>1,309,210</td>
<td>93,877</td>
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<td>Pursat</td>
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<td>97,239</td>
<td>237,839</td>
<td>77,381</td>
<td>885,440</td>
<td>273,151</td>
<td>1,158,591</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ratanak Kiri</td>
<td>259,473</td>
<td>221,584</td>
<td>415,589</td>
<td>52,109</td>
<td>948,754</td>
<td>229,706</td>
<td>1,178,460</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Siemreap</td>
<td>106,716</td>
<td>38,160</td>
<td>178,121</td>
<td>153,826</td>
<td>476,824</td>
<td>577,625</td>
<td>1,054,449</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Preah Sihanouk</td>
<td>64,576</td>
<td>9,463</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>8,732</td>
<td>82,805</td>
<td>66,400</td>
<td>149,205</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Stung Treng</td>
<td>293,306</td>
<td>282,739</td>
<td>452,869</td>
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Source: Forestry Administration of Cambodia, June 2008

**Notes:**

EF : Evergreen forest  
SE : Semi Evergreen forest  
DF : Deciduous forest  
OF : Other forest
Annex 4. Forest Cover map 2006

Source: Forestry Administration of Cambodia, June 2008