

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

ITTO

PROJECT DOCUMENT

TITLE	IMPROVEMENT OF THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS (NTFPs) IN CAMBODIA
SERIAL NUMBER	PD 275/04 Rev.3 (I)
COMMITTEE	FOREST INDUSTRY
SUBMITTED BY	GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA
ORIGINAL	ENGLISH

SUMMARY

This project will focus on poverty alleviation, in the forest areas in 4 Cambodian provinces: Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Mondulkiri and Rattanakiri. We aim to improve the benefit that local population can get from Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) collection and selling, in a sustainable way in terms of environmental impact. The project will use information provided by the pre-project phase to work, in collaboration with all stakeholders, on the organization of more efficient local collectors/sellers groups and market channel for NTFPs. The actors of the project will be national and provincial forest agencies, local communities belonging to four ethnic groups (Khmer, Charay, Phnorn, and Cham), and all actors playing a role at every step of the market channel (depot keepers, businessmen, middlemen). The project will help to develop better management of NTFPs resource, adapted to each situation and will give guidelines for other projects on NTFPs management in areas where people are strongly depending on natural forest resources.

The objectives proposed in the frame of this project are:

1. Local communities empowerment: to help reorganizing local management of NTFPs in its social and legal aspects. Associations of villagers will be strengthened that will improve local role in the market channels and help to propose management plans to local and national authorities, to get adequate authorization for the collection and selling of NTFPs.
2. Amelioration of the NTFP management and trading: to improve the management of the resource, including plantation and processing, when it is necessary.

The beneficiaries will be local communities, forest authorities, and all participants to the market channels for NTFPs. The ITTO guidelines for environmental impact and local community participation will be applied.

EXECUTING AGENCY	FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION (FA)	
DURATION	36 MONTHS	
APPROXIMATE STARTING DATE	UPON APPROVAL	
PROPOSED BUDGET AND OTHER FUNDING SOURCES	Source	Contribution in US\$
	ITTO	440,312
	Gov't of Cambodia	130,100
	CIRAD	18,000
	TOTAL	588,412

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PART 1: CONTEXT</u>	p. 5
1. Origins	p. 5
2. Sectoral policies	p. 6
3. Programs and operational activities	p. 6
<u>PART 2: THE PROJECT</u>	p. 7
1. Project objectives	p. 7
1.1. Development objective	p. 7
1.2. Specific objectives	p. 7
2. Project elements	p. 7
2.1. Problem to be addressed	p. 7
2.2. Intended situation after the end of the project implementation	p. 9
2.3. Project strategies	p. 9
2.4. Target beneficiaries	p. 10
2.5. Technical and scientific aspects	p. 10
2.6. Economic aspects	p. 11
2.7. Environmental aspects	p. 11
2.8. Social aspects	p. 12
2.9. Risks	p. 12
3. Outputs	p. 12
3.1. Specific objective 1	p. 13
3.2. Specific objective 2	p. 13
4. Activities	p. 13
4.1. Output 1.1: Training for FA staffs	p. 13
4.2. Output 1.2: Associations of collectors	p. 13
4.3. Output 1.3: Management plan and legal aspects	p. 14
4.4. Output 2.1: Small-scale NTFPs plantations	p. 14
4.5. Output 2.2: Training for transformation of raw material	p. 15
5. Logical framework worksheets	p. 16
6. Work plan	p. 21
7. Budget	p. 24
7.1. Unit costs of project	p. 24
7.2. Overall budget by activities	p. 26
7.3. Yearly project budget by source	p. 30
7.4. Consolidated total and yearly budget	p. 31
<u>PART 3: OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENT</u>	p. 32
1. Management structure	p. 32
2. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation	p. 32
2.1. Arrangements for reporting	p. 32
2.2. Arrangement for ITTO monitoring and review	p. 32
2.3. Evaluation	p. 32
2.4. Schedule	p. 33
<u>PART 4: THE TROPICAL TIMBER FRAMEWORK</u>	p. 33
1. Compliance with ITTA 1994 objectives	p. 33
2. Compliance with ITTO actions plan	p. 33
<u>ANNEX A: PROFILE OF THE EXECUTING AGENCY</u>	p. 34
1. Organizational structure of Forestry Administration	p. 34
2. Mission of Forestry Administration	p. 35
3. Short description of FA different departments	p. 35
4. Infrastructures	p. 36
5. Last 4 years budget	p. 36

<u>ANNEX B: CURRICULA VITAE OF THE KEY STAFF</u>	p. 37
<u>ANNEX C: TERMS OF REFERENCE</u>	p. 41
<u>ANNEX D: LIST OF ACRONYMS</u>	p. 45
<u>ANNEX E: MAP OF THE PROJECT LOCATION</u>	p. 46
<u>ANNEX F: 27th PANEL RECOMMENDATIONS AND TABLE OF MODIFICATIONS</u>	p. 50
<u>ANNEX G: 28th PANEL RECOMMENDATIONS AND TABLE OF MODIFICATIONS</u>	p. 52

PART I: CONTEXT

1. Origin:

Cambodia banned logging in 1995, for this reason Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and their derivatives have become increasingly valuable resources. These products include bamboo, rattan, gum and resins, medicinal plants, spices, edible products, insects and bark. Some industries in the country are highly dependant on NTFPs for the production of baskets, furniture, bags, decorative items and fishing boat sealing. Comparatively, rural populations in Cambodia strongly depend on NTFPs for their livelihood, not only for selling, but also for house consumption. Therefore, it is important for the Forestry Administration (FA) to better understand the value of such forest products for local livelihood and if NTFPs can be used as a mean to improve the livelihood of rural communities, who are often the most economically disadvantaged group in Cambodia.

A pre-project was carried on during 6 months and its main objectives were to provide basic information on NTFPs collection and marketing with a focus on improving socio-economic benefits to local communities. We also provided information about the problems that local populations had to face concerning the collection and trading of NTFPs.

The pre-project objectives were also to learn about the current use of NTFPs and to propose directions for the future project aimed at increasing sustainable production and utilization of these resources in Cambodia. We focussed on three basic NTFPs activities: harvesting, processing and marketing. A list of collected NTFPs was compiled, as well as information on the needs and problems of forest dwellers with respect to collecting, processing and storing of these products. Our approach was rooted in local community participation at each step of the pre-project. Our study sites were located in four provinces:

- Kampong Chhnang province, Kampong Tralach district, Taches and Chres communes, with 5 villages involved in the pre-project: Konchoung, Saray Andet, Oroung, Trapieng Krasang and Svay Bakav.
- Kampong Thom province, Sandan district, Mienreth and Tomring communes, with 3 villages involved: Rosey Prey (Tom Or), Chamsvay, and Som Oung.
- Mondulkiri province, Sen Monorom and Peachrada district, Romanea and Sre Ampoum communes, with 5 villages involved: Poloung (two villages), Pu Kroch, Pu Ra Det, and Pu Kreang
- Rattanakiri province, Oyaday district, Saom Thum commune, with 4 villages involved: Saom Kaninh, Saom Trok Chas, Saom Trak Thmey and Saom Koul.

We chose these 17 villages because they are representative of a wide diversity of situations, each having specific problems related to each situation and hence a diversity of possible responses to problems. Furthermore, among the 4 study provinces 4 ethnic groups were represented: Khmer, Cham, Phnong and Charay. Land tenure in Cambodia has changed since 1989, when the government reintroduced private property (instruction No.3 on Policy on Land Management). Three categories of land were then established: land for domicile, the only private category, cultivation land, which was state land, only allocated to farmers for use, and concession lands. Because this Land Law was considered problematic and incoherent, a new Land Law incorporated reforms, in 2001, which extended the private ownership rights to residential land and agricultural land, and established certificates. The process of certification of land is very slow with, in 2001, only 1/2 million certificates agreed for about 4.5 million applications... In 2001, land registration was very different between the different sites of the project: K. Chhnang, held the first position with almost 30.000 certificates, because of its proximity with Phnom Penh. In second position, K. Thom, with 7.000 certificates in 2001, and then Rattanakiri, with 1.500 certificates. The last site, Mondulkiri didn't have any certificate in 2001... This situation can be explained by the difficult terrain, conflict issues and lack of personnel and equipment (Working Paper No.20, CDRI, 2001). Therefore, it is obvious that land tenure remains an important issue in Cambodia, because only a small number of farmers hold title over the land they live and work on. In these different sites, the land tenure is mostly adapted, A way to develop the local customary rights on land is, at the village level, to build community forests. It is the case for K. Chhnang and Rattanakiri. These forests are opened to all the community, in respect of certain rules concerning the activities in the forests, the amount of products to be collected. NGOs and Community Forestry Programs are working in these places, and the land use follows the result of a commitment between all stakeholders. In some other places (K. Thom, Mondulkiri), the traditional ownership on forestland is stricter, and ownership can be applied to particular resources (e.g. resin

trees), or places. **Traditional** ownership is strong in place where shifting cultivation takes place (active gardens or fallows). **But sometime even strong ownership on land is not enough to guarantee the farmers' rights, and in K. Thom, for example, conflicts on land tenure can be observed, after the creation, in 2002, of a rubber plantation on the site of a productive forest for resin (Dipterocarps forest).**

During the pre-project, a presentation was prepared concerning the potential activities for the future project to be presented at a workshop, with the participation of a large number of stakeholders (representatives of each local community, forest officers at national and provincial levels, NGOs involved in Community Forestry and NTFPs works).

The different ideas developed in the present proposal are largely inspired by discussions during the brainstorming part of the workshop and by the proposition, comments, and critics of all the participants.

During this workshop, and according to the data from the field study, a number of problems appeared to be relevant to the project implementation: according to local collectors, problems for NTFPs trading often come from the low-price of their products, the lack of infrastructure to bring the NTFPs to the markets at a lower cost, the lack of information about the market demand on transformed products, the lack of skills for product transformation, the informal fees collected at the checkpoints during the products transportation, the depletion of the resource because of growing and anarchic collection, and the difficulties to obtain legal authorizations for NTFPs trading. **Some of these issues have been also identified by the Asia Development Bank, in its Agricultural Sector Programme, where three measures were designed to improve farmers' access to the market: a radio program on prices information, a funding mechanism to maintain rural roads and a ban on rice exportation.**

The object of the present project is to propose solutions to these problems with the objective to improve villagers' income from NTFPs in a sustainable way, something that should have a direct positive effect on their lives.

2. Sectoral policies

The government's objective in forestry is the development of an environmentally sustainable, socially responsible and economically viable sector. Initial measures have been taken to curtail illegal activity, strengthen governance, and improve overall monitoring.

New concessions will be awarded on the basis of competitive and transparent procedures. To ensure appropriate forestry revenue, royalty provisions will be kept under review. To promote efficient processing and marketing of timber, the current log export ban policy will be reviewed commensurate with improvements in the enforcement of forest law.

Recognizing the national and global significance of Cambodia's natural heritage, the government is committed to the preservation of a representative range of the country's natural ecosystems and biodiversity. In addition to requiring concessionaires, and park and protected area managers to adhere to strict standards, the government supports community forestry as part of an approach to rural development and forest resource management.

One priority of the government is poverty alleviation. This is why high priority is given to agricultural and rural development, as agriculture contributes half of Cambodia's GDP and employs 80 percent of the labour force. Moreover, poverty remains predominantly rural, demanding accelerated public investment and social services to the rural areas. The main objectives in the agricultural sector are: to improve food security through expanding rice production and diversifying crops; increase income-earning opportunities for farm households by facilitating production of cash crops and non-farm rural enterprises; and enhance the contribution of agriculture and agro-processing to economic growth and exports.

3. Programmes and Operational Activities

To translate these forestry policies, the government of Cambodia has developed different programs. As forestry is central to the government's macroeconomic program, the sectoral reform program is a focus of the Sub-Decree on Forest Concession Management, which defines roles and responsibilities for concession management and supervision and sets out the key principles to guide concession operations. Considering poverty alleviation as part of the forestry reform program, the government has carried on rural development programs, health centre networks programs, education support activities, programs of rehabilitation of transport infrastructures (for trading, tourism and

agriculture), programs of improvements of the water supply, and has develop a strategy for the environment, through the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP).

NTFPs are part of these programs and activities as one of the main source of income for poor rural populations.

PART II: THE PROJECT

1. Project objectives:

1.1. Development objective:

The main objective of this project is to improve local livelihood by achieving a sustainable management of non-timber forest resources, in its social, economic and legal aspects.

1.2. Specific objectives:

Two specific objectives are proposed:

Specific objective 1. To help reorganizing local management of NTFPs in its social and legal aspects. Associations of villagers will be strengthened that will improve local role in the market channels and help to propose management plans to local and national authorities, to get adequate authorization for the collection and selling of NTFPs. These associations will also play the role of warehouse for the NTFPs, will loan money or rice to the collectors when necessary, and will negotiate at the market for the trading of NTFPs.

Specific objective 2. To improve the NTFP management and trading, by improving the management of the resource, including plantation and processing, when it is necessary.

2. Project elements:

2.1. Problem to be addressed:

In tropical countries, like Cambodia, poor and rural population are often considered as one of the factors of forest degradation, after industrial exploitation of timber products, mining, and plantations. In Cambodia, logging was banned in 1995, and all exploitation of wood for commercial purpose is considered as illegal. Use of forest product, timber and non-timber, are only allowed to local communities, for small-scale trading and local consumption. Demand on NTFPs is growing fast and these products are becoming valuable resources. Local collectors have very little income from NTFPs selling, because they cannot influence the market. Traditionally, NTFPs play an important role in the household economy, as an additional source of food, when the staple crops are not enough, but also as an important source of tools, and of medicine. In rural areas, the trading of NTFPs can bring some small and occasional income to the livelihood of local communities. Increase of population brings new needs and new priorities to the villagers and NTFPs appear to be an important source of cash, that helps to buy food, seeds and tools. The collectors try to sell their products at local markets, to small stores or to middlemen. But the price of their products remains very low because difficulties of access to the market (most villages in Cambodia remain very isolated), problems at checkpoints, with businessmen, and because of the decrease of the resource due to deforestation and to over-exploitation by the villagers themselves or by outsiders.

Apart the problem of accessibility (accessibility to the market, but also to the resource), we can observe a problem of management of the resource to be collected, and a lack of organization of the local collectors that prevents them from selling their products at a better price, and in good conditions in terms of sustainability. Legal aspects are also part of the problem, considering the difficulties to get a trading permit for the local communities, and the system of royalties applied in the selling of NTFPs. Most of the time, local collectors are selling illegally their products to traders, at low price, and have to cross checkpoints during the transportation of the NTFPs. It results from this situation more degradation of the forest, with anarchic collection of timber and non-timber forest products and an increasing pauperization of populations who are depending on the forest products for their livelihood.

Therefore, the key problem to be addressed in the project is a dysfunction in the local management of the NTFPs, due to a lack of local capacity to manage and trade the resource in

a sustainable way. Lack of sustainable management of the NTFPs resources (decrease or loss of resource in some place, due to deforestation and over-exploitation) and lack of marketing capacity (lack of information on the market – prices and trends- and lack of access to the market) are the main focus problem that the project will have to deal with. The choice of the four locations for project implementation are motivated by the different situation in each place. All are rural areas, but in different landscapes, with different ethnic groups and different situations in terms of livelihood, access to the resource and to the market, social organization (presence or absence of Community Forest) and kind of NTFPs that can be collected. Some population are depending on rice cultivation and others on shifting cultivation. This diversity of situation will be very useful to compare the different strategies proposed by/to each community in the frame of the project. Therefore, the results of the project may be applicable in other place in Cambodia and in Asia.

Following the problem tree (Figure 1), we can identify 4 main problems to be addressed in Cambodia, in the frame of this project:

1. Increase of population - with problems of access to the resources, of land tenure and land right uses - brings new priorities for the population concerning collection and trading of NTFPs.
2. Lack of sustainable management of non-timber forest resources
3. Lack of capacity of local collectors to trade their products and lack of marketing capacity.
4. Absence of means of price control by local communities in the frame of the NTFPs market channels at local, provincial, national and international levels, with adequate authorization and royalties.

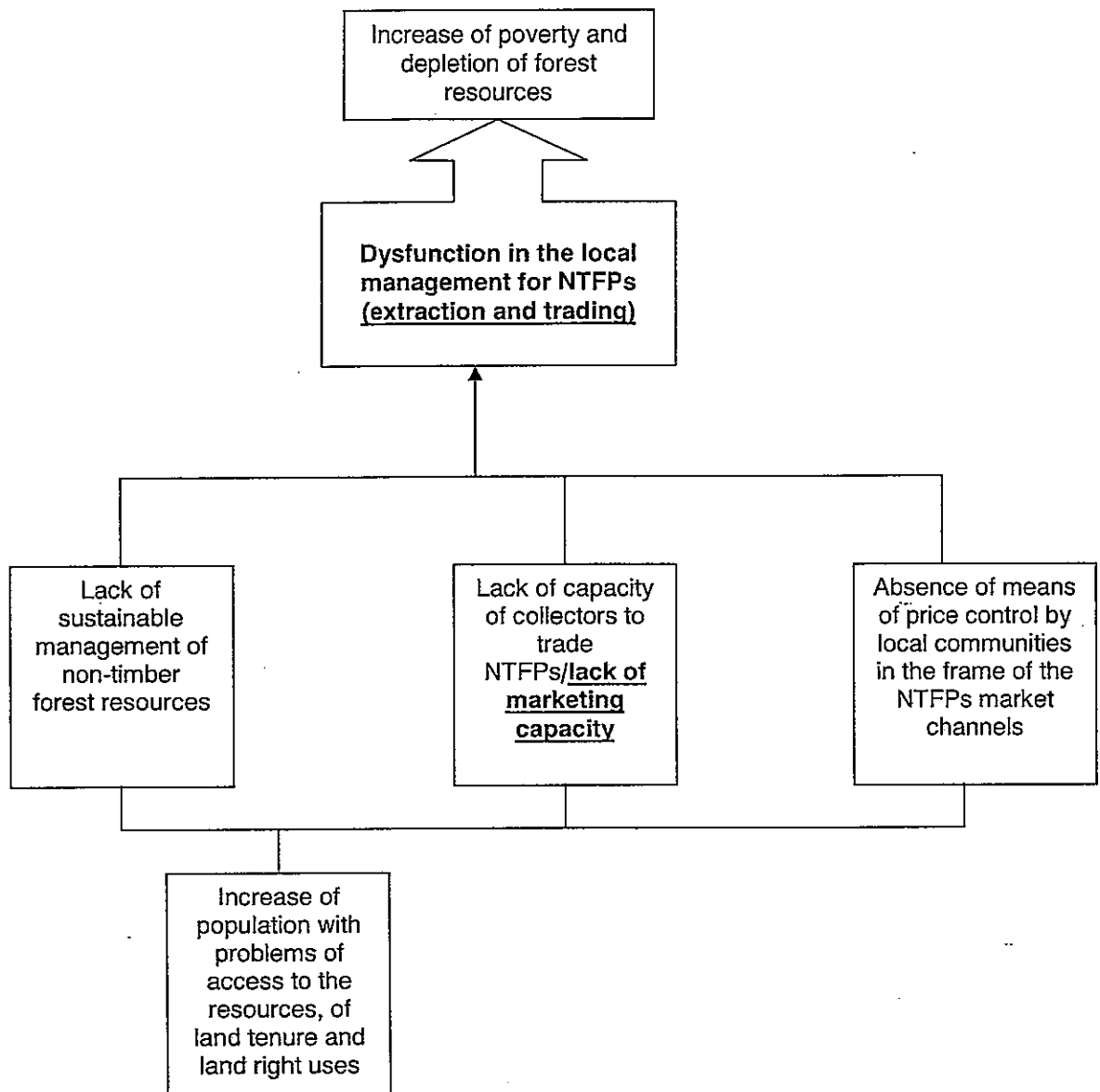


Figure 1. Problem tree for the local management of Non-Timber Forest Products in Cambodia

2.2. Intended situation after the end of the project implementation:

At the end of the project we expect to observe an increase of income for the target groups from the NTFPs trading. The resource should be sustainable and well managed, and the NTFPs market more equitable for the collectors. **Local capacity will be strengthened for an improved marketing of NTFPs at the village level.** A result will be an effective cooperation or possible negotiations between all stakeholders, will local communities strengthened in association of collectors. The forestry law is intended to be more adapted to the new situation, with lower taxes and simpler procedures to apply for trading permits.

2.3. Project strategy:

NTFPs play an important role in the local communities economy in Cambodia. Local communities often go to the forest to collect the products for local consumption or for sell. There is a

lack of organization and capacity of the local collectors to harvest the NTFPs in a sustainable way and to sell them at a fair price at local, provincial, national or international markets. Furthermore, the complexity and inadequacy of national regulations and system of royalties don't help to promote a clear and sustainable exploitation of NTFPs by local stakeholders. The result is an increase of illegal exploitation and selling of these products. The project strategy is to work at two levels: first at local level, to help local communities empowerment and local capacity building, and second to work on technical aspects of the resource management, that can improve the income they receive from NTFPs, legally, and in a sustainable way.

One alternative option would be to work only on the technical aspects, without taking into account, in the capacity building part of the project, the national level (regulation and royalties). We assume that this alternative would make us miss a great opportunity to work in an integrative way at all the aspects of the problem. Facing problems only at local level would bring only local solution, as we can participate to a national reflection on all aspects, even legal, of the problem.

2.4. Target beneficiaries:

The improvement of the sustainable management and utilization of NTFPs in Cambodia will profit to different target groups: first, the local communities will receive substantial benefits from the project in terms of (re)organization of a trading network, of increasing incomes from NTFPs, and an availability of the products due to a better management. Second, the middlemen, businessmen and other traders will be better integrated in the network after the project is completed. Third, the NGOs working on Natural Resource Management, NTFPs, Community Forestry, will use the results of our project for other places inside Cambodia, but also outside the country. Fourth and last, the Cambodia Royal Government will use the results of the project to increase a better management of the forest, by integrating more closely the local communities.

All stakeholders have been consulted about the project, during the pre-project phase. Apart from the Government of Cambodia, the NGOs and the traders, we have focus most of our efforts on the local point of view, asking each local community on its ideas about the project implementation. Many suggestions came from local communities that were largely taken into consideration for the redaction of the project proposal. The problems that the local population asked us to take into account differed according to each target area (Mondulkiri, Rattanakiri, K. Thom and K. Cham). But a recurrent issue concerned the problems of infrastructure (roads and means of transportation for their products), the taxes (complexity of the system of royalties and authorization), all the "informal fees" collected at check-points (a consequence of the precedent point), and the difficulty for local communities to keep a control on the resource, because of conflicts with outsiders. All our community meetings and questionnaires took into account these needs and priorities from local population, and we organized also a workshop in Phnom Penh, with all stakeholders, including representatives of each local community. The selection of the representatives was made during our field work, choosing people of authority, but also representatives of different groups in each society (women, traders, collectors). The local stakeholders were given large amount of time to express their comments, suggestions and priorities at the workshop, and they were asked to report to their own communities about the results of the workshop. We largely took into account all these remarks and suggestions for the redaction of the project proposal.

2.5. Technical and scientific aspects:

NTFPs can play an important and valuable role in conservation and development, if we keep in mind that any extraction of forest product has an impact on the forest (Arnold & Ruiz Pérez 1996). In this project we consider the NTFPs as products that can bring important income to local population, in a sustainable way. Many projects involving local communities in Cambodia have taken place in the four provinces representing our target areas. Many works have been published (Concern Worldwide 2002, IDRC 2000, Kim & Real 2002, Ngorm et al. 2002) on Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM), Community Forestry and NTFPs in Cambodia. Assessment were made of the economics, concerning these NTFPs (Bann 2000, Prom Tola & McKenney 2003), and researches have also been done about the way to estimate the incomes from NTFPs (Wollenberg 1996). Studies on NTFPs and their importance for local livelihood in Cambodia are numerous (PLG 2001, So Srey Mom et al. 2001, Baird 2000) with sometimes emphasizes on some specific product (Evans et al. 2003) or problem (Fernandes 1998)¹.

¹ Arnold, J.E.M. and M. Ruiz Pérez, 1996 – The role of Non-timber Forest Products in Conservation and Development, CIFOR, 17-40.

All these projects and publication bring valuable information for our project, on the previous experiences made in that domain. Nevertheless, most of these projects are very punctual studies, on one specific product or area. We want to give an overview of what can be made from all these scientific research and experiments, and from our own experience during the pre-project and project part of our activities. Our goal is to integrate every part of the role of NTFPs in the local economy, taking into account all the different elements: law, collection, potential plantation, social organization, economy, and resource management. From all the publications cited, and from our discussions with NGOs working in our target areas, we can affirm that NTFPs play an important role in the local and rural economy, and that emphasizes should be made on the best strategy to improve its management and sustainability, and therefore to increase the income for local livelihood.

2.6. Economic aspects:

The economic aspects cannot directly and quantitatively be assessed here, but the overall benefit will be an increase of the local income from NTFPs, in a long term. It is very difficult to assess precisely the local income from NTFPs, this exercise suppose an economic assessment before and after the project, taking into account all the costs in terms of time, investment, efforts, and work (Wollenberg 1996). We know, from previous assessment (Concern Worldwide 2002, Bann 2000) that NTFPs play an important role in the household's asset. The project will improve the exploitation of NTFPs quantitatively in some cases only (e.g. plantations), but mostly we will work in its qualitative aspects, to improve the overall management of the resource. This is the way the project will contribute to poverty alleviation in the target areas.

2.7. Environmental aspects:

The project, by bringing a sustainable management of NTFPs to local communities, will have a positive impact on the environment, and more specifically on the forest where rural communities are often collecting forest products and practising shifting cultivation. The project will help the local population to exploit the resource in forest regrowth, after gardening, and to keep the resource in a good state in the natural forest. Local population often rely on illegal logging when no other source of important income exists, but a management of NTFPs in the long term, with adequate facilities in terms of regulations, will bring incentive to better taking into account the conservation of the forest.

Over-exploitation of valuable resource (rattan, bamboo) could have a negative impact on the environment, but the management plan, considered as a contract between the Government and the Community, will bring adequate answers to this threat. For some particular and valuable resource, such as medicinal plants, plantation will also help to keep the resource available and to strengthen the control of local community on the resource. Last, the project will mostly be implemented where Community Forestry already exists, which will strengthen the responsibilities of the local communities on their resources, and on the forest.

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- Prom Tola, B. McKenney, 2003 - Forest product trade in Cambodia: a case study of resin, *in* Cambodia Development Review, 7 (2): 1-4.
- So Srey Mom, Chean Mony, Son Bora, Em Tray, Samrang Dy Vicheth, 2001 – Initial assessment of community resource use in four communities of Monduliri province, WWF, MoE, MAF, 114p.
- Wollenberg, E. and A.S. Nawir, 1996 – Estimating the incomes of people who depend on forests, CIFOR, 157-187.

2.8. Social aspects:

Four different ethnic groups will be beneficiaries of our projects, in four different provinces in Cambodia. The table below figure the data concerning the demography, the origins (ethnic group), and the main source of food and income for these rural populations. All the communities in the 4 target areas live in the forest, or close to the forest, and strongly rely on forest products for their livelihood. Only in K. Chhnang, the forest is a young plantation (10 years old), and the population depends on rice cultivation, but have an increasing interest on NTFPs.

Province	Number of villages	Number of Household	Population	Ethnic groups	Economics
Kampong Chhnang	5	850	4.685	Cham, Khmer	Rice cultivation, NTFPs for sell
Kampong Thom	3	339	1.467	Khmer	Shifting cultivation, resin, other forest products
Mondulkiri	4	293	1.385	Phnornng, Khmer, Cham	Shifting cultivation, hunting, NTFPs
Rattanakiri	4	496	2.398	Charay	Shifting cultivation, hunting, collecting forest products

2.9. Risks:

Risks can come from our different assumption as defined in the logical framework of the project. These risks have been identified and the pre-project and project have taken them into account for the future implementation.

- All stakeholders in the project (government, local communities, NGOs and businessmen) should support the project. The main threat for the project will come from the different stakeholders will and behaviours. The risk is important that local communities don't want to collaborate with government (local or national), that Cambodia government doesn't want to take into account the local point of view in the future policies concerning NTFPs collection and management. Another risk concerns the NGOs, usually suspicious about all government activities (and vice versa), and problems of collaboration can appear. Traders can also feel threaten by the project and don't want to collaborate. The only way we have to reduce this risk is to develop collaborative actions for each of our activity, taking into account all stakeholders priorities (as far as possible), and working together for the overall project. This may reduce the risk, but not eliminate it.
- Their interest should not decrease when the project is finished. The risk comes, if no further plan is made to the "after project" phase, from the decrease of motivation by all stakeholders. To avoid this risk, the project will bring tangible results to all stakeholders and prepare activities with local communities after the project is completed.
- The resource should be still available (seeds at least) at the beginning of the project. Some resources may be available in very little quantity. Our objective is to re-plant this kind of resource and manage the other in a sustainable way. At the end, a risk is that the project brings enough income for the local communities, until an over-exploitation can be observed in the target areas, with a threat for the promoted species. This risk can be reduced by the choice of the NTFPs, the ones in good quantity, or the ones that cannot easy disappear because of over-exploitation, such as the resin trees. The management plan will also help to reduce this risk.
- Education level of collectors should be enough to integrate new concepts and skills. Education is necessary to organize cooperatives, to work on management plan and on trading. A risk for most of the rural areas is the lack of skills in terms of marketing. The trainings will help to reduce this risk, but the way the local population will integrate new concepts can remain a difficulty for the project, considering the length of the training. A good socialization of the project and its potential incomes, and working together with local communities can low this kind of risk.

3. Outputs:

Each objective, output and activity gives to the project the opportunity to work at all the scales of the situation: mostly at local scale (cooperatives, management plan, plantations), but also at a national

scale (market channels, royalties and permit systems). All these components have to be part of the overall project to bring optimized results.

3.1. Specific objective 1: To help reorganizing local management of NTFPs in its social and legal aspects. Associations of villagers will be strengthened that will improve local role in the market channels and help to propose management plans to local and national authorities, to get adequate authorization for the collection and selling of NTFPs.

Output 1.1: Training proposed to staffs of executive agency to prepare them to the project implementation.

Output 1.2: Existing associations, or groups of collectors improved, through cooperatives, to increase the local capacity of NTFPs management.

Output 1.3: Management plan of NTFPs proposed by local communities to local/national authorities, according to the system of land tenure, after discussions on system of authorization (legal aspects) and of Royalties (taxation on trading).

3.2. Specific objective 2: To improve the management and trading of NTFPs, including by plantation and processing, when necessary.

Output 2.1: Small-scale re-introduction of valuable NTFPs made in collaboration with local communities to ensure sustainability of the resource.

Output 2.2: Training proposed to local collectors to process NTFPs and improve their value for the market.

4. Activities:

All activities will be developed after consultation with all stakeholders as it was done in the pre-project part.

4.1. Output 1.1: Training for FA staffs. The project will build the capacity of the FA staff involved in the project implementation, with the goal to create a team that share a common understanding of the participation of local stakeholders and of all steps of the project.

Activity 1.1.1: Organize a one-month training programme, to prepare FA staffs to the project implementation. The training will focus on each output of the project, with special attention to local participation, and integration of local perception. An ethno-botanist, NGO representatives, and a community development specialist will participate to the training.

Activity 1.1.2: Carry on the theoretical phase of the training, at FA (Phnom Penh) during 1 month, where project staffs will learn about the way to implement each part of the project, how to involve local communities in the project implementation, how to take into account their propositions and to understand the way they perceive the elements of the problem.

Activity 1.1.3: Conduct the field training in village areas, with FA staffs, during 3 weeks, in one of the provinces of the project. During these 6 weeks, each project staff will stay in the villages, follow villagers in their daily activities, follow collectors in the forest and learn about the peoples' way of life, and about the potential conflicts. This phase is important because it will help to socialize the project and to create good relationship between all stakeholders.

4.2. Output 1.2: Association of collectors.

Apart from the cases of existing Community Forest committees, very few association of villagers were observed during the pre-project phase. Our goal, here, is to improve existing structures and to create small organizations of collectors where no local institution can be used, to strengthen the role that collectors can play in the market channel. These organizations, or cooperatives, will assume the role of "middlemen" for the villagers: besides their role of warehouse and trader, they will allow loan of rice, tools or money, with very low charges.

Activity 1.2.1: Improve existing villages associations, with the goal to develop cooperatives, which structure is adapted to each situation, in collaboration with all stakeholders (collectors, NGOs, businessmen, FA agents). In places where Community Forests already exist, the communities can be used to organize these cooperatives. Organize meetings between all the stakeholders about the participative management of the resource and the tools for sustainable NTFPs collection, in the frame of these cooperatives. Follow as close as possible the local point of view on what should be the functions of the cooperatives.

Activity 1.2.2: Assist the associations, where they exist, and the groups of collectors, where no association already exists, to realize the cooperative implementation, with a regular follow-up during the 3 years of the project. Attention is given to the rotation of activities and responsibilities, to the updating of information about NTFPs market, and to the transparency of the cooperative accounts. Small grants will be given to help the local associations, and/or the groups of collectors to build their cooperative.

4.3. Output 1.3: Management plan and legal aspects. The management plan is considered as a contract between the collectors and the government. As a part of this contract, all the conditions of the trading of NTFPs will be discussed (royalties and permits), before the local collector conclude an agreement on the most sustainable way to exploit the resource.

Activity 1.3.1: Assess the resource by doing herbarium collection and identification; compile information about all the kind of NTFPs that local communities identify, with local, Khmer, English and Latin names, with the utilization of each NTFP, and with information on possible trading channels for these products. Collect information about the system of land tenure (forests subject to land ownership or not) and land use (old fallows, community forest).

Activity 1.3.2: Conduct meetings between all stakeholders (collectors, businessmen, NGOs and FA staffs) to prepare the management plan of the NTFPs for each target area. The system of land tenure and land use will be the basis of the establishment of a management plan. Negotiation will be made during the meetings about lands that are considered as communal, private, or state. Management plan will be proposed only after agreement between all local stakeholders: collectors, land owners, and community leaders/representatives. The discussions about the management plan are related to the discussions about the royalties for NTFP trading (see activity 1.3.3). During these meetings, common understanding is built among all stakeholders to define and respect this plan, with means of following-up.

Activity 1.3.3: Analyse the royalty system regulation and the permit system for NTFP trading, and organize discussion between collectors, traders and foresters (FA) about the best way to adapt royalties and permits to each situation and to avoid the payment of informal fees at the checkpoints.

Activity 1.3.4: Propose management plans to Forestry Administration (FA) for each case study, adapted to the NTFPs market demands.

4.4. Output 2.1: Small-scale NTFPs plantation. In some case (some valuable NTFPs), we observed a depletion of the resource. Local population suggested to re-plant these NTFPs in a way that give them a better control on the resource, facing outsiders activities.

Activity 2.1.1: Compile information about the collectors who wish to replant particular and valuable NTFPs that are decreasing for different reasons.

Activity 2.1.2: Identify the NTFPs that will be replanted and conduct a feasibility study for each of them about the methods to be used for such small-scale plantations. Identify from the local point of view the best strategy for these plantations, according to the land tenure system, to the social organization, and to the wishes of the collectors: selection of the place for plantation, close to the village with special rights for local collectors, or in community forest, with share of the rights and benefits with outsiders.

Activity 2.1.3: Monitor the plantation: seed collection, preparation of the place, plantation of nurseries, weeding.

4.5. Output 2.2: Training for collectors for the transformation of raw material. All over the 4 target areas of the project, we observe different levels of skills concerning the processing of the raw material. The current output is to level these different of knowledge by training villagers who want to learn new forms of handicrafts that can be sold.

Activity 2.2.1: Check the market at local, national and international levels for each product that will be processed, in each area and select the villages for training.

Activity 2.2.2: Organize the training and select trainers from other communities who have the skills to process raw material; fix the salary for trainers, decide the length of each training session, and choose the target groups in the village that will be trained.

Activity 2.2.3: Implement and follow-up the trainings adapted to each valuable product, and to each interested village situation.

5. Logical framework worksheets:

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE Improve local livelihood by achieving a sustainable management of non-timber forest resources, in its social, economic and legal aspects.</p>	<p>Local income and livelihood improved in the target areas. Management plans effective, which can be used as model for other provinces in Cambodia. The resource is still available, or even increasing. New markets are available for NTFPs that bring new sources of income. The forest in target areas is well conserved.</p>	<p>- NTFPs management plans for the four provinces involved in the project. - Reports on the transformations of local livelihood. - Documents showing the condition of the resource in the target areas. - Guidelines for sustainable management of NTFPs for other provinces of Cambodia. - Document showing the good condition of forest in the target areas. - Reports on new market for NTFPs.</p>	<p>- All stakeholders (government, local communities, businessmen) support the project. - Stakeholders' interest doesn't decrease when the project is finished. - The resource is still available in good quantity for a sustainable use when the project begins. - Government agrees to adapt the Forestry Law and the royalties system.</p>
<p>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</p> <p>1. Help reorganizing local management of NTFPs in its social and legal aspects. Association of villagers will be strengthened that will improve local role in the market channels and help to propose management plan and get permits.</p> <p>2. Improve management and trading of NTFPs, including by plantation and processing.</p>	<p>- Associations of collectors are improved and sustainable management plan proposed for NTFPs. - Cooperatives are created to trade the NTFPs following the existing associations. - Signed agreement between local, national authorities and collectors about the NTFPs trading permit, the quota and royalties. - Transformation of the NTFPs market channels with a bigger part given to the collectors. - Increase of valuable planted NTFPs, following local land tenure</p>	<p>- Report on the improvement of local associations. - Documents of the cooperatives (rules and organization of the associations). - Agreements on royalties for each target area. - Reports on the trainings, on the re-organization of the market channels. - Reports on the assessment of the local income from NTFPs. - Report on the surface of plantation and results.</p>	<p>- Full participation of collectors and government officers to the project implementation. - Education level for local communities is enough to integrate new skills and concepts. - There is still a competitive market for NTFPs at local, national, international levels. - Middlemen and businessmen accept to cooperate to the project. - Political will at provincial and local levels to support the project implementation and follow-up.</p>

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
OUTPUTS			
Output 1.1. Training for FA staffs for project implementation	12 FA staffs (3 for each province) are <u>successfully trained to carry on the project for the project implementation, by the 4th month of the project</u>	Manual for training, report of the training session results.	- FA agents will to adapt their perception of local collectors. - FA agents accept to give time for the training, including in the field part of the training.
Output 1.2. Existing association or groups of collectors improved, through cooperatives	<u>A maximum of Between 5 and 17</u> cooperatives are created or improved, based on the existing associations, <u>by the end of the year one of the project.</u>	- Documentation of the associations (description of the organization and rules). - Documentation of the cooperatives - Report on association's creation.	- Local communities accept to organize cooperatives of collectors. - Local capacity (education) to manage the associations and cooperatives in a long term.
Output 1.3. Management plan proposed by local communities to authorities, according system of land tenure, after discussion on trading permits and royalties	One management plan per community is written, for all the NTFPs to be collected and traded. Agreements are concluded between landowners and community cooperatives. <u>4 agreements (one per province) are made with authorities, by the 6th month of the second year of the project.</u>	- Documentation of the meetings results between all stakeholders. - Documentation of the agreements on each management plan, between forest authorities and local communities. - Documentation of the agreement between cooperatives and landowners.	- Collectors and government accept to work together to the management plan elaboration. - Local capacity to implement the management plan exists.
Output 2.1. Re-introduction of valuable NTFPs.	2 hectares of land are re-planted with valuable NTFPs for the local communities interested, <u>at the end of the project.</u>	- Data reports on the seed and cuttings collection for the plantations. - Documentation on the lands allocated to the plantations. - monthly reports by local communities on the advancement of the plantations.	- Seeds for valuable NTFPs are available. - The collectors cooperate to give a land for the plantation.
Output 2.2. Training for local communities on the processing of raw material for NTFPs.	New kinds of transformed products (medicinal plant, basket, bamboo chopsticks) in each village interested with these trainings. <u>Villagers are successfully trained at the end of the project.</u>	-Survey report. -Activities reports for the training -Manual for training on processing raw material.	- Collectors with special skills accept to train other villagers. - Villagers accept to be trained for new kind of products. - Market channel is competitive for the new transformed products

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
ACTIVITIES Activity 1.1.1. Organization of the training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One training session prepared by an international consultant and FA, for 12 FA staffs in charge of the project implementation in the 4 target areas. - Information and material. - FA staffs prepared for project implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project report on training organization. - Manual for training of FA staffs. - Project report. 	FA provincial and national staffs support the training.
Activity 1.1.2. Implementation of the theoretical phase of the training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One international trainer collaborates with FA during one month - FA staffs are ready for the field training <u>at the third month from the beginning of the project.</u> 	Training report for its theoretical phase.	FA provincial and national staffs support the training during its theoretical phase.
Activity 1.1.3. Conduct field training	International trainer collaborates with FA during 6 weeks per target area, <u>on the fourth month from the beginning of the project.</u>	Training report for its field part.	FA provincial and national staffs support the training during its field part.
Activity 1.2.1. Improve the associations (structure, collaborations) and organize cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>17 meetings are organized in each concerned community after a survey is made to evaluate the communities' interest. The survey is done on the 7th month from the beginning of the project, and meetings are achieved on the 9th month.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project report on the associations of local collectors. - Information about the future associations. 	Local communities support the process concerning the associations.
Activity 1.2.2. Build the cooperatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>17 meetings and one training per concerned community organized, before the end of the first year of the project.</u> 	Project report on the organization of these cooperatives.	Local communities support the concept of cooperatives and have the willing to get involved in the implementation phase.

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Activity 1.3.1. Collection and identification of the resource (herbarium samples), inform possible trading of the products, information on land tenure and land use</p>	<p>400 herbarium samples collected and <u>successfully identified at the end of the first year of the project.</u> 4 market enquiries <u>achieved at the end of the first year...</u> 2 <u>focussed interviews per village on land tenure before the end of year 1.</u></p>	<p>- Reports on the identification of sample herbarium. - Market analysis report - Project report on the activities of collection of herbarium. - Documentation of land tenure system</p>	<p>FA staffs and botanists support the study and local communities provide appropriate information.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.2. Preparation of management plans</p>	<p>Negotiation process and <u>4 meetings</u> organized in the target areas and <u>achieved on the 5th month of the second year of the project.</u></p>	<p>Documentations of management plan preparation (meetings reports and propositions).</p>	<p>Local population accept to participate to the elaboration of a management plan.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.3. Analyse of Royalty and permit systems, negotiations between all stakeholders.</p>	<p><u>One</u> new system of royalties approved by each stakeholder. <u>One</u> system of NTFPs trading permits simplified for the local collectors, <u>at the end of the first year of the project.</u></p>	<p>Signed agreement of taxation Documentation of trading permit</p>	<p>All stakeholders support the negotiation; local communities accept the new regulation; FA accept discussion with collectors.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.4. Proposition of a management plan to FA</p>	<p>Negotiations with FA about the management plan and <u>one</u> agreement between all stakeholders reached during meetings, <u>at the middle of the second year.</u></p>	<p>Final document of each management plan.</p>	<p>FA and local population support the process.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.1. Collection of information on the collectors interested with re-plantation</p>	<p><u>Four</u> socio-economic surveys on the collectors interested with re-plantation by 4 FA staffs (one for each province), <u>by the end of the first year of the project.</u></p>	<p>Lists and reports on the evaluation of target areas for re-plantation of NTFPs.</p>	<p>Local population interested with NTFPs re-plantation.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.2. Identification with collectors of the NTFPs that will be planted and best strategy for plantation.</p>	<p>Information detailing what kind of NTFPs will be replanted. Tools for NTFPs re-plantation by collectors and FA staffs. <u>Information and tools collected on the 5th month of year 2.</u></p>	<p>List and reports about the kind of valuable NTFPs (as defined in 1.3.1) that could be planted. Manual for NTFPs plantation.</p>	<p>Collectors provide appropriate information.</p>

PROJECT ELEMENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Activity 2.1.3. Implementation and monitoring of the plantation</p>	<p>One collector in each village interested with re-plantation <u>successfully</u> trained to implement the plantation, in collaboration with other villagers and FA staffs. <u>Plantation (at least 2) achieved and successful by the end of the project.</u></p>	<p>List and documentations on the seeds and cuttings collected for plantation. Project report on the implementation of the plantation phase.</p>	<p>Collectors accept to participate to the process.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.1. Information on the market to choose the NTFPs to be transformed and on the villages for training.</p>	<p><u>4 socio-economic surveys</u> in the markets of the four target areas and at national levels by 12 FA staffs and one economist (international consultant), <u>achieved on the 2nd month of year 3.</u> Internal meeting by FA.</p>	<p>Report on the analysis of the NTFPs market. Report on the communities interested with training</p>	<p>Villagers accept to participate to the process and provide appropriate information.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.2. Organization of the training: trainers, salaries, length</p>	<p><u>Successful</u> consultation and negotiation with all potential local trainers <u>(at least 4 per province), on the 5th month of year 3.</u></p>	<p>Project report on the organization of the training activities.</p>	<p>Villagers who have the skills on new techniques of transformation of raw material have the willing to participate and share their knowledge.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.3. Implementation and follow-up of the training</p>	<p>Two training sessions (two weeks each) in each interested target area <u>during the third year of the project.</u> Review of the training impact on transformation of raw material by economist consultant and FA staffs.</p>	<p>Project report on the implementation and monitoring of the training activities.</p>	<p>Collectors and trainers willing to participate to the training. Provincial and national authorities take part on the following-up part of the training.</p>

7. Budget:

7.1. Unit costs of the project, in US\$. All Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) are calculated when in the target areas only.

Outputs and activities	Inputs		Unit costs	Quarter year	Budget component	Total amount
	Units and quality	No.				
Activity 1.1.1 Organization of the training	National trainer (1 month)	1	1.000	Q1/Y1		1.000
	International expert (IE) 2 weeks	1	10.000			5.000
	Return ticket	1	1500			1500
Activity 1.1.2 Implementation of theoretical phase of training	National trainer (1 month)	1	1.000	Q1/Y1		1.000
	<u>IE ethnobotanist (2 weeks)</u>	1	10.000			<u>5.000</u>
	<u>IE Socio-economics</u>	1	<u>10.000</u>			<u>10.000</u>
	Forest Adm. Staff (1 month)	1	800			800
	Return ticket	1	1500			1500
Activity 1.1.3 Field training	IE ethnobotanist (1 month)	1	10.000	Q1-2/Y1		10.000
	National Expert (NE) (6 weeks)	2	1.000			3.000
	DSA	20	100			2.000
	Travel to location	4	500			2000
Activity 1.2.1 Improve associations and organize cooperatives	<u>IE ethnobotanist (2 weeks)</u>	1	10.000	Q2-3/Y1		<u>5.000</u>
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	IE socio-economics (1 month)	1	10.000			10.000
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	NE Comm. Forestr (4 months)	1	1.000			4000
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	Travel	4	500			2000
	Return ticket	1	1500			1500
Activity 1.2.2 Build cooperatives	<u>IE ethnobotanist (1 month)</u>	1	10.000	Q4/Y1, Q1/Y2, Q4/Y2, Q4/Y3		<u>10.000</u>
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	IE socio-economics (2 weeks)	1	10.000			5.000
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	NE Comm. Forestr (4 months)	1	1.000			4.000
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	DSA for FA staff	10	100			1.000
	Travel	4	500			2.000
	Return ticket	1	1500			1.500
Activity 1.3.1. Collection, identification of resource, trading, land tenure	<u>IE ethnobotanist (1 month)</u>	1	10.000	Q4/Y1, Q1/Y2		<u>10.000</u>
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	NE botanist (2 months)	1	1000			2000
	DSA	15	100			1.500
	NE economist (2 months)	1	1000			2000
	DSA	15	100			1.500
	Travel	4	500			2000
Activity 1.3.2 Preparation of management plan	IE ethnobotanist (1 month)	1	10.000	Q1-2/Y2		10.000
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	IE socio-economics (2 weeks)	1	10.000			5.000
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	NE forestry (4 months)	1	1.000			4.000
	DSA	15	100			1.500
	DSA for FA staff	15	100			1.500
	Travel	4	500			2.000
	Return ticket	2	1500			3.000

Activity 1.3.3 Royalties and permit system, negotiations	IE socio-economics (2 weeks)	1	10.000	Q2-3/Y2		5.000
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	NE economy (2 months)	1	1.000			2.000
	DSA	15	100			1.500
	NE forestry (2 months)	1	1.000			2.000
	DSA	15	100			1.500
	Travel	4	500			2.000
Return ticket	1	1500	1.500			
Activity 1.3.4 Proposition of management plan to FA	NE economy (1 month)	1	1.000	Q3/Y2		1.000
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	NE forestry (1 month)	1	1.000			1.000
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	Travel	4	500			2.000
Activity 2.1.1 Collection information on interest on plantation	NE comm. Forestry (1 month)	1	1.000	Q1/Y2		1.000
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	DSA for FA staff	10	100			1.000
	Travel	4	500			2.000
Activity 2.1.2 Identification of NTFP to be planted	<u>IE ethnobotany (1 months)</u>	1	10.000	Q1-2/Y2		<u>10.000</u>
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	NE botany (4 months)	1	1.000			4.000
	DSA	15	100			1.500
	NE forestry (4 months)	1	1.000			4.000
	DSA	15	100			1.500
	Travel	4	500			2.000
	Return ticket	1	1500			1.500
Activity 2.1.3 Implementation and monitoring of plantation	<u>IE ethnobotany (1 months)</u>	1	10.000	Q1-4/Y3		<u>10.000</u>
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	NE botany (3 months)	2	1.000			6.000
	DSA	20	100			2.000
	NE forestry (3 months)	2	1.000			6.000
	DSA	15	100			1.500
	DSA for FA staff	20	100			2.000
	Travel	4	500			2.000
	Return ticket	1	1.500			1.500
Activity 2.2.1 Information on market to choose NTFP to be transformed	IE socio-economics (2 weeks)	1	10.000	Q2-3/Y2		5.000
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	NE economy (3 months)	2	1.000			6.000
	DSA	20	100			2.000
	Travel	4	500			2.000
	Return ticket	1	1.500			1.500
Activity 2.2.2 Organization of training on transformation	<u>IE ethnobotany (3 weeks)</u>	1	10.000	Q3-4/Y2		<u>7.500</u>
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	NE on training (3 months)	1	1.000			3.000
	DSA	15	100			1.500
	NE economy (2 months)	1	1.000			2.000
	DSA	15	100			1.500
	DSA for villagers	30	50			1.500
	DSA for FA staff	30	100			3.000
	Travel	4	500			2.000
	Return ticket	1	1.500			1.500
Activity 2.2.3 Implementation and follow-up of training	<u>IE ethnobotany (3 weeks)</u>	1	10.000	Q4/Y2, Q1-2/Y3		<u>7.500</u>
	DSA	10	100			1.000
	NE on training (3 months)	1	1.000			3.000
	DSA	15	100			1.500
	NE economy (2 months)	1	1.000			2.000
	DSA	15	100			1.500
	DSA for villager-trainers	30	50			1.500
	DSA for FA staff	20	100			2.000
	Travel	4	500			2.000
	Return ticket	1	1.500			1.500

7.2. Overall project budget by activities (US\$) + non activity based expenses

OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES	BUDGET COMPONENTS							Grand Total
	10. Project Personnel	20. Sub-contracts	30. Duty travel	40. Capital items	50. Consumable items	60. Miscellaneous	Quarter Year	
OUTPUT 1.1. Training for FA staffs for project implementation								
Activity 1.1.1. Organization of the training	6000	0	1500	10000	2000	500	Q1/Y1	20000
Activity 1.1.2. Implementation of the theoretical phase of the training	<u>16800</u>	0	1500	0	0	500	Q1/Y1	<u>18800</u>
Activity 1.1.3. Conduct field training	13000	0	4000	0	0	500	Q1-2/Y1	17500
Subtotal output 1.1	<u>35800</u>		7000	10000	2000	1500		<u>56300</u>

OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES	BUDGET COMPONENTS							Grand Total
	10. Project Personnel	20. Sub-contracts	30. Duty travel	40. Capital items	50. Consumable items	60. Miscellaneous	Quarter Year	
OUTPUT 1.2. Existing association or groups of collector improved, through cooperatives								
Activity 1.2.1. Improve the associations (structure, collaborations) and organized cooperatives	<u>19000</u>	0	6500	0	500	500	Q2-3/Y1	<u>26500</u>
Activity 1.2.2. Build the cooperatives.	<u>19000</u>	0	7500	0	500	20500	Q4/Y1, Q1/Y2, Q4/Y2, Q4/Y3	<u>47500</u>
Subtotal output 1.2	<u>38000</u>	0	14000	0	1000	21000		<u>74000</u>

OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES	BUDGET COMPONENTS						Grand Total
	10. Project Personnel	20. Sub-contracts	30. Duty travel	40. Capital Items	50. Consumable Items	60. Miscellaneous	
OUTPUT 1.3. Management plan proposed by local communities to authorities, according to system of land tenure, after discussion on trading permits and royalties							
Activity 1.3.1. Collection and identification of the resource (herbarium samples) inform possible trading of the products, information on land tenure and land use.	<u>14000</u>	0	6000	500	2000	500	<u>23000</u>
Activity 1.3.2. Preparation of management plans	19000	0	10000	0	500	0	29500
Activity 1.3.3. Analyse of royalty and permit systems, negotiations between all stakeholders.	9000	0	7500	0	500	0	17000
Activity 1.3.4. Proposition of a management plan to FA	2000	0	4000	0	1000	500	7500
Subtotal output 1.3	<u>44000</u>	0	27500	500	4000	1000	<u>77000</u>

OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES	BUDGET COMPONENTS						Grand Total
	10. Project Personnel	20. Sub-contracts	30. Duty travel	40. Capital Items	50. Consumable Items	60 Miscellaneous	
OUTPUT 2.1. Re-introduction of valuable NTFPs.							
Activity 2.1.1. Collection of information on the collectors interested with re-plantation	1000	0	4000	0	0	0	5000
Activity 2.1.2. Identification with collectors of the NTFPs that will be planted and conduct a feasibility study	<u>18000</u>	0	7500	0	0	0	<u>25500</u>
Activity 2.1.3. Implementation and monitoring of the plantation	<u>22000</u>	0	10000	7500	1000	0	<u>40500</u>
Subtotal output 2.1	<u>41000</u>	0	21500	7500	1000	0	<u>71000</u>

OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES	BUDGET COMPONENTS						Grand Total
	10. Project Personnel	20. Sub-contracts	30. Duty travel	40. Capital Items	50. Consumable Items	60 Miscellaneous	
OUTPUT 2.2. Training for local communities on processing raw material for NTFPs							
Activity 2.2.1. Information on the market to choose the NTFPs to be transformed and the villages for training	11000	0	6500	0	1000	0	18500
Activity 2.2.2. Organization of the training: trainers, salaries, length	<u>12500</u>	0	12000	0	500	0	<u>25000</u>
Activity 2.2.3. Implementation and follow-up of the training	<u>12500</u>	0	11000	0	500	0	<u>24000</u>
Subtotal output 2.2	<u>36000</u>	0	29500	0	2000	0	<u>67500</u>

NON-ACTIVITY BASED EXPENSES	BUDGET COMPONENTS								Grand Total
	10. Project Personnel	20. Sub-contracts	30. Duty travel	40. Capital Items	50. Consumable Items	60. Miscellaneous	80 ITTO Monitor	Quarter Year	
(1) Fuel and utilities	0	0	0	0	10000	0	0		10000
(2) Office	0	0	0	15000	0	0	0	Y1, Y2, Y3	15000
(3) Car	0	0	0	25000	0	0	0	Y1, Y2, Y3	25000
(4) Monitoring and evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	25000	Y1, Y2, Y3	25000
Subtotal	0	0	0	40000	10000	0	25000		75000
TOTAL	194800	0	99500	58000	20000	23500	25000		420800

7.3. Yearly project budget by source (US\$)

YEARLY PROJECT BUDGET BY SOURCE – ITTO

Budget Components	Annual Disbursements			
	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10. Project Personnel	<u>144.800</u>	<u>53.000</u>	<u>51.800</u>	<u>40.000</u>
20. Sub-Contracts	0	0	0	0
30. Duty Travel	96.000	30.000	40.000	26.000
40. Capital Items	34.500	32.000	1.500	1.000
50. Consumable items	19.000	7.000	7.000	5.000
60. Miscellaneous	16.500	13.000	2.000	1.500
Subtotal 1.	<u>310.800</u>	<u>135.000</u>	<u>102.300</u>	<u>73.500</u>
80. ITTO Monitor, Evaluation, and Administration Costs				
81. Monitoring and Review Costs (effective estimation).	15.000	5.000	5.000	5.000
82. Evaluation Costs (effective estimation)	10.000	3.500	3.500	3.000
Subtotal 2.	<u>335.800</u>	<u>143.500</u>	<u>110.800</u>	<u>81.500</u>
83. Programme Support Costs (8% of Subtotal 2)	<u>26.864</u>	<u>11.480</u>	<u>8.864</u>	<u>6.520</u>
89. Component total	<u>26.864</u>	<u>11.480</u>	<u>8.864</u>	<u>6.520</u>
90. Refund of Pre-Project Costs	0	0	0	0
ITTO TOTAL	<u>362.664</u>	<u>154.980</u>	<u>119.664</u>	<u>88.020</u>

YEARLY PROJECT BUDGET BY SOURCE – FA

Budget Components	Annual Disbursements			
	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10. Project Personnel	<u>32000</u>	<u>12000</u>	<u>10000</u>	<u>10000</u>
20. Sub-Contracts	0	0	0	0
30. Duty Travel	3500	1000	1500	1000
40. Capital Items	23500	8000	8000	7500
50. Consumable items	1000	500	500	0
60. Miscellaneous	7000	7000	0	0
Subtotal 1.	<u>67000</u>	<u>28500</u>	<u>20000</u>	<u>18500</u>
70. Executing Agency Management Costs (15% of Total of Overall Project Budget by Activity)	<u>63100</u>	<u>23100</u>	<u>20000</u>	<u>20000</u>
FA TOTAL	<u>130100</u>	<u>51600</u>	<u>40000</u>	<u>38500</u>

YEARLY PROJECT BUDGET BY SOURCE – CIRAD

Budget Components	Annual Disbursements			
	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10. Project Personnel	<u>18000</u>	<u>6000</u>	<u>6000</u>	<u>6000</u>
20. Sub-Contracts	0	0	0	0
30. Duty Travel	0	0	0	0
40. Capital Items	0	0	0	0
50. Consumable items	0	0	0	0
60. Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0
CIRAD TOTAL	<u>18000</u>	<u>6000</u>	<u>6000</u>	<u>6000</u>

7.4. Consolidated total and yearly project budget (US\$)

		FA	CIRAD	ITTO	TOTAL	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
10	Project personnel							
	11. National experts	32.000	0	32.000	64.000	21.000	22.000	21.000
	13. Other labour	0	0	800	800	800	0	0
	14. Fellowship and training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15. International experts	0	18.000	112.000	130.000	49.200	48.800	32.000
	19. Component total	32.000	18.000	144.800	194.800	71.000	70.800	53.000
20	Sub-contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Duty travel							
	31. Daily Subsistence Allowance	0	0	55.500	55.500	15.500	20.000	20.000
	32. International travel	0	0	18.000	18.000	6.000	6.000	6.000
	33. Transport costs	3.500	0	22.500	26.000	8.000	10.000	8.000
	39. Component total	3.500	0	96.000	99.500	29.500	36.000	34.000
40	Capital items							
	41. Premises (in-kind)	15000	0	0	15.000	5000	5000	5000
	42. Land (in-kind)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	43. Vehicles	0	0	25.000	25.000	25000	0	0
	44. Capital equipment	8.500	0	9.500	18.000	13000	2.500	2.500
	49. Component total	23.500	0	34.500	58.000	43000	7.500	7.500
50	Consumable items							
	51. Raw material	0	0	4.000	4.000	1.000	1.000	2.000
	52. Spares	0	0	2.000	2.000	1.000	500	500
	53. Fuel and utilities	0	0	10.000	10.000	3.000	3.500	3.500
	54. Office supplies	1.000	0	3.000	4.000	1.000	2.000	1.000
	59. Component total	1.000	0	19.000	20.000	6.000	7.000	7.000
60	Miscellaneous							
	61. Sundry	0	0	1000	1.000	400	300	300
	62. Auditing	0	0	2000	2.000	600	800	600
	63. Contingencies, small grants	7.000	0	13.500	20.500	20500	0	0
	69. Component total	7.000	0	16.500	23.500	21.500	1.100	900
	Subtotal 10 to 60	67.000	18.000	310.800	395.800	171.000	122.400	102.400
70	Executing Agency management Costs							
	79. Component total	63.100	0	0	63.100	23.100	20.000	20.000
	SUBTOTAL	130.100	18.000	310.800	458.900	194.100	142.400	122.400
80	ITTO monitoring, Evaluation, Administration							
	81. Monitoring and review costs	0	0	15.000	15000	5000	5000	5000
	82. Evaluation costs	0	0	10.000	10000	3500	3500	3000
	83. Programme support costs (8%)	0	0	26.864	26.864	11.480	8.864	6.520
	89. Component total	0	0	51.864	51.864	19.980	17.364	14.520
90	Refund of Pre-Project Costs	0	0	77.648	0	0	0	0
100	GRAND TOTAL	130.100	18.000	440.312	510.764	214.080	159.764	136.920

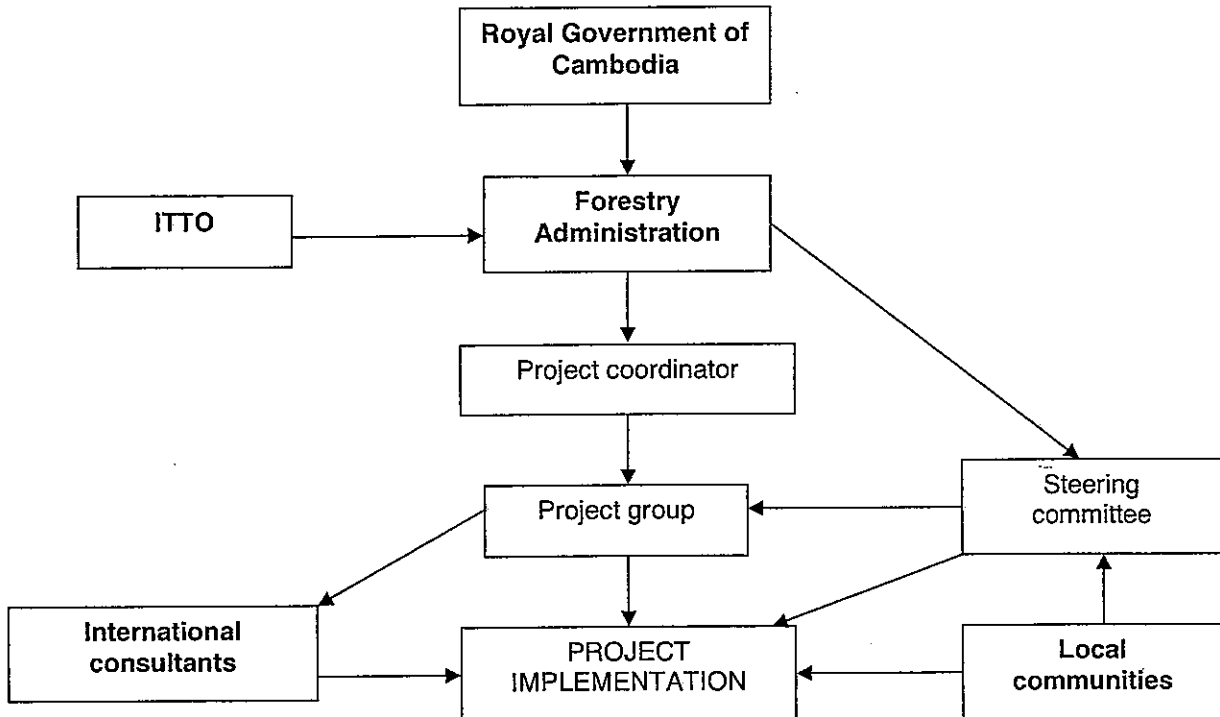
PART 3: OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENT

1. Management structure

With the support of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the Forestry Administration (FA) will implement the project in cooperation with the Centre for International Research in Agronomy of Development (CIRAD).

FA will be directing, coordinating, inspecting and supervising the implementation of the project.

The organizational chart of the project



2. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

2.1. Arrangements for reporting:

Progress report will be submitted to ITTO in time.

A project completion report will be prepared and submitted to ITTO by the Forestry Administration (Kingdom of Cambodia) as soon as possible after completion and in any case within three months.

2.2. Arrangements for ITTO monitoring and review:

The project will be subject to monitoring by representatives of ITTO at least once every 12 months. The first monitoring mission will visit the Executing Agency and the Project location within 12 months of the Project start-up, on a date to be jointly agreed.

2.3. Evaluation:

Monitoring missions will decide whether a mid-term evaluation is necessary. The date of any such evaluation will be agreed between ITTO and the Project management and its Terms of Reference formulated jointly by the monitoring mission and the Project staff, for consideration by the ITTC.

2.4. Schedule:

The preliminary monitoring and reporting schedule indicates the following dates for visits to the executing agency:

1- First disbursement request	15 February 2005
2- First Project Progress Report	15 September 2005
3- First Monitoring Mission	15 December 2005
4- First Technical Report	15 Mars 2006
5- Second Project Progress Report	1 September 2006
6- Second Technical Report	28 April 2007
7- Project Completion Report	01 December 2007

PART 3: THE TROPICAL TIMBER FRAMEWORK

1. Compliance with ITTA 1994 objectives

The project is consistent with the objectives established in Article 1 of the ITTA 1994: to promote and support research and development with a view to improving forest management and efficiency of wood utilization as well as increasing capacity to conserve and enhance NTFPs values in timber producing tropical forest. Because the project will promote sustainable use, collecting, processing, and trading of NTFPs, it will have beneficial effect on other objectives in the ITTA as follow:

- (a) To provide an effective framework for consultation, international cooperation and policy development among all members with regard to all relevant aspects of the world timber economy.
- (c) To contribute to the process of sustainable development.
- (f) To promote and support research and development with a view to improving forest management and efficiency of wood utilization as well as increasing the capacity to conserve and enhance other forest values in timber producing tropical forest.
- (g) To develop and contribute towards mechanism for the provision of new and additional financial resources and expertise needed to enhance the capacity of producing members to attain the objectives of this agreement.
- (j) To encourage members to support and develop industrial tropical timber reforestation and forest management activities as well as rehabilitation of degraded forest land, with due regard for the interests of local communities dependent on forest resources;

2. Compliance with ITTO actions plan

The project is related to the production and use of non-wood forest products. By being relevant to collectors and traders, the project should maintain and expand the international trade in NTFPs. The project is in accordance with ITTO guidelines for ensuring local community participation in the project cycle, and to take account of the environmental impact of the project.

The project is related to ITTO Action Plan, Priorities and its Program : Identification of pilot areas where sustainable production and utilization of timber and non-wood products may be combined.

The project is consistent with the Goal and Action listed in « ITTO YOKOHAMA ACTION PLAN 2002-2006 ».

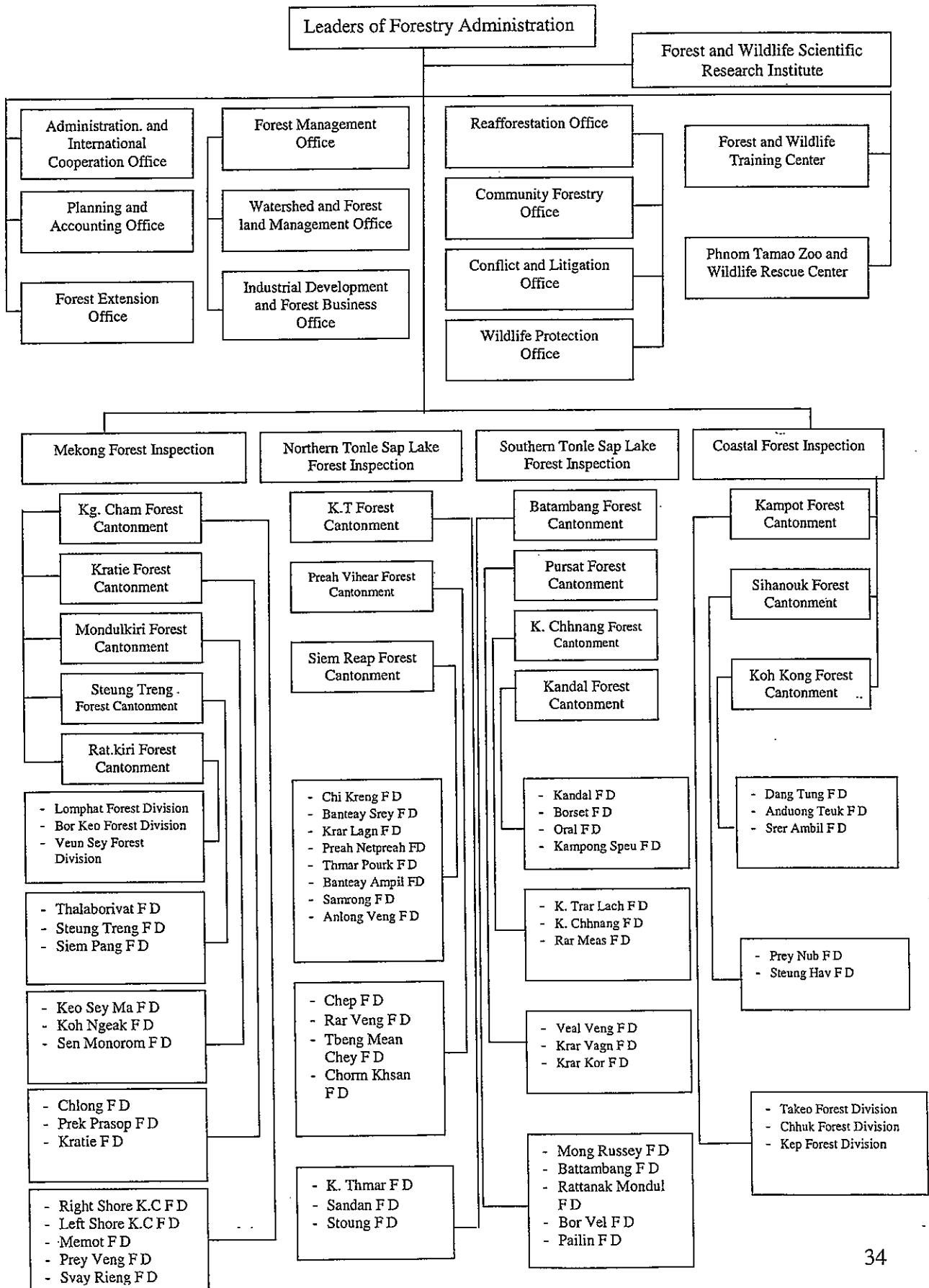
GOAL 2: Improve industry's efficiency of processing and utilization of tropical timber from sustainable sources .

Action 5. To the extent possible given the Organization's primary focus on timber, develop, publish and disseminate techniques and technologies on product development for and the utilization efficiency of non-timber forest products.

Action 6. Promote development of marketing, production and commercial skills in forest industry.

ANNEX A: Profile of the Executing Agency

1. Organizational Structure of Forestry Administration (Kingdom of Cambodia, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Annex of Prakas No. 509 Prar.K.KS.K.Bu ,17 September 2003)



2. The Mission of Forestry Administration

Concerning the Prakas number 509/ 17.09.03 issued by the MAFF, the following are the missions of FA:

1. Manage and develop all of forestry administrative officials in the whole country such as central level, regional inspectorates, cantonments, divisions, and triages.
2. Issue regulations governing forest activities to ensure the sustainable management of the Permanent Forest Estate;
3. Collect data on all forests regarding scientific, economic, social and environmental factors in order to set a sustainable production level;
4. Assist in the assessment of boundaries, classification and demarcation of forestland in order to develop a land use map of the Permanent Forest Estate in coordination with the Ministry of Land Management and Urban Planning, local authorities and communities;
5. Prepare and implement the National Forestry Management Plan at each level of the Forest Administration;
6. Promote reforestation on conversion forest, idle land and other areas;
7. Promote the development of Community Forest agreements and programs by providing financial and technical assistance where feasible to communities;
8. Develop and implement research, protection and conservation programs for forest resources and wildlife;
9. Take appropriate measures to investigate, prevent and suppress forest destruction, forest fires and clearing to ensure effective enforcement of this Law;
10. Promote public education programs that demonstrate the importance to manage, maintain and protect forest resources, as well as to take action to rehabilitate natural ecosystems and conserve national forest;
11. Promote international cooperation to strengthen the capacity to protect and develop forest resources;
12. Ensure the timely and complete assessment of all forest related activities that may have a significant adverse social and environmental impact prior to approval of such activities;
13. Others duty to be provided by the Leaders.

The objective of the mission of FA is followed the National Forest Policy. Those objectives are:

Objective 1: to dedicate adequate forestlands as permanent forest estate to be safeguarded and managed, for posterity with particular reference to:

- Conservation of biodiversity, soil, and water,
- Assurance of traditional rights and privileges,
- Sustainable supply of forest products to meet the domestic demand and for exports.

Objective 2: to assure and enhance the contribution of forestry to:

- The welfare of the population,
- Strengthen the national economy, with special attention paid to equity and economic development in consistent with Government policy.

Objective 3: To promote greater participation of local communities in:

- The protection and management of forests, and
- Community forestry programs.

3. A short description of its different department

- A. Under the authority of MAFF, the Forestry Administration is the government institution for implementing the management of forest and forest resources.
- B. The Forestry Administration shall be organized as a direct, vertical structure divided into the following hierarchical levels: central level, regional inspectorates, cantonments, divisions, and triages.
- C. The Forestry Administration shall conduct its duties in a manner consistent with principles of transparency, thereby ensuring the right of the public to participate in decisions regarding the management, sustainable use and conservation of the forests.

Under the responsibility of FA, there are: 10 offices, 1 forestry and wildlife training center, 1 Zoo and wildlife Saving Centre in Phnom Tamoa, 1 Forest and Wildlife Research Institute, 4 regional Inspectorates, 15 Cantonments, 55 Divisions and all of Triages.

The main role and responsibility of all offices under the responsibility of FA:

1. **Administrative and International Cooperation Office:** facilitate all administrative work for FA and International Cooperation and social affairs; controlling, monitoring and evaluating all documents and memorandum of IOs and NGO and INGOs which have been relating to the work of FA; others task providing by FA.
2. **Management Plan and Finance Office:** Plan all forest activities including short medium and long term; others task providing by FA.
3. **Forest Extension Office:** collecting all forestry information that related to others Sub-Forest Administration and the people in the region; extension and training and other task providing by FA.
4. **Forestry Management Office:** Identification of technical norm, follow up, controlling and evaluating of Permanent Forest Estate; evaluation of all forest plans of concessions and coupes and reporting of evaluation of socio-environmental impact assessment and other task providing by FA.
5. **Afforestation Office:** enlarge forest plantation plan; develop seeds by new technology; manage all forest plantation station; seeds centre and harvesting all forest planted production and other task providing by FA.
6. **Community Forestry (CF) Office:** organize legislative paper and guideline of community forestry strategies planning, manage community forestry investment policy; planning of CF budget c
7. **Wildlife protection office:** research ecology, density of wildlife; study solution of confliction between human being and wildlife; develop nature-tourism; controlling activities of wildlife harvesting and other task providing by FA.
8. **Slope management and Forest land Office:** Research and establish all legislative norm involving forest land; manage, classify and evaluate slope area and identify forest land boundary; manage, classify Permanent Forest Estate relating to their role, environment, economic, social and culture; and other task providing by FA.
9. **Industry Development and Wood Marketing Office:** making strategic plan and activities for industry development, economic and wood marketing by increasing the qualities of wood production for local use and export; research market price of wood, increasing capacity building of human being on wood technology and processing and market.
10. **Legislation and Litigation Office:** study and establish all legislative norm in forestry sector; extent, advise, monitor and evaluate of forestry law and all legislative norm in the forest sector; survey and suppress all illegal activities in the forest sector.

4. Infrastructure (Facilities, library, etc)

In the FA there are a library and a GIS unit and other facilities such as computers, printers and rooms for the project to access, whenever the project requires.

5. The last 4 years budget

In the last 4 years budget, from 1999 to 2002 the National Budget for Forest Sector was: 10,078,907.00 Riels equal to 2,519,726.75 US\$.

ANNEX B: Curricula Vitae of the Key Staff

- 1- Name:** Mr. LY CHOU BEANG
- 2- Birth date and Place:** 19 October 1963
Domdek village, Domdek commune, Sotnikum district, Siem Reap Province, Cambodia
- 3- Field and place of graduation:** Royal University of Agriculture in Cambodia.
- 4- Academic title:** Bachelor of Forestry Science
- 5- Professional training:**
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 7 June- 8 Oct 1993: | Certificate of Community Forestry Course in RECOFTC, Kasetsart University, Thailand |
| 10 – 15 October 1994 | Certificate Community Development in country |
| 30 Oct.-24 Nov 1995: | Certificate of Community Forestry Extension Course in RECOFTC, Kasetsart University, Thailand. |
| 13-18 May 1996 | Training of Trainer Course in country |
| June 29 – 08 July 1997: | Certificate of Asia Regional Training of Trainers of Improved Stove Selection and Dissemination in Lombok, Indonesia |
| August-September, 1998 | Certificate of the Regional Training Design Workshop for Community Forestry in Thailand. |
| April 99- Sep. 2000: | Certificate of Manager Development Programme in country. The training focuses on Effective Management Skill, Staff Management, Organizational Structures and Policy, Problem Solving, Report Writing Skills and Financial Management. |
| 01-04 October 2002 | Community Forestry management Policy Development in Asia; Transitional Experiences in country |
| October 07-November 06 2002 | Improvement of the Teaching Quality in Colleges of Agriculture and Forestry. |
| September 19-23, 2003 | Training course on Review of Forestry Concession Management plan in country. |

6- Relevant work undertaken in the last three years:

1999- Present

- Deputy- of Reforestation Office in Department of Forestry and Wildlife in Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery.
- National Community Forestry Programme Manager of CONCERN Worldwide International Organization.
- Project Manager of Community Forestry Project of CONCERN Worldwide in Kompong Chhnang Province.
- National Trainer of Cambodia Community Forestry Training Team.
- Chief of Chhuk Sar Tree Nursery in Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang province.
- Technical Advisor and Field Coordinator on Community Forestry Project.
- Attended any International Conferences, Workshop and Study tour on Community Forestry in Asian countries.

- 1- Name:** Mr. LAO SETHAPHAL
- 2- Birth date and Place:** 13 January 1967
In Podamnak Village, Viel Commune,
Kandieng District, Pursat Province.
- 3- Field and place of graduation:** Agriculture and Forestry Economic
In the University of Agriculture and Forestry
of HO CHI MINH City, Viet Nam.
- 4- Academic title:** Bachelor of Science
- 5- Professional training:**
- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| June 29 - July 24, 1998 | Certificate of Community Forestry Extension Course in Bangkok, Thailand. |
| August-September, 1998 | Certificate of the Regional Training Design Workshop for Community Forestry in Thailand. |
| August 17-24, 1998 | Certificate of the National Training Workshop on Wood Energy Planning for Cambodia in Phnom Penh. |
| Phase I: April 02-06,2000 | Certificate of the Research Methods on Community Forestry in Kampot Province, Cambodia. |
| Phase II: April 18-22,2000 | Certificate of the Natural Forest Management by Community Participation in Japan. |
| August 23- Nov 06, 2000 | Certificate of the Training Course on Report Writing in Phnom Penh. |
| April 02-06, 2001 | Certificate of First Training of Trainers Course in Participatory Land Use Planning.(PLUP) in Phnom Penh |
| March 05-16, 2002 | Certificate of the Training course on Personal Empowerment, Success and Leadership in Phnom Penh. |
| July 08-12, 2002 | Certificate of Presentation skills in Phnom Penh. |
| as of Oct 31, 2002 | Certificate of the Training Course on Forestry Law in Phnom Penh. |
| July 01-03, 2003 | |

6- Relevant work undertaken in the last three years:

February 1995- Present

- Chief of Community Forestry Unit in Reforestation Office, Forest Administration, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery.
- National Trainer of Cambodia Community Forestry Training Team.
- National Trainer of Participatory Land Use Planning.
- Management Team of Community Forestry Research Project.
- Chief of National Community Forestry Net Work Committee.
- Member of National Community Forestry Working Group Committee.
- Technical Advisor and Field Coordinator on Community Forestry Project.
- Developing Policy to Support Community Forestry Activities in Cambodia. Such as Community Forestry Sub-decree, Community Forestry Strategic Plan, Guideline on Community Forestry, and other Prakas under Community Forestry Sub-decree.
- Workshop and Meeting Facilitator.
- Team Work and PRA skills.
- Attended any International Conferences, Workshop and Study tour on Community Forestry in Asian countries.

1- Name: Mr. CHAY CHETHA,
2- Date and place of birth: 06.11.1967, in Phnom Penh
3- Nationality: Cambodian

4- Education:

- 1986 – 1990: Bachelor Degree of Forestry, Royal University of Agriculture, Phnom Penh.
- Sep.2001- Sep.2003: Master of Science in Tropical Forestry, Georg-August-University Göttingen, Germany.

5- Professional training:

-16-27 Nov. 1992: Certificate of Training Course on Agriculture Extension Techniques, Thailand.
- 22 April – 17 May 1996: Certificate of Training Course in Forest Inventory, Phnom Penh.
- 4-6 Dec. 1996: National Workshop on Non-wood Forest Products, Phnom Penh.
- 7 May1997: National Workshop on Strengthening Forestry Research in Cambodia, Phnom Penh.
- 4-6 March 1998: National Workshop on Community Forestry in Cambodia, Phnom Penh.
-17–24 August 1998: Certificate of National Training on Wood Energy Planning for Cambodia, P.Penh
-14 Feb-10 March 2000: Certificate of Training Course on Environmental & Cost-Benefit Analysis, P.Penh.
-15 March-21Ap.2000: Arranged National Workshop on Cambodian Forest Concession Review, P.Penh
-3-22 Sep, 2000: Certificate of International Training Program on Management of Forests and Wood Industries, Asa, Garpenberg and Stockholm, Sweden.
- Aug.27-30, 2002: Seminar on International Career Opportunities in Forestry, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- 25-28 June, 2003: Seminar on International Frameworks in Forest Politics, Freiburg, Germany.

6- Professional experience

September 2003 – present: Officer – Forestry Management Office, FA.

September1999–August2001: Officer – Forestry Management Office, DFW.

Responsibility: Studying and conducting forest inventory in forest concession, managing, monitoring and evaluating activities of the concession during and after logging. Assigned the task, as a counterpart, to Asian Development Bank in order to study and assess the needs for formulating Community Forestry Project. Working in collaboration with provincial Department of Forestry and Wildlife, Rural Development and Environment of six provinces.

June 1994 – September 1999: Program Officer – Forestry and Watershed Program, K.Speu province.

Responsibility: Researching and making forest inventory, studying natural forest in order to manage forest in the sustainable way. Finding good way of managing and protecting of wildlife. Protecting all activities that threaten environment especially deforestation.

January 1993 – June 1994: Agriculture Extension Officer

Responsibility: Monthly planning for delivering workshop of the family food production program. Provide training to community people in the region.

March 1991 – January 1993: Program Officer – Reforestation Program, Kompong Speu province.

Responsibility: Annual planning of tasks to be implemented such as drawing of location maps, researching free areas of the forest and areas of erosion to make new forest plantation. Selecting types of tree, soil to pack for tree seedling. Preserving and protecting trees monthly by maintaining of forest areas, constructing of fireproof roads. Protecting watershed along river by planting trees.

- 1- Name:** Mr. MANUEL BOISSIERE
- 2- Birth date and Place:** 22 Juin 1967
Toulouse, France
- 3- Area of specialization:** Ethnobiology and natural resource management.
- 4- Field and place of graduation:** Science University of Montpellier (France), on ethnobiology.
- 5- Academic title:** Doctor (Ph.D.)
- 6- Education:**
- 1994-1999 Ph.D on ethnobotany, on the relations of the Yali people from West Papua (Indonesia) with its environment (Ecology, anthropology and ethnobiology).
- 1992 Post-graduate diploma (French D.E.A), on ethno-botany, ecology and geography.
- 7- Relevant work undertaken in the last three years:**
- January 2002 – present International Expert for the Pre-project implementation on improvement of sustainable management and utilization of NTFPs in Cambodia (ITTO PPD 1/00)
Research within a Cifor team on Multidisciplinary Landscape Assessment (MLA).
Training activities with Conservation International Indonesia in Papua on the use of MLA in the Mamberamo National Park.
Project with CIFOR (SDC) in Vietnam about forest and local stakeholders (2004).
- Mars 2002 – December 2002 Academic research at CIRAD Montpellier, seminar and publications. Preparation of a project for the French Institute of Biodiversity (IFB) on local knowledge and management of tropical rain forest in Indonesia and Cameroun.
- January 2001 – January 2002 Academic research on the natural resource management of the Oksapmin society (Papua New Guinea), including the technical systems and agricultural practices.

ANNEX C: Terms of reference

Position: Project coordinator (forester, specialized in natural resource management and community forestry):

1. Professional qualification and experience

The project coordinator will have a solid background in Natural Resource Management, community forestry, and participatory management of the forest, with at least 10 years experience in forest-related research. He will have good experience of improvement of participation of local communities to forest-related projects, with special focus to NTFPs.

2. Duration

Three years.

3. Location

Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

4. Statement of duty

- Supervise the project implementation in all its phases, in the field (target areas) and in Phnom Penh.
- Organize the workshop on Forestry Law adaptation, to bring together all stakeholders.
- Organise the meetings, trainings together with the Project Assistant.
- Coordinate the activities in the target areas and in Phnom Penh.
- Manage the funds applied to the project and prepare the technical and operational reports for ITTO.
- Inform ITTO members of progress and results of the project through participation to technical workshops organised by ITTO.

Position: Project assistant (ethnobotanist, specialized in natural resource management):

1. Professional qualification and experience

The project assistant will be an international expert, with a solid experience on community based natural resource management, considering local perception on the importance and use of forest resource. He will have good experience of staying in village areas. He will have a solid background on collaborative researches with local communities, at least 5 years experience in ethnobotanical related researches, with special focus on NTFPs.

2. Duration

Nine (9) months, during 3 years, five (3) months each year.

3. Location

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

4. Statement of duty

- Facilitate the field management of the project, with the local communities and FA staffs,
- Organize the local associations of collectors,
- Assist to the elaboration of management plans by local collectors,
- Participate and facilitate the organization of trainings for FA staffs and local collectors of NTFPs,
- Participate to discussions concerning the infrastructure development with concerned NGOs

- Participate to discussions concerning the Forestry Law and the royalties system and assist the coordinator for the workshop organization
- Supervise the plantation activities for concerned local communities
- Supervise the ethnobotanical activities, related to plant collection and use,
- Organize the activities related to the assessment of the sustainability of the resource.

Position: International expert (socio-economist, specialized in marketing of NTFPs)

1. Professional qualification and experience

The socio-economist expert will have a solid background on economic research, involving small stakeholders. He will have a good experience (at least 5 years) on community development. He will have good experience on NTFPs management and trading, and NTFPs market channels.

2. Duration

Four months, during 3 years.

3. Location

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

4. Statement of duty

- Assess the local income from NTFPs at the beginning and the end of the project
- Supervise market study on NTFPs trading,
- Assist project coordinator about the choice of valuable NTFPs for local, national, international trading,
- Participate to the discussion concerning the royalties system.

Position: National expert (botanist, specialized in NTFPs):

1. Professional qualification and experience

The botanist will have a solid background in NTFP collection and identification, with at least 10 years experience, and he will be specialized in the Cambodian flora. He will have good experience of participation of local communities to plant collection, and knowledge on ethnobotany.

2. Duration

9 months.

3. Location

Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Rattanakiri, Monduliri, Kampong Chnang and Kampong Thom.

4. Statement of duty

- Supervise the plant collection, in the field (target areas).
- Supervise the plant determination (plant taxonomy) in Phnom Penh.
- Help to coordination of the ethnobotanical activities in the target areas.
- Provide a database on NTFP in the target areas.
- Inform project manager about his activities.

Position: National expert in Forestry (specialized in community forestry):

1. Professional qualification and experience

The expert will have a solid background in forestry, with at least 10 years experience, and he will be specialized in community forestry. He will have good experience of participation of local communities, and easy contact with local communities. He will have good knowledge on NTFPs. He will have strong field experience and experience in staying with local communities. He will have good knowledge on the Forestry Law related to community forestry.

2. Duration

15 months.

3. Location

Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Rattanakiri, Mondulakiri, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Thom.

4. Statement of duty

- Assist IE ethnobotanist and NE trainer in the training session of FA staffs.
- Supervise the building cooperative and the strengthening existing local associations.
- Inform about communities interested with plantation of NTFPs.
- Contribute to management plan supervision
- Provide help for negotiations about royalties.
- Report to project manager.

Position: National expert in silviculture (specialized in NTFPs):

1. Professional qualification and experience

The expert will have a solid background in forestry, with at least 10 years experience, and he will be specialized in silviculture. He will have good experience of participation of local communities, and of plantation training. He will have good knowledge on NTFPs.

2. Duration

14 months.

3. Location

Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Rattanakiri, Mondulakiri, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Thom.

4. Statement of duty

- Supervise the plantations of NTFPs in the 4 target areas.
- Provide seeds to local communities for these plantations.
- Report to project manager about his activities.
- Contribute to management plan supervision
- Provide help for negotiations about royalties.

Position: National expert in economy (specialized in NTFPs):

1. Professional qualification and experience

The expert will have a solid background in economy, with at least 10 years experience, and he will be specialized trading of NTFPs. He will have good experience of participation of local communities (socio-economics skills). He will have good knowledge on NTFPs.

2. Duration

12 months.

3. Location

Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Rattanakiri, Mondulakiri, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Thom.

4. Statement of duty

- Provide help to work on cooperative and to strengthen existing associations.
- Supervise studies of the market and possibilities of development of some specific NTFPs at local, national, international levels.
- Contribute to the management plan implementation.
- Inform the team about possibilities of trading of transformed NTFPs.
- Provide help to the training on NTFPs transformation.
- Collaborate to the work on royalties system.
- Report to project manager about his activities.

Position: National expert in training:

1. Professional qualification and experience

The expert will have a solid background in training, with at least 10 years experience in diverse training for civil servant as well as for local communities. He will have skills in forestry. He will have good experience of teaching to local communities and of adapting training to the local priorities. He will have knowledge on NTFPs.

2. Duration

8 months.

3. Location

Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Rattanakiri, Mondulakiri, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Thom.

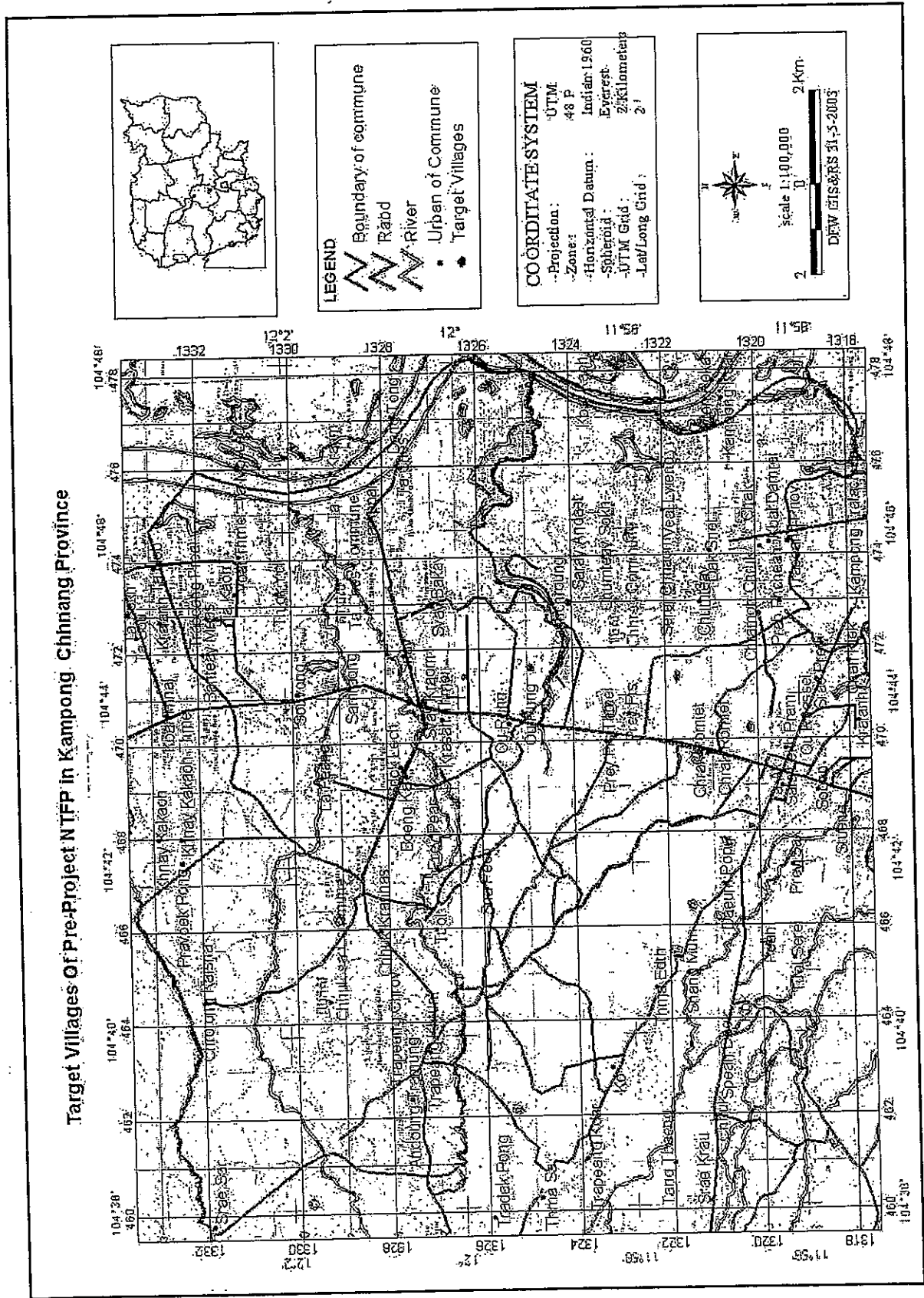
4. Statement of duty

- Supervise training for FA staff at the beginning of the project, in collaboration with the IE ethnobotanist.
- Provide training to local communities on transformation of NTFPs.
- Train future trainers from other local communities who have skills in transforming NTFPs.
- Report to project manager about his activities.

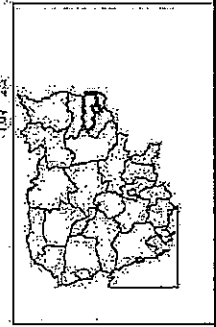
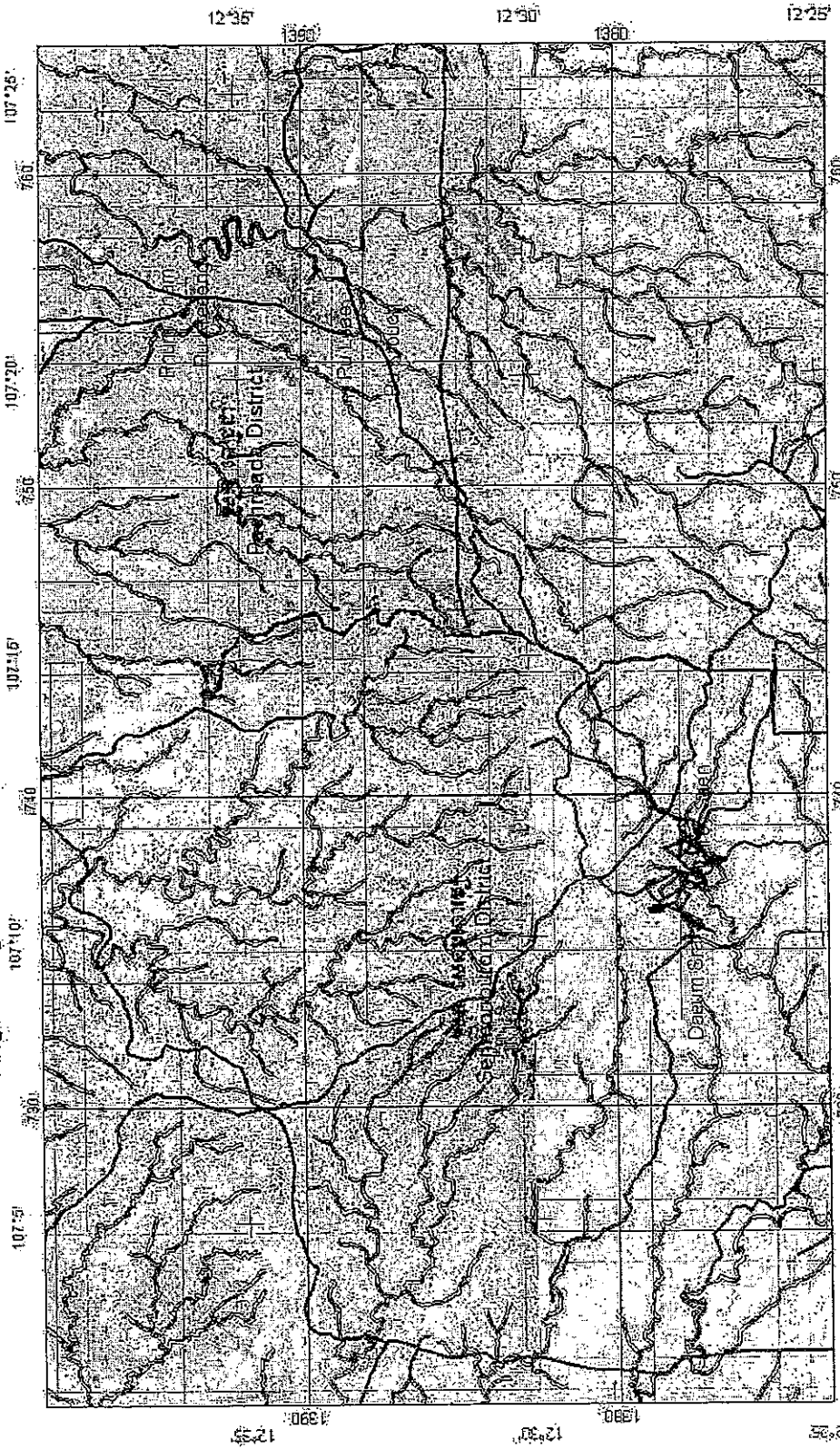
- **ANNEX D: List of Acronyms**

ITTO	The International Tropical Timber Organization
ITTA	The International Tropical Timber Agreement
ITTC	The International Tropical Timber Commission
FA	Forestry Administration
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
NWFP	Non-Wood Forest Products
CIRAD	Centre for Research in Agronomy for Development
CDRI	Cambodia Development Resource Institute

ANNEX E: Map of the project location



Target Villages Of Pre-Project NTFP in Mondul Kiri Province



LEGEND

- Boundary of District
- Road
- River
- Urban Commune
- Target Villages

COORDINATE SYSTEM

- Projection: UTM
- Zone: 48 P
- Horizontal Datum: Indian-1960
- Spheroid: Everest
- UTM Grid: 10 Kilometers
- Spacing Grid: 5'

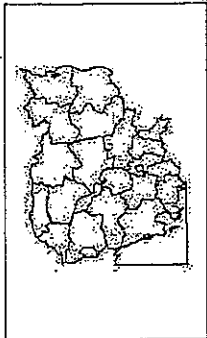
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10 km

UTM GRID: 10 Kilometers

5'

Target Villages of Pre-Project NTFP in Ratanak Kiri Province



LEGEND

- Boundary of Commune
- Road
- River
- Target Villages

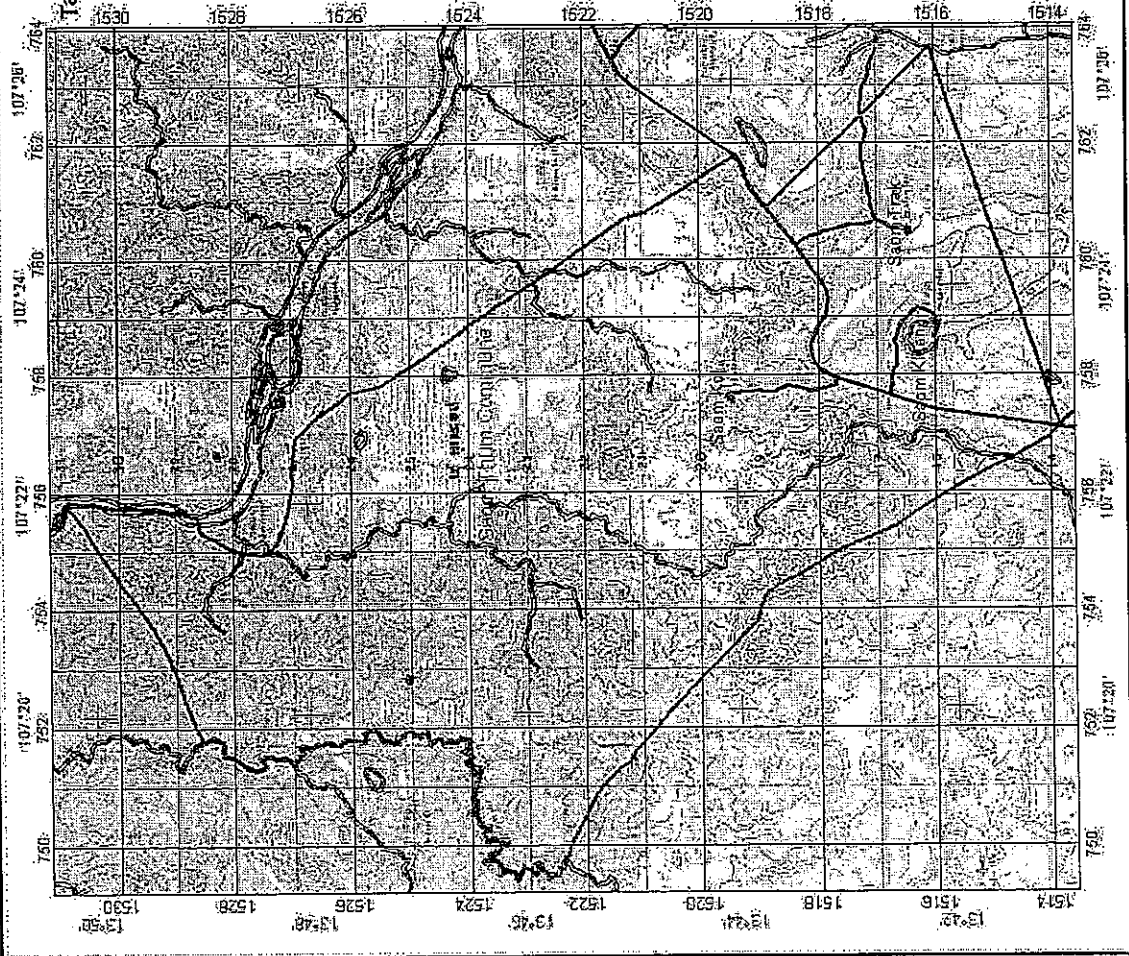
COORDINATE SYSTEM

- Projection: UTM
- Zone: 48P
- Horizontal Datum: Indian 1960
- Spheroid: Everest
- UTM Grid: 2 Kilometers
- East/Long Grid: 2'

Scale: 1:100,000

0 2 KM

DEW GIS&RS 1-5-2003



ANNEX F: Panel recommendations of 27th EXPERT PANEL and table of modifications

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS (NTFPs) IN CAMBODIA

A. Overall Assessment

The Panel note that this proposal is an outcome of pre-project PPD 1/00 Rev.1 (I) and it aims to strengthen local management of NTFP in four provinces (Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Modulkiri and Rattanakiri) in Cambodia. The Panel felt that there is a need to promote NTFP in the country and that this would contribute to addressing social problems in local communities, especially after the implementation of a logging ban policy in 1995,

However, the Panel notes that the proposal did not follow the ITTO Manual for Project Formulation and felt that is difficult to assess. Many important sections, such as sectoral policy, programme and operation activities, and sections 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, and 2.9 were not provided. The Panel noted that the problem analysis, specific objectives, outputs and activities were not well developed. The specific objective 2 should be deleted as it would be an impact of the project. Outputs 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 should also be deleted as they are assumptions or impacts of the project. The Panel also noted that in output 1.1, the project activities should focus on strengthening the existing relevant village associations rather than in creating new associations. Land tenure in the proposal project sites and the management plan in Output 1.3 are not clear.

With regard to the budget, the Panel felt that the contribution of the Government should cover part of costs for the project personnel and duty travel. No Unit costs were provided and the refund of the pre-project costs was not included.

B. Specific Recommendations

In order to enhance the proposal, the Panel recommendation that the following modifications be made:

1. Provide all sections required for a project in accordance with the ITTO Manual for Project Formulation;
2. Improve the problem analysis;
3. Reformulate the specific objectives, outputs and activates in a concise way;
4. Improve the project strategy to strengthen the existing relevant village associations;
5. Clarify land tenure issues in the project sites and the proposed management plan in Output 1.3,
6. Simplify the logical framework by focusing on providing more precise qualitative and quantitative indicators for the development objective, specific objective and each of outputs;
7. Improve the organization chart showing a project steering committee and the engagement of local communities;
8. Provide term of reference for the national experts;
9. Reduce the ITTO budget, in particular with regard to the project personnel and duty travel and consider increasing the contribution of the Government for these items. DSA should only be provided for missions to be conducted outside regions where the project team resides;
10. Provide unit costs and include the pre-project costs in the budget;
11. Recalculate ITTOs Programme Support cost to the new standard of 8% of total project costs;
12. Include an Annex which shows the recommendations of the 27th Panel and the respective modifications in a tabular form.

C. Conclusion

The Panel concluded that a re-formulation of the project proposal is essential and the Panel will need to assess the re-formulated proposal before it can commend it to the Committee for appraisals.

Table of modifications

Number	Recommendation by Expert Panel	Modified	Place of modification (page)	Remarks
1	Provide all sections required for a project in accordance with the ITTO Manual for Project Formulation	✓	7, 9, 10-13	All the missing sections were provided
2	Improve the problem analysis	✓	7, 8	-
3	Reformulate the specific objectives, outputs and activities in a concise way	✓	1, 13-16	Specific objectives, outputs and activities were reduced (former output 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 suppressed of reduced) and re-formulated.
4	Improve the project strategy to strengthen the existing relevant village associations	✓	1, 14	-
5	Clarify land tenure issues in the project sites and the proposed management plan in Output 1.3	✓	5, 14	-
6	Simplify the logical framework by focusing on providing more precise qualitative and quantitative indicators for the development objective, specific objective and each of outputs	✓	17-19	All suppressed outputs (2.2, 2.3, 2.4) and associated activities have been removed from the logframe.
7	Improve the organization chart showing a project steering committee and the engagement of local communities	✓	35	-
8	Provide term of reference for the national experts	✓	48-52	-
9	Reduce the ITTO budget, in particular with regard to the project personnel and duty travel and consider increasing the contribution of the Government for these items. DSA should only be provided for missions to be conducted outside regions where the project team resides	✓	29-34	Each part of the budget has been reduced. The DSA have been recalculated according to the unit cost as reduced as possible and only for mission in the target areas.
10	Provide unit costs and include the pre-project costs in the budget	✓	27, 28	Done, with more detailed and precise budget. Pre-project costs are included by FA.
11	Recalculate ITTOs Programme Support cost to the new standard of 8% of total project costs	✓	33	-
12	Include an Annex which shows the recommendations of the 27 th Panel and the respective modifications in a tabular form	✓	57-58	-

ANNEX F: Panel recommendations of 28th EXPERT PANEL and table of modifications

Assessment by the Twenty-eighth Expert Panel

A) Overall Assessment

The Panel noted that most of the recommendations of the 27th Expert Panel have been addressed in the revised proposal. However, the Panel considered that the proposal would benefit from further improvements. These should include a clearer problem analysis focusing on unsustainable management of NTFPs resources and the lack of marketing capacity. Further information on land tenure is necessary to better understand the legal constraints. The indicators in the logical framework matrix should be measurable instead of physical outcomes of the objectives. The Panel was of the view that NTFPs should be promoted under the existing forest management plans to ensure that the proposal is relevant to the ITTO objectives. With regard to the budget, the Panel felt that the provision allocated for the engagement of an international consultant as the project assistant was not justified and was too high.

B) Specific Recommendations

The proposal should be revised taking into account the overall assessment and the following:

1. Provide a clear problem analysis by focusing on the problems related to lack of sustainable management of NTFPs resources and of marketing capacity;
2. Refine the outputs and activities;
3. Provide further information on land tenure in the project sites;
4. Reduce substantially the ITTO budget in the engagement of an international consultant as the project assistant;
5. Include the pre-project costs in the budget;
6. Recalculate ITTO's Programme Support Cost to the new standard of 8% of total project costs; and
7. Include an Annex which shows the recommendations of the 28th Panel and the respective modifications in a tabular form.

C) Conclusion

The Panel concluded that, with the incorporation of the amendments noted, the project proposal could be commended to the Committee for final appraisal.

Table of modifications

Number	Recommendation by Expert Panel	Modified	Place of modification (page)	Remarks
1	Provide a clear problem analysis by focusing on the problems related to lack of sustainable management of NTFPs resources and of marketing capacity	✓	6,8,9	Amendments in the chapter "1. Origins", in "2.1.Problem to be addressed", "Figure 1. Problem tree" and in "2.2. Intended situation after project implementation".
2	Refine outputs and activities	✓	17-19	Outputs and activities amended with concern of measurable indicators.
3	Provide further information on land tenure in the project sites	✓	5,6	Addition on information on land tenure according to the 2001 Land Law in each of the sites.
4	Reduce substantially the ITTO budget in the engagement of an international consultant as the project assistant	✓	27-34	See all related budget pages. International consultant time has been reduced to 9 months (instead of 15 months) for 3 years. Budget is reduced consequently.
5	Include the pre-project costs in the budget	✓	*	Included by Forest Administration of Royal Government of Cambodia
6	Recalculate ITTOs Programme Support cost to the new standard of 8% of total project costs	✓	33	Amendment in the "7.3. Yearly budget by source", budget component 83.
7	Include an Annex which shows the recommendations of the 28 th Panel and the respective modifications in a tabular form	✓	59-60	-