

# INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

## ITTO

### PROJECT DOCUMENT

TITLE	STRENGTHENING CAPACITY OF FOREST LAW ENFORCEMENT AND GOVERNANCE IN CAMBODIA
SERIAL NUMBER	PD 493/07 Rev.1 (F)
COMMITTEE	REFORESTATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT
SUBMITTED BY	GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE	ENGLISH

#### SUMMARY

This Project will contribute to the implementation of the government's policy platform in combating illegal logging, forest clearing and land encroachment through the improvement of capacity of human resource and the upgrading of operational methodologies to ensure effective Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in Cambodia. The major outputs will be improved facilities and staff capabilities, effective monitoring and documentation of illegal forest practices, effective judicial processing, and effective extension of measures to all stakeholders. The Project's main characteristics are institutional capacity building through increased facilities and training. This Project Proposal is the main output of PPD 128/06 Rev.1 (F) "*Strengthening Capacity in Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in Cambodia*".

EXECUTING AGENCY FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION OF CAMBODIA

COOPERATING GOVERNMENTS ---

DURATION 36 MONTHS

APPROXIMATE STARTING DATE TO BE DETERMINED

BUDGET AND PROPOSED SOURCES OF FINANCE	Source	Contribution in US\$	Local Currency Equivalent
	ITTO	561,195	
	Gov't of Cambodia	123,167	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>684,362</b>	

# Table of Contents

## Part I: Context

1. Origin.....	1
2. Sectoral Policies.....	2
3. Programmes and Operational Activities.....	3

## Part II: The Project

1. Project Objectives.....	5
1.1 Development Objectives.....	5
1.2 Specific objectives.....	5
2. Justification.....	5
2.1 Problem to be addressed.....	5
2.2 Intended situation after project completion .....	6
2.3 Project strategy.....	7
2.4 Target beneficiaries.....	7
2.5 Technical and scientific aspects.....	8
2.6 Economic aspects.....	8
2.7 Environmental aspects.....	8
2.8 Social aspects.....	8
2.9 Risks.....	9
3. Outputs.....	9
3.1 Specific objective1.....	9
- Output 1.1.....	9
- Output 1.2.....	10
3.2 Specific objective 2.....	10
- Output 2.1.....	10
- Output 2.2.....	10
- Output 2.3.....	10
4. Activities.....	10
4.1 Output 1.1.....	11
- Activity 1.1.1.....	11
- Activity 1.1.2.....	11
4.2 Output 1.2.....	11
- Activity 1.2.1.....	11
- Activity 1.2.2.....	11
- Activity 1.2.3.....	11
- Activity 1.2.4.....	11
- Activity 1.2.5.....	11
4.3 Output 2.1.....	11
- Activity 2.1.1.....	11
- Activity 2.1.2.....	11
- Activity 2.1.3.....	11
- Activity 2.1.4.....	11

-	Activity 2.1.5.....	11
4.4	Output 2.2.....	11
-	Activity 2.2.1.....	11
-	Activity 2.2.2.....	11
-	Activity 2.2.3.....	11
4.5	Output 2.3.....	11
-	Activity 2.3.1.....	11
-	Activity 2.3.2.....	11
5.	Logical Framework Worksheets.....	12
6.	Work Plan.....	14
7.	Budget.....	15
7.1	Overall Project Budget by Activity.....	15
7.2	Yearly Project Budget by Source-ITTO.....	18
7.3	Yearly Project Budget by Source-Executing Agency.....	18
7.4	Consolidated Yearly Project Budget.....	19

### **Part III: Operational Arrangements**

1.	Management Structure.....	22
2.	Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation.....	23
3.	Future Operation and Maintenance.....	23

### **Part IV: Tropical Timber Framework**

1.	Compliance with ITTA 1994 Objectives.....	24
2.	Compliance with ITTO Action Plan.....	24

### **ANNEXES**

A.	Profile of the Executing Agency.....	25
B.	Recommendations of ITTO 35 th Expert Panel.....	28
C.	FA-FLEG Action Work Plan.....	30
D.	Curricula Vitae of the Key Staff.....	33
E-O	Terms of Reference for National and International Experts.....	34

# **PART I: CONTEXT**

## **1. Origin**

The forests of Cambodia cover more than half of the country's total land area and are a significant renewable natural resource. The forests include such diverse types as mangroves, flooded forests, bamboo forests, coniferous forests, dry deciduous, moist deciduous rainforests, moist evergreen forests, and moist mountain forests. The forests also provide a number of valuable non-wood resources such as rattan, bamboo, resins, palms, fruit trees, and medicinal plants. These forest ecosystems occur at varying altitudes under differing climatic conditions representing a valuable natural resource for the country. The forests not only play an important role in protecting the environment, but they are of critical importance to the socio-economic development of the country.

FAO estimates that forests covered 13.2 million hectares or 73 % of Cambodia's total land area in the 1960s. Over the 40 years since, especially during the 20 years following the Cambodian civil war, forests have been consistently degraded. An assessment forest cover 2005-2006 undertaken by the Forestry Administration by using satellite Image ETM LANDSAT 7 with the quality of assessment verified by the international firm GRAS from the University of Copenhagen, Denmark and with financial support by DANIDA/DFID showed a the forest cover of 10.8 million ha or 59.09 %. The reduction in forest cover during the last two decades was approximately two million hectares. The main causes of deforestation and degradation of Cambodian forest during the period include forest clearing and land encroachment for agriculture purpose, illegal logging, improper management in concession areas, protected areas and non-concession areas, limited reforestation activities, population pressure and poverty.

To address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) initiated policies to eliminate illegal operations in the forestry sector and to develop sustainable forest management to meet the requirement of the Cambodian people. The Government has taken measures across the spectrum of forest law enforcement, prevention, detection and suppression with active participation and support by all national institutions and international agencies. The RGC has also approached heads of state of neighboring countries, requesting co-operation to prevent cross-border movements of illegal Cambodian logs. The RGC has also signed agreements with neighboring countries to cooperate in the prevention and elimination of deforestation, including illegal logging and illegal export of timber across common borders.

In June 1999, a Regional Symposium was organized in Phnom Penh on Strengthening Co-operation for Forest Law Enforcement in Mekong Basin Countries. The purpose of the symposium was to bring awareness of illegal logging to the attention of policy makers through discussions, presentations, and breakout sessions, to develop dialogue on the extent of the problem, formulate alternative solutions with country and regional approaches for action. The Symposium resolved that successful forest law enforcement programmes must be built around the principles of prevention, detection, and suppression, with emphasis placed on these principles to guide attendees in formulating suggestions for action. Cambodia has since put in place a first implementation Forest Crime Monitoring and Reporting, with an official Independent Monitor as a third party. Conservation International (CI), WildAid, WCS and other groups as partners in monitoring the forest crime.

As illegal logging is a global issue, Cambodia has also participated actively in international and regional forestry cooperation schemes including Asia Forest Partnership (AFP), Forestry Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG), CITES, UNFF, ASEAN Experts working Group, and ITTO. In October 2004, a five-member ITTO mission was fielded to analyze obstacles to achieving ITTO objectives 2000 and

sustainable forest management in Cambodia. The mission produced a series of recommendations with regard to illegal logging, forest law enforcement and governance as well as capacity building in the Cambodian forestry sector.

The Government of Japan has shown interest in the ITTO objectives, and on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2006, **H.E Fumiaki Takahashi**, Former Ambassador of Japan to Cambodia joined a field trip to monitoring illegal logging situation in Aural Mountain, Kompong Speu Province. Members of the field trip held discussions with the provincial governor, district governor, related institutions and NGOs working in the area. H.E. the Ambassador recommended that the problems should be identified clearly and a solution developed.

Following the Ambassador's recommendation, an ITTO Pre-Project proposal was developed, and funded. The Pre-Project commenced on July 15 2007, and finished on November 15, 2007. This Project Proposal was the output of the Pre-Project PPD 128/06 Rev.1(F).

The outcomes of the two surveys through interviews with 570 people (300 Local Forestry Administration Staff and 270 stakeholders) during the implementation of the pre-project disclosed that 96% are lacking in facilities and 98 % require improved capacity through comprehensive training. Draft structure of the Forestry Administration FLEG Action Plan is attached as Annex C.

## **2. Sectoral Policies**

The forestry sector has been given a high priority in the RGC's National Program for Rehabilitation and Development, to facilitate the rational and sustainable development of forest resources.

Since late 1998, the RGC has been implementing a forestry reform program to bring order to the sector. This program has led to illegal logging being restricted, with logging rights to 24 forest concessions covering an area of 3.5 million hectares withdrawn from 17 companies. The cancelled concession areas have been designated as protected forest or other forest classification and permanent forest estate. There are currently 12 forest concession agreements totaling an area of 3.3 million hectares.

In order to ensure sustainable forest management, the RGC introduced mandatory compliance requirements for each concessionaire in 2000. Preparation of long-term strategic forest management plans that are consistent with international standards, and renegotiated model forest concession investment agreements are components of the compliance requirement.

In December 2001, the Royal Government of Cambodia issued a Declaration on Suspension of Forest Concession Logging Activities taking effect from 1 January 2002 and lasting until new forest concession management plans consistent with regulations and technical requirements are approved.

The National Forest Policy Statement dated 26 June 2002 states that the Royal Government commits itself to the conservation and management of the country's unique forest resources in a sustainable manner now and for future generations. The major national policy goals are forest resource conservation, good governance, socio-economic development and poverty reduction.

In order to achieve these policy goals, a new Forestry Law was adopted in August 2002 as the legal basis governing the forest sector. The forestry law provides various new rules and concepts for sustainable forest management. New regulations and institutions are currently being developed to support the effective enforcement of the forestry law.

In the third legislature of the National Assembly, the RGC set out a rectangular strategy that includes forestry reform. The goal of the forestry sector strategy of the RGC is to ensure sustainable forestry management based on the three pillars as follows:

**Sustainable forest management policy**, to ensure the rational and strict monitoring of forest exploitation according to good international practices in forest management that require adequate forest reserves for domestic consumption, protection against drought and flood as well as wetlands that as fish sanctuary;

**Protected Area System** to protect biodiversity and endangered species;

**Community Forest** as a sound, transparent and locally managed program.

To achieve the goal of sustainable forest management, the Royal Government's priorities are:

- i. Strengthening Forestry Management and conservation
- ii. Promoting Forestry contribution to socio-economic development
- iii. Promoting Forestry contribution to poverty reduction
- iv. Strengthening capacity and good governance in forestry sector

Forestry education extension and research will be more closely coordinated to facilitate the implementation of the forest policy.

The industrial timber policy of the RGC includes a ban on round log exports and promotes the production and export of value-added wood products. The primary objectives of this policy are to decrease the rate of timber harvesting, and to provide employment and income-generating opportunities to local communities.

The RGC's Order No.01 BB dated 9 June 2004 and Order No. 01 BB dated 10 May 2006 covered the prevention and cracking down on forest land clearing and encroachment with the establishment of a National Committee and Sub-National Committee at the provincial level to implement these orders. The purpose of these orders is to return forestlands that have been cleared and occupied for individual purpose to public state property.

The Royal Government of Cambodia aims to increase environmental protection. To date the areas under protection and special conservation management have increased to more than 4.6 million ha, which is more than 25% of total area of Cambodia.

### **3. Programmes and Operational Activities**

The Forestry Administration, as a key actor in the forestry reform, has taken action to prevent and suppress illegal logging, and has obtained success in combating large-scale illegal activities. The Forestry Administration has been supported by numerous organizations in forest management including:

1. **GTZ:** supported the RGC in its national development efforts with projects on forest cover assessment and monitoring, sustainable management of resources and watershed management through the Mekong River Commission, and a forestry support project. Major achievements of German contribution include step-wise establishment of management support structures for the national forest policy (NFP) process, coordination of the NFP statement, and support of the consultation processes for forestry sector in Cambodia with focus on community-based management and integrated planning approaches.
2. **ADB:** Supported the sustainable forest management project by reviewing jointly with Forestry Administration all forest concessions' performances and contracts. ADB also provided technical assistance to Forestry Administration to formulate technical and legal draft frameworks including model forest concession agreement, manual for forest management planning, sub-decree on community forestry, sub-decree on forest concession management and forestry law.
3. **FAO:** The Belgium funded FAO implemented project "Participatory Natural Resource Management in the Tonle Sap Region" piloted the development of

community forestry within the Siem Reap Province since 1995. This project also supported development of agro-forestry (100,000 trees planted per year), horticulture, aquaculture, and environmental education.

4. **DANIDA:** Supporting through the "Cambodia Tree Seed Project" and "Kbal Chay Watershed Management Project", which conserve important tree genetic resources and build capacity of the human resources in tree seed source management and plan and implement forest gene conservation, and plan for sustainable management of the Kbal Chay Watershed. In addition, a minor project is working on development of a policy framework.
5. **World Bank:** Implementing "Forest Concession Management and Control Pilot Project" assisting new forest concession management planning process by providing technical and material support for formulating guidelines, conducting forest inventories, training officers. The Bank also contributed to the suppression of illegal logging through the forest crime monitoring and reporting unit of the Forestry Administration.
6. **JICA:** Supporting Capacity Building of Forestry Administration staff including rural people in various forest-related subjects through formulation of capacity building program and conducting training courses at Forestry and Wildlife Training Center, field project sites, field training sites and grouped-special training in Japan.
7. **ITTO:** Supporting several pre-projects and projects including the establishment of a forest research base for sustainable forest management, a human resources development program for improvement of the forest industry, improvement sustainable management, and utilization non-timber forest in Cambodia, and training in reduced impact logging in Cambodia.
8. **WildAID:** Established a joint mobile wildlife protection group with Forestry Administration and the military police to fight against wildlife crime. WildAID also supported Phnom Tamoia Wildlife Rescue Center and Patrol Teams in SWEC protection forest in Koh Kong province.
9. **Conservation International:** Formulated the Cardamom Conservation Program to protect and conserve the forest and wildlife in parts of Koh Kong, Kompong Speu and Pusat provinces.
10. **Wildlife Conservation Society:** Created protection groups for the biodiversity protected areas in Mondulkiri province and Preah Viheah province.
11. **Concern Worldwide:** With Danida support is implementing community forestry in target provinces including Kompong Chhnang, Pusat, and Kompong Cham.
12. **Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF)** promote sustainable forest management to raise awareness of forest certification in Cambodia and to ensure that land holders and manager can manage forest resources for the benefit of future generation.

Besides international cooperation projects described above, the Forestry Administration, donors and other relevant government agencies have held regular working group meetings to share information and discuss important issues on forestry and natural resource management. Based on a proposal by this working group, an Independent Forest Sector Review has been conducted, as a step in the National Forest Programme, from late 2003 to early 2004 by a group of international consultants. The working group has been formalized as the Technical Working Group for Forestry and Environment and allocated new roles such as joint formulation of action plan and monitoring for the sector.

## **PART II: THE PROJECT**

### **1. Project Objectives**

#### **1.1 Development Objectives**

The development objective of the project is:

**to contribute to implementation of the government policy platform in combating illegal logging, forest land clearing and land encroachment in order to manage and use forest resource in sustainable manner.**

#### **1.2 Specific Objectives**

##### **Specific Objective 1**

Specific objective 1 of the project is:

***to strengthen capacities for forest law enforcement and governance***

##### **Specific Objective 2**

Specific objective 2 of the project is:

***to develop tools to enable effective suppression of illegal forest activities***

### **2. Justification**

#### **2.1 Problems to be addressed**

Since 1969 to 2006, the forest cover of Cambodia has been decreased from 13.2 million hectares or 73% to 10.8 million ha or 59.09 %. The reduction in forest cover during the last two decades amounted to about two million hectares of the total forest cover area. The courses of deforestation and degradation of forest in Cambodia are considered such as forestland clearing and land encroachment for agriculture purpose, illegal logging, improper management in concession areas, protected areas and non-concession areas, limited reforestation activities, population pressure and poverty.

The government suspended all logging in concessions since early 2002, and requests concessionaires to prepare long term strategic forest management plan that are consistent with international standards as a basic for renegotiating their concession agreements. These plans were still under review and all industrial forestry was thus suspended up to date.

Some timber is still legally available from government approved land conversion activities, confiscated timber through court verdict, and annual coup bidding. However, timber demands are still very high, as Cambodia is undergoing a period of rapid development. Therefore, the illegal logging might occur in some places for families and local development needs. Meanwhile, forest clearing and land encroachment for agriculture development and individual purpose remains a serious issue. As of 2007, more than two hundred thousand hectares have been cleared and occupied by offenders.

Consequently, development partners (donors) recommended RGC strengthen the forest law enforcement capacities. The Forestry Administration is the main agency empowered to conduct law enforcement operations. As result of law enforcement operations since 1999 up to September 2007, the RGC through its Forestry Administration has recorded data on 6,894 cases of illegal activities into computer case tracking system. During the operations 1,552 illicit sawmill plants and 737 small wood

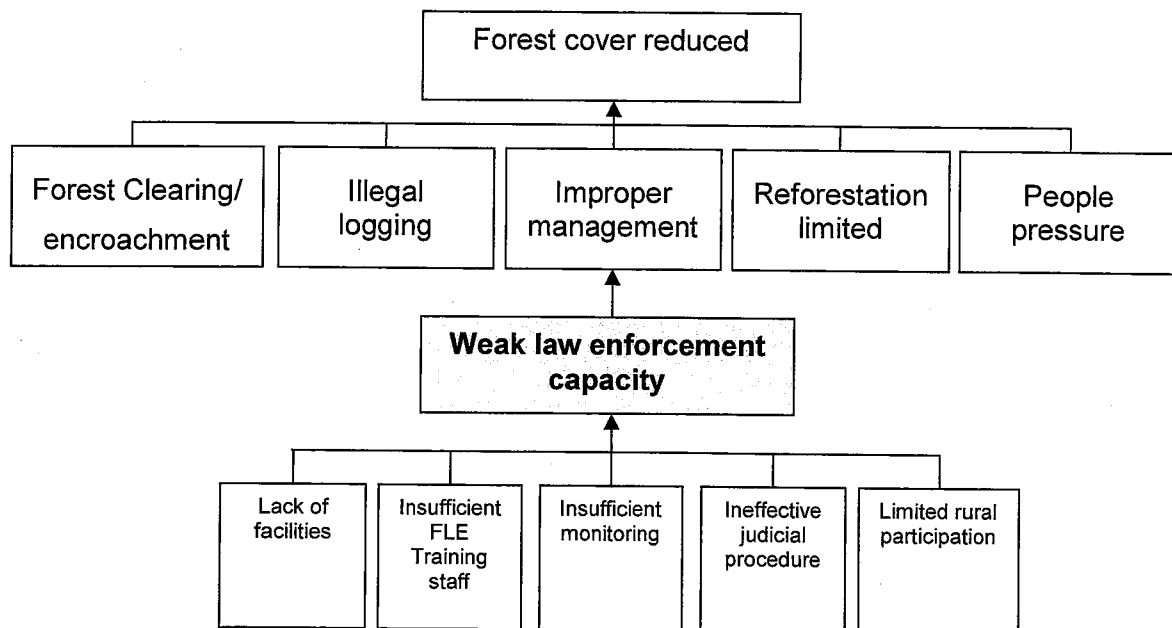


processing plants have destroyed. Thousands of cubic meters of logs and sawn timbers along with large amounts of poached wildlife have been confiscated.

In spite of these efforts, the provincial and regional Forestry Administration offices have limited knowledge, means and financial support. This is a prime motivator in the establishment of a project to Strengthening Capacity of Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in Cambodia.

This project builds on measures undertaken Declaration No.01 BB dated 25 January 1999, Declaration No 01 BB dated 9 June 2004 and Order No.01 BB dated 10 May 2006 to monitor and suppress illegal logging, forest clearing and encroachment in Cambodia by the Forestry Administration. It will be through strengthening of these current efforts along with implementation of the proposed action plans that will allow Forestry Administration to track specific incidents from their initial reporting to their final resolution.

The Problem tree is formulated as follows, based on information collected in two staff surveys and two National Workshops:



**Figure 1 Project Problem Tree**

It should be noted that of the five elements contributing to the core problem of *Weak law enforcement capacity*, one key element, *Ineffective judicial procedure*, is outside the direct influence of the Forestry Administration.

## **2.2 Intended situation after Project completion**

The intended situation after project completion is a well-resourced and well-trained Forestry Administration forest law enforcement organization, equipped to conduct illegal forest reduction operations.

The Forestry Administration will be able to control illegal logging, stop forest clearing, and prevent encroachment. All Forestry Administration offices will be able to provide effective reports, appropriate facilities and equipment will be in place, with well-qualified trained staff available. Procedures will be in place to ensure that illegal forest practices are dealt with effectively by the courts, with appropriate deterrent mechanisms in place.

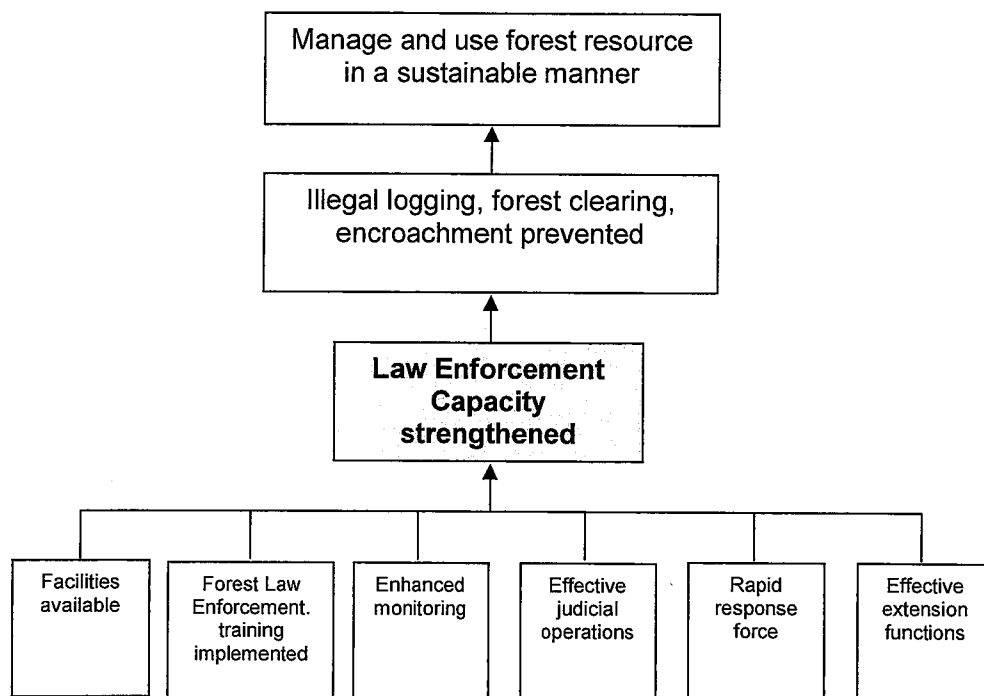
The ability to combat effectively illegal forest harvesting and clearing operations will strengthen the RGC's forest management. Concession forest operations or suitable alternatives will be able to be implemented without illegal activities compromising these operations. This will enable the RGC to implement sustainable production of tropical

timbers, leading to improved wood utilization through efficient forest management rather than the present destructive and wasteful illegal operations.

Through the involvement of local communities, the Forestry Administration will gain a higher visibility in forest law enforcement, a prerequisite for effective law enforcement. However, by the project working with local communities the Forestry Administration's operations will enhance the livelihoods of the communities. Direct contributions will be made by the Forestry Administration operations, with indirect benefits to local communities through the more stable forest conditions established by the project.

### 2.3 Project strategy

The following Objective Tree was developed from the Problem Tree shown above.



**Figure 2 Project Objectives Tree**

The objectives tree suggests that if not action was taken market forces are unlikely to address the problem. The Project Purpose, emphasized in Figure 2, is low down on the objective tree, which indicates that a large multi-component project is not required for problem resolution.

As the implementing agency is in direct control of most of the desired low-level objectives, the strategy indicated is direct support of the implementing agency.

One contraindication to the strategy of direct implementation is the importance of the development of effective judicial processing. Due to the independence of the Courts, a vital aspect of any judicial system, the implementing agency is not in a position to dictate or prescribe the means in which effective judicial processing is achieved.

### 2.4 Target beneficiaries

The target beneficiaries of project are:

- the local community who participate in monitoring of illegal forest practices, key informants;
- the Cambodian people as a whole through better distribution of the wealth deriving from forestry and its related sectors;

- the Forestry Administration staff through improved capacity in forest law enforcement and governance;
- the concessionaires (working in a controlled and safe environment with a long-term forest management plan).

The target beneficiaries have been consulted through questionnaires and workshops. The data collected through a series of field visits was used in the preparation of this proposal.

Stakeholder participation in two workshops conducted during the development of the project proposal enabled the details given in the sections on activities to be refined to reflect the input received.

## **2.5 Technical and scientific aspects**

The Project will be implemented mainly through the provision of training and resources. There are few technical and scientific aspects to describe. Equipment and training requirements will be established through an expanded implementation of the questionnaires used earlier.

The Project will include the development of field manuals, as has been done in other projects. Patrolling procedures and training will be developed for field guide.

The Project will closely follow the recommendations of Claridge et al, 2005 in resolving the issues related to obtaining effective judicial processing. Research conducted by Oberndorf, 2006, will be used by the Project in the development of field manuals and resolving problems with judicial processing. The satellite imagery procedures described in 2005/2006, supported by DANIDA/DIFID, will contribute to a further forest cover study.

## **2.6 Economic aspects**

The implementation of sustainable forest management through upgrading and building capacity in law enforcement will be important to ensure sustainable use of the resources and improve the national economy from forest product. Hence, this project will be particularly important when considering its economic implications for sustainable forest management in Cambodia.

## **2.7 Environmental aspects**

The implementation of this project does not represent a risk to the environment. By leading to a reduction in illegal logging and illegal harvest of forest wildlife, and by contributing to the development objective of sustaining forest cover, a positive contribution will be made to the protection and maintained of the forest environment of Cambodia.

Enhancing the Forestry Administration's forest law enforcement procedures and effectiveness will led to a reduction in wildlife removed from the forest, enhancing efforts to protect endangered species. This will contribute to Cambodia's international obligations under endangered species treaties.

## **2.8 Social aspects**

This Project will support to Forest Law Enforcement in Cambodia through building capacity and upgrading technique. This involved the enhancement of sustainable forest management that is related to the social aspects of local community's use of the natural resources.

For forest law enforcement to be effective, the enforcement agency must have a visible presence. Such a visible presence assists in encouraging legal forest harvesting. However, in FLEG projects such as this it is vital that the local communities are

involved. While the prime aim of this project is the enhancement of the operational activities of the Forestry Administration's forest law enforcement agencies, it is recognized and noted in the project activities local communities must be embraced for the project's development objective to be met. Merely putting stricter law enforcement measures in place can seriously damage local communities.

Local communities will be provided training in how an effective FLEG operation can benefit the communities, by protecting their interests in legal forest activities, and ensuring their access to legal forest and non-forest products.

## **2.9 Risks**

There are few major risks associated with the project. Assumptions are made that National forestry polices will remain, and that Government funding of Forestry Administration operations will continue. These are low risk assumptions, as the Government has demonstrated a clear willingness to engage in forestry sector reform.

A more significant risk is the assumption that judicial authorities will cooperate with the judicial reform aspects of the project. There is a significant risk of limited cooperation, due to the clear need for judicial independence, and the possible lack of perceived benefit to judicial officials. This risk should be alleviated by the Government's increasing focus on judicial reform.

The resistance from communities and business sector in combating illegal logging may be retilled as some risk because of conflict interest. This conflict will be potential in many sustainable forest management initiatives. This conflict will be mitigated through approaches of mutual benefit agreement. Increased effort is needed in law enforcement to implement best management practice.

## **3. Outputs**

This section describes the outputs necessary and sufficient to achieve the two specific objectives of the project.

### **3.1 Specific Objective 1 – capacities**

Specific objective 1, *to strengthen capacities for forest law enforcement and governance*, is aimed at enabling the Forestry Administration to conduct its law enforcement operations. Specific objective 1 also contributes to the Forestry Administration's overall capacity building program. This program is aimed at the forestry sector, not just the Forestry Administration, and includes a list of tasks that the Forestry Administration is to perform. The outputs described below contribute to outputs described under the overall capacity-building program.

#### **Output 1.1 Appropriate facilities available**

The Forestry Administration cannot operate to suppress illegal logging without appropriate facilities. While Government departments are often under resourced, there are certain facilities that are required to get any job done. In the case of forest law enforcement, the staff tasked to carry out the enforcement must have the means to conduct patrols, the equipment necessary to collect evidence, and the ability to use that equipment. An additional human resource requirement is that the staff must be able to function in a manner that protects their personal safety.

Under this output, activities will be carried out as described below to determine the necessary facilities required to conduct law enforcement operations. These facilities will be acquired and staff trained in the use of the facilities.

This output contributes directly to the Forestry Administration overall capacity-building program, contributing to Activities as a Medium-High priority activities.

### **Output 1.2 Forest Law Enforcement training implemented**

The staff surveys conducted during this pre-project identified clearly a lack of training in forest law enforcement. The activities conducted to achieve this output will produce training programs, materials, and trained staff.

This output contributes directly to the Forestry Administration overall capacity building program, contributing to Activities as a High priority activity.

### **3.2 Specific Objective 2 - tools**

Specific objective 2, *to develop tools to enable effective suppression of illegal forest activities*, is aimed at outlining ways in which the Forestry Administration can conduct its law enforcement operations. Specific objective 2 also contributes to the Forestry Administration's overall capacity building program. This program is aimed at the forestry sector, not just the Forestry Administration, and includes a list of tasks that the Forestry Administration is to perform. The outputs described below contribute to outputs described under the overall capacity-building program.

#### **Output 2.1 Effective monitoring and documentation of illegal forest practices**

The staff surveys conducted during this pre-project identified limitation in the existing forest crime monitoring. Further limitations were identified by SGS, the former Independent Monitor of Forest Crime Monitoring and Reporting. The activities conducted under this output will develop procedures and technologies that will result in the output being achieved.

This output contributes directly to the Forestry Administration overall capacity-building program, contributing to Activities as a Medium-High priority activities.

#### **Output 2.2 Effective judicial processing**

The staff surveys conducted during this pre-project identified a lack of effective judicial processing as a limitation on forest law enforcement.

The activities conducted to achieve this output include training procedures for Forestry Administration staff and those they interact with in the judicial system, allied with procedures for handling of the considerable amount of evidential material accumulated during the course of law enforcement operations.

This output contributes directly to the Forestry Administration overall capacity building program, contributing to Activities as a High priority activity.

#### **Output 2.3 Effective extension function**

A central premise of all FLEG projects is that local communities must be involved in a FLEG project for it to be successful. The staff surveys conducted during this pre-project identified local participation as a key element in improved forest law enforcement. This was emphasized by participants in the Pre-Project workshops held in Phnom Penh September 13 and November 02, 2007. The survey also identified a need for improved working relationships with provincial government and other government agencies.

This output contributes directly to the Forestry Administration overall capacity-building program, contributing to Activities as a High priority activity.

## **4. Activities**

This section describes the activities necessary to achieve each of the outputs described above.

#### **4.1 Output 1.1 Appropriate facilities in place**

- Activity 1.1.1 Identify and purchase required equipment
- Activity 1.1.2 Install equipment

#### **4.2 Output 1.2 Forest law enforcement training implemented**

- Activity 1.2.1 Evaluate existing staff
- Activity 1.2.2 Develop training programs
- Activity 1.2.3 Train trainers
- Activity 1.2.4 Train staff
- Activity 1.2.5 National and International dialogues

#### **4.3 Output 2.1 Effective monitoring and documentation of illegal forest practices**

- Activity 2.1.1 Develop patrolling procedures
- Activity 2.1.2 Prepare pocket guides on monitoring and documentation of illegal forest practices
- Activity 2.1.3 Update and maintain Case Tracking System (CTS)
- Activity 2.1.4 Conduct satellite imagery studies
- Activity 2.1.5 CTS data collection and data entry

#### **4.4 Output 2.2 Effective judicial processing**

- Activity 2.2.1 Establish coordination meetings with Royal Prosecutor
- Activity 2.2.2 Provide training on legal procedures to local FA staff
- Activity 2.2.3 Provide legal assistance for FA

#### **4.5 Output 2.3 Effective extension function**

- Activity 2.3.1 Provide forest law and regulations extension to stake holders
- Activity 2.3.2 Prepare extension materials

## 5. Logical Framework Worksheets

The following diagram shows the project Work Breakdown Structure.

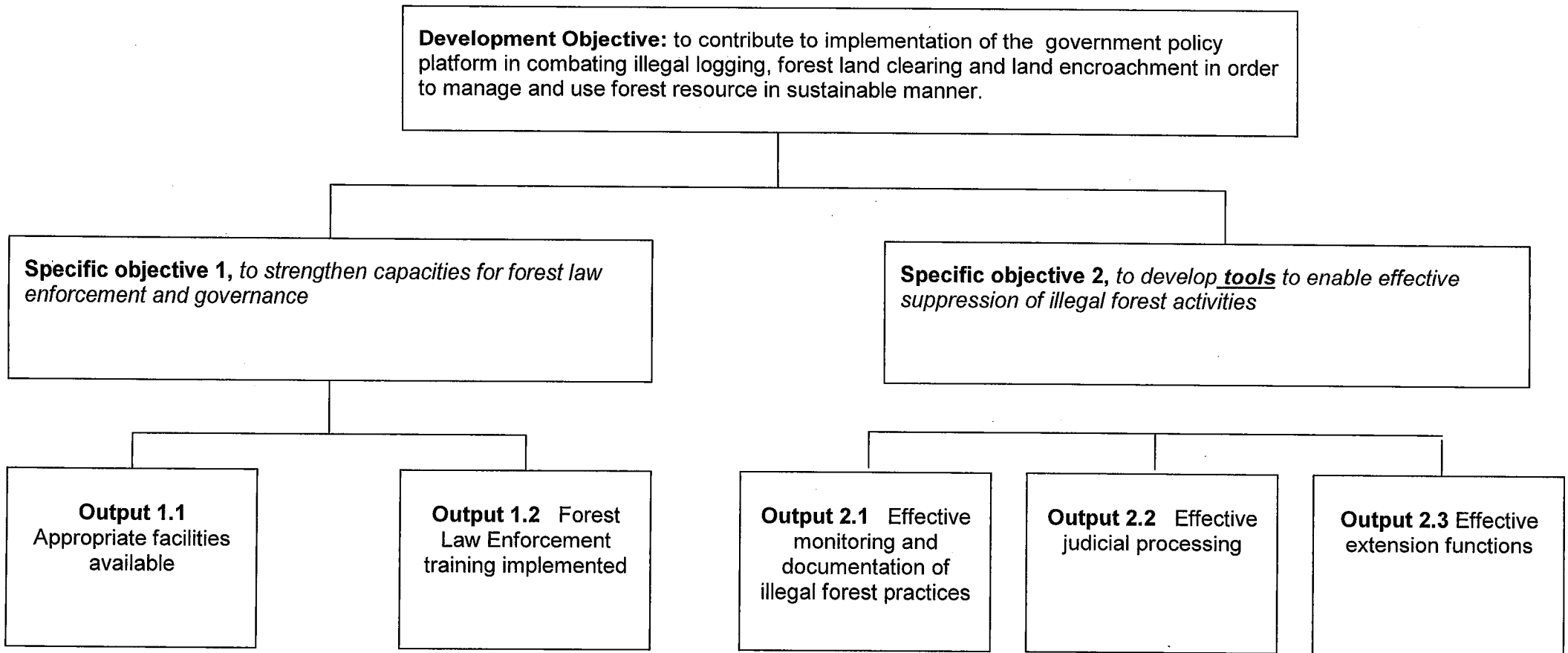


Figure 3 Project Work Breakdown Structure

The following table shows the project Logical Framework Matrix.

<b>Project Elements</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>Development Objective</b></p> <p>to contribute to implementation of the government's policy platform in combating illegal logging, forest land clearing and encroachment</p>	<p>Frequency of illegal activities are reduced</p> <p>Area illegal felled is reduced</p>	<p>- Reports by the Forestry Administration and satellite imagery studies</p> <p>- Monitoring visits</p>	<p>National forestry policy maintains emphasis on maintaining forest cover and government funding is adequate</p>
<p><b>Specific Objective 1</b></p> <p>to strengthen capacities for forest law enforcement and governance</p>	<p>FA human resources and facilities are sufficient to operate to suppress illegal forest activities.</p>	<p>Regular flow of reports</p>	<p>No interference with Forestry Administration activities by external agencies</p>
<p><b>Specific Objective 2</b></p> <p>to develop tools to enable effective suppression of illegal forest activities</p>	<p>Forestry Administration adopts procedures developed</p>	<p>Documented reports of use of methodologies in Forestry Administration reports</p>	<p>Operational funding available</p>
<p><b>Output 1.1</b></p> <p>Appropriate facilities available</p>	<p>Evidence of purchase and installation of equipment</p>	<p>List of equipment installed</p>	<p>Equipment available at price to meet budget</p>
<p><b>Output 1.2</b></p> <p>Forest law enforcement training implemented</p>	<p>Courses conducted to train to the local Forestry Administration staff</p>	<p>Forestry Administration reports on evidential materials handling</p>	<p>Assistance received from relevant authorities</p>
<p><b>Output 2.1</b></p> <p>Effective monitoring and documentation of illegal forest practices</p>	<p>Forestry Administration reports showing increased level of activity and decreased level of offending</p>	<p>CTS reports and satellite imagery reports</p>	<p>Funding available for operations</p>
<p><b>Output 2.2</b></p> <p>Effective judicial processing</p>	<p>- Time for cases to proceed through courts decreased</p>	<p>Number of court verdicts issued</p> <p>Decrease in backlog of cases before courts</p>	<p>Judicial institutions cooperate with Forestry Administration and do not obstruct implementation</p>



<b>Project Elements</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Output 2.3</b> Effective extension function	Increased public awareness of forest law	Monitoring visit	Positive stakeholder involvement

**Table 1: Project Logical Framework Matrix**

## 6. Work Plan

Outputs/Activities	Responsible Party	Schedule (in Months)																																						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
<b>Output 1.1: Appropriate facilities in place</b>																																								
<b>Activities</b>																																								
1.1.1 Identify and purchased equipment	NPC			■							■			■	■	■																								
1.1.2 Install equipment	NPC											■				■																								
<b>Output 1.2: Forest law enforcement training implemented</b>																																								
<b>Activities</b>																																								
1.2.1 Evaluate existing staff	NPC/NE	■	■																																					
1.2.2 Develop training programs	NPC/NE/IE		■	■	■	■																																		
1.2.3 Train trainers	NPC/NE/IE					■																																		
1.2.4 Train staff	NPC/NE							■							■				■				■																	
1.2.5 National and International dialogue	NPC											■													■														■	
<b>Output 2.1: Effective monitoring and documentation of illegal forest practices</b>																																								
<b>Activities:</b>																																								
2.1.1 Develop patrolling procedures	NPC/NE											■	■	■																										
2.1.2 Prepare forest law enforcement	NPC/NE														■	■	■																							



## 7. BUDGET

### 7.1 Overall Project Budget by Activity (US\$)

OUTPUTS/ ACTIVITIES + Non-Activity Based Expenses	BUDGET COMPONENTS							Quarter Year	Grand Total
	10.Project Personnel	20. Sub- Contract	30. Duty Travel	40. Capital Items	50. Consum- able Items	60.Miscell aneous			
<b>Output 1.1: Appropriate facilities in place</b>									
<b>Activities</b>									
1.1.1 Identify and purchased equipment	5,800 (E)	-	-	86,190 (I)	-	-	Q1,4,Y1,Q1, Y2	91,990	
1.1.2 Install equipment	3,000 (E+I)	-	-	-	-	-	Q3,Y1,Q1,Y2	3,000	
<b>Subtotal 1</b>	8,800 (E+I)	-	-	86,190 (I)	-	-	Q1,3,4,Y1, Q1,Y2	94,990	
<b>Output 1.2: Forest law enforcement training implemented</b>									
<b>Activities</b>									
1.2.1 Evaluate existing staff	5,600 (E+I)	-	5,400 (E+I)	-	-	-	Q1, Y1	11,000	
1.2.2 Develop training programs	12,100 (E+I)	-	2,900 (I)	-	-	-	Q1,2, Y1	15,000	
1.2.3 Train trainers	6,300 (E+I)	-	8,205 (I)	-	-	700 (I)	Q2, Y1	15,205	
1.2.4 Train staff	4,300 (E+I)	-	53,975 (I)	-	-	4,500 (I)	Q3,Y1,Q1,2, 4,Y2	62,775	
1.2.5 National and International dialogue	-	-	-	-	-	9,000 (I)	Q4,Y1,Q4,Y2 ,Q4,Y3	9,000	
<b>Subtotal 2</b>	28,300 (E+I)	-	70,480 (E+I)	-	-	14,200 (I)	Q1,2,3,Y1, Q1,2,4,Y2, Q4,Y3	112,980	

<b>Output 2.1: Effective monitoring and documentation of illegal forest practices</b>								
<b>Activities:</b>								
2.1.1 Develop patrolling procedures	6,000 (E+I)	-	-	-	-	7,700 (I)	Q4, Y1, Q1, Y2	13,700
2.1.2 Prepare forest law enforcement pocket field guide	6,000 (E+I)	-	-	-	-	7,700 (I)	Q1,Q2, Y2	13,700
2.1.3 Update and maintain Case Tracking System (CTS)	20,000 (I)	-	6,000 (I)	-	-	-	Q2, Y1, Q2, Y2, Q4, Y3	26,000
2.1.4 Conduct satellite imagery studies	29,500 (E+I)	-	9,900 (I)	-	-	-	Q1,2,4,Y2, Q4,Y3	39,400
2.1.5 CTS data collection and entry	32,500 (E+I)	-	1,600 (I)	-	-	-	Q2,3,4, Y1, Q1,2,3,4, Y2, Q1,2,3,4, Y3	34,100
<b>Subtotal 3</b>	94,000 (E+I)	-	17,500 (I)	-	-	15,400 (I)	Q2,3,4, Y1, Q1,2,3,4, Y2, Q1,2,3,4, Y3	126,900
<b>Output 2.2 Effective judicial processing</b>								
<b>Activities:</b>								
2.2.1 Establish coordination meeting with Royal Prosecutors	1,500 (E+I)	-	4,305 (I)	-	-	600 (I)	Q4,Y1,Q4,Y2 ,Q4,Y3	6,405
2.2.2 Provide training on legal procedures to local FA staff	3,000 (E+I)	-	17,160 (E+I)	-	-	6,000 (I)	Q2,4, Y2, Q1,2, Y3	26,160
2.2.3 Provide legal assistance for FA	25,000 (I)	-	3,600 (I)	-	-	-	Q4, Y1, Q1,2,3,4, Y2, Q1,2,3,4, Y3	28,600
<b>Subtotal 4</b>	29,500 (E+I)	-	25,065 (E+I)	-	-	6,600 (I)	Q4, Y1, Q1,2,3,4, Y2, Q1,2,3,4, Y3	61,165

<b>Output 2.3 : Effective extension function</b>								
<b>Activities:</b>								
<b>2.3.1</b> Provide forest law and regulations extension to stakeholders	5,800 (E+I)	-	17,680 (E+I)	-	-	7,000 (I)	Q3,Y1,Q3,Y2 ,Q1,3,Y3	30,480
<b>2.3.2</b> Prepare extension materials	1,500 (E+I)	-	-	26,000 (I)	-	-	Q4,Y1,Q4,Y2 ,Q2,4,Y3	27,500
<b>Subtotal 5</b>	7,300 (E+I)	-	17,680 (E+I)	26,000 (I)	-	7,000 (I)	Q3,4,Y1,Q3,4,Y2,Q1,2,3,4, Y3	57,980
<b>Non-Activity Based Expenses</b>								
<b>(1)</b> Fuel and Utilities	-	-	-	-	17,000 (I)	-	Y1,Y2,Y3	17,000
<b>(2)</b> Office Supplies	-	-	-	-	7,500(I)	-		7,500
<b>(3)</b> Auditing	-	-	-	-	-	12,000 (I)	Y1,Y2,Y3	12,000
<b>Subtotal 6</b>	-	-	-	-	24,500 (I)	12,000 (I)	Y1,Y2,Y3	36,500
Subtotal (ITTO)	121,100	-	127,935	112,190	24,500	55,200		440,925
Subtotal (E. Agency)	46,800	-	2,790	-	-	-		49,590
<b>TOTAL</b>	167,900	-	130,725	112,190	24,500	55,,200		490,515

Note:

(I)-Contribution of the ITTO,

(E)- Contribution of the Executing Agency

FA- Forestry Administration

CTS- Case Tracking System

## 7.2 Yearly Project Budget by Source-ITTO

Annual Distributions	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Budget Components				
10. Project personnel	121,100	36,900	59,600	24,600
20. Sub-contracts	-	-	-	-
30. Duty travel	127,935	36,435	68,565	22,935
40. Capital items	112,190	70,190	36,000	6,000
50. Consumable items	24,500	6,000	11,000	7,500
60. Miscellaneous	55,200	11,775	29,725	13,700
<b>Subtotal 1</b>	<b>440,925</b>	<b>161,300</b>	<b>204,890</b>	<b>74,735</b>
80. ITTO Monitor., Evaluat. and Administ. Costs	17,000			
81. Monitoring and Review Costs				
82. Evaluate Costs				
<b>Subtotal 2</b>				
83. Programme Support Costs ( 8 % of subtotal 2)	36,634			
90. Refund of Pre-Project Cost	66,636			
<b>ITTO TOTAL</b>	<b>561,195</b>			

## 7.3 Yearly Project Budget by Source- Executing Agency

Annual Distributions	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Budget Components				
10. Project personnel	46,800	14,300	15,600	16,900
20. Sub-contracts	-	-	-	-
30. Duty travel	2,790	1,350	720	720
40. Capital items	-	-	-	-
50. Consumable items	-	-	-	-
60. Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
70. Executing Agency Management Costs ( 15 % of total of overall project budget by activity)	73,577	26,542	33,182	13,853
<b>EXECUTING AGENCY GOVT. TOTAL</b>	<b>123,167</b>	<b>42,192</b>	<b>49,502</b>	<b>31,473</b>

## 7.4 Consolidated Yearly Project Budget

Budget Component		Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
<b>10.</b>	<b>Project personnel</b>				
	11. National Project Coordinator (36MMx1,000 US\$)	36,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
	12. Administrative Support (36 MM x 300 US\$)	10,800	3,600	3,600	3,600
	13. Driver (27 MM x 200 US\$)	5,400	600	2,400	2,400
	14. National Experts (21 MM x 1,500 US\$)	31,500	10,500	18,000	3,000
	15. National Justice Consultant (25MM x 1,000 US\$)	25,000	1,000	12,000	12,000
	16. Computer Information System Officer (32 MM x 300 US\$)	9,600	2,400	3,600	3,600
	17. Data Recorder Officer ( 32 MM x 300 US\$)	9,600	2,400	3,600	3,600
	18. International Experts (4 MM x 10,000 US\$)	40,000	20,000	20,000	-
	<b>19. Component Total</b>	<b>167,900</b>	<b>52,500</b>	<b>75,200</b>	<b>40,200</b>
<b>20.</b>	<b>Sub-contracts</b>				
	21. Sub-contract	-	-	-	-
	<b>29. Component Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>30.</b>	<b>Duty Travel</b>				
	31. Daily Subsistence Allowance	98,670	24,670	55,500	18,500
	32. International Travel	12,000	6,000	4,000	2,000
	33. Transport Costs	20,055	8,115	9,285	2,655
	<b>39. Component Total</b>	<b>130,725</b>	<b>38,785</b>	<b>68,785</b>	<b>23,155</b>
<b>40.</b>	<b>Capital Items</b>				
	41. Vehicle and Motorcycle	34,000	34,000	-	-
	42. Capital Equipment	78,190	37,190	29,000	12,000
	<b>49. Component Total</b>	<b>112,190</b>	<b>71,190</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>
<b>50.</b>	<b>Consumable Items</b>				
	51. Fuel and Utilities	17,000	4,000	8,000	5,000
	52. Office Supplies	7,500	2,000	3,000	2,500



	63. Contingencies	9,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	<b>69. Component Total</b>	<b>55,200</b>	<b>11,775</b>	<b>29,725</b>	<b>13,700</b>
<b>70.</b>	<b>Executing Agency Management Cost</b>				
	79. Component Total	73,577	26,542	33,182	13,853
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>564,092</b>	<b>206,792</b>	<b>246,892</b>	<b>110,408</b>
<b>80.</b>	<b>ITTO Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration</b>				
	81. Monitoring and Review Costs	17,000			
	82. Evaluation Costs	-			
	83. Programme Support	36,634			
	<b>89. Component Total</b>	<b>617,726</b>			
<b>90.</b>	<b>Refund of Pre-Project Cost</b>				
	91. Refund of PPD128/06 Rev.1 (F)	66,636			
	<b>99. Component total</b>	<b>66,636</b>			
<b>100</b>	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>684,362</b>			

<b>Item</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Total</b>
Desktop Computer	5	900	4,500
Laptop Computer	2	2,000	4,000
Printer	2	500	1,000
Photocopy	1	1,500	1,500
Camera	3	350	1,050
Video Camera	1	2,500	2,500
Voice Recorder	1	200	200
Desks	7	200	1,400
Meeting Table	1	400	400
Chairs	17	60	1,020
Cabinets	4	250	1,000
Projector	1	500	500
Wall screen projector	1	120	120
GPS	21	350	7,350
Radio (Icom)	21	150	3,150
Vehicle-4 WD	1	30,000	30,000
Motorcycle	2	2,000	4,000
Fax and phone	1	500	500
Satellite imagery scene	18	1,000	18,000
Case Tracking System database Software	1	1,000	1,000
GIS supplies	-	3,000	3,000
Extension materials	-	26,000	26,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 112,190</b>

**Table 2: Detailed project equipment requirements**

## **PART III: OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

### **1. Management Structure**

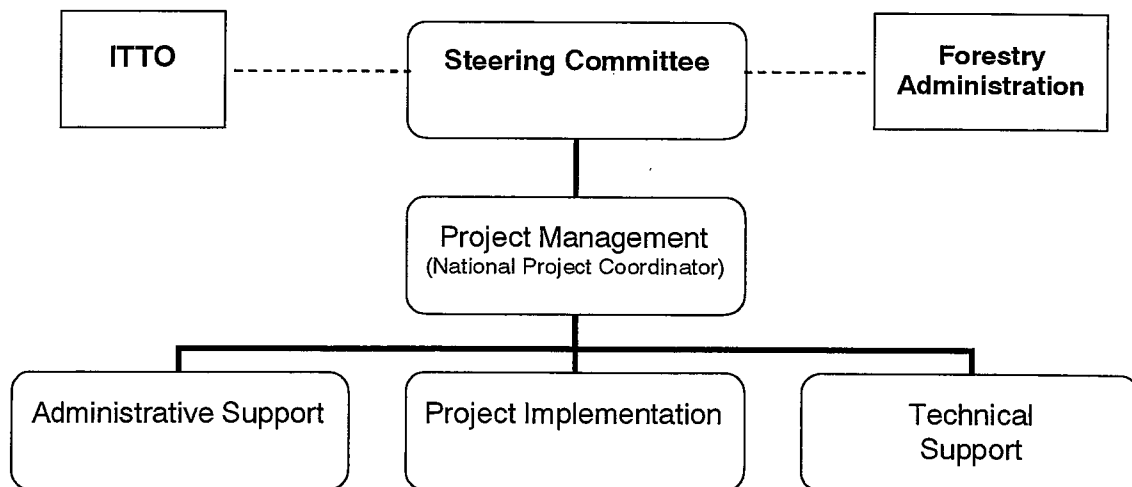
The executing Agency of the Project will be the Forestry Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, which will assume all responsibilities for its coordination. The Forest Crime Monitoring and Reporting Unit will carry out implementation of the Project, which will be responsible for implementation of project activities. The executing and implementing agencies will be involved in the project from inception through completion.

The Project Steering Committee will be chaired by the Head of Forestry Administration, and the Project National Coordinator as deputy. Members of the Committee will be appointed by the Chairman with advice from ITTO.

A National Project Coordinator will be assigned for the coordination of project activities and will be in charge of overall project implementation. The Project Coordinator will report to Forestry Administration as the executing Agency and to the FCMR unit as implementing Agency and to ITTO in consultation with the Steering Committee.

Forestry Administration offices will work together with the implementing agency to coordinate field level activities.

The management structure of the Project is shown in the following diagram.



**Figure 4 : Project Management Structure**

## **2. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation**

The following sections outline the timing of the Project reports and monitoring visits. After the project has initiated, an updated reporting schedule will be provided, showing actual dates reports will be submitted. Depending on the timing of the project initiation, the schedule will be revised to ensure coordination with Council Sessions.

### **a. Project Progress Reports**

The First Progress Report will be produced 9 months after project initiation, detailing progress achieved on Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, and 2.3 .

The Second Progress Report will be produced 18 months after project initiation, at which point Outputs 1.1, and 1.2 will be completed , with Outputs 2.1, 1.3, and 2.3 substantially complete.

The Third Progress Report will be delivered 30 months after project initiation, at which point Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 will still be ongoing.

### **b. Project Completion Report**

The Project Completion Report will be submitted within three months of Project completion.

### **c. Project Technical Reports**

The most significant Project Technical Reports will be the three-satellite imagery review reports produced under Output 2.1. These review exercises depend on the availability of suitable satellite imagery, which is best obtained in the dry season. As such, the timing of the first Project Technical Report will depend on the actual date of project initiation. The Second and Third Project Technical Reports will follow at annual intervals.

### **d. Monitoring, Review and Steering Committee's Visits**

The first Project Monitoring report should take place approximately 10 months after Project initiation. The second Project Monitoring report should take place 22 months after Project initiation. These dates will be finalized to reflect the timing of Council Sessions once the Project has initiated.

Project Review and Steering Committee visits are not anticipated to be required. Should the Council recommend such visits, timing will depend on the Council's requirements

### **e. Evaluation**

An Evaluation mission may be desirable at the completion of the project, due to the high proportion of training included in the Project. Such an Evaluation mission should be based on Council recommendations.

## **3. Future Operation and Maintenance**

The Project is focused on strengthening the forest law enforcement operations of the Forestry Administration. Forestry Administration operations are funded by the RGC and future operations will be so funded. All equipment will be maintained using Forestry Administration funds obtained from the RGC.

## **PART IV: TROPICAL TIMBER FRAMEWORK**

### **1. Compliance with ITTA 1994 Objectives**

The Project Proposal is consistent with the objectives of the ITTA Agreement as specified in Chapter I. Of the 14 objectives listed, the proposed project has direct bearing on the following three objectives:

- To enhance the capacities of members to implement a strategy for achieving exports of tropical timber and timber products from sustainable managed sources by the year 2000.
- 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 forests.
- To encourage members to develop national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of timber producing forests and their genetic resources and at maintaining the ecological balance in the regions concerned, in the context of tropical timber trade.

### **2. Compliance with ITTO Action Plan**

The Project Proposal is consistent with the ITTO action plan in particular with reference to point 2, Cross Cutting actions, items a and e as follows:

- Encourage and assist producing member countries to identify and address constraints in their implementation of sustainable forest management and sustainable development of the forest industry to enhance the contribution of the forest sector to national objectives.
- Assist human resource development and institutional strengthening by conducting national, regional and international training activities and the provision of fellowship.

In point 3, Goals and Actions, item 3.2 "Reforestation and Management", Goal 1 states "Support activities to secure the tropical timber resource base". Further action details are given as follows:

- Support the effective enforcement of forest law and regulations that ensure sustainable forest management and secure the production base.
- Encourage member and assist them, where appropriate to:
  - Secure the forest resource base through the implementation of forest policy, legislation and associated strategy, revised and updated where appropriate, which:
    - Identify and prevent irregular forestry activities
    - Identify shortcoming in enforcement of forest laws and regulations, and overcome them.

## **ANNEXES**

### **A Profile of the Executing Agency**

The Royal Government of Cambodia has appointed the Forestry Administration as Executing Agency for the project.

#### ***3.1 The Expertise of the Executing Agency***

The Forestry Administration started operating under marginal conditions in 1992 as the Department of Forestry and Wildlife. After the installation of a new coalition government in 1994, its responsibilities and tasks were defined, with staff and a budget allocated. About one third of the country was still inaccessible, occupied by Khmer Rouge soldiers with illegal mining of large areas.

Currently the Forestry Administration has only three staff members with PhD degrees. The majority hold Bachelor degrees, having graduated from the Forestry Faculty of the Agricultural University in Phnom Penh and abroad.

Expertise in forest management, plantation trials, and vegetation analysis, growth and yield investigations is still limited and lacks solid and validated scientific basis. Experience has been acquired through cooperation with various donor countries and experts of international organizations like UNDP, FAO, World Bank, JICA, ADB, ITTO, DANIDA and a large number of NGOs.

Forest inventory methodology was implemented with FAO assistance, but did not pass the initial level of fieldwork execution, surveying, map reading, and knowledge of the use of field instruments, basics of yield and volume calculations. FAO established a network of 112 permanent sample plots as an initial step of investigating growth and yield of the different forest types under various forms of use.

The Forestry Administration acquired knowledge in vegetation analysis and plant association through joint field research with France.

The Forestry Administration has implemented an initial version of a Forest Crime Monitoring and Reporting project, formerly with an official Independent Monitor as a third party, with support from DFID, AusAID, and the World Bank.

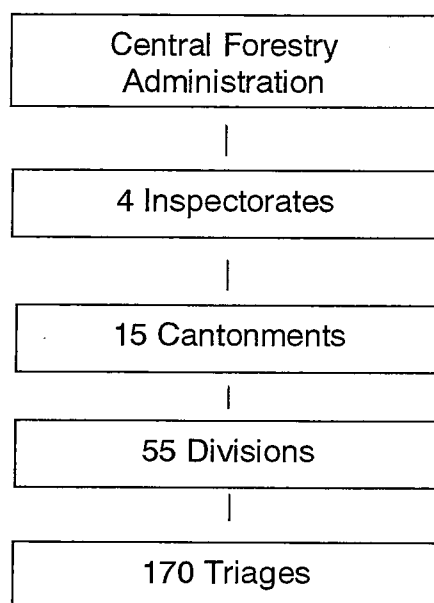
The Forestry Administration has formulated numerous pre-project, project proposals, and submitted them to ITTO for financial supports. Three projects have been funded by ITTO including:

- A human resources development program for improvement of the forest industry,
- Improvement sustainable management and utilization non-timber forest in Cambodia,
- Training in reduce impact logging in Cambodia.

#### ***3.2 The Infrastructure of the Executing Agency***

The RCG government Sub-decree no. 64 dated 11 September 2003 restructured the former Department of Forestry and Wildlife (DFW) into the Forestry Administration. The new organizational structure is presented in Figure 5. Proclamation No 509 dated 17 September 2003 decreed that the central office of Forestry Administration be composed of ten offices, two centers and one research institute. At the regional level, four Inspectorates covering the entire country have been established as coordination offices

between the central administration and the field offices. Under the Inspectorates, fifteen Cantonments have been setup as implementing units at the provincial level. Each Cantonment has several Divisions under its jurisdiction, with 170 Triages under the Divisions.



**Figure 5 Organizational Structure of Forestry Administration**

### **3.3. Budget**

The following figures show the Forestry Administration Budget for the most recent years available.

Item	2004	2005	2006
Personnel	\$330,613	\$541,679	\$782,511
Sub-contracts	\$70,461	\$217,000	\$236,210
Duty travel	\$3,125	\$3,437	\$5,197
Capital items	\$39,824	\$42,566	\$87,777
Consumable items	\$76,080	\$224,050	\$295,953
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$522,107</b>	<b>\$1,030,737</b>	<b>\$1,409,654</b>

**Table 3: Forestry Administration budget**

### **3.4. Personnel**

The forestry sector of Cambodia is administrated by Forestry Administration, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF). As 2006, there were 1,667 Forestry Administration staff member in total, comprising 289 at the headquarters and 1,378 in Forestry Administration regional offices as shown in the table below

Staff members with PhD degrees	Doctors	3
Staff members with post-graduation degrees	Masters	79
Staff members with graduation degrees	Bachelors	470
Middle level technicians	Technician	320
Skilled labor	Worker	168
Unskilled labor	Worker	627
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,667</b>

**Table 4: Number of persons employed by Forestry Administration with level of education**



## B: Recommendations of ITTO 35th Expert Panel

### Assessment by the Thirty-fifth Panel

#### A) Overall Assessment

The Panel acknowledged that the proposal was an output of PPD 128/06 Rev.1 (F) "Strengthening Capacity of Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in Cambodia" and was on enhancing the control of illegal logging, forest clearing and encroachment in Cambodia. The Panel also noted the proposal's high level of relevance and importance in the context of the current priorities of ITTO work and the initiative of the Royal Government of Cambodia towards enhancing for forest law enforcement in the country. The Panel noted that several elements of the project objective tree and the log frame matrix contained ambitious statements with respect to project outcomes. In particular, this included the objective statement of "Effective judicial operations" and judicial reform. Nevertheless, on further examination of the budget and activities, it was recognized that the project intended to begin collaboration with judicial officials in training activities that would benefit both the Forestry Administration and the Judicial Agency. While reiterating the importance of the project in the context of the current priority area of ITTO work, the Panel underlined the urgent need to commence the proposed work.

#### B) Specific Recommendations

To further improve the proposal, the Panel recommended that the following modifications be made:

Include the main findings of the pre-project in appropriate sections of the revised proposal. For instance, it would be important to include the outcomes of the two surveys regarding forest management problems and capacity building as well as the two national workshops on national action plans for FLEG capacities;

Refine the presentation of the development and specific objectives of the project in a concise way. Remove the second sentence of each objective which is an additional elaboration. In Specific Objective 2, 'methodologies' could read to 'tools' or 'mechanisms' since this objective is not related to the development of methodologies;

Improve the logical framework matrix with the inclusion of more quantitative indicators and realistic assumptions. Clarify the number (237) of the trained FA staff specified in the indicator for Output 2;

Rework the work plan in order to avoid the installment of equipment in an early stage of the project implementation. Strategically locate the equipment to be purchased by the project;

Scale down the budget by reducing the engagement of international experts and the daily subsistence allowance. Recalculate the ITTO Programme Support Costs at 8% of

ITTO total project costs. Include the ITTO budget of PPD 128/06 Rev.1 (F) as Refund of Pre-Project Costs; and

Include an annex that shows the recommendations of the 35th Expert Panel and the respective modifications in tabular form. Modifications should also be highlighted (bold and underline) in the text.

C) Conclusion

Category: 1 (New system) The Panel concluded that the proposal could be commended to the Committee with incorporation of amendments.

Table 6: Modifications from original proposal

Specific Recommendation	Modification
1. Include the main findings of the pre-project ...	The main findings of the pre-project are included in appropriate sections of the proposal, with the outcomes of the two surveys and responses of the two national workshops highlighted as parts of Specific Objective 2, Section 2.4, and Outputs 1.2 and 2.3
2. Refine the presentation ...	Development and specific objectives refined and revised as recommended.
3. Improve the logical framework matrix ...	Modifications made as suggested. The number (237) is the number of local staff will be trained during the implementation of the project. (4 FA inspectorates, 15 FA Cantonments, 55 FA Divisions and 170 FA triages).
4. Rework the work plan ...	Work plan revised to change the timing of the installation of equipment.
5. Scale down the budget ...	Use of international experts reduced, and DSA charges reduced. Support costs recalculated at 8%, and Refund of Pre-Project costs included
6. Include an annex ...	This Annex included. Modifications highlighted in the text, excepting deletions and in text already highlighted (e.g. text of objectives)

## **C: FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION FLEG ACTION PLAN**

The Royal Government is committed to the preservation of Cambodia's forests through sustainable use and community involvement. The FA is developing a National FLEG Action Plan based on the core services of the Forestry Administration's Forest Crime Monitoring and Reporting unit, as strengthened through the proposed FLEG action plan to be supported by ITTO.

The FA's National FLEG Action plan is under development, but has the following proposed draft structure.

### **2.1 Development co-operation**

FA will focus efforts on promoting equitable and just solutions to the illegal logging problem which do not have an adverse impact on poor people, promoting transparency of information, and policy reform.

### **2.2 Trade in timber**

FA will continue to engage in co-operative dialogue with Cambodia's timber trading partners to tackle illegal logging and to ensure that future timber exports from Cambodia are based on a sound verifiable basis of legality.

### **2.3 Public procurement**

FA will provide information to guide companies when specifying timber in procurement procedures.

### **2.4 Private sector initiatives**

FA will continue to encourage private sector initiatives for good practice in the public sector.

### **2.5 Financing and investment safeguards**

FA will ensure that financial institutes which invest in the forest sector are encouraged to develop due diligence procedures to take into account the environment and social impact of forest sector investment vehicles.

### **2.6 Implementation**

Implementation of the FA National FLEG Action plan will be carried out by the Forestry Administration, with the assistance of the ITTO FLEG Project.

## **D. Curricula Vitae of the Key Staff**

### **National Project Coordinator**

<b>Name</b>	SAVET, Eang
<b>Date of birth</b>	15 September 1963
<b>Nationality</b>	Cambodian
<b>Field and Institution of Graduation</b>	B.Sc. of Forestry, Royal University of Agriculture, Phnom Penh, Cambodia MBA, University Utara of Malaysia

**Present Position:** Director of Mekong Forestry Administration Inspectorate

#### **Relevant work undertaken in recent years:**

*February 2005 to present*

Secretariat, Government Donor Joint Technical Working Group on Forestry and Environment, serve as assistant to the Chairman, liaise and coordinate with government ministries and donor, arrange meeting, prepare minute of the meeting.

*February 2004 to present*

Country Focal Point for Asia Forest Partnership (AFP)

*February 2000 to July 2000*

National Coordinator for Pre-Project on Establishment of Forest Research Base for Sustainable Forest Management in Cambodia funded by International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), responsible for supervising and guiding a small team elaborate the conceptual educational and technical requirement for the establishment of a New National Forestry Research Institute.

*April 1999 to present*

Chief of Forest Crime Monitoring and Reporting Unit, supervision of work in all activities associated with intelligence information pertaining to illegal logging and all other illegal or unauthorized activities.

*November 1998- January 1999*

Counterpart of World Bank team (Assessment Mission of 4 projects in Cambodia). Responsible for preparing interview program with stakeholder involved in monitoring of illegal logging, forest concession management, and forest law and community forestry.

*August- November 1998*

Counterpart of FORTECH (Forest Technical Service. Ltd.) "Forest Concession Management Project", supported by the World Bank. Responsible for translation of the Cambodian Forest Code of Practice paper from English to Cambodian; coordinating workshop on Sustainable Forest Management and Reviewing Cambodian Forest Code of Practice.

## **E. Terms of Reference – National Develop Training Program**

### **Consultant**

A National consultant will be engaged by the Forestry Administration with the objective to develop Training Program on Forest Law Enforcement required to achieve the Project Outputs. The National consultant will work under the direction of the Project Coordinator.

**Duration:** 03 Months

**Duty Station:** Phnom Penh

### **Experience**

The National consultant will have a minimum of 5 years with experience working with law enforcement in Cambodia. The consultant must have specialized skills, relevant planning, training and experience in the application and use of resource management law enforcement principals. The consultant will have English knowledge and computer.

### **Duties**

1. To collect information of the weak skill of local Forestry Administration staff,
2. To analyze information on the need for training on forest law enforcement ,
3. To assist an international consultant in preparing forest law enforcement training program,
4. To prepare training program in Cambodian

## **F. Terms of Reference – International Develop Training Program Consultant**

An International consultant will be engaged by the Forestry Administration with the objective of implementing the law enforcement activities required to achieve the Project Outputs. The International consultant will work under the direction of the Project Coordinator.

**Duration:** 01 month

**Duty Station:** Phnom Penh

### **Experience**

The International consultant will have a master degree in forestry with experience in planning and develop training programs, and working with law enforcement in Asia at least 5 years. The consultant will have strong English writing skills, with experience in report writing. A thorough knowledge of Microsoft Office products is required, with considerable experience with computers. Knowledge of Khmer will be an advantage.

### **Duties**

1. To analyze information on the training need of law enforcement
2. To carry out field and office duties required to implement the activities described in the project proposal
3. To prepare forest law enforcement training program in English

## **G. Terms of Reference – International Law Enforcement Consultant**

An International Law Enforcement consultant will be engaged by the Forestry Administration with the objective of implementing the law enforcement activities required to achieve the Project Outputs. The International Law Enforcement consultant will work under the direction of the Project Coordinator.

**Duration:** 15 days

**Duty Station:** Phnom Penh

### **Experience**

The International Law Enforcement consultant will have a master degree in forestry with experience of planning and training law enforcement in Asia at least 5 years. The consultant will have experience in general law enforcement and specific experience in forest law enforcement. The consultant must have experience with working in remote regions with non-English speaking people. Experience of working in remote regions in Cambodia is highly desirable. The consultant will have strong English writing skills, with experience in report writing. A thorough knowledge of Microsoft Office products is required, with considerable experience with computers.

### **Duties**

1. To consult with a National Project coordinator to identify the lesson to be trained
2. To train Forestry Administration staff on forestry law enforcement

## **H. Terms of Reference – International GIS Consultant**

An International GIS consultant will be engaged by the Forestry Administration with the objective of implementing the GIS activities required to achieve the Project Outputs. The International GIS consultant will work under the direction of the Project Coordinator.

**Duration:** 01 month

**Duty Station:** Phnom Penh

### **Experience**

The International GIS consultant will have a master degree in GIS experience at least 5 years, with experience working with GIS in Asia. The consultant will have experience in general GIS and specific experience in forest GIS. The consultant must have experience working with non-native English speaking people. The consultant will have strong English writing skills, with experience in report writing. A thorough knowledge of Arc Info is required, with considerable experience with computers. Knowledge of Khmer will be an advantage.

### **Duties**

1. To supervise and coordinate the activities of the National GIS consultants
2. To carry out field and office duties required to implement the activities described in the project proposal
3. To prepare a forest change cover map for Cambodia

## **I. Terms of Reference – International Information**

### **Technology (IT) Consultant**

An International IT consultant will be engaged by the Forestry Administration with the objective of implementing the GIS activities required to achieve the Project Outputs. The International IT consultant will work under the direction of the Project Coordinator.

**Duration:** 02 month

**Duty Station:** Phnom Penh

#### **Experience**

The International IT consultant will have a master degree in computer knowledge at least 5 years with Windows, Dos, spreadsheets, excel, FOXPRO and similar programs.

Skills in developing comprehensive database systems, comparison charts, summary reports and Windows NT programs.

The consultant must have experience working with non-native English speaking people. The consultant will have strong English writing skills, with experience in report writing.

#### **Duties**

1. To advise and coordinate the activities to the Computer Information System Officers,
2. To update and maintain the existing Case Tracking System

## **J. Terms of Reference – National Patrolling Procedure consultant**

The National Patrolling Procedure consultants will be engaged by the Forestry Administration with the objective of implementing the activities required to achieve the Project Outputs. The National consultant will work under the direction of the Project Coordinator.

**Duration:** 03 month

**Duty Station:** Phnom Penh

#### **Experience**

The National Patrolling Procedure consultant will have a minimum of 5 years experience working in forestry in Cambodia. They will have experience in general forestry and specific experience in forest law enforcement. The consultant will be Cambodian nationals with excellent Khmer reading and writing skills. Knowledge of English will be an advantage.

#### **Duties**

1. To carry out field and office duties required to implement the activities described in the project proposal
2. To travel to rural locations to implement project activities
3. To prepare patrolling procedure in Cambodian

## **K. Terms of Reference – National Law Enforcement pocket field guide consultant**

The National Law Enforcement pocket field guide consultant will be engaged by the Forestry Administration with the objective of implementing the activities required to achieve the Project Outputs. The National consultant will work under the direction of the Project Coordinator.

**Duration:** 02 month

**Duty Station:** Phnom Penh

### **Experience**

The National Law Enforcement pocket field guide consultant will have a minimum of 5 years experience working in forestry in Cambodia. They will have experience in general forestry and specific experience in forest law enforcement. The consultant will be Cambodian nationals with excellent Khmer reading and writing skills. Knowledge of English will be an advantage.

### **Duties**

1. To carry out field and office duties required to implement the activities described in the project proposal
2. To travel to rural locations to implement project activities
3. To prepare forest law enforcement pocket field guide in Cambodian



## **L. Terms of Reference – Computer Information System Officer (CISO)**

The Computer Information System Officer will be engaged by the Forestry Administration with the objective of implementing the activities required to achieve the Project Outputs. The CISO will work under the direction of the Project Coordinator.

**Duration:** 32 months

**Duty Station:** Phnom Penh

### **Experience**

The CISO will have a minimum of 5 years experience working in forestry in Cambodia. Knowledge in computer software application and program skills. The CISO will be Cambodian nationals with excellent Khmer reading and writing skills. Knowledge of English will be an advantage.

### **Duties**

1. To carry out field and office duties required to implement the activities described in the project proposal
2. To travel to rural locations to implement project activities
3. To consolidate assessment data from all reporting sources and prepare summary reports,
4. Assigns case tracking to all reports incidents of illegal logging
5. To assist the International IT consultant in the implementation of a revised Case Tracking System
6. To maintain computer systems at maximum affectively

## **M. Terms of Reference – Data Recorder Officer (DRO)**

The Data Recorder Officer will be engaged by the Forestry Administration with the objective of implementing the activities required to achieve the Project Outputs. The DRO will work under the direction of the Project Coordinator.

**Duration:** 32 months

**Duty Station:** Phnom Penh

### **Experience**

The DRO will have a minimum of 5 years experience working in forestry in Cambodia. Knowledge in computer software application and program skills. The DRO will be Cambodian nationals with excellent Khmer reading and writing skills. Knowledge of English will be an advantage.

### **Duties**

1. To carry out field and office duties required to implement the activities described in the project proposal
2. To travel to rural locations to implement project activities
3. To assist the Computer Information System Officer with data management and preparation of summary reports
4. To assist the International IT consultant in the implementation of a revised Case Tracking System

## **N. Terms of Reference – National Justice Consultant**

A National Justice consultant will be engaged by the Forestry Administration with the objective of implementing the judicial activities required to achieve the Project Outputs. The National Justice consultant will work under the direction of the Project Coordinator.

**Duration:** 25 months

**Duty Station:** Phnom Penh

### **Experience**

The National Justice consultant will have a minimum of 5 years experience working with justice and courts in Cambodia. The consultant will have experience in general judicial areas, and specific experience in forest judicial issues. The consultant will be a Cambodian national with excellent Khmer reading and writing skills. Knowledge of English will be an advantage.

### **Duties**

1. To carry out field and office duties required to implement the activities described in the project proposal
2. To advise on judicial matters affecting the project
3. To liaise with judicial officials and the courts
4. To travel to rural locations to implement project activities
5. To provide legal counsel relating to action by the Forestry Administration

## **O. Terms of Reference – National GIS Consultants**

The two National GIS consultants will be engaged by the Forestry Administration with the objective of implementing the GIS activities required to achieve the Project Outputs. The National GIS consultants will work under the direction of the Project Coordinator.

**Duration:** 05 months for each

**Duty Station:** Phnom Penh

### **Experience**

The National GIS consultants will have a minimum of 5 years GIS experience. The consultant will have experience in general GIS and specific experience in forest GIS. The consultant will be a highly experienced computer operator fully conversant with the Arc Info GIS system. The consultant will be a Cambodian national with excellent Khmer reading and writing skills. Knowledge of English will be an advantage.

### **Duties**

1. To carry out field and office duties required to implement the activities described in the project proposal
2. To advise on GIS matters affecting the project
3. To interpretation of satellite imagery
4. To assist the International GIS consultant in preparation of annual forest cover change maps