



**Workshop on Forest Trade and Market
Reforms in the Mekong Region**

**Cambodia Forest Management
Current status and issues**

**by Hour Limchhun
NRE and livelihoods Specialist**

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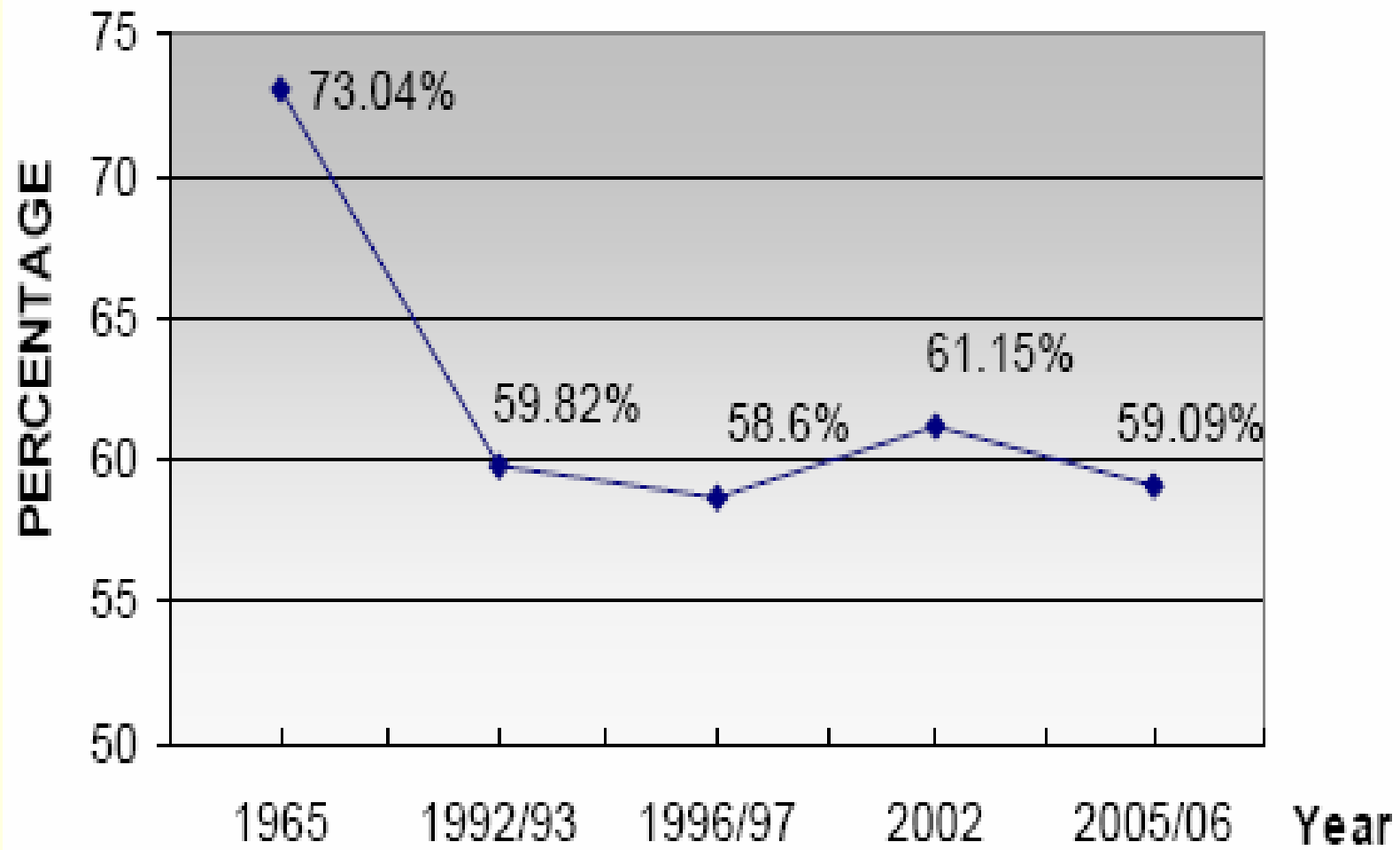
Current Status of Forestry

- 15 concessionaires (total area: 3,374,328 ha.) remain valid but have no activities
- Conversion of forest land to industrial and agricultural areas (61.15% forest cover in 2002 declined to 59.09% in 2006, i.e. 373,512 ha. lost)
- Establishment of protected forest, protected areas and National Parks (3,134,471 ha.)

Current Status of Forestry (cont'd)

- Availability of forest land for reforestation under management by FA (96,348 ha)
- Forest plantation from 1985-2006 (16,825ha)
- Timber products export decline from 74,309 m³ in year 2000 to 337m³ in year 2006
- 264 community forestry consist of 179,020 ha.) established and 57,252 families participated.

Forest cover change from 1965-2006



On going program by FA

- Capacity building by JiCA programme to FA staff
- NRM and livelihoods programme 2006-2010
 - National Forest Programme
 - Performance Management and Incentive Programme
 - Forest and Env. Sub-component

On going program by FA (Cont'd)

- Conservation programme to Cardamom mountain range, FA in partnership with Conservation International
- Conservation programme to other forest and wildlife protected areas, FA in partnership with NGOs (WCS, CFI, WWF, etc.)

Sub-program by FA

- National forest demarcation, classification and registration
- Forest resource management and conservation
- Forest law enforcement and governance
- National community forestry

Sub-program (cont'd)

- Capacity building and research development
- Forest climate change and innovative financing
 - Extension
 - REDD
 - CDM

Donor's support to the Tonle Sap

- UNDP-GEF plus Japanese trust fund support on livelihoods, environmental education/management and community capacity building in Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve
- ADB support to infrastructure, and strengthening capacity of commune councilors in the Tonle Sap
- UNDP small grant support to NGOs programme

Critical issues

- Conversion of forest land to agriculture, industrial zone and residential area,
- Lack of coordination mechanism between government institutions,
- Low paid by the government to its employee lead to lack of transparency and accountability by the government officials

Critical issues (cont'd)

- Inefficient law enforcement
- Lack of forest boundary demarcation
- Insufficient networking with international organizations and neighboring countries
- Forest land encroachment/land grabbing
- Hydropower plant
- Rural livelihoods depend on natural resources: fish, meat, vegetable and medicine
- Land business oriented

Challenges for SFM:

Ensuring that forests contribute to national development goals in a sustainable manner through:

- Contributions to economic growth
- Poverty alleviation
- Good forest governance
- Local needs for products and environmental services
- Global environmental values – biodiversity, carbon sequestration and storage etc.



Objective of the livelihood programme

To implement and monitor pilot small-scale sustainable alternative livelihood activities within demonstration sites around the three Core Areas of the TSBR, in order to limit the impact of activities that directly threaten biodiversity within these Core Areas.

Livelihoods support to the communities living in the core areas of TSBR

- 22 community saving groups were established consist of 530 families
- Approx. US\$12500 were saved and used by the community
- Capacity of the community was built on the management of the community saving group
- Alternative livelihoods were trained and demonstrated to a number of community members

Organic vegetable production



Floating vegetable garden



Mushroom production (*Pleutotus*)



Mushroom product



Volvariella



Ceramic water purifier



Cooking demonstration



Result of cooking demonstration

Types of stove	quantity of fuelwood at start	quantity of rice for cooking	quantity of water used	quantity of wood used	quantity of wood left	Cooking time
FECS (New Loa stove)	2 Kg	1 Kg	2 Kg	0.75 Kg	1.25 Kg	37 mn
Traditional Loa stove	2 Kg	1 Kg	2 Kg	1 Kg	1 Kg	51 mn
Neang Kongrei stove	2 Kg	1 Kg	2 Kg	0.95 Kg	1.05 Kg	45 mn
compare with Siam (Chongkran Mong)	2 Kg	1 Kg	2 Kg	1.4 Kg	0.6 Kg	50 mn

Note: the result show that New Loa Stove could save 0.25 kg of wood /cooking time, and Neang Kongrei stove could save 0.45kg

Kilm for biomass production



Product after kilm



Final product



Home stay



Sanitation of cooking utensil



Boat service for tourist



An aerial photograph of a river delta, likely the Amazon, showing a complex network of water channels and sediment bars. The colors range from dark blue for deep water to light tan for sandy bars. The text "Thank you" is superimposed in a bright yellow-green font in the center of the image.

Thank you