

Concept Note

Partnership Forestry (PF)

1. Introduction

Partnership forestry (PF) is a decentralized approach to forest management focused on a partnership between the commune council and the Forestry Administration where the FA extend rights to communes to manage the forest resources under specific conditions. The Independent Forestry Sector Review (IFSR 2004) recommended Partnership Forestry as a holistic partnership forestry approach linked to the decentralization process and one of the modalities mentioned in the Community Forestry Program (CFP) of National Forest Programme (NFP) 2010-2029 that the Forestry Administration (FA) can implement. Partnership Forestry aims to expand the existing Community Forestry approach covered by the MAFF Prakas CF Guideline (2006) by directly involving the Commune Council in the sustainable management of their forest resources. Thru this modality, the forest resources of the Communes can be tapped for community forestry development.

The IFSR (2004) recommended the involvement of the Commune Councils in managing the forest resources. The Commune Councils have been supportive of many Community Forestry initiatives and although the Law for Administration and Management of Communes (2001) mentions the role of the Communes to manage the forest resources, they do not derive any official income from the forests despite their contribution in stopping illegal forest activities. Thus, PF aims to provide incentive to the Commune Councils (the local de facto Managers) in protecting the forest resources. The Partnership Forestry also aims to devolve the function of the management of the forest to foster more cooperation from the Communes who have greater stakes on the forest resources within their area of jurisdiction.

The Partnership Forestry concept is still very new in Cambodia and need to be tested. There is an advantage of involving the Commune Councils considering that they are the basic political and planning unit that have the legal mandate of the people. But under PF, however, the management of the forest will still be under the regulatory authority of the Forest Administration.

This concept note therefore aims to seek consensus on the steps of establishing Partnership Forestry that can be adopted and implemented by the CF practitioners. Some of the proposed steps in this concept note are variations of the existing steps prescribed in the MAFF Prakas CF guidelines (2006) and drawn from the lessons learned and experiences of the initial PF pilot implementation in Kratie.

2. Partnership Forestry (PF) Development Process

The proposed PF steps follow the existing steps of CF process as provided in the CFP-NFP (2010-2029) and MAFF Prakas on CF Regulation (2006) with few proposed variations. As in CF, the CFMC is the legal entity that enters into CF agreement with the FAC but in PF, *the Commune Council* (CC) assign a CC member to be the chairman of Partnership Forestry Management Committee (PFMC) and to sign agreement with the FAC (PF Agreement). It is proposed that existing formalized CFs (with signed CF agreements) in the communes are not to be considered under Partnership Forestry. So, PF can only cover community forests that have no tenure rights as yet. Furthermore, PF consists of at least two (2) villages/community forest areas or association of community forestry through commune CF network at commune level. The identification and establishment of potential PF areas should form an integral part

of *Commune Land Use Planning (CLUP)* process. The roles and responsibilities of CC, PFMC and PF members and the benefit sharing procedure for PF members must be clearly defined and agreed upon. The description of current CF development steps and the proposed variation/revisions of formalizing and developing PF are presented in Table1.

Proposed variations in Steps for the formalization and development of Partnership Forest

Existing steps for establishing community forestry (NFP 2010-2029 and MAFF Prakas CF guidelines 2006)	Proposed Variations/Revisions for PF (30 July 2013)	Fed-Back Comment in consultation workshop (17th September 2013)
<i>Step 0. Identification of Potential PF Areas</i>	<i>Step 0. Identification of Potential PF Areas</i>	<i>Step1. Identification & Establishment of Potential PF Areas</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification at the provincial and/or district levels of villagers living on or close to the Permanent Forest Estate that might be interested in being involved in Community Forestry (CF). Communities contact the FA (if the identification is initiated by the communities) ▪ Systematic consultation by the FAC with the Commune Councils and local communities to confirm interest on CF and that areas are available and to inform of the requirements, responsibilities and benefits through extension and awareness raising ▪ Commitment from Commune Councils and local Department of Land Officers that these areas will be included in Commune Land Use Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential PF areas identification cover communes that have existing forests and the Commune Council is interested in getting involved in PF management ▪ FAC/facilitating organizations disseminate information among villagers on the importance of PF management ▪ FAC/facilitating organizations assess the suitability of the PF ▪ Thumbprint collection of interested villagers in communities to support PF establishment ▪ PF boundary identification and demarcation and map preparation for potential PF ▪ Commune Chief submits the formal request for PF establishment to Provincial Governor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Boundary demarcation potential area and mapping (boundary demarcation minutes signed and agreed by team leaders) ▪ Disseminate a potential area map that can be submitted for establishing partnership forests to key stakeholders in the commune ▪ Strengthening capacity to supporting officials at commune level (provincial FA) so PF can be integrated into the Commune Land Use Planning Process (CLUP) Commune Development Plan (CDP) and Commune Investment Program (CIP). ▪ Technical Officers for supporting the Commune should have an important role in the integration of

Existing steps for establishing community forestry (NFP 2010-2029 and MAFF Prakas CF guidelines 2006)	Proposed Variations/Revisions for PF (30 July 2013)	Fed-Back Comment in consultation workshop (17th September 2013)
<p>(CLUPs), demarcation and mapping of communal land of indigenous communities and Commune Development Plans (CDPs) and considered during identification and mapping of State Lands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demarcate the potential CF areas with all stakeholders together using GPS, create maps and record the agreement reached with the stakeholders. All maps and associated documentation to be maintained in a CF information management system at the Cantonment level. ▪ Forward maps and associated documents to district and provincial authorities for inclusion in Land Use Plans, developed by the Provincial/Municipal land Management Committees, and to the Central Ffor keeping by the Community Forestry Office. ▪ Forward to MAFF for verification and approval. 	<p>through District Governor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FAC submits the request for PF Prakas to MAFF through FA ▪ The request letter for PF prakas to MAFF includes the clarification that it is a pilot for PF following the CFP/NFP. 	<p>PF into the CDP and investment program CIP.</p>
<i>Step 1: CF Establishment</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interested communities submit a formal application, certified by the village chief to the commune and district councils, to the provincial governor, and to the FA cantonment for approval, demonstrating that the formation 	<p>This step is integrated with step 0.</p>	<p>Step 0 and 1 could be combined together for partnership forest establishment.</p>

Existing steps for establishing community forestry (NFP 2010-2029 and MAFF Prakas CF guidelines 2006)	Proposed Variations/Revisions for PF (30 July 2013)	Fed-Back Comment in consultation workshop (17th September 2013)
<p>requirements have been met (e.g. 60% community members support CF establishment in the case of CF)</p>		
<p>Step 2: Information Gathering</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A working group is set up comprised of the FA, the community/commune and NGO representatives, to collect information about the community/commune and the use of forest resources, and a report is developed that will serve as the basis for future management planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With support from local FA, Commune Council setup working group led by Commune Council members and involving village chief, villagers and NGO representatives, to collect information about the use of forest resources, potential of resources, and a report is developed that will serve as the basis for future management planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools for gathering data
<p>Step 3: Establishment of Community Forestry Management Structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In this stage, the management structure (CFMC or Board of Directors) of the community forest is established. A temporary election committee is established and candidates are elected by the community or the Commune Council is appointed for PF. Once the CFMC is established, a formal request is sent from the CFMC to the FA cantonment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Commune Council Chief appoints Commune Council member responsible for CPF (chairman of committee), ▪ Other officers are elected by Members of sub PF Management Committees (PFMC) ▪ Sub PF management committee will be elected by villagers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Commune Council should appoint a Commune Council member who is responsible for partnership forests within the Commune (partnership forest committee chief). ▪ The elected sub-committee should be member of the partnership forestry mismanagement committee. ▪ Partnership forest

Existing steps for establishing community forestry (NFP 2010-2029 and MAFF Prakas CF guidelines 2006)	Proposed Variations/Revisions for PF (30 July 2013)	Fed-Back Comment in consultation workshop (17th September 2013)
requesting the establishment of the CF.		management sub-committee should be selected through a village election.
<i>Step 4: Preparation of Internal By-Laws of CF Management Committee/ Board of Directors/ Commune Council</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-laws are developed by the CFMC/ Board of Directors/ Commune Council with assistance from the FA or NGOs, as needed. The by-laws are approved by the CFMC/ Board of Directors/ Commune Council and recognized by the Commune Council. The by-laws are then disseminated to CF members for implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-laws are developed by the PFMC with assistance from the local FA or NGOs, as needed. The by-laws is signed by chairman of PFMC and recognized by the Commune Council Chief. The by-laws are then disseminated to respective sub PFMCs for implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Partnership forestry management committee with the support from the FAC and NGOs should create by-laws. Partnership forestry management committee should sign the by-laws and Commune Council chief approves. Then the by-law should be distributed and disseminated to the partnership forestry management sub-committee to implement.
<i>Step 5: Demarcation of Community Forest Boundaries and Mapping</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the assistance of the FA or NGOs, as needed, the boundary of the CF is demarcated using GPS. This involves community members, as well as representatives from adjacent villages, in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This involves village chiefs within in the commune, concerned villagers, as well as representatives from adjacent villages, in order to avoid conflicts over boundary locations. A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No need to re-produce map just use the existing for field check follow the map has demarcated in step 1. Partnership boundary demarcation at field using GPS with participation by village and commune

Existing steps for establishing community forestry (NFP 2010-2029 and MAFF Prakas CF guidelines 2006)	Proposed Variations/Revisions for PF (30 July 2013)	Fed-Back Comment in consultation workshop (17th September 2013)
order to avoid conflicts over boundary locations	<p>map showing the PF boundary is posted in the Commune Council office hall or board that is open for public viewing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of boundary demarcation will be signed by PFMC chairman 	<p>chief and members with other relevant authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish information (or a signboard) of the boundary map in a public space or the commune hall.
Step 6: Preparation of CF Regulations		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CF regulations are developed by the CFMC/ Board of Directors/ Commune Council with assistance from the FA or NGOs, as needed. The regulations must be sign by the CFMC/ Board of Directors/ Commune Council and recognized by the Commune Chief. Approved regulations are distributed to CF members to involve them in implementation and enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PF regulation is developed by PFMC in consultation with concerned respective PFMCs and with assistance from local FA or NGOs, as needed. The regulations must be signed by PFMC chairman and recognized by the Commune Chief. The approved PF regulations are distributed to respective sub PFMCs and members involved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute the partnership forest status to partnership forest management sub-committee to disseminate to partnership forest member for implementation.
Step 7: Preparation and approval of the CF Agreement		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A CF Agreement outlining the roles and responsibilities of the CFMC/ Board of Directors/ Commune Council. The CF Agreement is prepared by FA Cantonment and signed by the CFMC/Board of Directors/ Commune 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Partnership Forestry Agreement is prepared by the FA Cantonment outlining the roles and responsibilities of the commune council chief and PFMC and signed by PFMC chairperson and the FA cantonment chief. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed as stated

Existing steps for establishing community forestry (NFP 2010-2029 and MAFF Prakas CF guidelines 2006)	Proposed Variations/Revisions for PF (30 July 2013)	Fed-Back Comment in consultation workshop (17th September 2013)
<p>Council and the FA cantonment or other authorities are granted the authority for signing such agreements. By completing this process, the community has secured access to the forest resources for an agreed period of time that will only be revoked if the Community fails to meet the requirements outlined in the CF Agreement. However, the following steps are still required in order for the community to optimally manage the forest, to be able to commercialize forest products legally and to maintain tenure over the land.</p>		
<i>Step 8: Preparation of the CF Management Plan</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The CF Management Plan is developed by the CFMC with technical assistance of the FA, NGOs, or private sector foresters, as appropriate. The process involves community participation, training, data collection, analysis and mapping. The final draft must be approved by the FA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Same as guidelines and steps for CFMP development ▪ PFMP link to existing CDP/CIP or integrated into propose CDP/CIP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Partnership forestry management plan should be prepared and facilitated by the FAC with the participation of partnership forestry management committee and partnership forestry members. ▪ Reviewed and approved by FAC. ▪ The partnership forest management plan should be integrated into CDPs and CIPs.
<i>Step 9: CF Enterprise</i>		

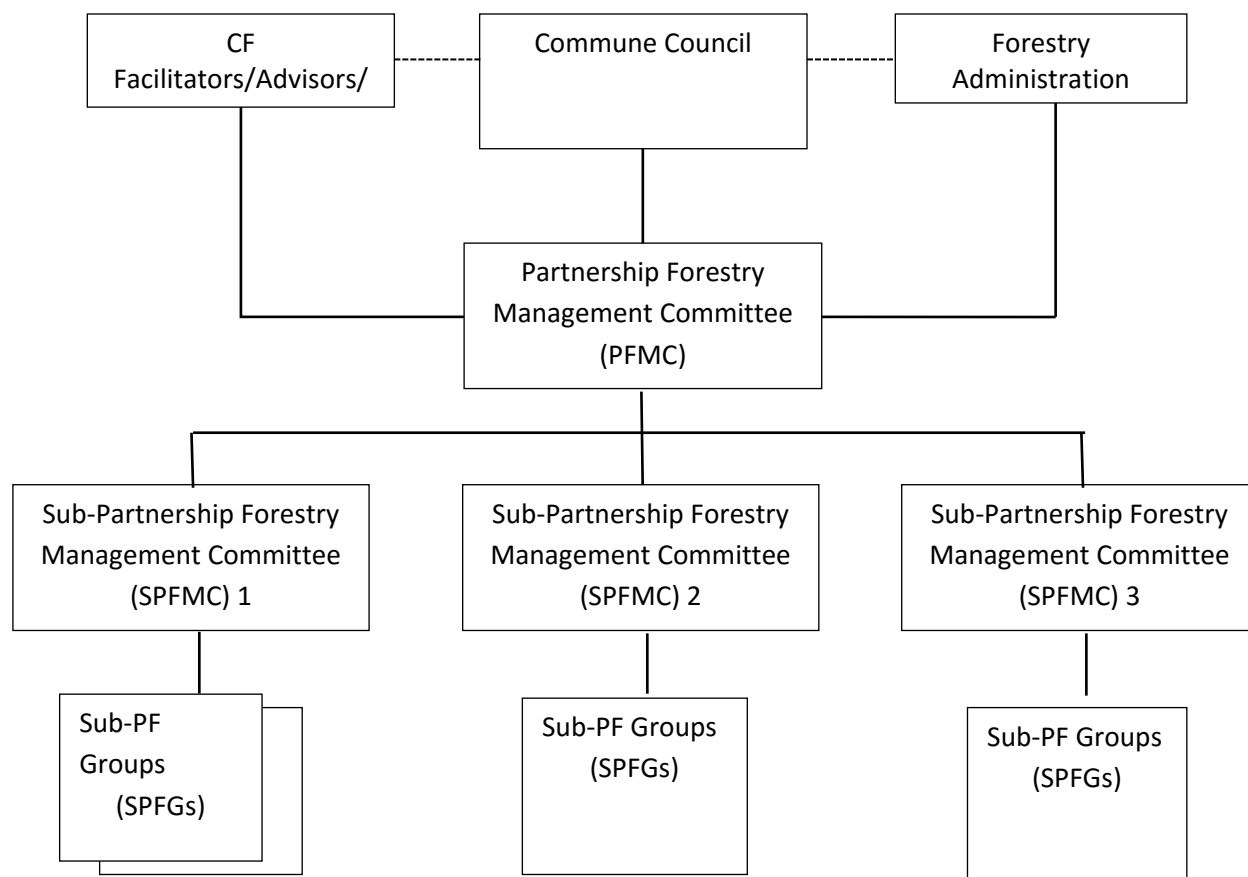
Existing steps for establishing community forestry (NFP 2010-2029 and MAFF Prakas CF guidelines 2006)	Proposed Variations/Revisions for PF (30 July 2013)	Fed-Back Comment in consultation workshop (17th September 2013)
<i>development</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A CF enterprise development plan is developed aligned to the developed CF Management Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the concept note on CF enterprise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See concept note on community forestry enterprise.
<i>Step 10: Implementation of the CF Management and CF Enterprise Plan</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community implements the CFMP and CF Enterprise Development Plan. Annual General Assemblies should be held and progress reviewed, and new annual plans developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PFMP implementation follows the existing guidelines and steps PFMC and CF entrepreneurs may collaborate with private entities to implement the CF enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Partnership forestry management committee and entrepreneur can collaborate with private companies to implement partnership forest enterprise.
<i>Step 11: Monitoring and evaluation</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should be emphasized that, although the above are presented as steps, the order does not necessarily have to be followed strictly, and many steps can be carried out concurrently. All steps should be considered at the beginning of, and throughout, the process of establishing of CFs. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation should be done in close parallel with the national forest program monitoring and reporting. Noting that even if there are descriptions of the above steps, the real implementation may not necessarily follow the same order. More than one step can be carried out at the same time The potential of carbon credits could be considered in the community forestry establishment process as a part of community forestry objectives and

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		activities.

Organizational Structure

The organization of PF differs from ordinary CF as the PF is directly under Commune Council through a Partnership Forestry Management Committee (PFMC) as described in step 3 in Table 1 above. A PF organization containing three villages is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Organization Chart of Partnership Forestry (with three villages)



Concept Note

Community-based Production Forestry (CBPF)

1. Introduction

In most forests, timber is the resource of greatest commercial value that could address poverty in the forest resource-rich communities. Unfortunately, in the rural areas where community forestry (CF) sites are located, only few forests have commercial values remains. Most forests are degraded and will take some time before these can recover and reach harvestable stage.

The present implementation of the Community Forestry in Cambodia is based on the existing MAFF Prakas on Community Forestry of 2006 where the communities are given the rights to manage their local forest resources in a sustainable manner. Community-based Production Forestry (CBPF) is one of the three alternative CF modalities identified in the Community Forestry Program (CFP) of National Forest Programme (NFP) that can potentially support decentralized sustainable forest management and help in poverty alleviation. CBPF is implemented in large forest areas having high commercial potential. CBPF allows the utilization of large area of high-value forest that enables the community to conduct profitable sustainable harvesting (reduced impact logging) of forest products, principally timber. Through this scheme, a CBPF may cover several villages.

CBPF is a new concept in Cambodia and very limited experiences in its pilot implementation can be cited making it difficult to attribute the benefits of sustainable forest harvesting to communities and national economic development. When properly guided, allowing the commercial utilization of timber by the community could result in the efficient utilization of the wood resources, and an improvement in the livelihoods of community members as a result of revenues from timber and/or NTFP.

2. Community-based Production Forestry Development Process

The development process of CBPF follows the steps defined by MAFF Prakas on CF Guideline (2006) with a few proposed slight revisions. The description of current CF development steps and the proposed variations/revisions for formalizing CBPF are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Proposed Variations in Steps for the Formalization and Development of Community-based Production Forestry

<i>Existing steps for establishing community forestry (NFP 2010-2029 and MAFF Prakas CF guidelines 2006)</i>	<i>Proposed Variations/Revisions for CBPF steps (30 July 2013)</i>	<i>Fed-back Comment in consultation workshop (17th September 2013)</i>
Step 0. Identification of Potential CF Areas	Step 0: Potential Area identification for CBPF	Step 0: Potential Area identification for CBPF
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identification at the provincial and/or district levels of villagers living on or close to the Permanent Forest Estate that might be interested in being involved in C Forestry (CF). Communities contact the FA (if the identification is	<ul style="list-style-type: none">FAC/facilitating organizations disseminate information among villagers on the importance of CBPF managementFAC/facilitating organizations assess the suitability of the CBPF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identification of the CBPF site should be based on harvesting cycles. Ex. yearly harvesting 100ha/ year refer to the 15- year CF agreement; hence total CF site should be more than 1,500 ha to cover

Existing steps for establishing community forestry (NFP 2010-2029 and MAFF Prakas CF guidelines 2006)	Proposed Variations/Revisions for CBPF steps (30 July 2013)	Fed-back Comment in consultation workshop (17th September 2013)
<p>initiated by the communities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Systematic consultation by the FAC with the Commune Councils and local communities to confirm interest on CF and that areas are available and to inform of the requirements, responsibilities and benefits through extension and awareness raising ▪ Commitment from Commune Councils and local Department of Land Officers that these areas will be included in Commune Land Use Plans (CLUPs), demarcation and mapping of communal land of indigenous communities and Commune Development Plans (CDPs) and considered during identification and mapping of State Lands ▪ Demarcate the potential CF areas with all stakeholders together using GPS, create maps and record the agreement reached with the stakeholders. All maps and associated documentation to be maintained in a CF information management system at the Cantonment level. ▪ Forward maps and associated documents to district and provincial authorities for inclusion in Land Use Plans, developed by the Provincial/Municipal land Management Committees, and to the Central FA for keeping by the Community Forestry Office. ▪ Forward to MAFF for verification and approval. 	<p>CBPF needs large forest areas with high commercial potential. (good stands of timber for commercial harvesting with potential markets)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Thumbprint collection of interested villagers in community to support CBPF establishment ▪ CBPF boundary identification and demarcation and map preparation for potential CBPF ▪ Potential CBPF community submits a request for CBPF establishment to Provincial Governor through the Village Chief, Commune Chief and District Governor ▪ FAC submits the request for CBPF Prakas to MAFF through FA ▪ The request letter for CBPF Prakas to MAFF includes the clarification that it is a pilot for CBPF following the CFP/ NFP 	<p>for 15 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Range Reference Areas should be collected from experienced local people who know the forest situation well and are able to apply forest inventory methods results in order to conduct a feasibility study on species of commercial use, ▪ Should reconsider the name of CBPF and propose another name if possible.

<i>Existing steps for establishing community forestry (NFP 2010-2029 and MAFF Prakas CF guidelines 2006)</i>	<i>Proposed Variations/Revisions for CBPF steps (30 July 2013)</i>	<i>Fed-back Comment in consultation workshop (17th September 2013)</i>
Step 1: CF Establishment	Step 1: CBPF Establishment	Step 1: CBPF Establishment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interested communities submit a formal application, certified by the village chief to the commune and district councils, to the provincial governor, and to the FA cantonment for approval, demonstrating that the formation requirements have been met (e.g. 60% community members support CBP establishment). This step is integrated with step 0. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This step is integrated with step 0. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Step 1 and Step 0 can be applied at the same time, if needed
Step 2: Information Gathering		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A working group is set up comprised of the FA, the community/commune and NGO representatives, to collect information about the community/commune and the use of forest resources, and a report is developed that will serve as the basis for future management planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of more information on the potential timber species for commercial harvest and potential market Collect more detailed information on the timber and NTFP utilization of local community <i>The assessment on the timber harvesting potential shall be done both interviews with community and forest inventory.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Step 2 and Step 0 can be applied at the same time, if needed
Step 3: Establishment of Community Forestry Management Structure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this stage, the CF management structure is established. A temporary election committee is established and candidates are elected by the community. Once the CFMC is established, a formal request is sent from the CFMC to the FA cantonment for the establishment of the CF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of the CBPF Management Committee (CBPFMC) follows the organizational structure in Figure 1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFMC structure of CBPF formation should be referred to figure 2
Step 4: Preparation of Internal By-Laws of CF Management Committee/ Board of Directors/ Commune		

<i>Existing steps for establishing community forestry (NFP 2010-2029 and MAFF Prakas CF guidelines 2006)</i>	<i>Proposed Variations/Revisions for CBPF steps (30 July 2013)</i>	<i>Fed-back Comment in consultation workshop (17th September 2013)</i>
Council		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-laws are developed by the CBPFMC with assistance from the FA or NGOs, as needed. The by-laws are approved by the CBPFMC and recognized by the Commune Council(s). The by-laws are then disseminated to CFBPFM members for implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of by-laws follows the same procedure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant comments
Step 5: Demarcation of Community Forest Boundaries and Mapping		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the assistance of the FA or NGOs, as needed, the boundary of the CF is demarcated using GPS. This involves community members, as well as representatives from adjacent villages/communes, in order to avoid conflicts over boundary locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boundaries of the CBPF are determined by following the same procedure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Significant comments
Step 6: Preparation of CF Regulations		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CF regulations are developed by the CFMC with assistance from the FA or NGOs, as needed. The regulations must be approved by the CFMC and recognized by the Commune Council, district authority, and the FA Cantonment. Approved regulations are distributed to CF members to involve them in implementation and enforcement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of CBPF regulation follows the same procedure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit sharing mechanisms should be clearly defined before the harvesting stage. Traditional uses for timber should be clearly referred to within the harvesting plan.
Step 7: Preparation and approval of the CF Agreement		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A CF Agreement outlining the roles and responsibilities of the CFMC is prepared by FA Cantonment and signed by the CFMC and the FA cantonment or other authority are granted the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of CBPF agreement follows the same procedure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Step 7 has to be revised to include the length of planning (sub-decree on Community Forestry Management article 12)

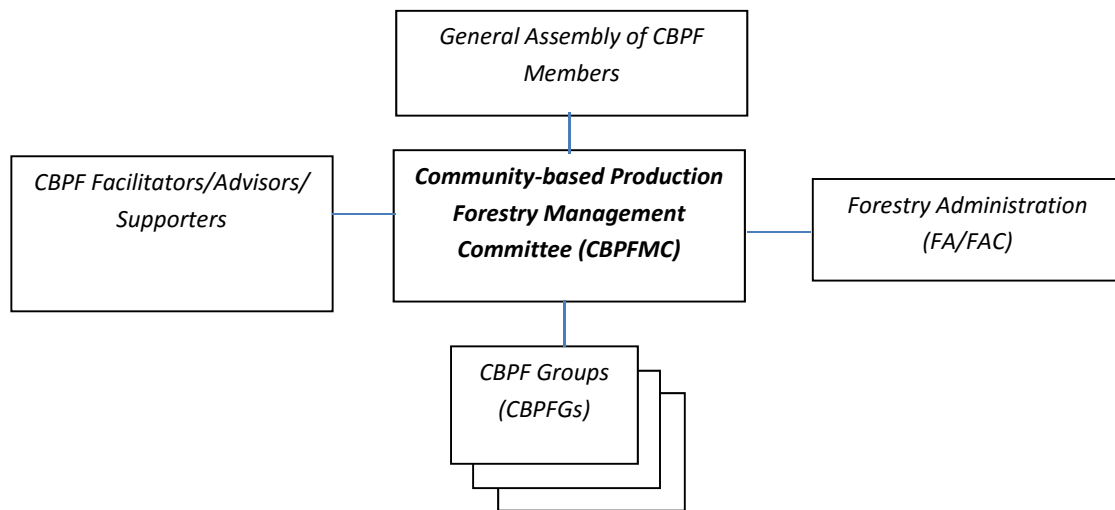
<i>Existing steps for establishing community forestry (NFP 2010-2029 and MAFF Prakas CF guidelines 2006)</i>	<i>Proposed Variations/Revisions for CBPF steps (30 July 2013)</i>	<i>Fed-back Comment in consultation workshop (17th September 2013)</i>
<p>authority for signing such agreements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By completing this process, the community has secured access to the forest resources for an agreed period of time that will only be revoked if the Community fails to meet the requirements outlined in the CF Agreement. However, the following steps are still required in order for the community to optimally manage the forest, to be able to commercialize forest products legally and to maintain tenure over the land. 		
<i>Step 8: Preparation of the CF Management Plan</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CF Management Plan is developed by the CFMC with technical assistance of the FA, NGOs, or private sector foresters, as appropriate. The process involves community participation, training, data collection, analysis and mapping. The final draft must be approved by the FA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the MAFF Prakas 2006, draft manual on CFMP development and other relevant regulations and guidelines Annual operation plan (AOP) based on pre-harvest inventory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should follow CF national guideline, steps of CFMP Annual operational plan should refer to forest inventory results before the harvesting stage After the harvesting plan is completed traditional harvesting should be followed this plan accordingly
<i>Step 9: CF Enterprise development</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A CBPF enterprise development plan is developed aligned to the developed CF Management Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to concept note on CF business/enterprise development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBPF should be parallel with in parallel with the concept note on CF Enterprise development.
<i>Step 10: Implementation of the CF Management and CF Enterprise Plan</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community implement the CFMP is CF Enterprise Development Plan. Annual General Assemblies should 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber/ NTFP harvesting follows the approved AOPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The harvesting plan would be expected to follow the annual harvesting plan.

<i>Existing steps for establishing community forestry (NFP 2010-2029 and MAFF Prakas CF guidelines 2006)</i>	<i>Proposed Variations/Revisions for CBPF steps (30 July 2013)</i>	<i>Fed-back Comment in consultation workshop (17th September 2013)</i>
be held and progress reviewed, and new annual plans developed.		
Step 11: Monitoring and evaluation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should be emphasized that, although the above are presented as steps, the order does not necessarily have to be followed strictly, and many steps can be carried out concurrently. All steps should be considered at the beginning of, and throughout, the process of establishing of CFs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	

3. Organizational Structure

The CBPF organization follows the ordinary CF organization structure (see Figure 1).

Figure1. Organization Chart of Community-based Production Forestry



Concept Note

Community Conservation Forestry (CCF)

1. Introduction

The Community Forestry Program (CFP) under National Forestry Programme (NFP) of Cambodia (2010-2029) provides an overview of the strategy and targets of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) related to Community Forestry (CF) which covers four variations of decentralized forest management. The review of documents and informal consultations underscore the potential of Community Forestry to address forest degradation in the protected forests. As communities also exists in protected forests, there is a need to recognize their crucial role and contribution in the conservation and development of the protected forest. Also, the limited resources of the government to protect the forests recognize the potential of the communities to be partners in managing the protected forest. In addition to CF, as detailed in the MAFF's Prakas on CF Guidelines (2006), the CFP -NFP 2010-2029 (Section 4.1) identified Community Conservation Forestry (CCF) as one of the alternative CF modality in protected forests

WCS, WWF and CI have been piloting this modality in the protected forests of Preah Vihear, Mondul Kiri and Koh Kong. RECOFTC, through the UNDP GEF SFM project is also initiating the piloting of CCF in the NCML. The implementation, of this modality, particularly on the formalization and development steps, varies among the different organizations. This concept note specifically aims to propose possible common steps in establishing and developing CCF that could be adapted and piloted by the NGOs and other key stakeholders

2. Community Conservation Forestry Development Process

The process of the CCF establishment and development follow the steps of formalizing and developing CFs as provided in the CFP of NFP (2010-2029). The basic difference of CCF with the current CF modality as per MAFF Prakas on CF guidelines (2006) is on the location being in protected forest and the corresponding CF management objective and prescriptions. In current CF modality the management objectives are more flexible and wide ranging whereas in CCF, the primary objective is conservation (i.e. the forest management planning and utilization of forest products in CCF areas have to be aligned with and supportive to the overall Protected Forest Management Plan). The description of current CF development steps and proposed revisions/variations for formalizing and developing CCF is presented in the table 1.

Table 1. Proposed Variations in Steps for the Formalization and Development of Community Conservation Forestry

<i>Existing steps for establishing community forestry (NFP 2010-2029 and MAFF Prakas CF guidelines 2006)</i>	<i>Proposed Variations/Revisions for CBPF steps (30 July 2013)</i>	<i>Fed-back Comment in consultation workshop (17th September 2013)</i>
<i>Step 0. Identification of Potential CF Areas</i>		<i>Please do not put step 0 (No meaning); should put step 1</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Identification at the provincial and/or district levels of villagers living on or close to the Permanent Forest Estate that might be interested in being involved in	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The area for CCF is located in Protected Forests. The potential site identification is done in coordination/cooperation with the	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Should be arranged by order number (not points)▪ First step should be identification of the potential areas for CCF establishment and objectives▪ Villagers are living in Protected

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<p>Community Forestry (CF). Communities contact the FA (if the identification is initiated by the communities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Systematic consultation by the FAC with the Commune Councils and local communities to confirm interest on CF and that areas are available and to inform of the requirements, responsibilities and benefits through extension and awareness raising ▪ Commitment from Commune Councils and local Department of Land Officers that these areas will be included in Commune Land Use Plans (CLUPs), demarcation and mapping of communal land of indigenous communities and Commune Development Plans (CDPs) and considered during identification and mapping of State Lands ▪ Demarcate the potential CF areas with all stakeholders together using GPS, create maps and record the agreement reached with the stakeholders. All maps and associated documentation to be maintained in a CF information management system at the Cantonment level. ▪ Forward maps and associated documents to 	<p>FA/Department of Biodiversity and Wildlife (DBW) and the communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FAC/facilitating organization disseminates information among villagers on the importance of CCF management ▪ FAC/facilitating organizations assess the suitability of the CCF ▪ Thumbprint collection of interested villagers in community to support CCF establishment ▪ CCF boundary identification and demarcation and map preparation for potential CCF in cooperation with FA/Department of Biodiversity and Wildlife (DBW) and communities ▪ Potential CCF community submits the request for CCF establishment to Provincial Governor through the village chief, Commune Chief and District Governor ▪ FAC submits the request for CCF Prakas to MAFF through FA ▪ The request letter for CCF prakas to MAFF includes the clarification that it is a pilot for CCF following the 	<p>Forest should request to the manager of the Protected Forest , to request the FAC to approve the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The progress of CCF establishment should still follow CF guidelines. ▪ The area for CCF is located in Protected Forests. The potential site identification is done in coordination/cooperation with DBW and the communities ▪ FAC/facilitating organization should disseminate information to villagers on the importance of CCF management ▪ FAC/facilitating organizations should assess the suitability of the site for CCF ▪ Thumbprint collection of interested villagers in community to support CCF establishment ▪ CCF boundary identification and demarcation and map preparation for potential CCF in cooperation with FA/Department of Biodiversity and Wildlife (DBW) and communities ▪ FAC submits the request for CCF Prakas to MAFF through FA ▪ The request letter for CCF prakas to MAFF should include the clarification that it is a pilot for CCF following the CFP/NFP ▪ A Study/search should be conducted on legal support in the law for CCF e.g... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sub-degree in Protection Forest establishment ○ Prakas on process of protection forest management ○ Management plan endorsement by MAFF

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<p>district and provincial authorities for inclusion in Land Use Plans, developed by the Provincial/Municipal land Management Committees, and to the Central FA for keeping by the Community Forestry Office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forward to MAFF for verification and approval. 	CFP/NFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CF sub-decree
<p>Step 1: CF Establishment</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under framework of CF guidelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st villagers in the Protection Forest have gain the approval for a CCF site from the Protected Forest Manager (please see chart as below) Proposed steps of CCF establishment:- <div data-bbox="883 1167 1430 1719"> <pre> graph TD subgraph First_Step [First Step] V1[Villagers living in Protection Forest] --> PFM[Protection Forest Manager] PFM --> FAC1[FA Cantonment] end subgraph After_approval [After approval] VC[Village Chief] --> CC[Commune Chief] CC --> DG[District Governor] DG --> PG[Provincial Governor] PG --> FAC2[FA Cantonment] end V1 -.-> VC </pre> </div>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interested communities submit a formal application, certified by the village chief to the commune and district councils, to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This step is integrated with step 0. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential CCF community should submit the request for CCF establishment to Provincial Governor through the village chief, Commune Chief and District Governor with

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provincial governor, and to the FA cantonment for approval, demonstrating that the formation requirements have been met (e.g. 60% community members support CF establishment).		supporting at least 60% of community members.
Step 2: Information Gathering		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A working group is set up comprised of the FA, the community/commune and NGO representatives, to collect information about the community/commune and the use of forest resources, and a report is developed that will serve as the basis for future management planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FA is represented by the Protected Forest Manager in the working group that collects information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments
Step 3: Establishment of Community Forestry Management Structure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this stage, the CF management structure is established. A temporary election committee is established and candidates are elected by the community. Once the CFMC is established, a formal request is sent from the CFMC to the FA cantonment for the establishment of the CF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of the CCF Management Committee (CCFMC) follows the organizational structure in Figure 1. The CCFMC works in close cooperation with the Protected Forest Manager. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected Forest Managers play a critical role in the decision making regarding the natural resources within the protection forest, these are included in the management plan of the Protection Forest. Therefore at the National level through the Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity (DW) there needs to be a discussion on. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaining a consensus at the grass root level How the coordination of CCF must collaborate with the DW
Step 4: Preparation of Internal By-Laws of CF Management Committee/ Commune Council		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-laws are developed 	Preparation of by-laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments

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by the CCFMC with assistance from the FA or NGOs, as needed. The by-laws are approved by the CCFMC and recognized by the Commune Council. The by-laws are then disseminated to CCF members for implementation.	<i>follows the same procedure</i>	
Step 5: Demarcation of Community Forest Boundaries and Mapping		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the assistance of the FA or NGOs, as needed, the boundary of the CF is demarcated using GPS. This involves community members, as well as representatives from adjacent villages, in order to avoid conflicts over boundary locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boundaries of the CCF are determined by following the protected forest land use zones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments
Step 6: Preparation of CF Regulations		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CF regulations are developed by the CFMC with assistance from the FA or NGOs, as needed. The regulations must be approved by the CFMC and recognized by the Commune Council, district authority, and the FA Cantonment. Approved regulations are distributed to CF members to involve them in implementation and enforcement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of CCF regulation follows the same procedure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments
Step 7: Preparation and approval of the CF Agreement		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A CF Agreement outlining the roles and responsibilities of the CFMC is prepared by FA Cantonment and signed by the CFMC and the FA cantonment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of CCF agreement follows the same procedure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments

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<p>or other authority are granted the authority for signing such agreements. By completing this process, the community has secured access to the forest resources for an agreed period of time that will only be revoked if the Community fails to meet the requirements outlined in the CF Agreement. However, the following steps are still required in order for the community to optimally manage the forest, to be able to commercialize forest products legally and to maintain tenure over the land.</p>		
Step 8: Preparation of the CF Management Plan		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The CF Management Plan is developed by the CFMC with technical assistance of the FA, NGOs, or private sector foresters, as appropriate. The process involves community participation, training, data collection, analysis and mapping. The final draft must be approved by the FA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The CCF Management Plan development follows the same procedure as in CFMP development. The management objectives and prescriptions of CCF Management Plan will be aligned and supportive to the management objectives and prescriptions of the protected forest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The CCF Management Plan development should follow the same procedure as in CFMP development. ▪ The Protected Forest Manager should play a critical role CFMP development which should take into consideration the in management plan of PF/DBW.
Step 9: CFF Enterprise development		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A CF enterprise development plan is developed aligned to the developed CF Management Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refer to concept note on CF business/ enterprise development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No comments but need to discuss more details.
Step 10: Implementation of the CF Management and CF Enterprise Plan		

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community implement the CFMP is CF Enterprise Development Plan. Annual General Assemblies should be held and progress reviewed, and new annual plans developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CCF management plan and enterprise development plan focus primarily NTFPs and other environmental services (e.g. ecotourism, PES or conservation agreements). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments.
Step 11: Monitoring and evaluation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should be emphasized that, although the above are presented as steps, the order does not necessarily have to be followed strictly, and many steps can be carried out concurrently. All steps should be considered at the beginning of, and throughout, the process of establishing CFFs. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments.

Organizational Structure (No comments)

The CCF organization follows generally the structure of the current CF modality. The organizational structure is described in Figure 1.

Figure 3. Organization Chart of Community Conservation Forestry

