



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

REPORT ON FOREST TENURE POLICIES and RECOMMENDATIONS

CAMBODIA

with support from NTFP-EP and FAO

FAO Technical Cooperation Programme- Strengthening
Forest Tenure for Sustaining Livelihoods and Generating Income
TCP/RAS/3506

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Outline of Presentation

1. Current status and trends of forest tenure and related policies,
2. Current tenure policy gaps based on FAO TCP assessment
3. Challenges in forest tenure policy reforms and governance
4. Policy and practice recommendations



Current status of forest tenure and related policies

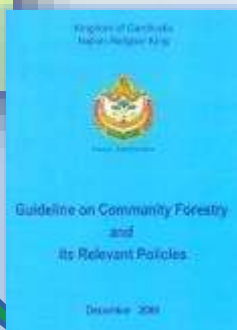
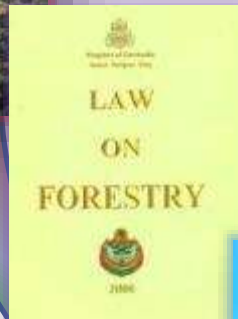
❖ National Forest Policy, 2002

❖ Forestry law, 2002;

❖ CF Sub-decree, 2006;

❖ CF Guideline, 2006;

❖ National Forest
Program, 2010



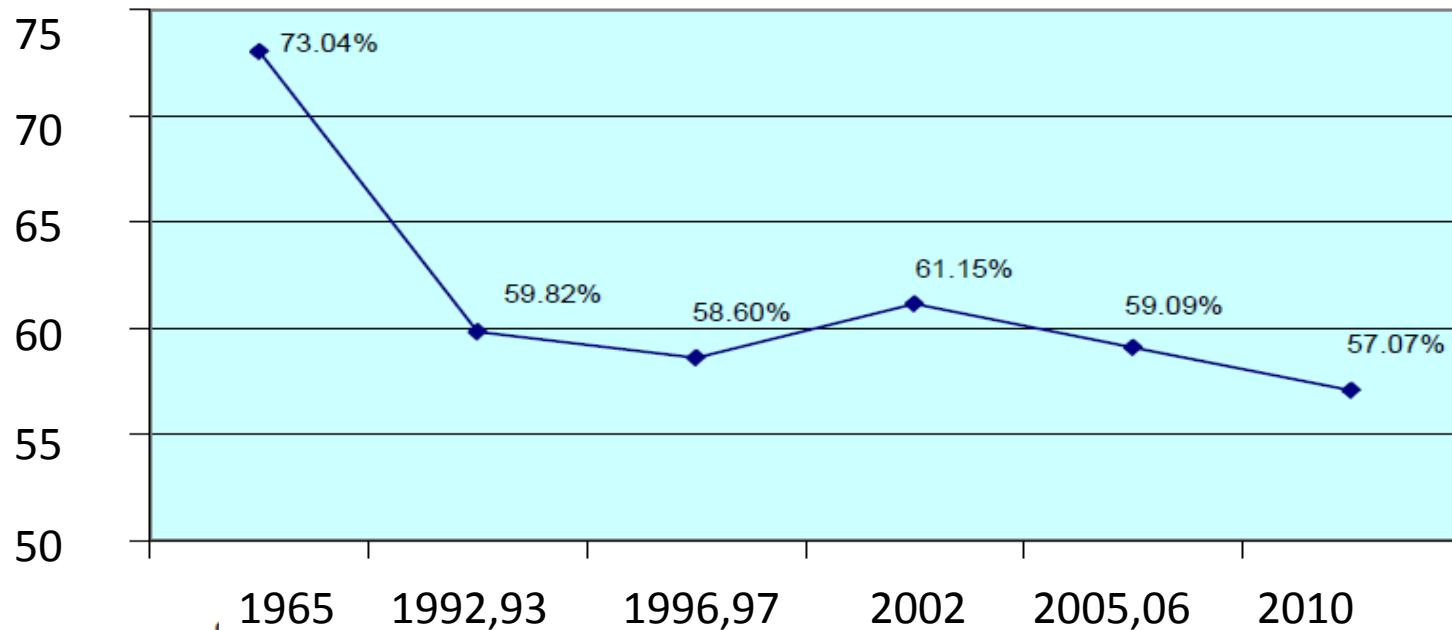
Related Laws and Policies

- Law on Environment Protection and Natural Resource Management Community Protected Areas
- Sub-decree of Registration of Land of Indigenous Communities
- Sub-decree on ELCs
- Law on Commercial Enterprises
- Law on the Administration of Factories and Handicrafts



Forest Cover in Cambodia 2010

No.	Forest Type	Hectares	%
1	Ever green forest	3,499,185	19.27
2	Semi-ever green forest	1,274,789	7.02
3	Deciduous forest	4,481,214	24.68
4	Others forest	1,108,600	6.1
	Total	10,363,789	57.07



Assessment - Strengths

- ❖ Cambodia has a wide range of regulatory frameworks that could contribute to strengthening the forest tenure, while improving the livelihoods of the local communities.
- ❖ Cambodian citizens are entitled to gain privately and collective ownership to land; customary land and forest tenure are recognized.
- ❖ Legalization of community forestry and prioritization through committed programs
- ❖ National Authority for land dispute solution, and also was setup this authority at sub-national

Assessment - GAPs

- Legal recognition and respect of rights
- Allocation and transfer of rights
- Gender equity
- Responses to climate change and emergencies
- Responses to livelihood of forest-dependents



Challenges in Tenure Policy Reforms

- Community Forest: is only located in production forest;
- Land registration: there is a mechanism in place for registration and coordination. However, capacity among sub-national bodies and communities/NGOs in coordination is relatively limited;
- There is a need for capacity building and strengthening good governance in the field of public engagement.
- Dispute settlement mechanisms: are in place, but the implementation is largely ineffective due to low capacity and lack of law enforcement.

Recommendations

- ❖ Building capacity on conflict management and grievances redress mechanisms is needed;
- ❖ There should be strengthen the law enforcement on who involved with forest land grapping;
- ❖ Strengthening small to medium forest-based enterprises such as NTFPs processing and value addition in timbers;
- ❖ Establish an incentive mechanism so that local people will participate in reforestation in degraded forest areas;
- ❖ Develop strategies and guidelines to strengthen SMEs where forest-dependent local communities can also get benefits.

Thank You

