National Monitoring Assessment and Reporting on Sustainable Forest Management Format

National and Forest Management Unit

June 20, 2008
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1. INTRODUCTION

Achieving the ultimate goal of any sustainable forest management practices of every forest management unit and its concerned parties should be responsible to carry out its activities regarding a necessary tool for an effective control included monitoring, evaluation, and reporting factors with a technical guidance and standard. However, the necessary tool also includes some approved criteria and preset indicators.

The applied criteria and indicators may not be the National Level mechanism for such a format toward the desired sustainable forest management. Such a format has been widely adapted and applied in many countries. This format has emerged since the past decades that a progress in the sustainable forest management can be assessed thoroughly thanks to such factors, namely the applied criteria and indicators.

The included factors were developed and considered as a procedure to track its progress activities and determine whether it is effective for the sustainable forest management. It is also the tool set to help identifying trends in the forest sector and the effects of forest management interventions over time, and to facilitate decision making in national forest policy processes. The ultimate aim of the developed tool is to promote the improved forest management practices over time, and to further develop a healthier and more productive forest resource base.

In this context, taking into account the 2008 Cambodia Format for the sustainable forest management in Cambodia satisfying ASEAN and International requirements regarding Forest Policy Processes (AEG-IFPP) for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests, which was developed based on the 2005 "Revised ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests, including Reporting Format," and the seven elements or the seven common thematic areas of the 2003 "International Conference on the Contribution of Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management": The Way Forward (CICI-2003)" that was held in Guatemala City, Guatemala. The seven common thematic areas are (i) extent of forest resources, (ii) biological diversity, (iii) forest health and vitality, (iv) productive functions of forest resources, (v) protective functions of forest resources, (vi) socio-economic functions, and (vii) legal, policy and institutional framework.

2. PURPOSE

The desired format is to be applied with a special focus on a development of the appropriate criteria and indicators to be considered as an adaptive management at and as the Cambodia Standard for the international attention regarding an issue of the sustainable forest management.

3. APPLICATION

59 indicators being effective at and satisfying the relevant managerial requirements have covered a number of forest aspects to ensure the sustainable forest management.

The key forest aspects to be addressed include:
- Geographic and its general condition of the forest resources
- Conservation process
- Land Protection from Natural and Human Impacts
- Forest Resource Assessment
- Harvest Planning
- Land Productivity Protection and upstream catchment’s area value
In data collection regarding this format the signs (+) and (-) will be used for the required indicators set forth to be filled within a pre-designed form. All the data gathered will be process and analyzed and documented.

4. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The following are definitions of the technical terms and concepts used in this document are simplified from the “ASEAN Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests”. These definitions, National Level otherwise stated, are adopted from the 2005 “Revised ITTO Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests, including Reporting Format”. If the definitions currently used in any reporting ASEAN Member Country differ from these, the country should provide references or quote its own definitions.

**Annual allowable cut (AAC)** The amount of timber that is permitted to be harvested annually from a given area.

**Biodiversity** The variability among living organisms (biotic) from all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. *(Source: Forestry Law)*

**Criterion** An aspect of forest management that is considered important and by which sustainable forest management may be assessed.

**Degraded forest land** That part of production forest of which its cover and resources have gradually degraded for a long time including its physical structures. *(Source: Terminologies Using in Forestry Law)*

**Ecosystem** A community of all plants and animals and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit. *(Source: FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004)*.

**Forest degradation** The reduction of the capacity of a forest to produce goods and services. ‘Capacity’ includes the maintenance of ecosystem structure and functions.

**Forest-dependent species** Species unable to complete at least one part of their life cycle outside the forest.

**Forest management unit (FMU)** A clearly defined forest area, managed to a set of explicit objectives according to a long-term management plan.

**Forest stakeholders** Any individuals or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by, or interested in, a given forest and that have a stake in it.

**Forest type** A naturally occurring community of trees and associated plant species of definite botanical composition with uniform physiognomy (structure) and growing in uniform ecological conditions whose species composition remains relatively stable over time.

**Fuel wood** Round wood that will be used as fuel for purposes such as cooking, heating or power production. It includes wood harvested from main stems, branches and other parts of trees (where these are harvested for fuel) and wood that will be used for charcoal production (e.g. in pit kilns and portable ovens). *(Source: Adapted from the FAO/UNECE/Eurostat/ITTO Joint Forest Questionnaire: Definitions).*
Indicator
A quantitative, qualitative or descriptive attribute that, when measured or monitored periodically, indicates the direction of change in a criterion.

Indigenous peoples
The existing descendants of the peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country wholly or partially at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world, overcame them and, by conquest, settlement, or other means reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation; who today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than with the institutions of the country of which they now form a part, under State structure which incorporates National Level the national, social and cultural characteristics of other segments of the population which are predominant. (Source: Working definition adopted by the UN Working Group on Indigenous Peoples. In: the FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, April 2004).

Industrial round wood
All round wood, except fuel wood, comprising saw logs and veneer logs, pulpwood, round and split, roughly squared or in other form (e.g. branches, roots, stumps and burls, where these are harvested) felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It comprises all wood removed from forests and from trees outside forest, with or without bark, including wood recovered from natural, felling and logging losses. (Source: Adapted from the FAO/UNECE/Eurostat/ITTO Joint Forest Questionnaire: Definitions).

Landscape
A cluster of interacting ecosystem types.

Native species
A species that occurs naturally in a region.

Products and NTFPs
Products other than timber that are extracted from the forest including Non-Timber plant products, Wildlife products and services provided by forests. These products shall be determined by Prakas of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries. (source: Forestry Law)

Permanent forest estate (PFE)
Land, whether public or private, secured by law and kept under permanent forest cover. This includes land for the production of timber and other forest products, for the protection of soil and water, and for the conservation of biological diversity, as well as land intended to fulfill a combination of these functions. (Source: Forestry Law)

Private Forest
Forest plantation or trees, whether planted or naturally grown on private land under registration and legal title in pursuant to authorized legislation and procedures. (Source: Forestry Law)

Planted forest
A forest stand that has been established by planting or seeding (man-made). (Source: Terminologies Using in Forestry Law)

Primary forest
Forest which has never been subject to human disturbance, or has been so little affected by hunting, gathering and tree cutting that its natural structure, functions and dynamics have not undergone any changes that exceed the elastic capacity of the ecosystem.

Production Forests
The forest area having the primary function for sustainable production of timber and Non-Timber Forest Products. Production forest includes forest concession; forest permitted for harvesting, degraded forest, forest to be rehabilitated, reserved area for forest regeneration or forest plantation, reforested areas and forest areas under agreement between the Forestry Administration and the local community. (Source: Terminologies Using in Forestry Law)

Protected area
An area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated
cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection forest</td>
<td>Forest area having the primary function for protecting the forest ecosystem including the water resources regulating; conservation of biodiversity, and, water, watershed and catchment’s areas, wildlife habitat, fishes, prevention of floods, erosions, sea water intrusion; soil fertility and valuable for cultural heritage which serve the public interests. Protection forest under this Law does not include the protected areas under the jurisdiction of Ministry Environment pursuant to the Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management Law. (Source: Forestry Law)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td>That part of production forest having slightly degraded requiring silviculture treatments to be included for merging native species or maintaining its growths for a natural generation. (Source: Forestry Law)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration</td>
<td>A management strategy applied in degraded primary forest areas. Forest restoration aims to restore the forest to its state before degradation (same function, structure and composition).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary forest</td>
<td>Woody vegetation re-growing on land that was largely cleared of its original forest cover (i.e. carried less than 10% of the original forest cover). Secondary forests community National Level develop naturally on land abandoned after shifting cultivation, settled agriculture, pasture, or failed tree plantations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvicultural</td>
<td>Pertaining to the art and science of producing and tending forests by manipulating their establishment, species’ composition, structure and dynamics to fulfill given management objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholders</td>
<td>Any individuals or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by, or interested in, a given resource and that have a stake in it. Also forest stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable forest management</td>
<td>The process of managing forest to achieve one or more clearly specified objectives of management with regard to the production of a continuous flow of desired forest products and services without undue reduction of its inherent values and future productivity and without undue undesirable effects on the physical and social environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustained yield</td>
<td>The production of forest products in perpetuity, ensuring that the harvesting rate does not exceed the rate of replacement (natural and/or artificial) in a given areas over the long term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenure</td>
<td>Agreement(s) held by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes and/or customary practice, regarding the rights and duties of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources (such as individual trees, plant species, water or minerals) therein.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use rights</td>
<td>The rights to the use of forest resources as defined by local custom or agreements or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific harvesting levels or specific extraction techniques.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. MONITORING, ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING FORMAT

Criterion 1: Extent of Forests Resources

Sustainable forest management is a long-term enterprise and depends critically upon the stability and security of a nation’s forest estate. Hence, this criterion lays the basic foundation for sustainable forest management within production and protection forests. It considers the extent and percentage of land under natural and planted forests, the need for production, protection, and the conservation of biological diversity through the maintenance of a range of forest types, as well as other social, economic and environmental services; and the integrity and condition of forest resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>FMU Level Cantonment &amp; Division</th>
<th>NATIONAL LEVEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Extent (area) and percentage of total land area under land-use plans.</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 1: Extent (area) and percentage of area under land-use plans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total land area (ha) under control</td>
<td>Total forest land area (ha)</td>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicate reference year and source.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Extent (area) of forest in permanent forest estate:</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) PFE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Production forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Protected forest.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Conversion forests for alternative purposes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planted forests</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Production forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Protected forest.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Conversion forests for alternative purposes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Private Forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planted Forests</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Production forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Protected forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 2: Extent (area) of production and protected forests</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural forests, total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planted forests, total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion forests for alternative purposes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natural forest</td>
<td></td>
<td>ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion forests for alternative purposes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>planted forest</td>
<td></td>
<td>ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Indicate reference year and source.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Extent (area) and percentage of each forest types in PFE</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 3: Total area and percentage of each forest type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Type</td>
<td>Forest land (ha)</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Describe the forest type classification used.
Classification of forest types based on species composition, if available, are more useful than those based on forest structure.

1.4 Percentage of PFE with boundaries physically demarcated for:
PFE:
(a) production forests;
(b) protection forests; and
(c) conversion forests for alternative purposes

Private forest

Table 4: Percentage of the PFE with boundaries physically demarcated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PFE Classification</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Length &amp; Percentage demarcated (%)</th>
<th>Comments on effectiveness of demarcation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production Forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected Forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion for other alternative purposes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5 Changes in forested area in the PFE as a result of:
(a) area formally converted to agro-industries (economic concession lands);
(b) area formally converted to social concession and infrastructural development of hospital, school, and road
(c) area formally converted for alternative purposes (Agricultures and residences). please specify
(d) area formally added for permanent forest estates
(e) area added for illegal lands – estimated; and
(f) area of encroachment

Table 5: Changes in forested area in the PFE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changes in forested area</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forest area at last reporting (give date)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest area formally converted to agriculture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest area formally converted to social concession and infrastructural development.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest area formally converted for alternative purposes (please specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest area formally added</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest area converted illegally (estimate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Periods for which changes are reported should correspond to reporting intervals. For the first report provide data for all categories, except for the first category listed (table 4; item 1.5)

1.6 Forest condition of the PFE for:
(a) area of primary forest;
(b) area of managed primary forest; (Managed 100%)
(c) area of degraded primary forest; (d) area of secondary forest; and (e) area of degraded forest lands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Areas (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area of primary forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of managed primary forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of degraded primary forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of regrowth forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of degraded forest lands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: Forest condition of the PFE

+ + +
Criterion 2: Biological diversity

This criterion relates to the conservation and maintenance of biological diversity, including ecosystems, species and genetic diversity. As such, the establishment and management of a geographic system of protected areas of representative forest ecosystems can contribute to maintaining biological diversity. Biological diversity can also be conserved in forests managed for other purposes, such as for production, through the application of appropriate management practices. The general principles and definitions used here are those established by the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Conservation Union (IUCN).

The conservation of ecosystem diversity can best be accomplished by the establishment and management of a system of protected areas (combinations of IUCN categories I-VI) containing representative samples of all forest types linked as far as possible by biological corridors or 'stepping stones'. This can be ensured by effective land-use policies and systems for choosing, establishing and maintaining the integrity of protected areas in consultation with and through the involvement of local communities.

2.1 Statistics of protected areas containing forests classified according to IUCN protected area categories I-II, III-IV, and V-VI:

(a) number of forest protected areas;
(b) extent (ha);
(c) range in size (ha);
(d) Boundaries marked (%);
(e) represented forest types (list); and
(f) under-represented forest types (list).

Table 7: Forest protected areas according to IUCN categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>IUCN protected area category</th>
<th>FMU Level (Cantonment &amp; Division)</th>
<th>NATIONAL LEVEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of forest protected areas</td>
<td>I-II</td>
<td>III-IV</td>
<td>V-VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent (ha)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range in size (ha)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundaries marked (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Represented forest types (list)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-represented forest types (list)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Number and percentage of protected areas connected by biological corridors or ‘stepping stones’ for IUCN categories:

(a) I-II;
(b) III-IV; and
(c) V-VI.

Table 8: Forest protected areas connected by corridors or ‘stepping stones’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IUCN category</th>
<th>Number connected</th>
<th>Percentage of total number of forest connected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Species diversity
Although the conservation of biological diversity is best assured by preventing species from becoming rare, threatened or endangered, it is also important to have national procedures for monitoring and protecting such species effectively.

2.3 Existence and implementation of procedures to identify and protection rare, endanger and threatened species of forest-dependent flora and fauna in PFE, especially production forest and protected areas (extent of area surveyed).

Table 9: Forest area surveyed for biodiversity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surveys</th>
<th>Production (ha)</th>
<th>Protection (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flora</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fauna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Describe procedures to identify, list and protect endangered, rare and threatened species of forest Flora and fauna.
- List the institutions responsible.
- Describe any recent changes in the procedures.
- Are there any constraints to introducing improvements?

2.4 Statistics of number of endangered, rare and threatened forest-dependent species, including endemic species and those legally protected for:

(a) trees;
(b) flowering plants (except trees);
(c) ferns;
(d) mammals;
(e) birds;
(e) reptiles;
(f) amphibians;
(g) freshwater fish;
(h) butterflies; and
(i) Others (please specify).

Table 10: Number of endangered, rare and threatened forest-dependent species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forest-dependent species’ group</th>
<th>Total species (number)</th>
<th>of which</th>
<th>List the five most important species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering plants (except trees)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 For many years the extent to which species were endangered was described by three categories: ‘endangered’, ‘rare’ and ‘threatened’. These are the terms used in Indicator 2.3. Since 1994, however, a new and more exact series of categories has been adopted by IUCN. These are reproduced in Annex 2. Countries should as far as possible, use the new categories. If any country has not yet adopted the new categories, they should use the pre-1994 categories instead. Where the word ‘endangered’ is used in the text of these criteria and indicators, this should be taken to include the three new categories; ‘critically endangered’, ‘endangered’ and ‘vulnerable’. 
Genetic diversity
The effective conservation of biological diversity requires the maintenance of the genetic diversity of all species of fauna and flora. Although this may be difficult to achieve in practice, it is appropriate to focus limited resources on species that are endangered, rare or threatened, as well as on species with an identified commercial value.

2.5 Report on measures for *in situ* and/or *ex situ* conservation of genetic variation within commercial, endangered, rare and threatened species of forest flora and fauna.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>In Situ</th>
<th>Ex Situ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retaining undisturbed areas; protecting rare, threatened and endangered species; protecting features of special biological interest (e.g. nesting sites, seed trees, niches, keystone species, etc.); and assessing recent changes in (a), (b) and (c) above inventories, monitoring/assessing programme and comparison with control areas.</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.6 Existence and implementation of procedures for the protection and monitoring of biodiversity in the production forests by:

- Describe any procedures being implemented.
- Is their effectiveness being monitored? At what geographical scale?
- Describe procedures for assessing changes in the production areas, compared to control areas.
- Are records kept over time?

2.7 Extent (area) and percentage of production forest that has been set aside for biodiversity conservation.

| Table 11: Area set aside for biodiversity conservation in production forests |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Area (ha)                | Percentage (%)      |

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2 Detailed guidelines are given in recommended actions 8-17 of the ITTO Policy Development Series No. 5 *Guidelines on the Conservation of biological diversity in tropical production forests.*
Criterion 3: Forest Health and Vitality

This criterion relates to the healthy biological functioning of forest ecosystems. This can be affected by a variety of human actions such as encroachment, illegal harvesting, human-induced fire and pollution, grazing, mining, poaching, illegal fishing, etc., and by natural phenomena such as fire, insect attacks, diseases, severe winds and rainfall, flooding, drought, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>FMU Level Cantonment &amp; Division</th>
<th>NATIONAL LEVEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Extent and nature of forest encroachment, degradation and disturbance caused by humans and the control procedures applied, for five human activities most damaging to the PFE and non-PFE, for example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) encroachment;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) agriculture;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) roads;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) mining;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) dams;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) fire;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) shifting cultivation;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) illegal exploitation;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) inappropriate harvesting practices;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) inappropriate silvicultural practices;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k) over-hunting;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(l) poaching</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(m) over-grazing;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n) harmful exotic plants;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(o) Harvesting more than once during the cutting cycle (re-entry).</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 12: The five human activities most damaging to the PFE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five major activities</td>
<td>Area affected (ha)</td>
<td>Control procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicate institutions responsible for implementing control procedures, and list constraints in implementing control procedures and any proposed improvements.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Extent and nature of forest degradation and disturbance due to natural causes and the control procedures applied, for five natural causes most damaging to the PFE and non-PFE, for example:

| (a) wild fire;                                                             | +   |
| (b) drought;                                                               | +   |
| (c) storms;                                                                | +   |
| (d) insects;                                                               | +   |
| (e) diseases;                                                              | +   |
| (f) floods; and                                                            | +   |
| (g) Landslides.                                                            | +   |
Table 13: The five natural causes most damaging to the PFE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Five major causes</th>
<th>Area affected (ha)</th>
<th>Control procedures</th>
<th>Area of control (ha)</th>
<th>Estimated effectiveness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Indicate institutions responsible for implementing control procedures.
- List constraints in implementing control procedures and any proposed improvements.

Criterion 4: Productive Functions of Forest Resources
This criterion is concerned with forest management for the production of wood and non-wood forest products. Such production can only be sustained in the long term if it is economically and financially viable, environmentally sound and socially acceptable.

Forests earmarked for timber production are also able to fulfill a number of other important forest functions, such as environmental protection, carbon storage and the conservation of species and ecosystems. These multiple roles of the forest should be safeguarded by the application of sound management practices that maintain the potential of the forest resource to yield the full range of benefits to society.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>FMU Level Cantonment &amp; Division</th>
<th>NATIONAL LEVEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resource assessment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest resource assessments carried out periodically are vital for ensuring the sustainable production of forest goods and services for society. They provide the necessary information not only on the quantities that may be harvested but also the type and quality of forest produce that may be extracted.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4.1 Extent (area) and percentage of forest in the PFE for which inventory and survey procedures have been used to define the quantity of the following main forest products: | | +
| (a) forest products; | - |
| (b) forest by-products. | - |
| **Table 14: Forest areas inventoried** | | |
| Products | PFE | |
| | Ha | % |
| Forest products | | |
| Non-wood forest products | | |
| **Total** | | |
| 4.2 Actual and sustainable harvest of wood and non-wood forest products, including a total number of species harvested, in the PFE for: | | +
| (a) Round wood; | + |
| (b) Non-wood forest products. | + |
| **Table 15: Harvesting level of the principal forest products** | | |
| Products | PFE | |
| | Total number of species harvested | Total harvest in m³ | Annual sustainable harvest in m³ |
| Industrial round-wood | | | |
| Non-wood forest products | | | |
| • Report average harvest levels over the latest three-year period together with the source of the data and the unit of measurement. | | |
| • Describe the method for estimating the level of Harvest (e.g. annual allowable cut for industrial round wood). | | |
| 4.3 Composition of five most important species or species’ group harvested in the PFE and non-PFE for product categories: | | |
| (a) industrial round wood (please specify); and | | |
| (b) non-wood forest products (please specify). | | |
Industrial round wood:
1. Luxury
2. Class I
3. Class II
4. Class III
5. Non-Class

NTFP
1. Poles
2. Rattan
3. Vine
4. Resin
5. Fuel

Wood/charcoal

- Report the five most important species or species’ groups.
- Report average harvest levels over the latest three-year period together with the source of the data and the unit of Measurement.
- Forests from which harvested include natural forest types as specified in Table 3, as well as planted forests.

4.4 Total amount of carbon stored in forest stands in the PFE

(a) above-ground (forest vegetation carbon stock, including litter and necroses); and
(b) Soil carbon stock.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>PFE ('000 tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Above-ground (forest vegetation carbon stock, including litter and necroses)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil carbon stock</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Table 17: Estimate of carbon stock in forest stands                          |
| Description                                                                 |
| Above-ground (forest vegetation carbon stock, including litter and necroses) |
| Soil carbon stock                                                           |

- Describe the methods of measurement. Express in thousands of tons of elemental carbon.
- Indicate reference year.

Planning and control procedures
Planning procedures have to be sound and effective, as the production of forest goods and services generally requires a long gestation period. It is through proper planning and control that investment in forestry activities will yield the desired returns to society.

4.5 Existence and implementation of:
(a) forest harvesting/operational plans (within forest management plans³); and

³ The Forest Management Plan, appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations, should provide:
(a) management objectives;
(b) description of the forest resource to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and information of adjacent lands;
(c) description of silvicultural and/or other management system based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories;
(d) rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection;
(e) provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics;
(f) environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments;
(g) plans for the identification and protection of endangered, rare and threatened species;
(h) maps depicting the forest resource base, including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownerships;
(b) other harvesting permits (permits for operation without forest management plans).

Describe the procedures and processes for formulating plans and assessing the effectiveness of implementation of:
(a) forest harvesting/operational plans; and
(b) any other type of harvesting/cutting permits within and outside the PFE.

4.6 Extent (area) of compartments/coupes harvested and the number of permits issued in the PFE and non-PFE according to:
(a) harvesting/operational plans; and
(b) Any other harvesting/cutting permit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 18: Average annual harvest area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational plans (within a FMP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit type to harvest timber &amp; NTFP within coupes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit type to harvest timber &amp; NTFP within CF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others Permit type (please specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Calculate the average over the most recent three-year period.
- Specify the different types of permits and report on their effect(s) on forest sustainability.

4.7 Existence and implementation, including parties involved, of a log-tracking system or similar control mechanisms.

Describe type of system(s) and its (their) implementation (including responsible parties).

(a) Permit of Transport of Timber & NTFPs at CF level
(b) Permit of Transport of Timber & NTFPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permit types</th>
<th>Number of permit</th>
<th>Quantity of Timber &amp; NTFP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permit type C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtained Letter of Permit for Transport Timber &amp; NTFPs at CF level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit type B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtained Letter of Permit for transport of Timber &amp; NTFP from Coupes,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Economic Land Concession, Plantation, and Import logs.

Permit type A

Obtained Letter of Permit for transport Timber & NTFP from Forest Concession

Obtained Letter of Permit for transport Wildlife from source to direction of consumption.

Note: Attach a list of items with ever permit.

4.8 Long-term projections, strategic plans for forest production, including expanded use of planted forest.

Describe any projections (five years and beyond), strategies or plans for production (including expanded use of planted forest) to bring current management of harvesting practices and patterns into alignment with sustainable forest management objectives.

4.9 Availability of historical records on the extent, nature and management of forests (human factor).

- Are historical records available about the extent, nature or management of the forests? Describe the type of records.
- Do archives of forest data (e.g. growth, yield, health, uses, etc.) exist and are they accessible for forest planning and management?
- Have such records/data been used? Have they proved useful?

**Silvicultural and harvesting guidelines**

Clear guidelines will ensure that all forestry operations are carried out according to high standards. These can include pre-felling inventories for prescribing sustainable cutting levels, post-felling inventories for assessing the condition of logged-over forests and the types of silvicultural treatments required, harvesting procedures to reduce damage to the forest ecosystem, silvicultural prescriptions for planted forests, and procedures for periodic monitoring and evaluation of management practices.

4.10 Availability and implementation of silvicultural guidelines for timber and non-wood forest products.

- Does each cantonments and divisions have recommended silvicultural systems and/or guidelines? What are they?
- Are they being implemented?
- Is their effectiveness being monitored? At what geographical scale? Describe post-harvesting surveys to assess the effectiveness of silvicultural activities.
- Are monitoring data being achieved to evaluate cumulative effects of silvicultural systems over time?

### 4.11 Availability and implementation of harvesting guidelines for timber and non-wood forest products.
- Do cantonments and divisions have recommended harvesting systems and / or guidelines? What are they?
- Are they being implemented?
- Is their effectiveness being monitored? At what geographical scale? Describe post-harvesting surveys to assess the effectiveness of harvesting activities, establishment and monitoring of silvicultural treatments and regeneration plots, etc.
- Are monitoring data being archived to evaluate cumulative effects of harvesting systems over time?

### 4.12 Area over which silvicultural and harvesting procedures are effectively implemented in the PFE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Silvicultural and harvesting procedures</th>
<th>PFE (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Criterion 5: Protective Functions of Forest Resources**

The importance of this criterion is two-fold. First, it has a bearing on maintaining the productivity and quality of soil and water within the forest and its related aquatic ecosystems (and therefore on the health and vitality of the forest – Criterion 3); and, second, it plays a crucial role outside the forest in maintaining downstream water quality and flow and in reducing flooding and sedimentation.
Quantitative indicators of the effects of forest management on soil and water include such measures as soil productivity within the forest and data on water quality and average and peak water flows for streams emerging from the forest. This information is difficult and expensive to obtain and is seldom available for more than a limited number of sites, as each site has its own specific characteristics (e.g. slope, geological structure and the inherent credibility of the soil type).

The protection of soil and water is therefore best ensured by specific guidelines for different situations; these can National Level be based on experience and research. Valid national indicators can National Level be derived from the aggregation of data from indicators at the FMU level, or from the fact that adequate national guidelines exist and are properly enforced in conformity with variations in local conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>FMU Level Cantonment &amp; Division</th>
<th>NATIONAL LEVEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Extent (area) and percentage of total forest area (PFE) managed</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exclusively for the protection of soil and water.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 20: Forest area managed exclusively for soil and water protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Area (ha)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total forest area (PFE &amp; PF)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest area managed exclusively for the protection of soil and water of which protection in PFE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Procedures to ensure the protection of downstream catchment’s values.</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Are there procedures to protection of downstream catchment’s value?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Are they being implemented?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Is their effectiveness being monitored? At what is scale?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Protective functions in production forests**

| 5.3 Procedures to protect soil productivity and water retention capacity within production forests. | + | |
| • Are there procedures to protect soil productivity and retain in production forest? | | |
| • Are there provisions to prevent contamination of diseases from forest, soil and water? | | |
| • Are they being implemented? | | |
| • Is their effectiveness being monitored? At what is scale? | | |

| 5.4 Procedures for forest engineering, including: (a) draft forest road lay-out and construction; (b) drainage requirements; (c) conservation of buffer strips along streams and rivers; (d) protection of soils from compaction by harvesting machinery and (e) protection of soil from erosion during harvesting operations. | + | |
| • Are there recommended forest engineering procedures | | |
regard to the protection of soil and water?

- Are they being implemented?
- Is their effectiveness being monitored? At what is scale?

5.5 Extent (area) and percentage of areas in the production PFE that have been defined as environmentally sensitive (e.g. very steep or erodible) and protected.

Table 21: Area defined as ecologically vulnerable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Characteristics</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slopes &gt; x%*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor drainage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffer strips</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other characteristics (please specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Criterion 6: Socio-economic Functions

This criterion deals with the economic, social and cultural aspects of forests. A well-managed forest is a self-renewing resource producing a host of benefits, which might include supplying high-quality timber and satisfying the basic needs of people living in and around the forest. It also contributes to the quality of life of the population by providing opportunities for recreation and ecotourism, as well as by generating
employment and investment in processing industries. If sustainably managed, the forest therefore has the potential to make an important contribution to the overall sustainable development of the country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>FMU Level Cantonment &amp; Division</th>
<th>NATIONAL LEVEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Socio-economic aspects**

In addition to its ability to provide employment and other social and environmental benefits to society, the very existence of a forest is often dependent on its capacity to generate sufficient financial resources to make it an economically viable land-use.

6.1 Value and percentage contribution of the forestry sector to Gross National Product (GNP) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Table 22: Contribution of forestry sector to GNP and GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>GNP</th>
<th>GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reference year (please specify)</td>
<td>Total (US$'000)</td>
<td>% forestry sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference year minus five years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicate/describe the extent to which the informal forestry sector contributes to GNP and GDP.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicate sources used.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2 Value of domestically produced non-wood forest products and environmental services in:
(a) domestic markets;
(b) export markets, within and outside ASEAN; and
(c) informal markets including subsistence and illegal activities (Estimated).

Table 23: Estimated market value of forest products and services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goods and services</th>
<th>Market (US$'000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within ASEAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber products</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTFPs</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (please specify)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide the exchange rate if reported in national currency.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Indicate reference year.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Round wood should be calculated as the sum of primary and secondary products including furniture and other secondary wood products.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3 Forest products’ industry structure (number of companies, installed capacity and employees) and efficiency (log input and products output, including non-wood forest products) for:
(a) timber harvesting sector;
(b) primary transformation sector at first stage¹;

|  |
| + |
(c) secondary transformation sector at second stage; and
(d) tertiary transformation sector at third stage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 24: Forest production capacities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Processing sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber harvesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary transformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary transformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary transformation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Indicate units and sources.
  - Primary transformation: For instance, round woods shall have to be processed into sawn timbers, veneers...
  - Secondary transformation: For instance, sawn timbers and veneers shall have to be process into tables, chairs, and timber planks....
  - Tertiary transformation: For instance, semi-processed products shall have to be made other furniture's....

**Indicate reference data last 3 years and excludes forest concession data.

6.4 Existence and implementation of mechanisms for the equitable sharing of the costs and benefits of forest management.

- List any mechanisms for the distribution of incentives and the fair and equitable sharing of costs and benefits among the parties involved (traditional user rights and local communities.
- Are they being implemented?
- Are they obstacles to their implementation?
- Are improvements proposed?

6.5 Existence and implementation of conflict-resolution mechanisms for resolving disputes between forest stakeholders.

- List any mechanisms for conflict resolution.
- Are they being implemented?
- Are they obstacles to their implementation?
- Are improvements proposed?

6.6 Statistics of number of people depending on forests for their livelihoods:
(a) employed in forest operations;
(b) employed in forest products' industry;
(c) other indirect employment; and
(d) Subsistence.

Table 25: Forest-dependent people

---

4 Matters which may be taken into account include:
(a) the equitable treatment of interested parties in activities related to the use and management of forests;
(b) the opportunity for interested parties to be employed under comparable conditions to those in other economic sectors;
(c) the existence of effective mechanisms for communication and the resolution of conflicts between interested parties;
(d) the possession by the public of an effective voice in decisions relating to forest management;
(e) the share of the profits received by forest companies to be reasonable in relation to benefits received by other parties; and
(f) the ability of forest landowners or right-holders (government, private, community, etc.) to receive a fair return for the use of their forest lands.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total number</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed in forest operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed in forest products’ industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other indirect employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community dependent on timber and NTFP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.7 Training, capacity-building and manpower development programme for forest workers.
- Indicate the number and main focus of universities, technical institutions, etc., with a formal programme on sustainable forest management.
- List of short-term and medium-term training programmes for forest managers over the last year.
- List of short-term and medium-term training programme for concessionaires over the last year.

6.8 Existence and implementation of procedures to ensure the health and safety of forest workers.
- What mechanisms are in place to ensure the health and safety of forest workers?
- Are these mechanisms being implemented? Identify any constraints.
- Are mechanisms in conformity with International Labor Organization Resolution 169?
- Indicate the number of serious accidents (death, serious injury) in forest management operations over the past three years. Specify the causes. Data source: Technical norm of timber harvesting in Cambodia and Technical guidelines of the sustainable forest management.

6.9 Area of forests in which people are dependent for subsistence uses and traditional and customary lifestyles.
Table 26: Forest areas for subsistence and traditional uses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>PFE (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous peoples’ reserves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community forests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other reserved areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other forested areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specify the types of forests used for subsistence, traditional and/or customary lifestyles if different from those listed in Table 26.

6.10 Number and extent (area) of forest sites available primarily for:
(a) research and education; and
(b) recreation

Table 27: Forest areas for research and recreation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number of sites</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Average annual number of users (most recent three years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research and education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recreation

**Cultural aspects**

Forests often contain natural, archaeological or cultural features of outstanding or unique value. In many countries, forests also play significant spiritual roles (e.g. sacred forests).

6.11 Number and extent (area) of important archaeological, cultural and spiritual sites identified and protected.

Table 28: Forests with cultural and spiritual value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number of forests</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Protection status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacred forests</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (please specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Provide an overall assessment of whether the integrity of such areas is protected and how.

**Community and indigenous peoples’ rights and participation**

Community participation is vital at all levels of forestry operation to ensure transparency and accountability in forest management, conservation and development and that all interests and concerns are taken into account. This requires openness from forest agencies, forest owners and concessionaires.

6.12 Extent to which tenure and use rights of communities and indigenous peoples over publicly owned forests are recognized and practiced.

- Are such tenure and use rights recognized and practiced?
- If so, how?
- Describe any constraints and proposals for improvements.

6.13 Extent to which indigenous knowledge is used in forest management planning and implementation.

- Is indigenous knowledge used?
- If so, how?
- Describe any constraints and proposals for improvements.

6.14 Extent of involvement of indigenous peoples, local communities and other forest dwellers in forest management capacity-building, consultation processes, decision-making and implementation, including the basis for their involvement.

- Describe the extent of involvement in forest management of:
  - capacity-building;
  - consultation processes;
  - decision-making; and
  - Implementation (e.g. Financial and economic aspects of forest utilization).
- Indicate the legal basis of this involvement.
- Describe shortcomings and proposals for improvement.
Criterion 7: Legal, Policy, and Institutional Framework

This criterion addresses the general institutional requirements that are necessary to make sustainable forest management succeed. Most of the related indicators cover the legal, policy and institutional frameworks and are main National Level descriptive in nature. Taken together, the information gathered under this criterion indicates the extent of a country’s political commitment to sustainable forest management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>FMU Level Cantonment &amp; Division</th>
<th>NATIONA L LEVEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy, legal and governance framework</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To ensure sustainable forest management it is important that forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resources, especially the PFE, are secured and protected and that they</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are managed in accordance with best management practices involving all</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stakeholders, in particular local communities who are dependent on the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forest.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Existence and implementation of a framework of policies, laws and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regulations to govern forest management, namely:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) national objectives for forest, including production, conservation,</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protection and investment;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) establishment and security of the PFE;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) forest tenure and property rights in relation to forests;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Enlargement PFE from other forest land areas;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) forest harvesting and operation;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) participation of local communities and other stakeholders in forest</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) control of illegal activities in forest areas;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) control of forest management and operation;</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) control of forest fire; and</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) Health and safety of forest workers.</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Framework governing</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) national objectives for forest,</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including production, conservation,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protection and investment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) establishment and security of the</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) forest tenure and property rights</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in relation to forests</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) National Level for enlargement of</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the PFE from other forest land areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) forest harvesting and operation</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) participation of local communities</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and other stakeholders in forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 29: Presence (√) or absence (x) of laws, policies and regulations
management

(g) control of illegal activities in forest areas ✔ ✔ ✔

(h) control of forest management and operation ✔ ✔ ✔

(i) control of forest fire ✔ ✔ ✔

(j) health and safety of forest workers ✔ ✔ ✔

- List all relevant laws, policies and regulations.
- For each of the laws, policies, and regulations, give a brief description of any sections that are significant in relation to categories (a) through (j).
- List any significant gaps in the coverage of laws, policies and regulations and indicate how it is proposed that these gaps will be filled.
- List any significant changes that have been made to the laws, policies and regulations listed in your last report and give the date of each change.

7.2 Extent (area) of forest tenure and ownership\(^6\) for the following classes and categories:

(a) PFE that belongs to the Public sector +
   (i) PFE
   (ii) Private Forest

(b) PFE that belongs to the Private sector +
   (i) firms, associations; and
   (ii) Individuals, families.

(c) PFE that belongs to Indigenous communities +

(d) Forest that belongs to the Public sector +
   (i) Pagodas;
   (ii) Schools; and
   (iii) Other public (includes. local communities).

(e) Private Forest that belongs to the Private sector +
   (i) firms, associations; and
   (ii) Individuals, families.

(f) Private Forest that belongs to Indigenous communities +

Table 30: Extent of forest tenure and ownership of forests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PFE</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>- State - Firms, -associations; and -Indigenous communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>- Firms, -associations and -Individuals, families</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specify tenure and ownership situation according to the Cambodia law
Economic framework

One of the most important requirements for sustainable forest management to succeed is the availability of financial resources, as well as the provision of appropriate economic instruments and incentives that promote and support sustainable forest management.

7.3 Amount of funding in management, administration, research and human resource development in forestry field from:
(a) government sources
   (i) national level; and
   (ii) provinces-cities level.
(b) national and international development partners
   (i) grant; and
   (ii) loans.
(c) private sources
   (i) domestic; and
   (ii) overseas.

Table 31: Amount of funding available for the latest year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Funding (US$’000)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government sources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- National government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sub-national Govt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International development partners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Loans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Domestic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Overseas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Provide the exchange rate if reported in national currency.
- Indicate if funding is annual or multi-year budget.

7.4 Existence and implementation of economic instruments and other incentives to encourage sustainable forest management.

- Are economic instruments and other incentives being implemented to encourage sustainable forest management?
- If yes, give the name of each economic instrument/incentive, a short description and explanation of how it is used, and the main institution(s) responsible for its implementation.

Institutional framework

Besides the availability of financial resources, there must be adequate institutions and personnel to undertake sustainable forest management. These include effective implementing agencies, research institutions and appropriately trained personnel to ensure that management is in accordance with scientific and technical knowledge.

7.5 Structure, responsibility and staffing of institutions responsible for sustainable forest management.

Table 32: Institutions responsible for sustainable forest Mgt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nature of responsibilities</th>
<th>Staff (number)</th>
<th>Contact (website/email)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FA Cantonment/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.6 Number of professional (degree holders) and technical personnel (diploma/certificate holders) and trained forest workers at all levels, both governmental and non-governmental, to perform and support forest management.

Table 33: Personnel implementing and supporting forest Mgt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of personnel</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Governmental (FA + MoE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skill staffs and technicians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- PhD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Master</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Engineer/Bachelor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Specialist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Skilled worker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained workers (part and full times)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracted staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.7 Existence of communication strategies and feedback mechanisms to increase awareness on sustainable forest management.

- Are there communication strategies and feedback mechanisms to increase awareness of sustainable forest management?
- If yes, describe the communication strategies and feedback mechanisms.
- Are they effective?

7.8 Existence of, and ability to apply, appropriate technology to practice sustainable forest management and the efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.

- Describe any technology (especially forest engineering and harvesting technology) used to enhance sustainable forest management and the effects of using such technology.
- Describe any recent changes in the technology used.
- Are any improvements proposed?
- Are there any constraints to introducing improvements?

**Planning framework**

Adequate planning, the use of proper technologies and effective monitoring and control are essential for achieving sustainable forest management.

7.9 Capacity and mechanisms for planning sustainable forest management and for periodic monitoring, evaluation and feedback on progress.

- Describe the mechanisms used for planning sustainable forest management (including periodic monitoring, evaluation and feedback on progress).
- Describe the capacity available and institutions responsible...
7.10 Mechanism for public participation in forest management planning, decision-making, data collection, monitoring and assessment.

- List the major constraints encountered in planning.
- List the institutions responsible for these processes.
- Describe the processes of public participation, indicating the parties involved and their level of involvement.
- Are any improvements proposed and are there constraints for their introduction?

7.11 Timeliness of information to increase public awareness about forest policies, legislation and sustainable forest management practices.

- List the means by which information is provided to various sectors of the public (including electronic communication).
- Describe the type and frequency of information made available and indicate the target groups to which this information is addressed.
- Assess the adequacy and timeliness of the information in relation to the wishes of the target groups.

7.12 Collaboration in research activities and information exchange.

- List and describe collaborative forestry research in the field of sustainable forest management.
- List and describe the flora, processes and mechanisms used for information exchange.

7.13 Existence and number of forest management plans, and area covered for production and protection forests in the PFE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 34: Forest management plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of management plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Area (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of management plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Area (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected areas (MoE Control)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Number of management plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Area (ha)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Describe the effectiveness of implementation of forest Mgt. Plans.
- Are any improvements proposed, and are there constraints to their introduction?
Annex 1

Definitions of World Conservation Union (IUCN) Protected Area Management Categories

IUCN has defined the following six protected area management categories based on management objective:

**CATEGORY 1a: ** Strict Nature Reserve: protected area managed main National Level for science

Area of land and/or sea possessing some outstanding or representative ecosystems, geological or physiological features and/or species, available primarily for scientific research and/or environmental monitoring.

**CATEGORY 1b: ** Wilderness Area: protected area managed main National Level for wilderness protection

Large area of unmodified or slightly modified land, and/or sea, retaining its natural character and influence, without permanent or significant habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural condition.

Category 1 sites are typically remote and inaccessible, and are characterized by being ‘undisturbed’ by human activity. They are often seen as benchmark, or reference sites, and access is generally restricted or prohibited altogether. They range in size from vast areas to very small units (typically a ‘core’ of a larger protected area). Selection should be on the basis of quality and significance.

**CATEGORY II: ** National Park: protected area managed mainly National Level for ecosystem protection and recreation

Natural area of land and/or sea, designated to: (a) protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations; (b) exclude exploitation or occupation inimical to the purposes of designation of the area; and (c) private a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities, all of which must be environmentally and culturally compatible.

Category II covers national parks and equivalent reserves. Category II sites are characterized by the experience of ‘naturalness’. While managed to protect ecological integrity, Category II sites tend to serve as areas that facilitate appreciation of the features protected, and typically include provisions for human visitors. Selection should be on the basis of representativeness and/or special significance, and sites should be large enough to contain one or more (relatively intact) ecosystems.

**CATEGORY III: ** Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly National Level for conservation of specific natural features

Area containing one or more specific natural or natural/cultural feature which is of outstanding or unique value because of its inherent rarity, representative or aesthetic qualities, or cultural significance.

Category III covers areas that are typically not of the scale of Category II sites, but can be important as protected components within a broader managed landscape for the protection of particular forest communities or species. Selection should be on the basis of the significance of the features, and should be of a scale that protects the integrity of that feature and its immediately related surroundings.

**CATEGORY IV: ** Habitant/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly National Level for conservation through management intervention

Area of land/or sea subject to active intervention for management purposes so as to ensure the maintenance of habitats and/or to meet the requirements of specific species.
Category IV covers areas managed mainly National Level for conservation through management intervention; habitats and other features may be manipulated to enhance the presence of species or communities of species, through, for example, artificial wetlands or the cultivation of preferred food crops. Category IV sites do not include production units primarily for exploitation, such as forest plantations. Category IV sites should be selected on the basis of importance as habitats to the survival of species of local or national significance, where conservation of the species or habitat may depend upon its manipulation.

**CATEGORY V:** Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly National Level for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation Area of land, with coast and sea as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural value, and often with high biodiversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of such an area.

Category V areas are characterized by a long-term socio-ecological interaction commensurate with high biodiversity values. Category V areas should be selected on the basis of diversity of habitats of high scenic quality combined with manifestations of unique or traditional land-use patterns and opportunities for public enjoyment through recreation and tourism.

**CATEGORY VI:** Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly National Level for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems Area containing predominantly unmodified natural systems, managed to ensure long-term protection and maintenance of biodiversity, while at the same time providing a sustainable flow of natural products and services to meet community needs.

Category VI areas are characterized by predominantly unmodified ‘natural systems’ that are managed to provide both maintenance of biological diversity and a sustainable flow of natural products and services. The expression ‘natural system’ can be interpreted many different ways. For purposes of the IUCN categories it can be taken to mean ecosystems where, since the industrial revolution (1750), human impact (a) has been no greater than that of any other native species, and (b) has not affected the ecosystem’s structure. Climate change is excluded from this definition. For an area to qualify for Category VI designation, not only National Level must the site meet the definition of a protected area, but at least two-thirds of the site should be, and is planned to remain, in a natural condition. Large commercial plantations must not be included, and, as in all categories, a management authority must be in place. Category VI sites should also be large enough to absorb sustainable resource uses without detriment to sites’ overall long-term natural values.

Because many protected areas, particularly forest areas, are established for multiple objectives, at least three-quarters of a designated area must be managed primarily for one of the above management objectives in order for it to be listed under the corresponding category. The management of the remaining area must not be in conflict with that primary purpose. In cases where parts of a single management unit are classified by law as having different management objectives or where one area is used to ‘buffer’ or suround another, they would be listed separately.
All protected areas must meet a test of management responsibility and ownership. Management authority may be through national government, local authority, informal community group, non-governmental organization or private ownership, provided that it provides the capacity to achieve the given management objective. In general more strictly protected sites require state power for full protection, but recent experiments in vesting legal power in private entities for nature conservation objectives leave open the possibility of exceptions. Ownership of a unit must also be compatible with achievement of management objectives in order for the site to be listed.

Annex 2

IUCN Endangerment Status Categories

**Extinct (Ex)**

A taxon\(^5\) is *extinct* when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), and throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

**Extinct in the Wild (EW)**

A taxon is *extinct in the wild* when it is known only National Level to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed extinct in the wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual) throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

**Critically Endangered (CR)**

A taxon is *critically endangered* when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria specified in the *IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria* for critically endangered and is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

**Endangered (EN)**

A taxon is *endangered* when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria specified in the *IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria* for endangered and is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

**Vulnerable (VU)**

A taxon is *vulnerable* when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria specified in the *IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria* for vulnerable and is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

**Near Threatened (NT)**

A taxon is *near threatened* when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

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\(^5\) IUCN uses the term 'taxon' to mean species or lower taxonomic level, including forms that are not yet formally described.
Least Concern (LC)

A taxon is least concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

Data Deficient (DD)

A taxon is data deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct or indirect assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied and its biology well known but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases, great care should be exercised in choosing between data deficient and threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, or if a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified.

Not Evaluated (NE)

A taxon is not evaluated when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.
## Annex 3

### Land Ownership Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land ownership</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public ownership</td>
<td>Belonging to the state or other public parties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• State ownership</td>
<td>Owned by national, state and regional governments or by government-owned corporations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Owned by other public institutions</td>
<td>Belonging to cities, municipalities, villages and communes. Includes any publicly owned forest and other wooded land not elsewhere specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned by indigenous peoples and/or local communities</td>
<td>Owned by indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries, defined as those who: 1. are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations that inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at a time of conquest or colonization or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions; and 2. are tribal peoples whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partly by their own customs or traditions or by special laws and regulations. For both categories (1) and (2), self-identification as indigenous or tribal shall be regarded as the fundamental criterion for determining the groups (Source: ILO Convention No. 169 on ‘Indigenous and Tribal Peoples’).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private ownership</td>
<td>Forest and other wooded land owned by individuals, families, cooperatives or corporations engaged in agriculture or other occupations including forestry; private forest (wood-processing) industries; private corporations; and other institutions (religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Owned by individuals</td>
<td>Forest and other wooded land owned by individuals and families, including those who have formed themselves into companies, including companies that combine forestry and agriculture (farm forests). Include cases where owners do not live on or near their forest holdings (absentee owners).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Owned by forest industries</td>
<td>Forest and other wooded land owned by private forestry or wood-processing industries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Owned by other private institutions</td>
<td>Forest and other wooded land owned by private corporations, cooperatives or institutions (religious, educational, pension or investment funds, nature conservation societies, etc.).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Adapted from FAO Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Terms and Definitions.*