



CF Development in Cambodia

Why CF must be prioritized to deliver

ASIA-PACIFIC FORESTRY WEEK 2016

GROWING OUR FUTURE!

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Organized in collaboration with the following Stream Leaders

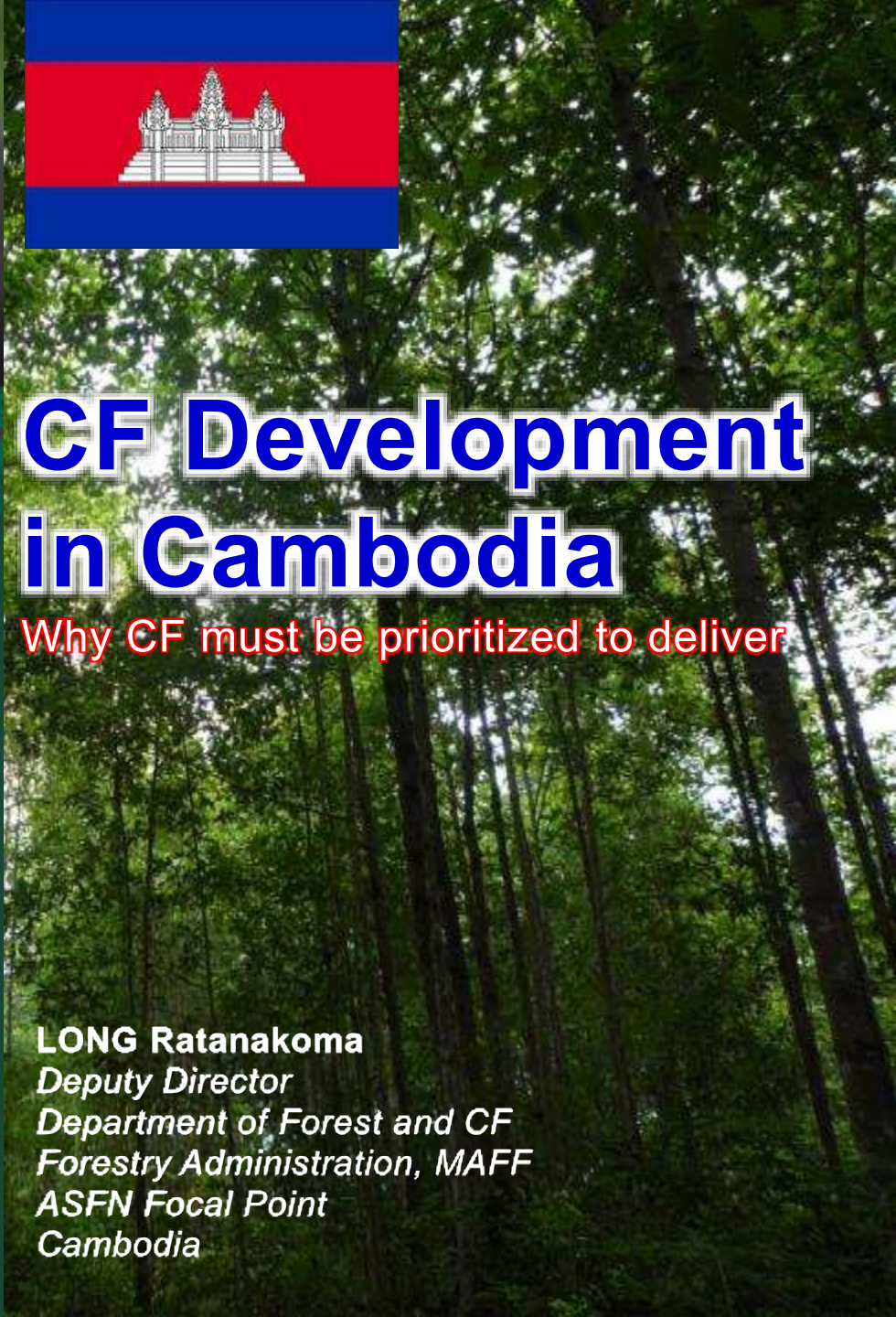


APFW 2016
Website:
http://apfw2016.org



LONG Ratanakoma
Deputy Director

*Department of Forest and CF
Forestry Administration, MAFF
ASFN Focal Point
Cambodia*



BACKGROUND

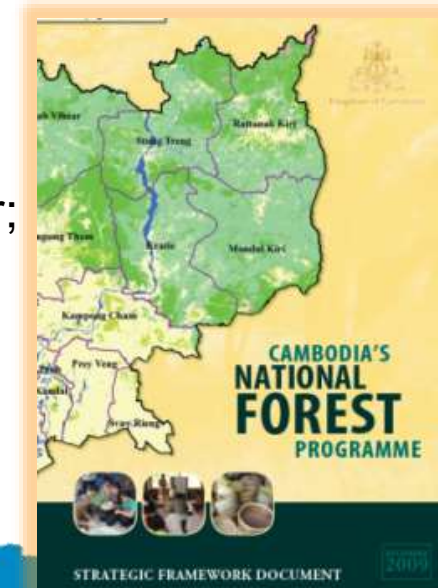
1993-2001
Piloting and
Implementation

2002-2006
Policy, regulation
development

2007-2013
CFs
Legalization

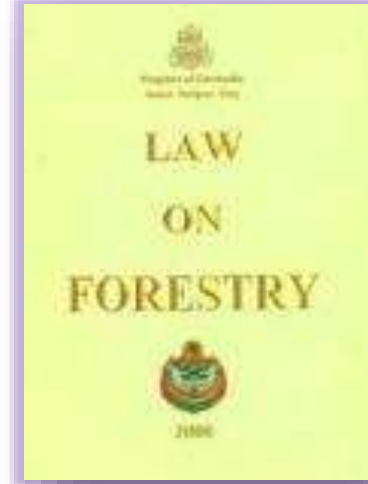
2014-Present
CF Mangt. Plan
& Livelihood Devpt.

- National Forest Policy 2002, Forestry Law 2002, CF Sub-decree 2006, CF Guideline 2006, Rectangular Strategy, Cambodia Millennium Development Goals, and National Forest Program 2010;
- RGC recognize legally and protect the traditional rights of local populations to use forest resources;
- For local communities living within or near the forest, the state shall recognize and ensure their traditional user rights for the purpose of traditional customs, beliefs, religions and living;
- A CF shall be managed in the economic and sustainable manner;
- There **499 CFs** (by year 2015), located in around **500,000 Ha.** of forest, were established in 21 provinces.



WHY CF MUST BE PRIORITIZED

- **Stakeholders engagement:** the stakeholder coordination mechanism and networking at national, sub-national and local were setup that involving from technical institution, local authority, local community and CSOs;
- **Secure the forest land tenure:** the CF have approved by MAFF and 15-year CF Agreement between government and local community;
- **Local community participation:** Encourage local people and IP to participate in CF development to conserve forest and improve their livelihood;
- **Participation and supporting:** the RGC have put the CF activity as the priority activity among others in the RGC Rectangular Strategy. They are also integrate into the commune and district development plan. The RGC adopt the CF Program as well. and CSOs play important role to facilitate with local community and financial support;



WHY CF MUST BE PRIORITIZED (CONT.)

- **Contribute to CC:** the CF are effectiveness in sustainable forest management, conservation and utilization, particularly they reduce deforestation and forest degradation and contribute to CC adaptation;
- **Respect to local right:** Both policy and regulations emphasized that local communities living within or near the forest, the state shall recognize and ensure their traditional user rights for the purpose of traditional customs, beliefs, religions and living;
- **Equity benefit sharing:** the CF members who involving the CF development get benefit based on their CF Regulation developed;
- **Capacity building and knowledge:** all stakeholders learn from what they have experienced and improve CF develop for effectiveness and successful in SFM and contributing to Soco-economic and climate change.





Way forward for CFs of Asia Pacific Region in the Context of SDGs

- **Policy Reform:** Encourage local people participation in CF development through reduce the royalty or nothing to pay for all forest product from CFs;
- **Institutional Strengthening:** build capacity stakeholders at all level including national, sub-national and local. Strengthen the existing mechanism in order to encourage stakeholders participation;
- **Sectorial Integration:** CF development is not only depend on forest products but should integrate with other activity such as home garden, livestock, fish farming, small credit etc.,
- **Technical Support:** to develop CF management plan, CF business plan, NTFPs processing;
- **Encourage SMEs in CF:** encourage CFs to set up the SMEs in order to improve their livelihood and contribute to poverty reduction;
- **Legal Recognition:** the recognition local people's traditional user rights is not only in policy paper but also in ground practice. The CF agreement should more than 15-year.





Thank You

