



## AFoCO Project Document

Project code

AFoCO/027/2022

Project Profile			
Project title	Site Restoration and Sustainable Management of Community Forest Using Multiple Use Tree Species and Agroforestry		
Project duration	Estimated start date: 1 March 2022 Estimated end date: 28 February 2027		
Implementing Agency	Department of Forestry and Community Forestry, Forestry Administration		
Participating countries	Cambodia		
Project site	Kampong Seila District, Preah Sihanouk province		
Main objective	<div><div></div><div><div>1.</div><div>To ensure the community forest is well managed by the local community, capable of protecting the forest, producing seedlings, and implementing forest restoration</div></div><div><div>2.</div><div>To rehabilitate the community forest by using multiple species with high economic value and sustainably managed to benefit the local communities</div></div><div><div>3.</div><div>To disseminate the project experiences and lessons in order to ensure the beneficial effects on other CFs and to sustain the activities after project completion.</div></div></div>		
Target Area	Primary Target Area: 1. Accelerating forest restoration with tailor-made approaches to the local contexts Secondary Target Area 4. Promoting community forestry and sustainable use of forest resources		
Budget and source of finance	Total: US\$ 727,515 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• AFoCO: US\$ 663,515</li><li>• National: US\$ 64,000 (In-kind)</li></ul>		
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## Abbreviation

AFoCO	:	Asian Forest Cooperation Organization
APFNet:		Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation
°C	:	Degree Celsius
CF	:	Community Forestry
CFMC	:	Community Forest Management Committee
CFMP	:	Community Forest Management Plan
DBH	:	Diameter at Breast Height
FA	:	Forestry Administration
FAO	:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GIS & RS	:	Geographic Information System & Remote Sensing
Ha	:	Hectare
IUCN	:	Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
MAFF	:	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
NBSAP :		National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NFP	:	National Forest Programme
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
NRS	:	National REDD+ Strategy
NSDP	:	National Strategic Development Plan
NTFPs	:	Non-Timber Forest Products
PES	:	Payment for Environmental Services
PWD	:	Persons with Disabilities
RUA	:	Royal University of Agriculture
RUPP	:	Royal University of Phnom Penh
UNCCD	:	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
WWF	:	World Wide Fund

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## Summary

Cambodia has seen widespread deforestation and forest degradation. Between 1969 and 2017, forest cover declined from 73% to 47%. The government has started the Community Forestry Program, which gives the public a role in forest management. Its goal is to prevent deforestation and land degradation from continuing. Despite the implementation of the nationwide Community Forestry Program, the revenue generated by the community forests (CF) to its members is still limited since little progress has been made in improving the degraded forest condition and most of the forests remain untamed. Furthermore, the occasional disturbances caused by illegal cutting and accidental fires further jeopardized the recovery of the forests. However, the development of a community forest management plan (CFMP) to rehabilitate the forests thereby increasing its potential to generate income was not undertaken due to inadequate education of community members and insufficient technical support.

The goal of the project is to restore forest resources (timber and NTFP) and increase revenue for community members in order to sustainably maintain community forests. The followings are the three main objectives of the project:

1. To ensure the community forest is well managed by the local community, capable of protecting the forest, producing seedlings, and implementing forest restoration
2. To rehabilitate the community forest by using multiple species with high economic value and sustainably managed to benefit the local communities
3. To disseminate the project experiences and lessons in order to ensure the beneficial positive effects on other CFs and to sustain the activities after project completion.

In order to achieve the aforementioned objectives, the project will develop a CFMP, increase the capacity of local community members, establish tree nurseries, and restore a quarter of the community forest with a variety of species to meet the needs of the community and forest site conditions. By the end of the project, the project will generate a guideline on community forest restoration that will serve as a catalyst for forest restoration in other CFs across the country based on the lessons gathered.

The project interventions will be demonstrated in the Nakta Thmor Prong Community Forest, considering the forest provides marginal income to 320 local families and a significant portion of it is degraded. Specifically, the forest with a total area of 592 ha was subjected to the uncontrolled cutting of timber in the 1990s because restoration activities have never been conducted since then.

## Section A. Project Context

### 1. Background

Deforestation and forest degradation have been rampant in Cambodia. The forest cover decreased from 73% to 47% between 1969 and 2017, with the biggest pace of forest degradation occurring in the 1990s (source: NRS 2017). The underlying causes of deforestation are an increase in agricultural land, increased use of timber and non-timber forest products, and insufficient protection of the remaining forests.

In order to counteract ongoing deforestation and land degradation, the government has launched the Community Forestry Program that provides the community with a role in forest management. One of the program's objectives is to increase the contribution of sustainable forest management to poverty reduction, improved livelihoods, and equitable economic growth. Every year, the effort seeks to restore 50,000 ha of damaged forests utilizing a variety of tree species, with community forests being one of the top priorities for restoration. Also, the government has assigned around 2 million hectares of natural forest to the CF management.

Despite the implementation of the CFs, there has been very limited success in terms of poverty alleviation to the CF beneficiaries. One of the main reasons is forest degradation. There is only occasional patrolling by the community, and the forest is left to recover naturally. Therefore, the recovery has been slow due to unfavorable land conditions and occasional illegal logging, and unsustainable collection of NTFP. Forest restoration through enrichment planting and sustainable management of NTFPs are imperative to accelerating forest development, but limited community knowledge and lack of funds have held this back.

Through this project, sustainable forest management will be achieved by creating a CF management and restoration plan, as well as promoting sustainable forest-based livelihoods. The project was created utilizing the lessons and expertise gained from prior Forestry Administration projects:

1. "Facilitating the Participatory Planning of Community-based Forest Management Using GIS & RS Technologies in Forest Resources Management in the Philippines, Indonesia & Thailand" funded by AFoCO
2. "Promotion of forest rehabilitation in Cambodia and Viet Nam through demonstration models and improvement of seed supply system" funded by AFoCO
3. "*Multi-Functional Forest Restoration and Management of Degraded Forest Areas in Cambodia*" funded by APFNet

The following are important lessons learned from the three (3) aforementioned projects:

- Local livelihoods should be taken into account when forest restoration is carried out in a CF as a steady stream of income generated by the CF for the residents is prone to determine the continuation of the project activities.
- Priority should not be given to only planting high-value timber trees for livelihood development since it will take too long to harvest the product (25-30 years), while people need to harvest something from the forest sooner to sustain their livelihood. Hence, the project will introduce fruit trees (wild and cultivated fruit trees), pole (from *Melaleuca cajuputi*), rattan, and bamboo, which can generate income in a short-term period, in addition to high-value timer trees. Additionally, training will be provided for community members on how to market forest products.
- The O Soam CF experience shows that when enabling conditions for forest restoration are created, such as local tree nurseries and capacity building on seedling production and tree planting, the local communities continue to care for the forest after the project is completed. In order to repeat this success story, this project includes the construction of community nurseries and training for local people to raise seedlings for rehabilitating their forests.
- In comparison to line planting, group planting in natural or man-made gaps in degraded forests led to better growth for planted trees, especially legumes. Hence, gap planting will be applied on this project site which has many natural gaps.
- At every step of implementation, the local engagement will be involved as it's regarded as an integral part of the process. In particular, all CF members will take part in the discussion and consultation of each activity to be implemented.

## 2. Conformity with AFoCO's Objectives and Strategic Priorities

The project will foster partnership between the Forestry Administration (FA) and local communities, governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in order to achieve a common goal — local livelihood improvement through sustainable forest management. Hence, it is in line with the AFoCO's Priority Area 1 "Initiating customized restoration and reforestation models" and Priority Area 4 "Local livelihood improvement and community-based small enterprise development".

- Priority Area 1: Initiating customized restoration and reforestation models. The project will reforest 150 hectares of degraded forests through active and passive reforestation. Reforestation and restoration of degraded forests is the top priority of AFoCO as vast degraded forests are in urgent need of restoration to their former state. Large-scale commercial activities have resulted in deforestation and degradation of forests impacting the livelihoods of local people. The strategy involves the establishment of restoration and reforestation models in target countries and capacity building activities such as training courses.

Priority Area 4: Local livelihood improvement and community-based small enterprise development. AFoCO aims to support proven forest-related activities for local livelihood improvement and small enterprise development. Community forestry and maintenance of forest ecosystems are two top priorities of AFoCO. The involvement of local communities, their co-existence with well-protected forest ecosystems is considered increasingly important as the local communities become inseparable part of sustainable development.

## 3. Regionality

The project aims to address the forest degradation and its influence on livelihoods that are faced by many countries implementing the community forests. Besides Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, and Nepal, community-based forest resource management is practiced in countries in South and Southeast Asian region. The project, although based in Cambodia, addresses issues that are common to those regions. The project therefore can have a regional impact as the lessons learned from the experience of the project contribute to the discourse on how to make CF work. The experience and strategy will be promoted to other countries through the network of AFoCO and FA.

- The following are the important international agreements on restoration and forest conservation supported by the project: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The UNCCD recognizes the urgency of combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought. The UNCCD's solution to desertification is an integrated approach, using participation based on respect for all peoples and no discrimination, restoration and conservation including forestry, and equitable, sustainable business initiatives.
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The objectives of this Treaty are the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use, in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity, for sustainable agriculture and food security. This Treaty is increasingly important with the growth of biotechnology in science and forestry.
- Non-Legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests. The Principles seek to combine the objectives of sustainable forest management and conservation.
- FAO's National Forest Programme. NFPs are an important source for civil society organizations to observe whether legal obligations of forest-related treaties are being incorporated into national forestry policy developments.
- World Conservation Strategy. In 1980, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), a group of experts, prepared the World Conservation Strategy. The three principles of conservation outlined in the World Conservation Strategy include: the maintenance of essential ecological processes and life-support systems; the preservation of genetic diversity; and sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems.

Cambodia also passed several laws and made some policy statements aimed at conserving the forest and genetic resources:

- Forestry Law (2002). The objective of the law is to ensure the sustainable management of the forests for social, economic and environmental benefits, including conservation of biological diversity and cultural heritage (Article 1). The law prescribes areas in the forestland to be reforested and enjoins the citizens of Cambodia to plant trees and develop tree plantations.
- Sub-Decree on Community Forestry Management (2003). The Guideline prescribes: (1) restoring the original indigenous or naturally growing forest; and (2) establishment of Forest Plantation Block within the community forest. The Sub-Decree recommends the planting of species (like *Tectona grandis* and *Swietenia macrophylla*) that have longer rotation (50 years). The Sub-Decree on Community Forestry Management encouraged adopting

the Agroforestry to promote the planting of multi-purpose trees or fast growing and nitrogen fixing plants on farms within the community forest boundaries.

- National Forest Programme (2010-2029). The National Forest Programme (NFP) 2010-2029 sets objectives and goals in developing and managing forests to improve livelihoods, environmental services and overall economic development. The NFP aims to increase the current level of forest cover to 60% of the total land area as its strategic indicators. It also sets a target of 50,000 hectares of high value commercial plantation established and 10 million tree seedlings distributed per year and two million hectares of forest land allocated for Community Forestry (approximately 1,000 CF).
- National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2014-2018. Among others, the NSDP sets a national target of 60% forest cover with an annual area to be reforested of 25,000 hectares from 2014 to 2018. The NSDP of Cambodia is currently being updated.
- Cambodia Energy Sector Strategy. The Strategy identified tree planting along the road sides and other public places to contribute in addressing fuel wood deficit in the agricultural areas. The Strategy recommends (1) Organizing tree planting in schools, pagodas and villages, to increase awareness to the people. (2) Planting of fast growing fuelwood species that adapts to Cambodia's environment as an important component of wood energy strategy; establishment of Village Woodlot for the production of fuelwoods that can become an important source of income for villages.
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2002. NBSAP provides a framework for action at all levels that will enhance ability to ensure the productivity, diversity and integrity of natural systems resulting to the ability of Cambodia to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of all Cambodians. The NBSAP promote reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded forest areas in all provinces (area reforested). NBSAP provides the planting of native species for reforestation (Theme 1 - Protection of Natural Resources). Theme 5 also provides that a policy and guidelines promoting the use of native species in cultivation and restricting the use of exotic species.

The activities of the project, therefore, which focus on restoring and improving the forest management, clearly contribute to the realization of the above-mentioned laws, policies and regional treaties. Moreover, the project responds to the priorities of two forestry networks in the region: AFoCO and APFNet.

#### 4. Information on Project Target Area

The project site, Nakta Thmor Prong Community Forest covers 592 ha is located in Kampong Seila commune, Kampong Seila District, Preah Sihanouk province (Map 1) which lies between 10°58'32"N to 11°00'08"N latitude and 103°54'44"E to 103°56'41"E longitude. The Thmei village manages the community forest is located about 7 km north of the CF and 3 km from the district town (Map 2).

The prevailing climate in the project site is tropical, with a dry season from December to April and a wet season from May to November, with an average annual rainfall of 2,500 mm. The coldest month is January (24 °C), and the hottest month is April (34 °C). There are four villages in Kampong Seila commune, with a total population of 6,574. The population density is 21 per km<sup>2</sup>, which is a fourth of the national average.

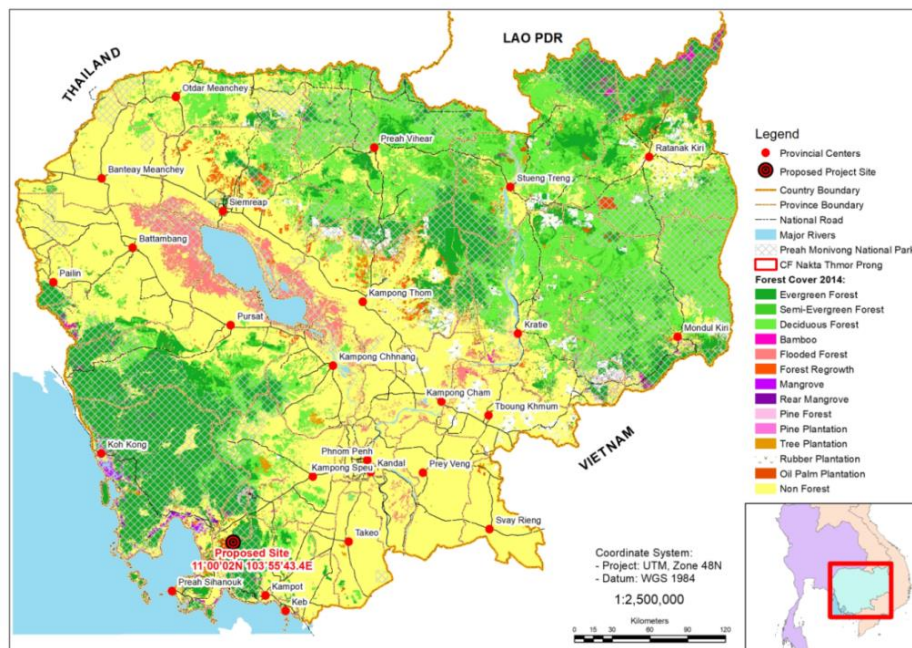
In 2016, the poverty line was estimated to be between 20% and 22%, almost double of the country's average of 12%. Rice farming, forestry, and secondary crop production are the mainstays of the commune's rural population. Rice farming is the primary source of income for more than 70% of families. A total of 110 families (8%) rely entirely on the collecting and processing of NTFPs for their livelihood. Thmei, the village that manages the community forest, has a population of 1,858 people, or 398 families. 80% of the total number of families have taken part in community forestry management. Around 54% of the 1,630 people with CF are between the ages of 18 and 60, with women accounting for 51%. The CF is overseen by 9 members of the CF committee, 2 of whom are women.

The community forest is composed of two forest types — evergreen and deciduous — which are found in every bioregion of the country (Map 3). In addition, it has a considerable area of *Melaleuca cajuputi* forest, which is found in the 4 coastal provinces. The evergreen forest is characterized by dense regrowth of low-value timber species from soil seed banks and root suckers. Some large trees which still can be seen in the forest are *Vatica astrotricha*, *Irvingia malayana*, and *Parinari annamensis*. However, species of the high-value timber group, such as *Hopea odorata*, *Anisoptera costata* and *Heritiera javanica*, that used to dominate the upper canopy layer, are absent and no natural regeneration of these species are observed. The deciduous forest, although small in term of size, is relatively healthier compared to the evergreen forests. Some high-value timber trees, such as *Dipterocarpus intricatus* and *Shorea cochinchinensis*, are still

present, although not abundant, mostly have DBH of 25cm and smaller. There is some natural regeneration of these species on the ground floor.

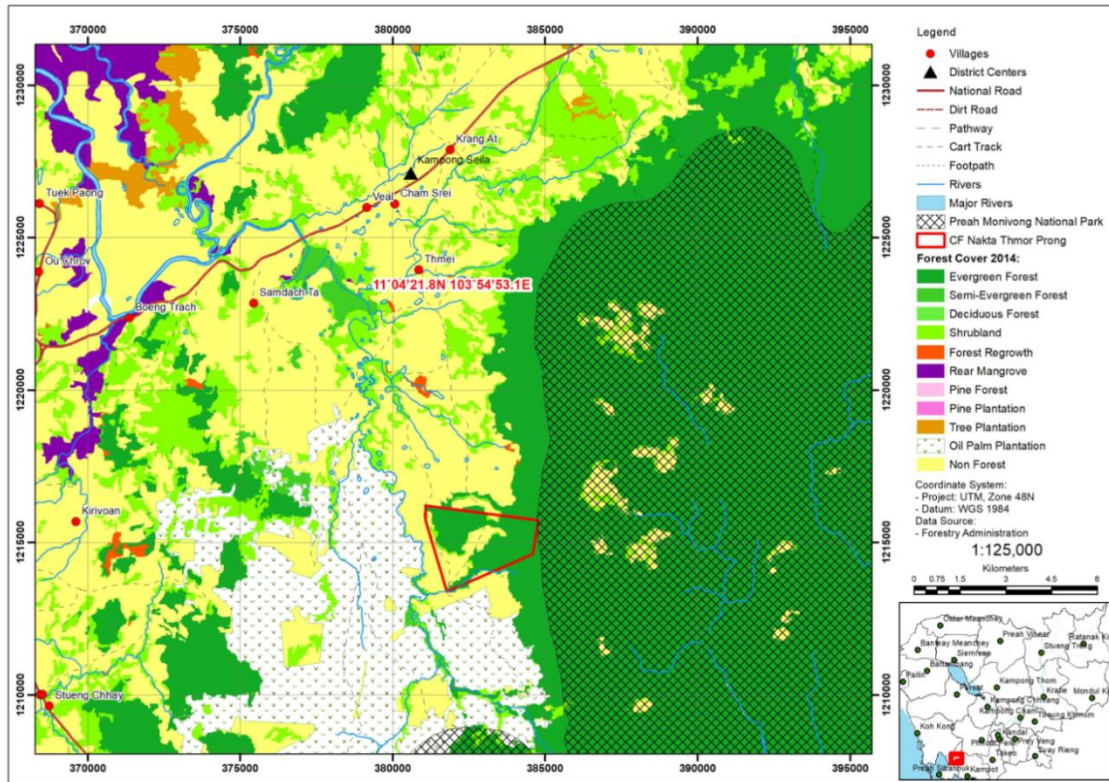
The CF is governed by a Ministerial Declaration No. 486 MAFF dated 19 November 2008 to secure the land. Prior to the CF establishment, the forest severely suffered from uncontrolled timber harvesting in the 1990s. As a consequence, most of the remaining forests are severely degraded. In the middle of 2020, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-Cambodia) has extended assistance to the community for the planting of 2,000 rattan seedlings and has provided training to CF members on small-bamboo processing for joss-stick and bamboo straws. There is no expected significant development to livelihoods to the community due to the very meager funding provided by WWF. The NGO provided training and assistance to the community in processing rattan and bamboos to improve the livelihood of local people. Since there is an extraction of rattan and bamboo for commercial purposes, local people must have been trained to exploit the resource in a sustainable manner according to sustainable CF management.

The site is an ideal representation of the CFs in Cambodia in terms of the socioeconomic and biophysical conditions of Cambodia. Many parts of the CF are sandy soil and susceptible to nutrient leaching, which was aggravated after the loss of forests in some parts. Frequent forest fires have affected the natural stands of *Melaleuca cajuputi* and deciduous forests. Owing to the remaining forests available, the community forests have the potential for ecotourism. The community forest of Nakta Thmor Prong CF is estimated to generate economic benefits from: (1) Kuy (*Willughbeia edulis*) a wild fruit tree, with an estimated aggregate value of US\$ 52,000/year; and 2) Income from a mushroom with an estimated value of US\$ 15,000/year (source: personal communication with the village head).

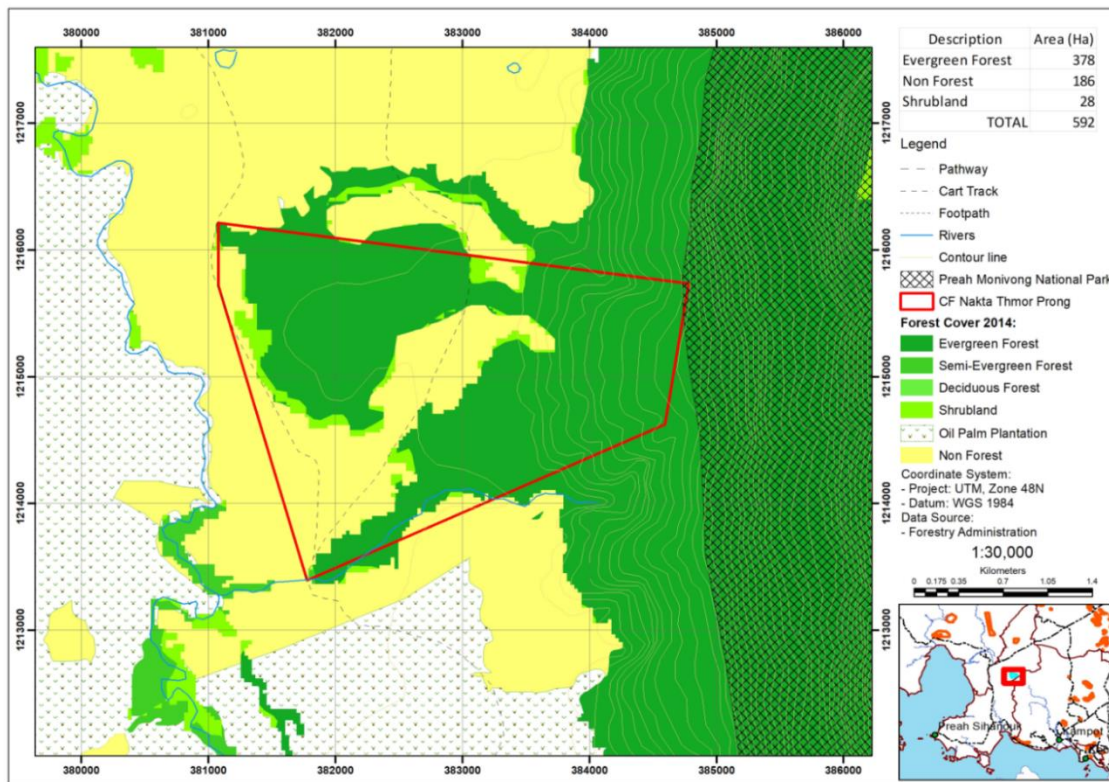


**Map 1:** Location of the project site (Nakta Thmor Prong Community Forest) in Cambodia.





**Map 2:** Location of the village (Thmei village) managing the community forest



**Map 3:** Forest cover of Nakta Thmor Prong community forest

## 5. Stakeholder Analysis

**Table 1:** Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholder group	Characteristics	Problems, needs, interests	Potential benefits	Involvement in the project
<b>Primary Stakeholders</b>				
Local community managing the community forest	Local community relies upon and use the forest for various forest products. They experienced the decrease of forest products; no community activities for forest rehabilitation yet.	<u>Problem:</u> Lack of income opportunity from the community forest due to forest degradation. Increasing use of forest resources impacting on the availability of timber and NTFPs; Lack of resources to apply forest rehabilitation. <u>Needs, Interests:</u> Keen to improve the productivity of forestlands for economic benefits and at the same time protection of the forest.	Improved capacity in seedling production, and forest rehabilitation; Increased productivity of the forest; CF is well protected ensuring long-term benefits for local communities; Increased household income through access to more forest products and services; Reverse the process of forest degradation.	Local community will be involved in: 1) identifying the problem, identify and select tree species (Appendices 1 and 2) for planting, locations and methods for planting; 2) capacity building for forest restoration; and 3) establishment of nursery, production of seedlings and implementation of forest rehabilitation. In short, they will be involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of the changes following the project interventions.
Local FA (Gulf FA Inspectorate and Preah Sihanouk Forestry Administration Cantonment)	The Gulf FA Inspectorate and Preah Sihanouk Forestry Administration Cantonment have the jurisdiction authority over the community forest (the project site). It reports to FA and the provincial governor.	<u>Problem:</u> Lack of financial resource; Lack of technical personnel; Lack of motivation. <u>Needs/interests:</u> Financial resources; Capacity building of the technical staff; Forest protection; Tree planting and forest rehabilitation.	Human resource development; A new nursery.	<u>Partner and beneficiary</u> Collaborate with the implementing agency and local community in planning, implementation and monitoring of all project activities. One or two of its staff member will be involve in the project as team members. They have good knowledge of the project site. Managing the nursery in the Gulf FA inspectorate.
Royal University of Agriculture and or Royal University of Phnom Penh	Providing professional training and education necessary for personal development in the field of agriculture, forestry and rural development.	<u>Problem:</u> Lack of financial resource; <u>Needs/interests:</u> Financial resources; Capacity building of the technical staff	Field research sites; Create new experts in the field of natural resources management	Conduct research in the field of forest rehabilitation, and forest-based livelihood development; Speaker in the workshops; A member of the PSC.

RECOFTC Cambodia	International NGO working on local livelihood improvement based on forest resources.	<u>Problem:</u> Acknowledge the loss and continuing threat to natural forests and their negative social, economic and environmental impacts <u>Needs/Interests:</u> Intend to collaborate at national level.	Avoid duplication of the programs focusing on improvement of local livelihoods, addressing forest degradation; Knowledge and skill transfer to the communities and field staff.	Provide technical assistance in the development of the community forest restoration/management plan and guideline on community forest restoration; A member of the PSC; Speaker in the workshops; Assist in the distribution of the guideline on community forest restoration to other CFs.
Local authority at the commune level	They have administrative authority over the communities and natural resources within their administrative boundaries. Administer all development activities in their area.	<u>Problem:</u> Lack of financial resources for development in the commune <u>Needs/interests:</u> Improve local livelihoods; Capacity building of staff in all development sectors; Protection of natural resources.	The forest restoration plan developed by the project will significantly contribute to the development of the Commune Development Plans; Capacity building of staffs in forest restoration; Access to the nurseries for seedlings for planting in the public areas.	<u>Partner and beneficiary</u> The head of the commune/his representative will sit as a member of the Project Steering Committee; They will be consulted for locating and constructing the nursery; Provide assistance to ensure the security of the project sites (upon request); Provide administrative supports.
Implementing agency	IRD is a research institution under the Forestry Administration with extensive experience in forest rehabilitation and community development.	<u>Problem:</u> Acknowledges deforestation and forest degradation as a major problem with negative impacts on ecological services; Lack of financial resources. <u>Needs, Interests:</u> Financial resources; Capacity building of the technical staff to address forest degradation.	Human resources development; Gain new knowledge and experience on natural resources management.	IRD in coordination with AFoCO to secure funding to implement the project. Planning, implementation, and monitoring of the changes following the interventions.
AFoCO Secretariat	Intergovernmental organization in Asia aiming to strengthen forest cooperation by transforming proven technology and policies into concrete actions in the context of sustainable forest management to address the impact of climate change.	<u>Needs/interests:</u> Addressing deforestation and forest degradation; Local livelihood improvement	New project site; Gain new knowledge and experience on natural resources management	Secure continuous flow of funding throughout the project time frame; Provide guidance for project implementation; Coordinate project evaluations; Coordinate for and involve in sharing of experience and lessons learned.
<b>Secondary stake holder</b>				

Other CFs in Cambodia	Local communities managing the community forests around the country	<u>Problem</u> : Limited knowledge and skill in forest restoration; Degraded community forests. <u>Needs/Interests</u> : Intend to learn and share experience on forest restoration and protection.	Have a new guideline on community forest restoration for guiding forest restoration in their respective CFs; Learning from the project on forest restoration during the workshop and field visit to the project site.	Sharing of experience on forest protection, running of the agro-forestry system, marketing of forest products, and benefits sharing.
WWF (International NGO)	International NGO working in natural resource related sector with focus on conservation and local livelihood improvement based on natural resources.	<u>Problem</u> : Acknowledge the loss and continuing threat to natural resources and their negative social, economic and environmental impacts <u>Needs/Interests</u> : Intend to collaborate at national and local level and facilitate local communities to address issues.	Avoid duplication of the programs focusing on improvement of local livelihood, addressing forest degradation; Knowledge and skill transfer to the communities and field staff.	The NGO could be involved in the project at the planning stage to identify the local problems, tree species for planting; Could provide assistance on processing and marketing of forest products.
<b>Tertiary stake holder</b>				
Private sector	Individual traders of forest products in the same commune and district	<u>Problem</u> : Irregular supply of forest products. <u>Needs/interest</u> : Making more profits from their business.	Access to abundance and regular forest products, such as poles, fuel wood, fruits, and rattan.	Buy forest products from local community.

## 6. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming

Unfortunately, the forest has deteriorated and provided limited benefits to the community, particularly to women whose role is confined to attending to the household chores and who have few options for earning a living. The project gives an opportunity for women to gain empowerment by gaining access to forest resources. The CF is projected to create income source through the project, which will benefit the community, especially the women who will actively participate in the NTFP trade.

The project fully acknowledges the importance of addressing gender issues as a way to promote gender equity and improve livelihoods of the community forest. Thus, male and female participants, as well as marginalized groups (youth, the elderly, and indigenous peoples), will have an equal opportunity to participate in project planning (species selection, planting sites and methods, agroforestry model selection, and preparation of a forest restoration plan) and implementation.

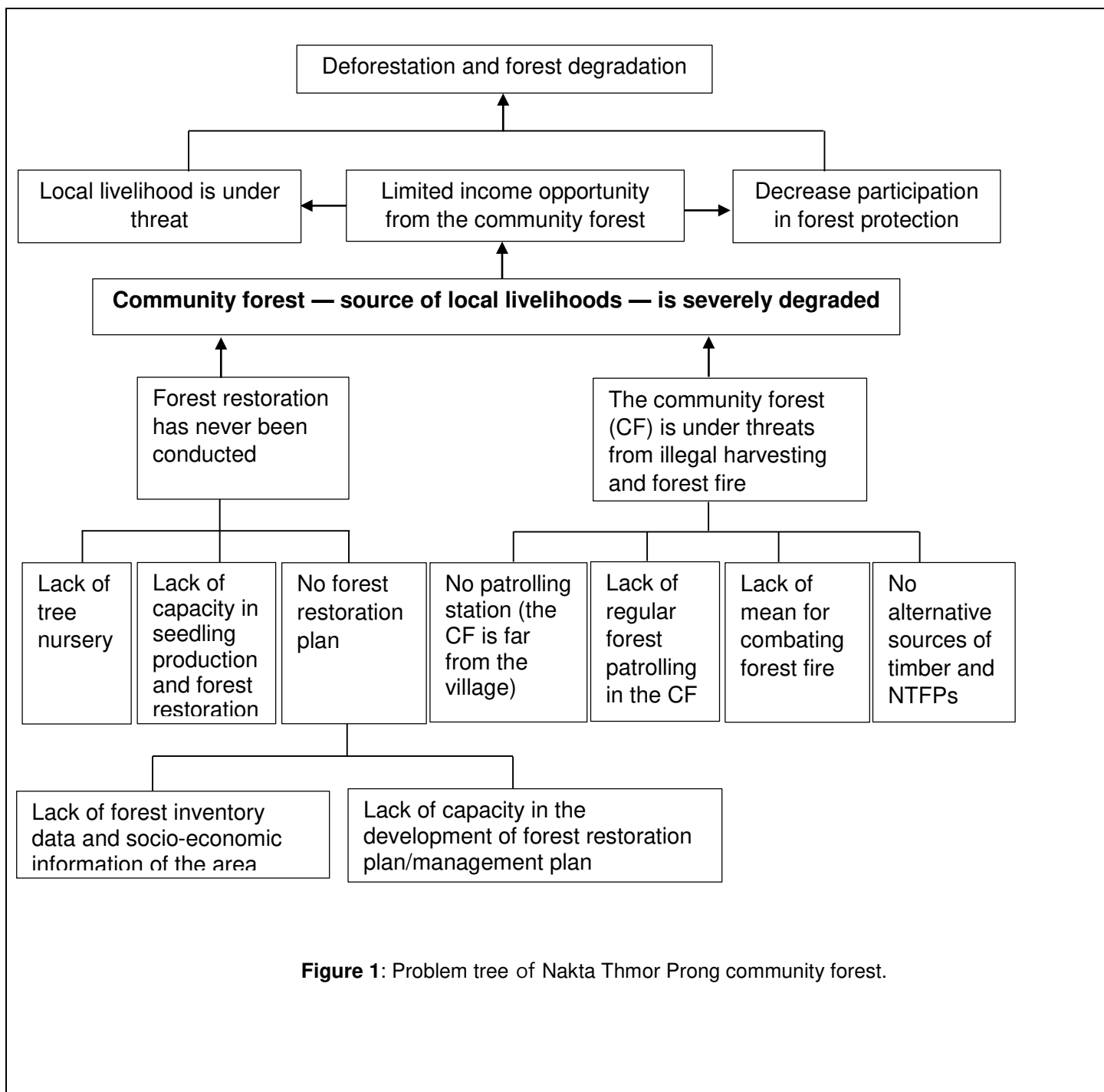
In addition, men and younger people are more likely to be in charge of forest preservation or patrolling, whereas women are more likely to be active in farming. In this project, however, women and people with disabilities will engage in NTFP processing, marketing, and other CF activities based on previous CF's experiences showing women can do well in field activities. Two women will serve on the CF Management Committee in the Nakta Thmor Prong community forest, which has a total of nine members.

## Section B. Rational and Objectives

### 1. Problem Identification

Cambodia has suffered a significant decline of the forest cover after the civil war broke out. During the period 1969-2017, the forest cover has dropped from 73.04% to 47.3% (NRS 2017). To date, approximately 2.6 million ha of the forests in Cambodia are classified as degraded (source: FAO/RECOFTC. 2016. Forest landscape restoration in Asia-Pacific forests, by Appanah, S. (ed.) Bangkok, Thailand). Deforestation and forest degradation was aggravated by the introduction of commercial timber harvesting, the influx of people to the forests after the war, the expansion of commercial agriculture through Economic Land Concessions and the increase of population demanding more lands. About 84% of the rural population rely on fuelwood and charcoal. Around 4 million people live within 5km of a forest, with forest resources accounting for 10%to 20% of household consumption (NRS, 2017). The government made a proactive move to avert further decline of the forest by implementing the Community Forestry as a strategy to conserve the remaining forests by granting the communities to manage the forests which are their traditional source of livelihoods (i.e. collection areas for NTFPs and wild foods, woods, and other products). Unfortunately, the forests awarded to them are in patches and significant parts are degraded. Many CFs are conducting protection of the forests that were awarded to them which gradually recovered. There is limited active planting made due to lack of financial means and technical knowhow on forest restoration and management. There are some community forests that have unfavorable soil condition making natural recovery slow, especially in areas that have sandy soils. Siliceous sedimentary formations with sandy soils constituting most of Cambodia's forestlands (Seng *et al.* 2006). Furthermore, the collection of NTFPs are also not properly regulated or done on a sustainable manner which contributed to further decline of forest productivity.

Nakta Thmor Prong community forest covering a total area of 592 ha is the source of livelihoods for 320 families in Thmei village, Kampong Seila commune, Kampong Seila District, Preah Sihanouk province. Forest restoration intervention has never been conducted since the 1990s. In addition, the forest suffers from uncontrolled harvesting of timber and NTFPs. Under these conditions, the productivity of the community forest in terms of timber and NTFPs is low and provides very limited opportunity for income generation. The CF was identified to be a case study site of the project for sustainable forest management as this CF depicts the forest management problem confronting the CFs. It is an ideal site for demonstrating the SFM practices owing to its accessibility to visitors who may want to learn about the project. Also, the existing road will also allow for the transport and marketing of products from the community forests.



**Figure 1:** Problem tree of Nakta Thmor Prong community forest.

## 2. Problem Description

Nakta Thmor Prong community forest was subjected to uncontrolled timber harvesting in the 1990s prior to the establishment of the community forest. The productivity of the community forest in terms of timber and NTFPs is low and provides very limited opportunity for income generation. The degraded community forests are caused mainly by the lack of forest restoration intervention, constant threat from illegal harvesters and forest fires, and lack of awareness on the conservation needs of the forest. The limited restoration has been attributed by the lack of tree nursery in the CF, lack of capacity in seedling production and forest restoration, and lack of CF Management Plan and or Restoration Plan. A comprehensive forest restoration plan is not available because the CF has not developed a community forest management plan, a fundamental document that direct the forest management including how and where to restore the forest. The threats to the community forest from illegal harvesting and forest fires has been attributed to lack patrolling station and limited forest patrolling, lack of means of combating forest fires and no alternative source of timer and NTFPs. The lack of logistics support in the CF and the distance between the village and the community forest

(approximately 7 km) made regular patrolling difficult. The project aims to address these by providing support such as establishing patrol station for the patrol team. .

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Several training courses on various subjects related to preparation of community forest management plan was provided by JICA-funded project in the 2000s aiming to enable the provincial FA to provide assistance to CFs. About 90 staff members of local FA across the country were trained by this project. Yet, there are still considerable number of CFs that have not completed their CF Management Plan and the forest restoration did not proceed for many CFs.

Forest restoration plan, capacity building, and nursery construction are preconditions to forest restoration. This proposed project will focus on:

- Restoration of the community forest with mixed, high-economic-value species (timber trees, fruit trees, poles, rattan and bamboo) and agroforestry that allow local community to start generating income within a five-year period; and
- Protection of the forest from unregulated harvest of timber and NTFPs through strengthening of forest patrolling and fire prevention.

The project will use a combination of methods such as participatory approaches, community-led forest protection, and participatory action research.



## Logical Framework Matrix

Output/ Activity	Narrative <sup>1</sup>	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs) <sup>2</sup>	Means of Verification <sup>3</sup>	Important Assumptions <sup>4</sup>
Goal <sup>5</sup>	To restore the forest resources and increase income for the community through the sustainable management of community forest	3 years after completion of the project: Income increase of 10% for at least 125 households (40%) of the CF  Baseline: Estimated Average Income of HH = USD300/month.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports of local Forestry Administration and local NGOs</li> </ul>	RGC's policies remain committed to sustainable development and addressing deforestation and forest degradation
		3 Three years after completion of the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased forest area by 90 ha through reforestation and 60 ha of forest rehabilitated through enrichment planting;</li> <li>• A minimum of 2% increases in vegetative cover on (using NDVI)</li> </ul> Baseline: Forest Area = _____ ha.  Vegetative Cover = _____ (NDVI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports of local Forestry Administration and local NGOs</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FLR products are attractive to local businesses and have a market to sell.</li> <li>• Community members have time and interest to attend FLR consultations and training activities.</li> <li>• CF Management/ Restoration Plan fully developed</li> </ul>
Outcome <sup>6</sup> 1	Forest restoration in the CF maintained by the Local community	<u>1 year after project completion</u> of the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,000 seedlings produced by the CF annually</li> <li>• 4 ha of degraded forest restored annually by CF</li> </ul> Baseline: Seedling Production: Currently not producing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports of local Forestry Administration and local NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community members have time for participation and interest in forest restoration.</li> </ul>
Outcome 2	Improved forest productivity in terms of timber and NTFPs (such as fruits, rattans, bamboo, fuelwood, and poles)	<u>5 years after project completion</u> of the project:: 10% increase of fruits, rattan, bamboo, and poles harvested from the forest, by category  Baseline: Current annual volume or quantity of products harvested: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rattans: _____</li> <li>• Bamboos: _____</li> <li>• Poles= _____</li> <li>• Fruits = _____</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports of local Forestry Administration</li> <li>• Baseline survey report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FLR products are attractive to local businesses and have a market to sell.</li> </ul>



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		<i>* This information will be completed after the baseline survey</i>		
Outcome 3	Well protected community forest	<p><u>At the project completion:</u> The area damaged by encroachment or illegal cutting and forest fire reduced by 50% Baseline: Cases of Uncontrolled Harvesting= _____</p> <p><i>* This information will be completed after the baseline survey</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline and endline survey reports</li> <li>Project monitoring reports</li> <li>Participatory Mapping/ Trendline Analysis during the Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction of the incidence of illegal cutting of timber and collection of NTFPs</li> </ul>
<b>Objective: 1</b>	To ensure the community forest is well managed by the local community, capable of protecting the forest, producing seedlings, and implementing forest restoration	<p><u>At the project completion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 household representatives managing the community forest trained by Q3 2022</li> <li>1 Baseline PRA report by Q3 2022</li> <li>1 Forest inventory report by Q2 2023</li> <li>1 Forest management/ restoration plan by Q4 2023</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: Trainings on CFMP development and forest restoration are not yet provided</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training needs assessment reports</li> <li>Baseline PRA report</li> <li>Forest inventory report</li> <li>CF management/ restoration plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community members have time and interest to attend the training activities</li> <li>Reduction of the incidence of illegal cutting of timber and collection of NTFPs</li> </ul>
<b>Output: 1</b>	Implementation of Capacity Building Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Training needs assessment (30 villagers) conducted by Q2 2022</li> <li>1 Training plan Implemented by Q3 2022</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: No training assessment No training plan No Training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training plan</li> <li>Need assessment report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are qualified trainers who are willing to provide training to the community</li> <li>The CF members will actively participate in the training</li> </ul>
Activity <sup>a</sup> A1	Training- needs assessment on seedling production, forest restoration, and marketing of forest products and CFMP preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 training needs assessment report by Q2 2022</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: No baseline report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training needs assessment report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local community interested to participate in the training</li> </ul>
Activity A2	Training plan preparation: (experts, training materials, and training sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Training plan, including the sites for training and materials, prepared by Q2 2022</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: No training plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of the training experts</li> </ul>
Activity A3	Training on nursery management and forest restoration and CFMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 training conducted with 30 participants by Q3 2022</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training modules and capacity building</li> </ul>

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	preparation (e.g. inventory and land zoning) for the local community and local FA to enhance knowledge and skill on nursery management and forest restoration and CFMP preparation (e.g. inventory and land zoning)	Baseline: No training conducted		activities align with community's needs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Local community interested to participate in the training</li></ul>
Activity A4	Computer Literacy Training for young CF members on the use of computer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 young CF members trained on computer literacy at the provincial town by Q3 2022</li> <li>Baseline: No training conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of young CF members with the capacity/ willingness to learn</li> </ul>
Activity A5	Organize the training on GIS, RS, and database management for local FA and project staff members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 training on GIS, RS, and database management conducted in Phnom Penh for 7 participants (2 local FA, 1 CF member, and 4 central FA) by Q4 2022</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: No training conducted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training modules and capacity building activities align with local FA's needs.</li> </ul>
Output 2	Development of CF Restoration Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Baseline PRA report by Q3 2022</li> <li>1 Forest inventory report by Q2 2023</li> <li>1 Forest management/ restoration plan by Q4 2023</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: No baseline survey conducted No inventory conducted No CF management / restoration plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline report</li> <li>inventory report</li> <li>CF management/restoration plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local community is willing to participate in collecting baseline information</li> </ul>
Activity B1	Conducting a baseline survey socio-economic conditions of the population managing the CF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Baseline/PRA report by Q3 2022</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: No Baseline Data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline/PRA report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geospatial information is available and accessible</li> <li>Local community is willing to participate in collecting baseline Information</li> </ul>
Activity B2	Conducting a cross-training for the project team members in the Philippines on participatory CFMP development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 participants (1 central FA staff, 1 local FA and 1 CF member) attending the training by Q1 2023</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: no training conducted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Covid-19 pandemic is under control and travel restriction between countries is lifted</li> </ul>

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Activity B3	Conducting a participatory resources mapping of the community forest and forest inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 resource map printed on tarpaulin;</li> <li>1 forest zoning map highlighting forest types, important features resources; and</li> <li>1 forest inventory report; by Q2 2023</li> </ul> Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No resource map</li> <li>No forest zoning map</li> <li>No inventory data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest inventory report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local community participate in the resource mapping and visioning</li> <li>The identification of tree/plant species and planting sites will follow the criteria set forth in Appendix 1. These criteria will also form part in the forest restoration plan.</li> <li>The experts will have sufficient knowledge on ethnobotany and PAR in species identification</li> </ul>
Activity B4	Conducting a community visioning of the CF and draft action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 visioning map printed on tarpaulin;</li> <li>1 restoration map printed on tarpaulin;</li> <li>1 draft action plan;</li> <li>7-12 tree species for planting; and identified</li> <li>8-12 restoration sites in the CF identified by Q2 2023</li> </ul> Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No vision map</li> <li>No restoration map</li> <li>No species identified yet</li> <li>No agroforestry sites identified yet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft action plan</li> </ul>	
Activity B5	Preparation of a 10-year forest management/restoration plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10-year forest restoration plan with annual restoration plans developed respectively by Q4 2023</li> </ul> Baseline: No forest restoration plan No annual restoration plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest restoration plan (with annual plan) for of 10 years</li> </ul>	
Activity B6	Presentation/ handing of a forest restoration plan to local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Meeting minutes with 30 participants attending the meeting by Q4 2023</li> </ul> Baseline: No meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minutes</li> </ul>	
Objective 2	To rehabilitate the community forest by using multiple species with high economic value and sustainably managed to benefit the local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>150 ha of the community forest will be restored using a variety of species to meet the needs of the local community and the forest site conditions by Q3 2026</li> <li>Biomass stock enhanced by at least 5% after 3 years of project completion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation reports (baseline and end of project survey reports)</li> <li>Forest inventory report</li> <li>Project monitoring reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community members have time for participation and interest in forest restoration</li> <li>FLR products are attractive to local businesses and have a market to sell.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7-12 species with economic value is cultivated at project completion</li> <li>2,000 seedling produced by the CF annually one year after project completion</li> <li>4 ha of degraded forest restored annually by CF one year after project completion</li> <li>10% of fruits, rattan, bamboo and poles harvested from the forest increased after 3 years of project completion</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: Area of Degraded Forest:</p> <p>Current Biomass Stock:</p> <p>Currently no species is cultivated Currently the CF do not produce seedlings Currently no restoration being conducted by the community. Only patrolling was made Current annual volume or quantity of products harvested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rattans: _____</li> <li>Bamboos: _____</li> <li>Poles= _____</li> <li>Fruits = _____</li> </ul> <p><i>* This information will be completed after the baseline survey</i></p>		
Output 3	Establishment of tree nurseries to supply seedlings for forest restoration in the CF and the coastal region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 tree nurseries established with respective sizes of at least 10 m x 20 m and 30 m x 40 m by Q2 2024</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: None</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>progress reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest restoration remains high priority in the National Forest Program</li> <li>Demand for ornamental, high-value timber, and fruit trees in the coastal region remain high.</li> </ul>
Activity C1	Planning for tree nursery construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 nursery designs developed by Q4 2023</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: None</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nursery designs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of suitable land for nursery construction</li> <li>Local community fully participate in the</li> </ul>

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Activity C2	Establishment of a tree nursery in Nakta Thmar Prong CF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Nursery established with an area of at least 200 sq.m. (concrete flooring nursery bed) by Q2 2024</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: None</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nursery management and protection</li> <li>The demand for large seedlings/ saplings, ornamental plants, and large fruit trees remain remains high.</li> </ul>
Activity C3	Establishment of a tree nursery in the Gulf FA Inspectorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 nursery established with an area of at least 1,200 sq.m (concrete flooring nursery bed) in the Gulf FA Inspectorate by Q4 2023</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: None</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress reports</li> </ul>	
Activity C4	Preparation of e a business plan for the nursery in the Gulf FA Inspectorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 business plan by Q4 2023</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: None</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business plan</li> </ul>	
Output 4	Forest restoration implemented in the community forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>150 ha in the CF reforested by Q3 2026;</li> <li>2,000 seedlings planted on 10 ha of existing farmlands in the form of Agroforestry by Q3 2026</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest Restoration remains a high priority in the government's policies (National Forest Program)</li> <li>The CF members will actively participate in the forest restoration activities</li> <li>The site is effectively protected by the CF members</li> <li>Availability of existing farmlands and farmers who are willing to introduce trees into their farmlands</li> </ul>
Activity D1	Enrichment planting of high-value timber trees, rattan, and fruit trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60 ha rehabilitated (with the planting of 26,800 trees) by Q4 2025</li> </ul> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area planted = 2 ha</li> <li>Seedlings planted = 2,000 (rattan) seedlings</li> </ul> <p><i>* This information will be completed after the baseline survey</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seedlings of the high-value timber species and fruit trees are available at reasonable price</li> <li>Local community accept the removal of some natural trees to make ways for enrichment planting</li> <li>Demand for (wild) fruits remains high</li> <li>Market for rattan and bamboo remains high</li> </ul>
Activity D2	Planting of bamboos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 ha planted with 860 seedlings by Q1 2026</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: No area developed for bamboos</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress reports</li> </ul>	
Activity D3	Planting of fruit trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 ha planted with 7,650 seedlings by Q2 2026</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress reports</li> </ul>	

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		Baseline: No planting of fruit trees made		
Activity D4	Planting of <i>Melaleuca cajuputi</i> tree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60 ha planted with 66,600 seedlings by Q3 2026</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: No existing plantations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market of melaleuca pole remain strong</li> <li>Forest fire is put under control</li> </ul>
Activity D5	Monitoring of the forest restoration sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 monitoring report by Q3 2026</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: No monitoring report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local community actively participate in forest fire prevention</li> </ul>
Activity D6	Planting trees in agroecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 ha of existing farmlands planted with 2,000 seedlings of forest trees by Q3 2026</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: There is numerous farmlands maintained by the community members * <i>The detailed information will be completed after the baseline survey</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of farmlands for planting trees</li> <li>Local people are interested to plant trees species in their farmlands</li> </ul>
<b>Output 5</b>	CF Area covered by protection interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 assorted patrolling equipment provided to CF by Q2 2023</li> <li>1 patrolling station by Q4 2024</li> <li>1 additional CF patrolling operation per month starting from Q1 2024</li> </ul> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No existing patrol station</li> <li>Conducting 2 patrols per month</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There will be a strong leadership of the CFMC Chief in deploying the patrol team</li> <li>The Local FA provide a strong support to the patrol team</li> </ul>
<b>Activity E1</b>	Establishment of the patrolling station/CF headquarters in the CF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 patrolling station by Q4 2024</li> <li>1 patrolling and fire prevention team strengthened by Q4 2024</li> <li>1 additional CF patrolling operation per month starting from 2024-2027</li> </ul> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No existing patrolling station</li> <li>Conducting 2 patrols per month</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CF members are organized to undertake forest patrolling</li> <li>Local community members take turn to stay in the headquarter as part of their forest patrolling activity</li> </ul>
<b>Activity E2</b>	Provision of support to community and local FA to conduct regular patrolling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 patrolling equipment provided by Q2 2023</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local community actively participate in patrolling the forest</li> </ul>

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	(equipment and patrolling activity)	Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No patrolling equipment</li> <li>There is an existing patrol team that need to be supported</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local FA and authority fully collaborate with local community in combatting illegal activities in the CF</li> </ul>
<b>Activity E3</b>	Fire break construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of 3 km fire break by Q2 2026</li> </ul> Baseline: No existing fire break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local community actively participate in forest fire</li> <li>Prevention</li> </ul>
<b>Activity E4</b>	Erecting of signposts and billboards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 signposts installed by Q2 2025</li> <li>4 billboards installed by Q2 2025</li> <li>10 signposts installed by Q2 2025</li> </ul> Baseline: No billboard and signposts	Contract agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress reports</li> </ul> Photo collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The strategic sites to install the signposts has been identified and agreed by the CF members</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 3:</b>	To disseminate the project experiences and lessons in order to ensure the beneficial positive effects on other CFs and to sustain the activities after project completion	At the project completion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 local communities (Target: 20 male and 20 female representatives) participating in knowledge sharing event by Q4 2026</li> <li>3 research reports by Q3 2026</li> <li>1 guideline on community forest restoration by Q3 2026</li> <li>1 policy brief</li> </ul> Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No awareness-raising events conducted</li> <li>No research reports</li> <li>No guideline on CF restoration</li> <li>No policy brief</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guideline on community forest restoration is of interest to other CFs and stakeholders</li> <li>Forest restoration remain high in the government's policies</li> </ul>
<b>Output 6</b>	Knowledge and lessons learned about the impacts of forest restoration on socioeconomic and environmental are documented and shared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 local residents community participating in knowledge sharing events (Target: 20 male and 20 female representatives) by Q4 2026</li> <li>1 guideline on community forest restoration by Q3 2026</li> <li>3 research reports by Q3 2026</li> </ul> Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No awareness-raising events was conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest restoration remain high in the government's policies</li> <li>The proceedings of the project implementation are properly documented</li> <li>The CF members will actively participate in the knowledge sharing events</li> <li>There will be a strong support from the FA in the implementation of the knowledge sharing events</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No guideline on CF restoration</li> <li>No research reports</li> </ul>		
<b>Activity F1</b>	Production of a guideline on community forest restoration which would act as a stimulus of forest restoration in other CFs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 guideline on community forest restoration by Q3 2026</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: No guideline produced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guideline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guideline on community forest restoration is of interest to other CFs and stake holders</li> </ul>
<b>Activity F2</b>	Supporting research activities by university students and or researchers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 students and 1 researcher supported by Q2 2026</li> <li>3 publications (technical report, journal article and or research theses) produced by Q2,2026</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: This activity will be conducted during the project implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 publications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>University students/ researchers are interested in forest restoration</li> </ul>
<b>Activity F3</b>	Development of extension materials (leaflets, posters, and TV spots) to showcase and share the lessons learned for showcasing the project and sharing lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 leaflets of 1,000 copies each, 1 poster of 200 copies, and 1 TV spot produced by Q4 2025</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: No extension material has been produced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report containing a list of distributed materials (2 leaflets, TV broadcast, poster)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders (other CFs, researchers, FA staff, MoE staff, NGO and private sector) are interested to learn from the project</li> </ul>
<b>Activity F4</b>	Sharing experiences with other CFs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 workshop and field visit with 40 participants (both male and female, and the marginalized group will have equal opportunity to participate) conducted by Q4 2026</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: No workshop has been conducted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other stake holders (other CFs, researchers, FA staff, MoE staff, NGO and private sector) are interested to learn from the project</li> </ul>
<b>Output 7</b>	Policy Brief Containing the Policy Recommendations to Improve the CF Program Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Policy Brief containing the lessons learned and recommendations to improve the CF by Q3 2026</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: No Policy Brief Prepared</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy brief</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a contractor who will write the Policy Brief</li> <li>The lessons learned and proceedings of the project is properly documented</li> </ul>
<b>Activity G1</b>	Production of a policy brief containing the lessons learned and policy recommendations to improve the CF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Policy Brief containing the lessons learned and recommendations to Improve the CF by Q3 2026</li> </ul> <p>Baseline: No Policy Brief Prepared</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy brief</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a contractor who will write the Policy Brief</li> <li>The lessons learned and proceedings of the project is properly documented</li> </ul>





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## Budget

	Unit cost	Unit 1	Quantity 1	Unit 2	Quantity 2	Total	Budget Allocation by Year (US\$)					Total cost (US\$)
							Year1 (2022)	Year 2 (2023)	Year 3 (2024)	Year 4 (2025)	Year 5 (2026)	
<b>Objective 1:</b> To ensure the community forest is well managed by the local community, capable of protecting the forest, producing seedlings, and implementing forest restoration												
<b>Output 1.</b> Implementation of Capacity Building Plan												
<b>A1.</b> Training- needs assessment on seedling production, forest restoration, marketing of forest products and CFMP preparation						<b>2,280</b>	2,280					<b>2,280</b>
Villagers	10	Person	30	Day	1	300	300					300
DSA for project staff	40	Person	3	Day	3	360	360					360
Transportation for project staff	40	Day	3	Freq.c y	1	120	120					120
Employment experts	150	Person	2	Day	5	1,500	1,500					1,500
<b>A2</b> Training plan preparation						<b>3,300</b>	3,300					<b>3,300</b>
DSA for project staff	40	Person	3	Day	5	600	600					600
Transportation for project staff	40	Day	5	Freq.c y	1	200	200					200
Prepare training plan and training materials by experts	150	Person	2	Day	5	1,500	1,500					1,500
Prepare training sites for practice and visit	1,000	Package	1	Freq.c y	1	1,000	1,000					1,000
<b>A3.</b> Training on nursery management and forest restoration and CFMP preparation for the local community and Local FA to enhance knowledge and skill						<b>8,740</b>	8,740					<b>8,740</b>
Trainers/facilitator	150	Person	2	Day	5	1,500	1,500					1,500

Villagers (during the training)	10	Person	30	Day	2	600	600					600
Food and accommodation cost for villagers during the field visit	40	Person	30	Day	2	2,400	2,400					2,400
Transportation cost for field visit (van)	350	Van	3	Day	2	2,100	2,100					2,100
DSA for project staff	40	Person	3	Day	4	480	480					480
Transportation cost for project staff	40	Day	4	Freq.c y	1	160	160					160
Venue, snacks and materials for the participants	1,500	Package	1	Freq.c y	1	1,500	1,500					1,500
<b>A4. Computer literacy training for two young CF members</b>						<b>2,810</b>	2,810					<b>2,810</b>
Training fee (trainer)	500	Package				500	500					500
DSA for the trainees (in the provincial town)	35	Person	2	Day	15	1,050	1,050					1,050
Round trip to the provincial town	30	Person	2			60	60					60
Buying a computer for the CF	1,200	Set	1			1,200	1,200					1,200
<b>A5. Training on GIS, RS and database management for 7 participants (2 local FAs, 1 CF member, and 4 Central FAs)</b>						<b>2,455</b>	2,455					<b>2,455</b>
Trainers/facilitator	150	Person	2	Day	5	1,500	1,500					1,500
DSA for the trainees from local FA	40	Person	3	Day	5	600	600					600
Transportation costs for local FAs and CF members	40	Person	3			120	120					120
Venue, snacks, and materials for the participants	235	Package				235	235					235
<b>Sub-total (Output1)</b>						<b>19,585</b>	<b>19,585</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,585</b>
<b>Output 2. CF Restoration Plan Developed</b>												
<b>B1. Conducting a baseline survey on socio-economic conditions of the population managing the CF</b>						<b>3,950</b>	3,950					<b>3,950</b>
Villagers	10	Person	45	Day	1	450	450					450
Employment experts	150	Person	2	Day	9	2,700	2,700					2,700
DSA for project staff	40	Person	3	Day	5	600	600					600
Transportation for project staff	40	Day	5			200	200					200



<b>B2. Conduct a cross -training for the team members in the Philippines on participatory CFMP development</b>						<b>6,020</b>		6,020				<b>6,020</b>
Round trip airfares for 3 participants	700	Person	3			2,100		2,100				2,100
Local transportation in the Philippines	700	Package				700		700				700
Local guide/facilitator	40	Person	1	Day	4	160		160				160
Meeting, snacks and lunch at the village	460	Package				460		460				460
DSA and accommodation for participants while in the Philippines	210	Person	3	Day	4	2,520		2,520				2,520
Local travel from Preah Sihanouk province to and from Phnom Penh to take the plane	40	Person	2			80		80				80
<b>B3. Conducting a participatory resources mapping of the community forest and forest inventory</b>						<b>6,770</b>		6,770				<b>6,770</b>
Villagers to conduct the mapping exercise on tarpaulin	10	Person	30	Day	3	900		900				900
Venue, snacks and materials for the mapping exercise	150	Package				150		150				150
Villagers to conduct forest inventory	10	Person	30	Day	7	2,100		2,100				2,100
Transportation of villagers to the field	2	Person	30	Day	7	420		420				420
Employment experts	150	Person	2	Day	6	1,800		1,800				1,800
DSA for project staff	40	Person	3	Day	10	1,200		1,200				1,200
Transportation for project staff	20	Day	10			200		200				200
<b>B4. Conducting a community visioning of the CF and draft action plan</b>						<b>3,400</b>		3,400				<b>3,400</b>
Villagers	10	Person	30	Day	5	1,500		1,500				1,500
Employment expert	150	Person	1	Day	6	900		900				900
DSA for project staff	40	Person	3	Day	5	600		600				600
Transportation for project staff	40	Day	5			200		200				200
Venue and snacks	200	Package				200		200				200
<b>B5. Preparation of 10-year forest management/restoration plan</b>						<b>7,795</b>		7,795				<b>7,795</b>
Villagers	10	Person	30	Day	6	1,800		1,800				1,800

DSA for project staff	40	Person	3	Day	8	960		960				960
Transportation for project staff + experts	40	Day	8			320		320				320
Preparation of CF restoration plan (experts)	150	Person	2	Day	15	4,500		4,500				4,500
Venue and snacks	215	Package				215		215				215
<b>B6.</b> Presentation/handling of forest management/restoration plan to local community						<b>990</b>		990				<b>990</b>
Villagers	10	Person	30	Day	1	300		300				300
Facilitator/experts	150	Person	1	Day	2	300		300				300
DSA for project staff	40	Person	3	Day	2	240		240				240
Transportation for project staff	40	Day	2			80		80				80
Venue, snacks	70	Package	1			70		70				70
<b>Sub-total (Output2)</b>						<b>28,925</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>25,055</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,925</b>
<b>Total (Objective 1)</b>						<b>48,510</b>	<b>23,455</b>	<b>25,055</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48,510</b>
<b>Objective 2:</b> To rehabilitate the community forest by using multiple species with high economic value and sustainably managed to benefit the local communities												
<b>Output 3.</b> Establishment of tTree nurseries to supply seedlings for forest restoration in the CF and the coastal region												
<b>C1.</b> Planning for tree nursery construction						<b>2,820</b>		2,820				<b>2,820</b>
Villager	12	Person	5	Day	4	240		240				240
DSA for project staff	40	Person	2	Day	4	320		320				320
Transportation for project staff	40	Day	4			160		160				160
Employment experts	150	Person	1	Day	14	2,100		2,100				2,100
<b>C2.</b> Establishment of a tree nursery in Nakta Thmar Prong CF						<b>24,185</b>			24,185			<b>24,185</b>
Site preparation, leveling	500	Lumpsum	1			500			500			500

Concrete flooring for nursery bed (10 x 20 m)	12	Sqm	200			2,400			2,400			2,400
Concrete pole	25	Pole	20			500			500			500
Clear plastic sheet for roofing (10 x 20 m)	13	Sqm	200			2,600			2,600			2,600
Shed mesh for roofing	10	Sqm	100			1,000			1,000			1,000
Iron bar	30	Set	25			750			750			750
Other small items for nursery construction	1,500	Lumpsum	1			1,500			1,500			1,500
Storage	2,000	Package	1			2,000			2,000			2,000
Workers for nursery construction	10	Person	10	Day	35	3,500			3,500			3,500
Nursery equipment, tools and materials	1,500	Package	1			1,500			1,500			1,500
Watering (including grey water) system	1,500	Package	1			1,500			1,500			1,500
Electricity system (using solar system)	3,000	Package	1			3,000			3,000			3,000
Transportation	500	Package	1			500			500			500
DSA for project staff (for field visits)	40	Person	3	Day	10	1,200			1,200			1,200
Transportation cost for project staff	40	Day	10	Day		400			400			400
Fencing	10	m	100			1,000			1,000			1,000
Billboard	335	Unit	1			335			335			335
<b>C3. Establishment of a tree nursery in the Gulf FA Inspectorate</b>						<b>46,635</b>		46,635				<b>46,635</b>
Land filling and levelling	500	Lumpsum				500		500				500
Concrete flooring for nursery bed and access road (30 x 40 m)	12	Sqm	1200			14,400		14,400				14,400
Concrete pole	25	Pole	48			1,200		1,200				1,200
Clear plastic sheet for roofing (20 x 30 m)	13	Sqm	600			7,800		7,800				7,800
Shed mesh for roofing (20 x 30 m)	1,500	Package				1,500		1,500				1,500
Iron bar (480 m)	15	Set	120			1,800		1,800				1,800
Other small items for nursery construction	2,000	Package				2,000		2,000				2,000
Storage	3,000	Package				3,000		3,000				3,000
Workers for nursery construction	15	Person	10	Day	40	6,000		6,000				6,000
Nursery equipment, tools and materials	2,500	Lumpsum				2,500		2,500				2,500
Watering (including grey water) system	1,500	Package				1,500		1,500				1,500
Electricity system	1,000	Package				1,000		1,000				1,000

Transportation	1,500	Package				1,500		1,500				1,500
DSA for project staff	40	Person	3	Day	10	1,200		1,200				1,200
Transportation cost for project staff	40	Day	10			400		400				400
Billboard	335	Unit	1			335		335				335
<b>C4. Preparation of a business plan for the nursery in the Gulf FA Inspectorate</b>						<b>2,400</b>		2,400				<b>2,400</b>
Employment experts	150	Person	2	Day	8	2,400		2,400				2,400
<b>Sub-total (Output3)</b>						<b>76,040</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51,855</b>	<b>24,185</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>76,040</b>
<b>Output 4. Forest restoration implemented in the community forest</b>												
<b>D1. Enrichment planting of high-value timber trees, rattan, and wild fruit trees</b>						<b>103,220</b>			54,610	48,610		<b>103,220</b>
Site demarcation (sing posts, pain, workers)	10	ha	60			600			600	0		600
Site (forest gap) preparation	200	ha	60			12,000			6,000	6,000		12,000
Seedling purchase	3	Seedling	26800			67,000			33,500	33,500		67,000
Seedling production (10% of the total number planted)	2	Seedling	2700			5,400			5,400	0		5,400
Transportation of seedlings to the planting sites	520	Package				520			260	260		520
Planting of seedlings	100	ha	60			6,000			3,000	3,000		6,000
Fertilizer and fertilizer application	40	Bag	50			2,000			1,000	1,000		2,000
Weeding	59	ha	60	Time/year	2	7,080			3,540	3,540		7,080
Signboard (all-inclusive)	350	Set	2			700			350	350		700
DSA for project staff	40	Person	3	Day	12	1,440			720	720		1,440
Transportation cost for project staff	40	Day	12			480			240	240		480
<b>D2. Planting of bamboos</b>						<b>7,630</b>				7,230	400	<b>7,630</b>
Site demarcation	10	ha	5			50				50	0	50
Site preparation	200	ha	5			1,000				1,000	0	1,000
Seedling purchase	4	Seedling	860			3,440				3,440	0	3,440
Transportation of seedlings to the planting sites	80	Package				80				80	0	80

Planting of seedlings	100	ha	5			500				500	0	500
Fire break construction and maintenance in the news plantation	400	Package				400				400	0	400
Fertilizers and fertilizer application	40	Bag	10			400				400	0	400
DSA for project staff	40	Person	3	Day	6	720				720	0	720
Transportation cost for project staff	40	Day	6			240				240	0	240
Weeding	80	ha	5	year	2	800				400	400	800
<b>D3. Planting of fruit trees</b>						<b>41,975</b>			19,291	19,391	3,293	<b>41,975</b>
Site demarcation	10	ha	25			250			250	0	0	250
Site preparation	250	ha	25			6,250			3,125	3,125	0	6,250
Seedling purchase	3	Seedling	7650			19,125			9,563	9,563	0	19,125
Transportation of seedlings to the planting sites	500	Package				500			250	250	0	500
Planting of seedlings	100	ha	25			2,500			1,250	1,250	0	2,500
Fire break construction and maintenance in the news plantation	2,380	Lumpsum				2,380			793	793	793	2,380
Fertilizers	40	Bag	30			1,200			600	600	0	1,200
DSA for project staff	40	Person	3	Day	12	1,440			720	720	0	1,440
Transportation cost for project staff	40	Day	12			480			240	240	0	480
Weeding (by tractor)	100	ha	25	Year	3	7,500			2,500	2,500	2,500	7,500
Signboard (all inclusive)	350	Set	1			350			0	350	0	350
<b>D4. Planting of Melaleuca cajuputi tree</b>						<b>81,765</b>			63,757	13,808	4,200	<b>81,765</b>
Site demarcation	5	ha	60			300			300	0	0	300
Site preparation	150	ha	60			9,000			4,500	4,500	0	9,000
Seedling production	1	Seedling	66600			49,284			49,284	0	0	49,284
Transportation of seedlings to the planting sites	696	Package				696			348	348	0	696
Planting of seedlings	100	ha	60			6,000			3,000	3,000	0	6,000
Fertilizer application	40	Bag	40			1,600			800	800	0	1,600
DSA for project staff	40	Person	3	Day	12	1,440			720	720	0	1,440
Transportation cost for project staff	40	Day	12			480			240	240	0	480
Weeding (by tractor)	70	ha	60	Year	3	12,600			4,200	4,200	4,200	12,600

Signboard (all inclusive)	365	Set	1			365			365	0	0	365
<b>D5. Monitoring of the forest restoration sites</b>						<b>2,480</b>			920	1,080	480	<b>2,480</b>
Set up the monitoring plots (Signposts, numbering plates, workers)	60	Plot	20			1,200			600	600	0	1,200
DSA for project staff for growth monitoring for 3 years	40	Person	3	Day	8	960			240	360	360	960
Transportation cost for project staff	40	Day	8			320			80	120	120	320
<b>D6. Planting trees in agroecosystem</b>						<b>16,140</b>				15,440	700	<b>16,140</b>
Signboards	350	Set	2			700				700	0	700
Designing of agroforestry	150	Expert	1	Day	8	1,200				1,200	0	1,200
Site preparation	100	ha	10			1,000				1,000	0	1,000
Purchase of seedlings (forest trees)	3	Seedling	2000			5,000				5,000	0	5,000
Planting of seedlings	60	ha	10			600				600	0	600
Fencing	15	m	300			4,500				4,500	0	4,500
Transportation	300	Lumpsum				300				300	0	300
Fertilizer (organic and inorganic)	40	Bag	10			400				200	200	400
Weeding for two years	50	ha	10	Year	2	1,000				500	500	1,000
DSA for project staff	40	Person	3	Day	9	1,080				1,080	0	1,080
Transportation	40	Day	9			360				360	0	360
<b>Sub-total (Output4)</b>						<b>253,210</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>138,578</b>	<b>105,559</b>	<b>9,073</b>	<b>253,210</b>
<b>Output 5. CF area covered by protection interventions</b>												
<b>E1. Establish patrolling station/CF headquarters in the CF</b>						<b>17,850</b>			16,850	500	500	<b>17,850</b>
Designing/planning for the station	150	Person	1	Day	5	750			750	0	0	750
Construction of the patrolling station	12,000	Package				12,000			12,000	0	0	12,000
Watering (including grey water) system	1,000	Package				1,000			1,000	0	0	1,000
Electricity system	1,000	Package				1,000			1,000	0	0	1,000
DSA for project staff	40	Person	3	Day	10	1,200			1,200	0	0	1,200
Transportation	40	Day	10			400			400	0	0	400
Formation and training of the patrolling and fire prevention team including patrol	1,500	Package				1,500			500	500	500	1,500

<b>E2. Provision of support to community and local FA to conduct regular patrolling (equipment and patrolling activity)</b>						<b>6,585</b>		6,585				<b>6,585</b>
Walking tractor with trailer	3,000	Unit	1			3,000		3,000				3,000
Binocular	400	Unit	2			800		800				800
Walky-talky	300	Unit	6			1,800		1,800				1,800
Safety boots	50	Pair	10			500		500				500
Headlamp and or torch	20	Set	10			200		200				200
Hammock	20	Set	10			200		200				200
First-aid kit	43	Set	2			85		85				85
<b>E3. Construction of Fire break</b>						<b>9,000</b>			6,000	1,500	1,500	<b>9,000</b>
Fire break construction and maintenance (outside the planting areas)	3,000	Km	3			9,000			6,000	1,500	1,500	9,000
<b>E4. Erecting signposts and billboards</b>						<b>4,500</b>			500	4,000		<b>4,500</b>
Design of billboards and signposts	500	Package				500			500	0		500
Billboard construction and installation	600	Unit	4			2,400			0	2,400		2,400
Signpost construction and installation	100	Unit	10			1,000			0	1,000		1,000
DSA for project staff	40	Person	2	Day	5	400			0	400		400
Transportation cost for project staff	40	Day	5			200			0	200		200
<b>Sub-total (Output5)</b>						<b>37,935</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,585</b>	<b>23,350</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>37,935</b>
<b>Total (Objective 2)</b>						<b>367,185</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,440</b>	<b>186,113</b>	<b>111,559</b>	<b>11,073</b>	<b>367,185</b>
Objective 3: To disseminate the project experiences and lessons in order to ensure the beneficial effects on other CFs and to sustain the activities after project completion												
<b>Output 6. Knowledge and lessons learned about the impacts of forest restoration on socioeconomic and environment are documented and shared</b>												
<b>F1. Production of a guideline on community forest restoration which would act as a stimulus of forest restoration in other CFs</b>						<b>7,600</b>				3,800	3,800	<b>7,600</b>
DSA for project staff	40	Person	3	Day	10	1,200				600	600	1,200

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<b>G1.</b> Produce a policy brief containing the lessons learned and policy recommendations to improve the CF						3,000					3,000	3,000
Employment experts	150	Person	2	Day	10	3,000					3,000	3,000
<b>G2.</b> Organization of 5 webinars	19,130	Package for 5 years				19,130	3,826	3,826	3,826	3,826	3,826	19,130
<b>Sub-total (Output 7)</b>						<b>22,130</b>	<b>3,826</b>	<b>3,826</b>	<b>3,826</b>	<b>3,826</b>	<b>6,826</b>	<b>22,130</b>
<b>Total (Objective 3)</b>						<b>65,965</b>	<b>8,806</b>	<b>7,706</b>	<b>7,706</b>	<b>18,626</b>	<b>23,121</b>	<b>65,965</b>
<b>Total direct cost</b>						<b>481,660</b>	<b>32,261</b>	<b>91,201</b>	<b>193,819</b>	<b>130,185</b>	<b>34,194</b>	<b>481,660</b>
<b>Indirect cost</b>												
<b>H1.</b> Performing an end-of-project assessment						<b>3,150</b>					3,150	<b>3,150</b>
Employment experts	150	Person	2	Day	9	2,700					2,700	2,700
Villager	10	Person	45			450					450	450
<b>H2.</b> Printing and documentation						<b>8,625</b>	330	1,250	216	54	6,775	<b>8,625</b>
Printing handouts (A3)	6	Copy	30			180	180		0	0	0	180
Binding baseline and project end survey reports (B1 and H1)	15	Copy	5	Activity	2	150	75		0	0	75	150
Binding the forest inventory report (B)	15	Copy	5			75	75		0	0	0	75
Printing satellite image of the CF on tarpaulins (B3)	15	Sqm	6	Set	2	180		180	0	0	0	180
Materials for the forest inventory (spray paint, string, writing materials, measuring taps, plastic bags, plant identification, etc.) (B3)	100	Package				100		100	0	0	0	100
Plastic sheets and materials for resource mapping and CF visioning exercises (B4)	100	Package				100		100	0	0	0	100
Binding the forest restoration Plan (B5)	40	Copy	15			600		600	0	0	0	600
Printing handouts (B6)	3	Copy	50			150		150	0	0	0	150
Printing the nursery construction plan (C1)	10	Copy	3	Nursery	2	60		60	0	0	0	60
Printing the business plan (C4)	15	Copy	4			60		60	0	0	0	60
Printing maps, planting/plot layouts, detail notes/explanations (D1-D6)	15	Copy	3	Activity	6	270			216	54	0	270

Printing the monitoring report (D5)	20	Copy	5			100			0	0	100	100
Binding the guideline on CF restoration (F1)	30	Copy	200			6,000			0	0	6,000	6,000
Printing handouts for the experience sharing workshop (F4)	5	Copy	40			200			0	0	200	200
Printing the policy brief (G1)	2	Copy	200			400			0	0	400	400
<b>H3. Organization of inception and completion workshops</b>						<b>7,450</b>	3,725				3,725	<b>7,450</b>
DSA for participants	40	Person	27	Freq.c y	2	2,160	1,080				1,080	2,160
Transportation cost	30	Person	27	Freq.c y	2	1,620	810				810	1,620
Lunch for participants	20	Person	27	Freq.c y	2	1,080	540				540	1,080
Facilitator/presenters	150	Person	4	Freq.c y	2	1,200	600				600	1,200
Venue and materials	695	Package		Freq.c y	2	1,390	695				695	1,390
<b>H4. Project Steering Committee Meeting</b>						<b>9,150</b>	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	<b>9,150</b>
DSA for participants	40	Person	10	Day x Freq.c y	10	4,000	800	800	800	800	800	4,000
Transportation cost	30	Person	10	Freq.c y	5	1,500	300	300	300	300	300	1,500
Welcome/farewell diners	20	Person	10	Freq.c y	5	1,000	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
Venue and materials	530	Package		Freq.c y	5	2,650	530	530	530	530	530	2,650
<b>H5. Annual Performance and Management Review” at the RETC</b>						<b>5,850</b>	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170	<b>5,850</b>
DSA for participants	35	Person	2	Day x fre.cy	25	1,750	350	350	350	350	350	1,750
Local transportation	60	Person	2	Freq.c y	5	600	120	120	120	120	120	600
Round-trip airfare	350	Person	2	Freq.c y	5	3,500	700	700	700	700	700	3,500
<b>H6. Financial auditing</b>	10,000	Year	1			<b>10,000</b>					10,000	<b>10,000</b>

<b>H7. Project monitoring and evaluations</b>						12,540		4,180	4,180	4,180		12,540
DSA for project monitor	350	Person	2	Day x freq.y	12	8,400		2,800	2,800	2,800		8,400
Round trip airfares	450	Person	2	Freq.c y	3	2,700		900	900	900		2,700
Transportation	120	Day	4	Freq.c y	3	1,440		480	480	480		1,440
<b>H8. Project technical assistant</b>	400	Month	60			<b>24,000</b>	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	<b>24,000</b>
<b>H9. Project accountant</b>	500	Month	60			<b>30,000</b>	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	<b>30,000</b>
<b>Total indirect cost</b>						<b>110,765</b>	<b>17,855</b>	<b>19,230</b>	<b>18,196</b>	<b>18,034</b>	<b>37,450</b>	<b>110,765</b>
<b>Total (direct and indirect cost)</b>						<b>592,425</b>	<b>50,116</b>	<b>110,431</b>	<b>212,015</b>	<b>148,219</b>	<b>71,644</b>	<b>592,425</b>
Program support (12% of subtotal)						71,091	6,014	13,252	25,442	17,786	8,597	71,091
<b>Grand total</b>						<b>663,515</b>	<b>56,130</b>	<b>123,683</b>	<b>237,457</b>	<b>166,005</b>	<b>80,2412</b>	<b>663,515</b>