End-of-Project Evaluation Report

“The Registration of Small-Scale Private Forest Plantations in Cambodia”
AFoCO/012/2019

Asian Forest Cooperation Organization

January 2023

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Asian Forest Cooperation Organization

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AFoCO	Asian Forest Cooperation Organization
CITES	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DE	Development and Evaluation Team of AFoCO
EU	European Union
FA	Forestry Administration of Cambodia
FCEM	Final Coordination Evaluation Meeting
FMNR	Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration
FOLU	Forestry and Land Use sector
HA	Hectares
IA	Implementing Agency
IM	Implementation and Monitoring Team of AFoCO
KII	Key Informant Interview
KMFCC	Korea-Mekong Forest Cooperation Center
KFS	Korea Forest Service
LogFrame	Logical Framework
LPA	Landscape Partnership Asia
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
NbS	Nature-Based Solution
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
ROD	Record of Discussion
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SII	Social Impact Investment
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and the context of the project

The Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO), a treaty-based intergovernmental organization envisions a greener Asia with resilient forests, landscapes and communities through enhanced cooperation in climate change adaptation and mitigation, sustainable forest management and livelihood improvement programs.

With its 14 member countries in Asia, AFoCO promotes action-oriented forest cooperation programs and projects. In sustainable forest management, AFoCO works to rehabilitate degraded forest land and address prevent deforestation and forest degradation.

All AFoCO's projects lie under the framework of AFoCO's Strategic Plan (2019-2023)[1] which contributes to (i) achieve the global goal of increasing forest cover by up to 3% worldwide; (ii) implementing the Paris Agreement on climate change adaptation and mitigation; (iii) improving livelihoods.

Based on the review of national forestry policies of member countries and global forest trends the five AFoCO Strategic Priorities were developed:

Priority 1. Initiating customized restoration & reforestation models

Priority 2. Supporting research and development in climate change adaptation

Priority 3. Introducing systematic management of forest-related disasters

Priority 4. Local livelihood improvement & community-based enterprise development

Priority 5. Strengthening institutional capabilities, diversifying resources, & promoting regional actions

As climate change continues to drastically affect environment, livelihood, and food security in the world, the project "The Registration of Small-Scale Private Forest Plantations" was developed with the goal to enhance forest cover, increase sustainable livelihood opportunities, reduce degradation of natural forests, and support local development by establishing small-scale private forest plantations. The project covered 16 communes in Kampong Cham province (9,799 square kilometers) (**Figure 1**) located on the central lowlands of the Mekong river considered as one of the provinces with a less forest cover (less than 10% in every 25% of land) in Cambodia. Two-years project reached its closure on September, 2022. The total budget is about US$ 275,110 of which US$ 249,410 is funded by AFoCO. The remaining amounts represents co-financing from national counterparts in the form of in-kind.

In line with its objectives, the project falls under the Strategic Priority of AFoCO, in particular Priority 1. Project ideas were discussed and agreed and were approved on 12 November 2018 during the 1st Assembly Session of AFoCO. Following the approval of the project, on 17 December 2019 the Memorandum of Understanding between AFoCO and Forestry Administration of Cambodia (FA) has been signed in order to implement the project.

In collaboration with national partners, the project has been designed to arrest the continuing loss and degradation of their native forests and at the same time improve in sustainable ways the livelihoods of rural population. Said project have direct impact on increase of forest cover, development by ensuring that vulnerable farmers can establish own small-scale plantations to

[1] https://afocosec.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/D-22-III-19R-2-1-Strategic-Plan_2019-2023-rev.pdf

improve livelihood through application of agroforestry to mitigate climate change risk to food security.

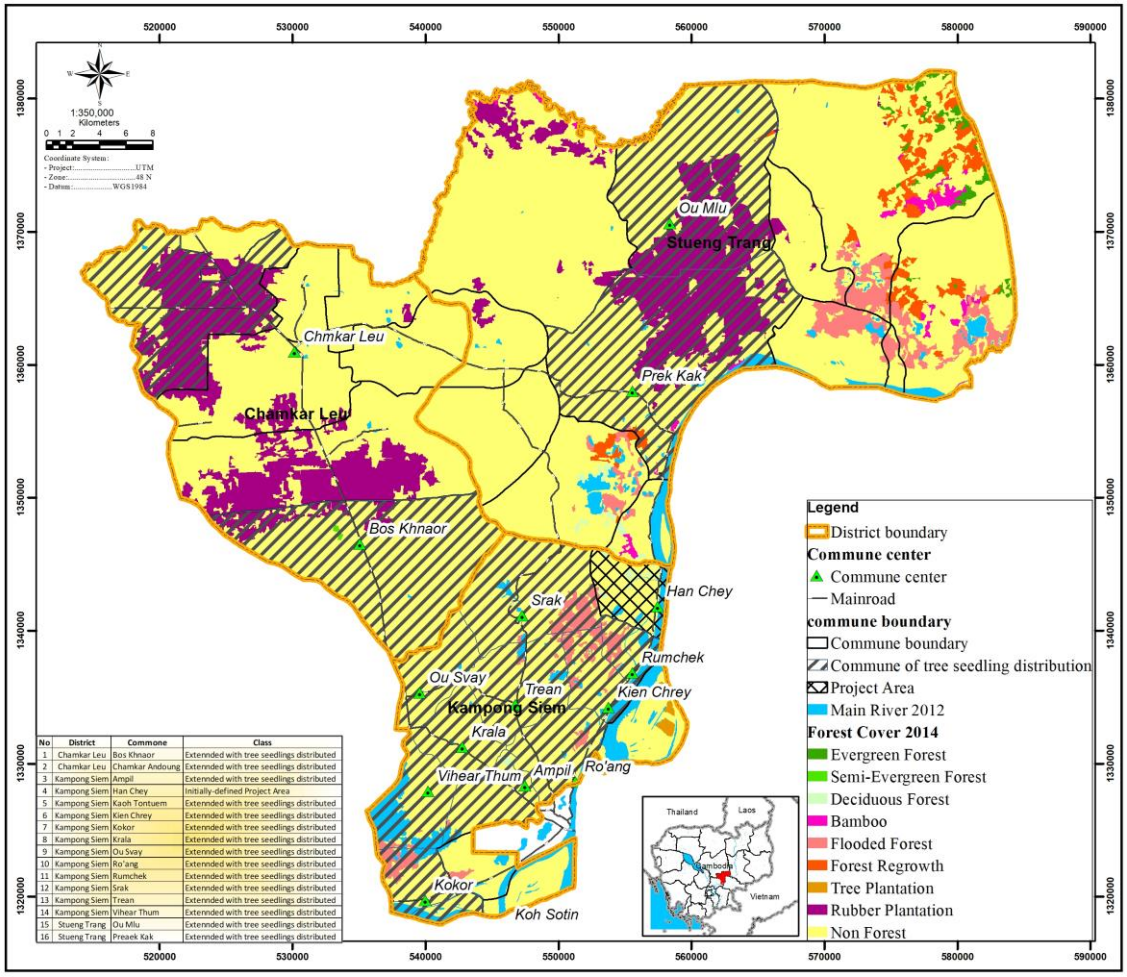

Figure 1. Map of the project areas

Source: Project Annual Report for 2020

Originally planned for two years, the project was extended with no-cost basis until 30 September 2022. The project has been structured into one outcome towards the achievement of the above-mentioned objectives:

- **Output:** Piloting of 375-425 ha of small-scale private forest plantations by 65-105 small-scale farmers to result increase of forest cover, improve livelihood, reduce degradation of natural forests, and increase investment in local development

This report evaluates the project "The Registration of Small-Scale Private Forest Plantations" conducted through AFoCO.

1.2 Purpose and objectives of the evaluation

This Final Evaluation serves a twin purpose of accountability and learning. It assessed project results, their value relevant to target beneficiaries, national needs and priorities as well as document important lessons for potential scaling, replication or follow-on projects in Cambodia or in member countries with similar challenges that may use similar approaches, target

beneficiaries, tools and project design elements. The objectives of the project evaluation have been identified by the AFoCO Secretariat in consideration of the M&E Guidelines, and donors in order to address needs and priorities identified by primary users of evaluation findings. The main objective of the evaluation is to assess project results and their value to identified stakeholders at different level, public/ministerial, private, no-profit and community level. The objectives of the evaluation includes:

1) to document project results and perceived outcomes relevant to the realization of AFoCO's vision and mission;
2) to identify good practices from the project;
3) to assess the performance and accomplishments (efficiency and effectiveness, among others) based on planned outputs/outcomes based on the project's Logical Framework (LogFrame) and Project Implementation Plan (PIP);
4) to firm-up project sustainability mechanisms with the IA including recommendations to ensure the implementation of such mechanisms.

The evaluation will also provide lessons learned, best practices and suggestions that will inform future similar AFoCO projects as well as a potential additional extension of this project.

Primary users of the Final Evaluation will be AFoCO Secretariat, target beneficiaries and national counterparts in Cambodia, and project partners. Secondary users are various line ministries in the Governments and any other concerned local organizations both public and private.

2. EVALUATION SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

This evaluation generally covers the examination of the objectives and outcomes of the project to determine whether the project objectives and corresponding outputs were met as planned including its sustainability beyond the project life. It is also designed to document lessons learned and best practices for further improvements of similar projects in the future. The final report may also provide inputs to the AFoCO Strategic Plan 2023-2030 and possibly assist by suggesting improvements to the AFoCO Project Manual and M&E Guidelines.

2.1 Evaluation Scope and Criteria

In order to meet the objectives of the evaluation, mainly the evaluation was undertaken following the M&E Guidelines of AFoCO and the OECD (**Figure 2**) looking at the entire project. The OECD criteria assessment (fully/partially) was employed, in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of the project.

Figure 2. The six criteria of OECD and their related questions

Social Impact Investment (SII) criteria (partially/fully) (**Figure 3**) was also used as the main reference in terms of evaluation standards pertaining to "impact".

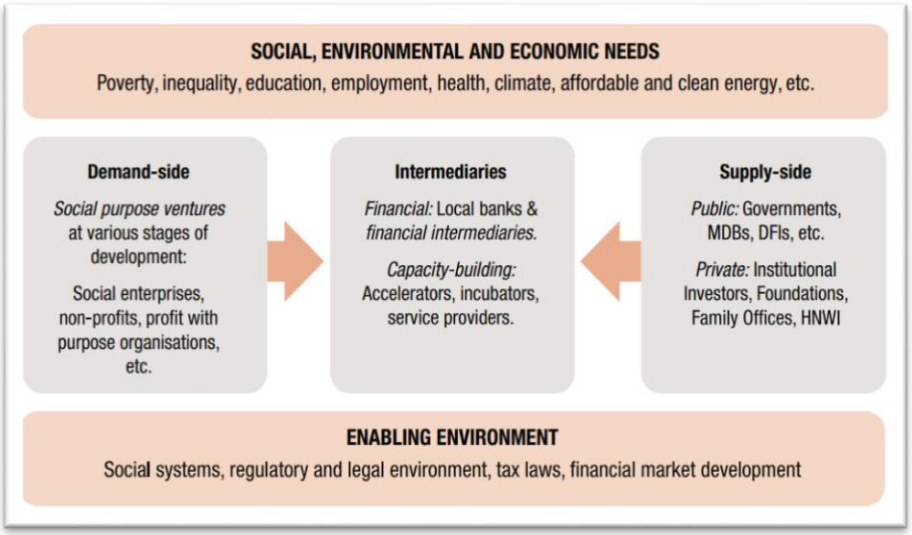

Figure 3. Social impact investment market framework

Said assessment also provides discussions on lessons learned and best practices generated leading to some recommendations towards the improvement in the implementation of similar/future projects of AFoCO including the Project Manual and related guidelines. Since the implementation period of the Project covered only 2.5 years, "prospects for impacts" were determined. All other criteria, especially on effectiveness and efficiency were evaluated based on verifiable (quantitative and qualitative) measurements as identified in the Project's LogFrame and analysis from the PIP matrix.

2.2 Data Gathering and Analysis

The evaluation process was undertaken through document review, interview with project

staff/stakeholders and site visit within three (3) days on-site mission to Cambodia from 15-17 December 2022, complemented with the analysis of survey results from December 2022 to January 2023.

Secondary data include reports/documents (e.g. project document, annual, completion, technical reports) and Records of Discussion (RODs) of the regular/special Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings for validation and cross-examination of project results and outcomes.

Structured and semi-structured surveys with project implementers and stakeholders through Key Informant Interview (KII) was conducted which generally comprised of project team from the FA-Cambodia: National Focal Point, Project Manager and four (4) project support staff members of the FA of Cambodia. The names of respondents is listed in **Annex-4**. In addition, seven (7) farmer-beneficiaries were interviewed in person during the site validation. Data collection and analysis were done sequentially involving three (3) phases:

Phase 1: Desk research by collecting and reviewing project related documents, such as the LogFrame and PIP matrix.

Phase 2: With reference to the outcome of the desk research, the second phase involved the administration of KII and project site visits. A questionnaire survey (**Annex-1**) was designed covering all aspects of evaluation criteria and evaluation questions. The survey data were collected and analyzed over a two-week period in December 2022.

The evaluation team also conducted on-site validation through visiting the 7 plantations (**Figure 4**) and interviewed seedling recipients. Results from these interviews and questionnaire were used to refine the report, focusing on impacts, effectiveness, best practices, efficiency, innovation, lessons learned, and sustainability. The report drew on the information collected to formulate lessons learned and suggestions for future projects/programs that will increase efficiencies.

Phase 3: Cross validation of information gathered from secondary sources, KII and site observation.

Figure 4. Visited sites

2.3 Limitations in the Evaluation

Interviewing all project participants was not possible due to very limited time and distance/travel time between the pilot project sites. Hence, interviews were done through a combination of on-site/face-to-face, by phone, email and WhatsApp.

The evaluators were also faced with limited time to examine the needs, priorities and policies of all actors to be able to sufficiently assess the overall relevance of the intervention for further analysis. The allocated time was not sufficient to thoroughly review all related documents and records; to design and pilot test the questionnaire survey; to provide reasonable time to survey participants for responses; and to interview more people.

In the same way, the lack of allocated time for field visit of all plantations prevented the evaluators to have opportunity to get feedback from larger stakeholders' bases. The evaluation results could have covered more relevant information if socio-economic data like, market cost of products from the selected tree species were covered by the reports and/or verbalize during KII to better estimate the economic contributions of plantations. Relatedly, language barrier or interpretation could also be a factor in this limitations.

3. FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS

3.1 Findings

Activities carried out within the context of the project have led to several tangible outputs and outcomes: through development of the Guidelines on Private Forest Registration, the project directly contributed to the National Forest Programme of Cambodia, particularly Sub-programme 1.1 Forest Demarcation, forest classification and Registration. The project also contributed to the sustainable management with prescribed silviculture implementation of 425 ha of new production forest with 16 economically valuable tree and fruit-tree species, policy reform, improved landscape governance of approximately 360 ha, increased income from sustainable livelihood, knowledge management and data sharing, increased capacity of government and local authorities. The project implemented 0.08% of the National Forest Programme of Cambodia which planned to establish 500,000 ha of high valuable commercial plantations. The project also contributed to the 10 million tree distribution plan of Cambodia, by distributing 116,500

KEY FIGURES
- Areas planted with distributed seedlings from the project helped to establish a new 425 ha plantations and
- 360 ha of new private forest plantations were registered

KEY FIGURES
Participation of at least one farmer in the village led to increase of forest land by planting at least 100 tree and/or fruit-tree species

KEY FIGURES
Over 116,500 tree and fruit tree species were distributed to 2340 local farmers including pagodas and schools as a result of the project.

seedlings (which is equivalent to 1.1 %). As a result, over 2340 small-scale plantations have been established and expected to produce more through natural re-generation.

The project trained 200-300 farmers on planting and registering plantations. All of these aimed at establishment of small-scale plantations that in turn would have enhanced forests, improved local incomes and livelihoods.

KEY FIGURES
• 300 farmers and local authorities were trained in planting and management practices.

3.2 Overall project Performance

It is too early to assess possible long-term impacts or sustainability and further ex-post evaluation will be required to determine such outcomes. Nevertheless project outputs based on the Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs) under the Project's LogFrame were mostly achieved. Remarkable accomplishment of the project include a considerable amount of positive work (e.g. more seedlings distributed than planned etc.) towards improving the capacity of the country to manage though registration, restore its forests. In particular, the project's involving Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) technique was highly successful in advancing forest management and raising awareness of local farmers. Most or all of the proposed outputs were achieved by the project (**Table 1**); minor exceptions included, where there were uncertain results for submitted four concept notes. Although there is no data about request to co-develop or co-finance any of those submitted projects. Project activities corresponding to targets and achievements are presented in the table below:

Table 1. Summary of expected outputs and achievements

Planned Outputs	Achievements
Output 1. Guidelines and incentives to encourage the establishment of small-scale private forest plantations are developed and endorsed.	• The guidelines on private forest registration in Cambodia that included practical procedure for forest registration and incentives was developed, consulted and approved by the FA in June 2021 • The Report on Extension and Consultation Workshop on Rules and Guidelines for the Registration of Private Forest Plantations in Cambodia was uploaded to AFoCO Website.
Output 2. Comparative assessments of the patterns of growth and market demand to use in the selection of species to provide in the establishment of small-scale private forest plantations are prepared.	• Two reports "*Review and Evaluation Report On Consumption Pattern and Prospect Potentials of Preliminarily Selected Indigenous and Introduced Fast-growing Trees Species for Establishing Small-scale Private Forest Plantations in the Project Area in Kampong Cham Province*" and "*Evaluation of the Competitive Advantages of the Preliminarily Selected Indigenous and Introduced Fast-growing Trees Species for Establishing Small-scale Private Forest Plantations in the Project Area in Kampong Cham Province*" were completed including the survival rate of distributed seedlings to local communities, private individuals and public institutions.
Output 3. Capacity building and outreach activities to initiate pilot plantations and prepare plans to support the continued establishment of small-scale private forest plantations are provided.	• Reports entitled "*Review of measures to ensure that process and procedures for confirming tenure through the registration of small-scale private forest plantations*" and "*Extension and Consultation Workshops on Guidelines on Private Forest Registration and Private Forest rule*" was completed and published. • Four trainings were organized in parallel with national extension workshops on guidelines on registration of private forest plantations with 390 participants from FA officials at national and provincial levels, provincial departments of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, NGOs, private and public sector, education institutions and local communities. • Informal training was provided to app. 300 famers and public

	institutions how to plant and maintain seedlings • A total of 116,500 seedlings (19 species of seedlings (16 timber species and 3 fruit tree species)) were distributed to 2340 families in 64 villages, in 16 communes and three districts.

A detailed assessment of the project is provided in **Annex-3** that illustrates the main accomplishments. The evaluation team found that the project was outstanding in terms of successes and impacts:

- Applied innovative approach using FMNR through distribution of 116,500 seedlings, and trained over 400 different stakeholders to improve forest management while motivating farmers to recover forests. In addition, the project reports provided a good assessments, with planting and maintaining guides. Importantly, the project resulted a new guideline on registration on private forest registration in Cambodia, which will be used in the future for registering private forest lands. With the information derived in the project published in websites, Facebook pages, thereby increasing the regional/global impact. The technical information developed can readily be used regionally by other regional countries that may wish to recover their own endangered species.

3.2.1 Relevance

Cambodia is struggling to safeguard its forests while preserving economic growth since many people make a living via farming, logging, and other activities that leading to deforestation threatening Cambodia's forests and livelihoods[2]. Almost 80% of Cambodians living in rural regions rely on forests for survival. To address these issues, the project is relevant to the empowerment of forest communities, government officials, business interests, and communities for sustainable forest management.

The project is highly relevant globally, nationally and locally in regard to meeting Cambodia's commitments to the protection of native forests and biodiversity, reduction and sequestration of GHG and human development goals:

- Internationally – supporting Cambodia to increase forest cover since almost one and a half billion people depend directly on forest products for some portion of their livelihoods and household consumables – and thousands of tree species are instrumental to global health, shelter, fuel and incomes. The project is very much relevant with SDGs, particularly Goal 2, 6 and 15 directly and Goal 4, 5, and 13 indirectly.
- Regionally – the project contributing AFoCO to achieve the global goal of increasing forest cover by up to 3% worldwide through simple, scalable and customized to local context restoration and reforestation. Capacity of Cambodia is also enhanced with improved skills, capabilities, governance systems and policies to tap their full potential in accomplishing their national restoration and rehabilitation goals to the level required to meet present and future demand for forest-based products (Output 2 of the Priority 1). The project also contributed to the Priority 4, particularly Output 1, forest resources are managed sustainably through enhanced community-based forestry to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, the improvement of local income and productive

[2] https://opendevelopmentcambodia.net/topics/forest-protection-support/#ref-162583-1

function of the forest.

- Nationally – contributing to Cambodia's National Forest Sector Policy which states: "The Royal Government of Cambodia considers the ecologically, socially and economically viable conservation and management of forest resources as a major pillar of public welfare directly contributing to environmental protection, poverty reduction and socio-economic development". The project is relevant and contribute to the implementation of the National Forest Programme (2010-2029) and contribute to its nine objectives[3]. The project also in line with the recommendation of The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) on the genetic conservation of the two *Dalbergia* species through restoration, planting, and the maintenance of natural populations[4]. Besides, the project also relevant to the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of Cambodia which have set an ambitious target in the Forestry and Land Use sector (FOLU) for halving the deforestation rate by 2030.
- Locally – working with communities through the small-scale private plantation establishment to address the key drivers of natural forest degradation while also providing opportunities for improved livelihoods to promote sustainable development.

The project is highly relevant to the both global and regional forest agendas, in terms of addressing issues in forest management, rehabilitation of degraded forests, increase forest cover and improving livelihoods.

The relevance of the project is also noted in the context that it provided an opportunity for Cambodia to review, understand, acknowledge and promote the very important forest assets which they manage. The project has secured the long term protection of forests by recognizing the ecosystem services they provide, including alternative income generating activities for local communities and a sustainable revenue source to share with local communities and support FA's management needs.

During the interviews, the farmers reaffirmed the project intervention being highly relevant to their needs. The forestry officials also expressed the relevance of the project to the country's needs, and they wished that the project would also be expanded to other provinces with similar problems in the future projects.

3.2.2 Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the project is measured through understanding of how successful the project has been in raising awareness, delivering high-quality project outputs and building capacity of the central and local forestry institutions. On all measures, respondents indicate a high level of effectiveness.

Promoting the establishment of small-scale private plantations is considered to be the most effective contributions to genetic resource conservation and sustainable management practices in Cambodia. The extent to which the objective and outcomes have been achieved is assessed based on the targets established at the initiation of the project. The project has been very effective in advancing increasing forest cover to value and protect natural forest by

[3] http://cambodianbudget.org/files-tinymce/New_Pic/Development_Policies/Sectoral_Policies/National_Forest_Programme_2010_2029_Eng.pdf

[4] https://cites-tsp.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/CITES_KH_NDF_D_cochinchinensis_D_oliveri_20210923.pdf

creating a source of income with representation of a wide range of environments across Cambodia and in some cases increasing the ecological integrity and resilience of forests through enlargement. This represents a paradigm shift, with the organization broadening its mandate from a singular focus on timber production to a broad, comprehensive focus which includes multiple social, environmental and economic values of forests.

The additional interview questions in the site reaffirmed the project's positive effect on capacity building of national agencies in developing guidelines. However, on a closer examination, besides the guideline was developed and approved, none of the farmers registered their plantations to the local forest authorities. This is understandable as the project duration is short and scale of the project is small.

Most of the interviewees noted the significance of the project in raising awareness about the importance of forests, identification and opportunities for collaboration between farmers and local forest authorities as well as increase of forests. In regard to developing guideline, however, several individuals expressed that they are not aware of guidelines and importance of registration of plantations. This requires an intensive follow-up process. The evaluators think that this is an important point the project management should take note of. One possible way to measure the effectiveness of the project intervention could be to see if farmers will register their plantations in the near future.

In the long-term, the project will also contribute to both forest protection efforts of the Government and wood industry of Cambodia. The establishment of private tree plantation and the effort to register it to Government authorities will facilitate monitoring of wood and wood products movement and marketing. In the process, woods coming from private tree plantations will be distinguished from those illegally cut from natural forests and ease the movement of logs from registered plantations.

In terms of the project management, the FA seemed to have developed and maintained good working relationship with local officials in the pilot areas as well as with the farmers. The project, however, seemed to have limitations in receiving project data from the local forest institutions.

3.2.3 Efficiency

Evaluation results show, respondents were generally satisfied with the efficiency issue. In regard to the use of resources, questions related to the efficiency were asked from the Project Team Member only. In spite, the evaluators would like to point out that the project could distribute more seedlings than the actual plan, which means that more plantations were established. This definitely has positively affected the overall performance of the project and its use of resources. Overall, the project was inexpensive with low project budget, and yet produced some exceptional results. In particular, the results from this project indicated that local communities are willing to plant more trees to improve their livelihoods, build capacity, and restore forests. Since the project purchased seedlings from the private nursery, if the seedlings would be available in the public nursery, maybe it would be possible to purchase seedlings with lower price, although this was apparently offset by the expected high survival rate of the seedlings.

It appeared that efficiency might be improved with better project control by the local project staff. Since project sites are scattered in more than 2,000 different plantations, managing all sites are time-consuming and require more budget. Similarly, efficiency would likely be improved with more formal oversight and management by AFoCO itself during the project development or early implementation stage.

The particular financial aspect of concern under SII evaluation is the capacity of a project to deliver an expected financial return to the project beneficiary. Under this criteria, the project addresses alternative livelihoods which is expected to be self-sustaining, with the realization of increased cash flows to a forest community. Given that, determination of the ability of communities to develop sustained financial returns is uncertain and requires longer-term evaluation. Long-term monitoring is required over time, however, to assess sustainability.

3.2.4 Prospects for Impact

Policy Impact

The project assessed by the evaluation team interpreted development of guideline as support to policy implementation, regulation and institutional strengthening rather than policy change. Project intervention had higher-level empowerment impact to the improvement of policy through development of the Guidelines on registration of private forest plantations. Key achievement of the project was to empower government partners to guide private sector in registering its forests for a more enhanced management. This is the essential outcome of the project to appreciate its full value-adding. The project also improves the capacity of not only partners in Cambodia, but also AFoCO to understand the policy of Cambodia in terms of forest land tenure, and overall forest management. It is crucial for AFoCO staff to muster an international perspective in their policy advice. To evaluate full impact of the project to the policy, more time maybe required. Notwithstanding, Cambodia did respond to national priority needs. If FA will be promoting registration of private forests continuously, the project contributes towards a more productive forest sector and thereby to improve livelihood, and even food security unintendedly. Impacts to the registration of small-scale forests were not significant. This may be because of limited knowledge-sharing among local farmers participants and forestry institutions, which hinders the uptake of project innovations among non-participants as well as duration of the project.

Social Impact

The project contributed to the poverty alleviation and economy of local farmers through livelihood improvement. In addition to direct, cash and non-cash economic contributions, the project also have unintended impact through provision of substantial levels of employment. However, the lack of systematic data makes it near impossible to estimate closely how many people are employed in the established plantations. Estimates of the number of farmers deriving direct and indirect benefits from plantations – in the form of employment, forest products, and direct or indirect contributions to livelihoods and incomes. Economic benefit of the project was also recognized and valued by the interviewed local farmers. With respect to livelihood outcomes, the participation in the project and the interventions themselves had a positive impact on the appliance and livelihood. The farmers emphasized outstanding contribution of the project to the local welfare and development despite its small scale.

Taking into account the nature of the project, the evaluation did not consider gender-sensitive approach. However, evaluators observed some gender-related differences in engagement with the project. Men play the key decision-making role in the family's agricultural activities. The evaluators could not interview women farmers. Hence, interpreting gender impact was not possible.

Surveys of farmers and monks who received seedlings from the project demonstrated that farmers in Cambodia are willing to plant trees using agroforestry for their income generation within their production system. *Dalbergia*, teak, cassava and other species are concentrated

in the forests and used by local people for their personal consumption and income. Fresh fruit marketing and self-consumption are the most frequent uses for all the cultivated species. While communities at the landscape level often view forest encroachment as inevitable, they do value the forests.

The power relations between men and women are lagging behind. It was observed that women face limitations in attending extension trainings to learn new techniques of cultivation and production which raises a barrier for their innovation. They are also hindered by their limited decision-making abilities within the household, which can prevent them from adopting new innovations that their husband may not agree with. For example, in one of the meetings, out of 125 participants only 8 were women which is equivalent to only 6.4%.

GENDER MATTERS

In the context of Gender in Forestry Module of FAO and a global comparative study entitled "Gennovate: Enabling gender equality in agriculture and environmental innovation", the evaluation team observed gender norms and agency related to natural resource management. Women in Cambodia contribute to sustainable forest management and conservation of forests, but they are often excluded from meetings, decision-makings related to forest management. The global comparative study engages men and women of different socioeconomic backgrounds and ages in discussions to improve knowledge sharing and co-learning with researchers.

Environmental Impact

Increased forest cover reduce air temperature, increase biomass, improve soil conditions through increase of fertility by adding nutrients, as well as contribute to climate change through reduction of carbon dioxide emissions. Besides, it reduce surface runoff and increasing seepage, extend the time over which precipitation reaches as streams.[5]

The 16 selected tree species directly and indirectly impact the environment. Based on document review, it was identified that some selected tree species have nitrogen-fixing, and some are appropriate for controlling erosion. Some species known for growing well under different agro-climatic conditions and they are drought tolerant.

Those selected species for establishing plantations along borders or edges of roadsides tolerate dust and automobile fumes which was found as an issue in the region. Species were carefully selected considering local livestock, planting with other crops etc.

Photo: Dusty road after the cars pass by

The project also has an impact to biodiversity. Specifically planting endangered species can contribute directly or indirectly to biodiversity and environmental conservation.

[5] https://www.fao.org/3/xii/1018-b2.htm

For example, planting *Dalbergia* species, which are listed in CITES will be conserved. Similarly, the project also provide habitats for wildlife, provide shelter for animals and food.

Rarely among these projects, were associated biodiversity objectives considered, despite the well-known links between biodiversity and forest processes including regeneration.

The project also have an impact to Cambodia's goal to reduce the 50% historical emission from the forest sector (76.3 million tCO2e) by 2030.

3.2.5 Innovation

The establishment of private forest plantations is the biggest innovative approach brought by the project to restore degraded forests, by local farmers who are the main drivers of forest degradation due to illegal logging, especially for food, fuel wood, resin tapping and spiritual purposes. Thus local people's rights of access to sustainable and legal forest resource utilization are fundamental. This innovative approach not only increased forest cover, but also raised awareness of local farmers on the importance of forests. This has also transformational impact to environment through reducing human impacts in forests. The community people think that the trees they planted will become one of their major sources of income in the future. For the community people, forests have traditionally been viewed as transitional lands where trees are harvested for farming. This project changed people's insight that trees can be planted and cultivated as part of their economic assets in the future. The transition of their perception was confirmed through the interviews with local people during the field visit to the project sites. They expressed their willingness to register their small private forest to secure future property in terms of land development.

In addition, the registration of small private forest plantations can also contribute to natural forest conservation since local people preferred to plant tree species that are more valuable in terms of wood quality such as rosewood (*Dalibegia spp*). The concept of recognizing endangered trees species and developing planting techniques for these species was especially relevant and innovative that recognize the need to recover highly valuable tree species that have long been in decline. These latter concepts could readily be applied across Southeast Asia in future.

Local innovations (increase private plantations) have created more opportunities for families to improve their lives, both economically and socially.

3.2.6 Sustainability

Although evaluators examined financial, environmental, institutional capacities to sustain net benefits over time, it is too early and therefore difficult to predict the sustainability of the project at this point of time.

One indication of sustainability of the project's outcomes is the development of forest related policies. The document review and survey responses revealed that the Government have started promoting public-private-farmer partnerships for establishing small- and medium-scale forest plantations and increasing forest cover. This action executed by the MAFF signals government recognition to immediately arrest continuous deforestation and forest degradation that has occurred in the country. There is a need to ensure that FA has budget to continue the project required to develop a sustainable financial revenue stream to support long-term planting and management of small-scale private plantations and the benefit sharing to local

communities that provide incentives to reduce existing threats to natural forests. However, most of survey respondents were optimistic about the sustainability of the project benefits.

The interviews with the national focal points and other officials reaffirmed the survey result in the sense that the project came in the right time to raise awareness and providing valuable background material (guideline) and opportunities (e.g., training, seedling distribution etc.). It has certainly generated a healthy momentum. However, they cautioned that, this momentum and enthusiasm must not be allowed to wither away. There should be political commitment at national level and continued international support to keep the momentum to move forward with stakeholder coordination, collaboration and cooperation and in developing comprehensive forest restoration frameworks that meet national need for sustainable forest management and serve adequately in reporting to international processes.

A number of survey and interview participants felt that the project intervention should not have ended at this stage and should be scaled up. For that, FA informed the evaluation team on the development of new concept note to AFoCO to continue the project in three more provinces.

To help improve the likelihood of sustaining the positive results of the projects, it would be useful to understand what factors, the survey respondents believed, led to the project being successful or not being successful in achieving its expected accomplishments.

Regarding the sustainability of data, however, there was no indication of a monitoring plan for the trees planted on the project sites. The monitoring of the growth of planted trees is an important data set to evaluate the seedling quality and site suitability. This is because the 16 species of seeding were carefully selected considering the commercial demand and people's preferences. Growth monitoring can ensure the improvement of seedlings through selective breeding for future plantations. Growth monitoring is also important to guide the site suitability of selected species.

Best Practices

- The project team flexibly addressed a number of activities hindered by Covid-19 such as meetings with local communities by conducting meetings separately avoiding mass gatherings
- To ensure continued participation and enhance effectiveness, agroforestry must be adaptive: so the farmers can have immediate benefit from their lands
- Involving households from different villages could promote the project wider as village residents often interact closely with their neighbors
- To ensure continued participation and enhance effectiveness, agroforestry was adaptive: so the farmers can have immediate benefit from their lands

4. BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

AFoCO supported 2-years project "**The Registration of Small-Scale Private Forest Plantations**" between January 2019 and September 2022 with a total budget of US$ 275,110, of which USD 249,410 were provided by AFoCO to improve the conservation and governance of natural forests in Cambodia to mitigate climate change and reduce deforestation. The Government of Cambodia contributed a total of USD 25,700 in form of in-kind contribution. Main implementing institution was the FA under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and

Fisheries (MAFF). The project has been successfully implemented with timely and efficient completion of project tasks to achieve, and exceed project targets.

4.1 Best Practices

Specific best practices from the reports will assist AFoCO in developing aspects of the programme in future. The best practices presented here were derived directly from the suggestions in the lessons learned in project reports and represent the common most important themes presented, as well as general observations of the evaluation team.

4.2 Lessons Learned

This section provides a summary of lessons learned. The lesson learned is that when a project identifies a risk of high potential impact, even though it is probability considered low, it should be carefully managed and mitigation measures should be very well designed in order to apply a contingency plan immediately. The project provided an assessment of lessons learned, as well as some implications for improving and revising M&E Guidelines and Project Manual for future projects. The project was well implemented, achieved notable results, and provided value for the funding expended within the forest management programme. While the project generally had a positive performance in terms of establishing plantations by local farmers, farmers' preference to plant fruit trees rather than wood trees in their home gardens than agricultural lands were high. Therefore, the project learned that to ensure continued participation and enhance effectiveness, the introduction of agroforestry systems must be adaptive: so the farmers can have immediate benefit from their lands. When the central forest authorities do not work together with local forest authorities, there might be enough data/information in place to provide during reporting. When this is

Lessons Learned

- There is a need for AFOCO a pre-project preliminary baseline survey, or feasibility study conducted prior to the formulation of the project to enable to evaluate possible issues and risks. Knowing capacity of project site/beneficiaries will prevent from changing project outcomes in the middle of the implementation
- Early recognition and understanding the needs of local farmers will be helpful to develop a project with better approach
- Project fund to implement activities should not be restricted to specific project activity, though it should be flexible to output-based and to cover other activities to speed up and optimize the implementation of the project's planned activities as much possible and feasible
- AFoCO should consider revising the Project Manual, specifically, timelines of reports, meetings like:
  - Submission of Completion Report from 60 days prior completion to 30 days after completion;
  - Organize a Final Coordination and Evaluation Meeting from 45 days prior official completion to two months after the official completion. The purpose of the FCEM is to ensure the timely completion of the project, hence the suggestion to have it after official completion is contrary to its purpose. Hence, you may delete that portion.
- There is a need to develop a resilient plantation and value-chain development strategy that is diverse, including domestic, regional and global markets and a wide variety of activities for all ages, interests and income levels
- When the central forest authorities do not work together with local forest authorities, there might be enough data/information in place to provide during reporting
- Managing multiple project locations require close communication between central and local project staff and additional budget to monitor after the project

the case, the administrative burden on the local forest authorities can become too high with a risk of inaccuracies or lack of information and insufficient management. This requires adequate capacity analysis before project start and possibly more administrative oversight from project office/s.

In order to implement the project timely within national forest programme, the project should not be restricted by its initial work plan, but can be flexible in changing activities in order to achieve goal of the project.
Project stakeholders strongly felt that while the project activities/outputs were of great value, not continuing the project after completion may break the momentum the project had built. This may also affect the sustainability of the project's good work. This lesson can be applied in designing future projects with similar themes.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS (Leads for future project development and implementation)

1) To mitigate and address the challenges and limitations from the project, there are some opportunities AFoCO can harness to increase the effectiveness of its projects/programmes:

- If or when the project site is located in drylands and/or drought-prone areas, the project may be continued under the framework of Landscape Partnership Asia (LPA). AFoCO can leverage this initiative to continue the project more efficiently and effectively, and foster behavior change at the landscape level to discourage illegally harvesting luxury timber.
- There are several alternative livelihoods for communities at the landscape level. The introduction of alternative livelihoods alongside with tree plantation will reduce economic pressures that contribute to deforestation.
- Most of Cambodia's population is under 30, and these youth increasingly have access to the Internet and are active on social media. If we can successfully engage them, there is the potential to usher in a large-scale, nationwide change in attitudes and behaviors.

2) There is a need for FA to develop a resilient plantation and value-chain development strategy that is diverse, including domestic, regional and global markets and a wide variety of activities for all ages, interests and income levels. Scaling-up the project to other provinces in Cambodia for a more efficient policy improvement and awareness raising as well as beyond the country is also worth considering. Site-specific degradation must be understood by its underlying drivers which are often specific to the social, economic, and political context.

3) The final evaluation revealed that dissemination of good practices across participants and non-participant households could be improved by having a more constant presence in project sites and by examining the way in which information circulates within and across project communes. In particular, future projects should consider:

- Select highly motivated farmers through various channels rather than local forest authority identification alone;
- Involving households from different village quarters as village residents often interact closely with their neighbors;

- Ensuring a good balance of male and female focal points who can effectively reach to other villagers of their own gender.

4) In order to mitigate against the barriers of knowledge transmission and continued adoption of project innovations raised by high degradation rates in project areas, it is recommended to have demonstration sites and involve youth who can disseminate information among their peers and promote continuity of the practices as their parents age, and establishing sharing mechanisms for project technologies, such as agroforestry, as well as associated knowledge within project villages.

Interventions of livelihood need a longer time span to generate tangible improvements on the livelihoods of the concerned population and therefore should be measured with greater temporal intervals after the completion of the project (3-5 years).

Women can also initiate new innovations for their family, hence their opinions crucial in the decision-making processes. Gender norms can limit women's ability to innovate and in some cases to engage in opportunities for remunerated work. In such cases, this can hinder women's ability to move or help move their family out of poverty.

In general, women's status should be improved as women can be involved in income generating activities and have more opportunities to travel outside the village to learn new things.

5) For a future programme consideration, with the newly updated NDCs by Cambodia in 2020 to increase forest cover up to 60% by 2030, AFoCO may wish to focus on reforestation projects that provided successful demonstration areas, not only in terms of planting success, but also by having probable policy impact at a national level. In this regard, it is crucial to consider more innovative Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) in forest landscape restoration which can help reverse land degradation, increase carbon storage, conserve biodiversity, and create sustainable livelihoods for local communities.

6) Similarly, awareness raising of local communities and knowledge sharing could have positive impact to the environment, since the evaluation team observed a lot of trash around the project sites.

7) FA-Cambodia has to exert some follow-up actions to measure the effectiveness of the project intervention could be to see if farmers will register their plantations in the near future. This may also include mechanisms to document relevant or positive feedbacks from the project beneficiaries on the benefits of registering plantations especially in the harvesting and marketing of wood and wood products.

8) In order to promote its projects, AFoCO may consider involving the research components to its projects which will also result scientific-based results.

9) AFoCO may also wish to consider joining with other development agencies in projects such UNDP, EU etc. who work in Cambodia in order to have a bigger scale project through co-financing for a greater impact. Cooperative projects may not only be impactful, but also strengthen cooperation and partnership of AFoCO.

10) Due to insufficient capacity of the FA's nursery, the project had to purchase seedlings from private nursery owners. Future projects may also consider improvement of nursery system of Cambodia.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Questionnaire Survey for country project leaders and stakeholders

1. RELEVANCE

1.1 List any policy/regulations on private forest establishment, and forest restoration/ rehabilitation in Cambodia (e.g. FLR), and provide the related documents as an attachment/link.

1.2 List any current FLR status and relevant national plans and programs and provide the related documents as an attachment.

1.3 Advise on ways to enhance relevance in the future

1.4 Was the project relevant with respect to small-scale private forest management issues? Did the project affect the ability of these households to manage/conserve better the forests?

2. EFFECTIVENESS

2.1 Do you agree that the project interventions were good enough (in terms of technical and scientific intrinsic) to implement the project successfully?

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

2.2 If you indicated that you 'neither agree nor disagree', 'disagree', or 'strongly disagree' on question 2.1, what solution can you suggest?

2.3 List two (2) or more best activities that contributed to the achievement of project outcome/objectives and explain why you think so (100-200 words).

2.4 List any activities that did not contribute much to achieve the project outcome/objectives and explain why you think so (100-200 words).

2.5 Do you agree that the project officers/staff had enough capability (competency, equipment, and time) to implement the project?

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

2.6 Provide any suggestions to improve the capability of project officers (50-100 words)

2.7 Do you agree that the communities in the Project had enough capability to implement the project?

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
□	□	□	□	□

2.8 Provide any suggestions that would improve future community involvement in a similar project (50-100 words). Advise on ways to enhance effectiveness in the future.

2.9 Explain the factors that facilitated the achievement of the project objectives and outputs. Specific examples/situations may be provided to support your explanations (200-300 words).

2.10 Explain the factors that hindered the achievement of project objectives and outputs. Specific examples/situations may be provided to support your explanations (200-300 words).

3. IMPACT

3.1. Identify perceived positive effect(s) in the social, environmental, policy, and economic contexts through the project (200-300 words)

3.2. Will the affected household/s benefit in terms of financial gain because of this project? Will any gain be sustainable? How will that gain be sustainable?

3.3. Was there any specific impact on women?

3.4. Identify any perceived negative effect(s) in the social, environmental, and economic contexts through the project (200-300 words)

3.5. Advice on ways to enhance impact in the future.

3.6. To what extent is the level of innovation of activities and outputs obtained through, the project in institutions and policies evaluate?

3.7. Is there an infrastructure or system in place to continuously measure and collect data on the effects of various activities implemented by the project in the future?

3.8. What are the positive/future contributions/advantages of registering tree plantations?

4. SUSTAINABILITY

4.1. Were any domestic regulations/laws established/or will be established to continue/ support the project activities after the project is completed? What would be the roles of such policies?

4.2. Identify any financial support (plan/project/program) that is planned to continue after the donor funding is completed, and specify the scale of the support.

4.3. List any similar activity/initiative supported by a budget from your country (provide relevant documents as attachments)

4.4. Explain the plan to operate/continue using the small-scale private forests after the project is completed.

4.5. Explain how your own institutional capacities will lead to the sustainability/replicability of project gains.

4.6. Explain how the communities and other stakeholders (local government, private sector, research institutions, etc.) involved in the project will continue/sustain the project through their own capacities.

4.7. Advice on ways to enhance the sustainability of this kind of project in the future.

5. Lessons learned and best practices:

5.1. Please list the three most important lessons that you may have learned from undertaking this project.

5.2. Please indicate the best practices that may have resulted from this project.

Thank you

Survey questions for project team leader

6. EFFICIENCY

6.1. Please indicate any items or activities that were hindered as a result of excessive cost or insufficient funds, and as a result could not be completed, or could have been done with an increase in funding.

6.2. Identify the most cost-efficient activities through this project, and explain why (200-300 words

6.3. Provide a list of the major items purchased through the project. Who now owns the equipment?

6.4. How were the financial transfers done?

6.5. Were the transfers made efficiently? (Was there a time delay, were the transfers easy to do?)

6.6. Do you think working with private small-scale forest owners is useful? Why or why not?

6.7. How were the households selected to work on this project? Did the households work well together?

6.8. What were the main problems that you encountered, and how did you overcome these problems?

6.9. Advise on ways to improve synergy to implement projects with communities (200-300 words)

6.10. If AFoCO continues working with small-scale forest development, can you suggest ideas to make to work more efficient and effective?

6.11. Advise on ways to enhance project efficiency in the future.

Appendix 2. Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation criteria	Detailed Evaluation Criteria	Indicator/checkpoints	Research Method
Relevance	Consistency with the AFoCo agreement, objectives, and priorities	-Identify the project components aligned with the objectives of AFoCO/international commitments	Document Review
	Alignment with the country's needs and strategy	- Explore country policy and regulations on a private plantation	Document review and validation survey
	Alignment with other international/regional commitments/strategies	- Identify the project's contribution relevant to address the AFoCO's strategic plan and international commitments	Document Review
	Consistency of outputs to specific objectives	- Explore the performance of the project with the project document, logical framework and PIP matrix	Document Review
Effectiveness	Degree of the specific objectives of the project achieved (based on the project logical framework and project document)	- Identify any technical and scientific intrinsic quality of the project document - Explore the overall outcome/objectives that were achieved as planned - Compare achievements before/after the project (logical framework or similar references) - Identify human/technical capability to implement the project - Assess the effectiveness of unexpected situation management and evaluate the follow-up actions	Document Review, Questionnaire, and Interview
Efficiency	- The degree of cost-efficiency for all activities in terms of - Overall fund utilization, timeliness - Sufficiency of funds, - Project management and administration (human, and other resources used)	- Analyze fund utilization at the objective and outputs levels - Analysis of Financial Audit results and findings - Assess project structure including the allocation of human resources for the project - Identify that all activities were achieved on time	Document Review (Project Document, Logical Framework, PIP matrix, and project reports) Questionnaire, and Interview
Impact	- Evaluation of anticipated project impacts based on perceptions of project implementers, stakeholders, project milestones and achievements	- Assessment of perceived institutional and policy reforms for improved governance, enhancement of stakeholders' welfare and socio-economic benefits, environmental outcomes, improvement of technologies and capacities - Identify what level of innovative activities were achieved - Explore investments in data infrastructure	Document Review, Questionnaire, and Interview
Sustainability	- Institutional/social structure system to continue	- Identification of exit strategies/measures in terms of	Document, Questionnaire, and

	the project	institutional and policy reforms, provision of incentive mechanisms and continuous participation and voluntarism	Interview
	- Financial sustainability plan to continue the project	- Identify any financial support plan to continue after donor funding has been withdrawn - Identify any similar activity supported by their own budget and internal resources (government and stakeholders)	Document, Questionnaire, and Interview Document, Questionnaire, and Interview
	- Policy Support	- Identify a national policy and structure that is/are supportive to continue the project activities	
	- Technical Capacity	- Determine institutional capacities and inclinations at various levels to continue/replicate project gains	
	- Management of Inputs and Resources	- Determine strategies for sustained advocacy and capacity-building activities	

Appendix 3. Detailed assessment of the project

Planned Target/Indicators	Summary of assessment
Output 1. Guidelines and incentives to encourage the establishment of small-scale private forest plantations are developed and endorsed.	
• Establish project office for two years with 4 sets of office equipment with 6 project staff and their specific ToRs • Prepare and publish project information, research findings, workshop reports every year • Organize a national consultative workshop on guideline and Incentive each year inviting app. 50 participants from Cambodia (the AFoCO Member Countries)	**Outcomes/Achievements:** • The guidelines on private forest registration in Cambodia that included practical procedure for forest registration and incentives was developed, consulted and approved by the FA and were published and distributed to central departments of FA and provincial cantonments of FA • More people participated workshops (369 participants) from FA officials at national and provincial levels, provincial departments of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, NGOs, donor countries, private sector and politicians, education institutions and local communities **Comments:** • Overall activities were well implemented and well-managed • Consultative workshops were attended without other member countries of AFoCO, however it could engage more participants • Provision of equipment and technology is very positive for the country • The reports were professionally formatted • The findings from the workshops were uploaded only in the AFoCO website. In the future, AFoCO should consider a wider promotion by implementing partners
Output 2. Comparative assessments of the patterns of growth and market demand to use in the selection of species to provide in the establishment of small-scale private forest plantations are prepared.	
• Publish a set of information and research findings about assessment report on the patterns of growth and potential impacts of selected indigenous and introduced fast-growing • Publish 3 sets of information and research findings about the current consumption patterns of the preliminary selection of tree species • Publish a set of information and research finding about the competitive advantages associated with the patterns of growth and potential impacts on the environment, as well as on market demand, of the preliminary selection of tree species	**Outcomes/Achievements:** • The Review and Evaluation Report on Growth Trends of the Potential Impacts on the Environment of Preliminarily Selected Indigenous and Introduced Fast-growing Trees Species for Establishing Small-scale Private Forest Plantations in the Project Area in Kampong Cham Province was completed • The Report entitled “Review and Evaluation Report On Consumption Pattern and Prospect Potentials of Preliminarily Selected Indigenous and Introduced Fast-growing Trees Species for Establishing Small-scale Private Forest Plantations in the Project Area in Kampong Cham Province” was completed • The Report entitled “Evaluation of the Competitive Advantages of the Preliminarily Selected Indigenous and Introduced Fast-growing Trees Species for Establishing Small-scale Private Forest Plantations in the Project Area in Kampong Cham Province” was completed including the survival rate of distributed seedlings to local communities, private individuals and public institutions **Comments:** • The project achieved as planned. However, except publications on Facebook, it was not observed other sources for publication.
Output 3. Capacity building and outreach activities to initiate pilot plantations and prepare plans to support the continued establishment of small-scale private forest plantations are provided.	
• Publish a set of information and research finding about training reports and the demand of seedlings • Conduct 3 trainings for app. 150 private sector entities, and small-scale farmers every year to assist small-scale farmers to develop linkages to markets	**Outcomes/Achievements:** • The Report entitled “Review of measures to ensure that process and procedures for confirming tenure through the registration of small-scale private forest plantations” was completed • Four trainings (two physical and two online) were organized in parallel with national extension workshops on guidelines on registration of private forest plantations on with 390 participants in attendance from FA officials at national and provincial levels, provincial departments of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, NGOs,

Planned Target/Indicators	Summary of assessment
• Select 15 species • Distribute 100,000 seedlings to 300 small-scale farmers and institutions • Develop and submit project proposal to secure sufficient funding from other sources to implement a succeeding phase of the project to establish small-scale private forest plantations.	donor countries, private sector and politicians, education institutions and local communities • Informal trainings were provided to some 300 famers and public institutions how to plant and maintain seedlings distributed in parallel with distribution of seedlings, participation of planting of seedlings by project team and monitoring of survival rate of seedlings • Reports on Extension and Consultation Workshops on Guidelines on Private Forest Registration and Private Forest rule were prepared and published • A total of 116,500 seedlings consisting from 19 species of seedlings (16 timber species and 3 fruit tree species) were distributed to 2340 families in 64 villages, in 16 communes and three districts (local communities and public institutions) • Four concept notes of a project proposal were prepared and submitted to AFoCO, UNCCD and Mekong Lancang Cooperation **Comments:** • Project was well implemented and well managed with more trainings and participants than planned • Due to demand for other species by local communities and public institutions, the project selected more species. In the future, AFoCO should assess during the project development if the needs of local communities were identified in advance. Same for the number of families which was increased. Because during the implementation it was identified that the farmers need small numbers of trees to be planted on their residential and agricultural land not as forest plantations.

Accomplishments/Milestones		
Short-term (Project Outcome)	Mid-term (After 2-3 years)	Long-term (After < 5 years)
- Guidelines on private forest registration is developed and approved by FA - Comparative assessments of the patterns of growth and market demand to use in the selection of species to provide in the establishment of small-scale private forest plantations are prepared - 425 ha of new plantations were established - 360 ha of new private forest plantations were registered	- Land tenure related policies/legislations are improved - More private forest plantations are registered - Cambodia's total number of forests increased	- Cambodia's total number of forests increased - Registered private plantations are well-managed with improved environmental conditions - Degradation of natural forests are reduced - Sustainable livelihood opportunities increased

Appendix 4. List of respondents

FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION, CAMBODIA

1. **Mr. Bun Rada**
   NFP of AFoCO Secretariat,
   Deputy Director, Forestry Administration of Cambodia

2. **Mr. Vireak Chhorn**
   Programme Officer of Korea-Mekong Forest Cooperation Centre (KMFCC)

3. **Mr. Chheang Dany**
   Deputy Director General, Forestry Administration of Cambodia

4. **Mr. Hort Sothea**
   Deputy Director
   Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity, Forestry Administration of Cambodia

5. **Ms. Lim Sopheap**
   Deputy Director
   Department of Forest Plantation and Private Forest Development, Forestry Administration of Cambodia

6. **Pang Phanith**
   Chief of Office
   Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity, Forestry Administration of Cambodia

7. **Mr. Say Sinly**
   Vice Chief of Office
   Department of Forest Plantations and Private Forest Development, Forestry Administration of Cambodia

8. **Mr. Vann Vean**
   Vice Chief of Office
   Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity, Forestry Administration of Cambodia

9. **Mr. Buor Vuthy**
   Official
   Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity, Forestry Administration of Cambodia

10. **Mr. Bou Monkulrengsey**
    Official
    Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity, Forestry Administration of Cambodia