CAMBODIA COMMUNITY FORESTRY
BEST PRACTICES STUDY

Svay Rieng Province
Chomka Prey Koki Reforestation Project

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Research Team:

Mr. Bey Phal, Royal University of Agriculture
Mr. Cheam Mony, Department of Forestry & Wildlife

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1. INTRODUCTION

The inception of community forestry in Cambodia in the 1990's was a result of a concern for forest loss in Cambodia at a rapid pace in the recent years. Lack of local community participation in forest management is a factor in forest resource decline. A local community's demand for forests gradually increases. In order to manage the existing forests, to use them in a sustainable way, to reforest in degraded areas, and to involve local communities in forest management, NGOs and other international organizations are working with local communities and the Royal government of Cambodia at all levels to establish community forestry projects. This is a solution to the local community's demand for the present time and for the future, in some areas of Cambodia. The current practice of community forestry project in some places increases interest of other communities.

The understanding of community forestry by local communities helps us to plan, carry out, and get support from them in the future. A community forestry team is established to support and to share information, to get cooperation among all interested groups at a national level, and to facilitate understanding and help among communities to support the ongoing project.

It is important that a community forestry team conduct a study of Cambodian community forestry best practices to understand the practices of community forestry, and to establish a based information. The community forestry team studied five provinces. They are Seam Reap, Ratanakiri, Kampong Chhnang, Svay Rieng and Koh Kong that these provinces are carrying out community forestry programs.

The Sustainable Management of Resources Project in the Lower Mekong Basin (SMRP-MRC/GTZ) provided financial and technical support for the study.
2. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study of Cambodia community forestry best practice are:

- To document the practices of community forestry by the Royal government of Cambodia, Non governmental organizations and monks in cooperation with local communities
- To identify problems and to look for the solutions that are best to support and develop the programs in community forestry in Cambodia
- To strengthen research capacity and to document information for staff of relevant governmental institutes that are involved in the community forestry projects.
- To build relationships among the national, provincial and grass root levels, in order to set up a management mechanism for Cambodian community forestry in the future.

3. METHODOLOGY

In this study, the team was divided into two groups, the core and the field research groups. The core group was responsible for organizing the study, providing technical support and ideas. The field research group was responsible for conducting the field study, methodology, information gathering, analyzing, and reporting. The team was comprised of staff from the Department of Forestry and Wildlife, the Ministry of Environment and the Royal University of Agriculture, Phnom Penh.

In order to obtain positive results in the study of Cambodia community forestry best practice, the team organized a consulting group that consists of expatriate staff who are very experienced in community forestry. All groups discussed and set up methods for the study including making questionnaires, and providing interviewing techniques with local people. Provincial government and NGO staff were also included in the field research group to supply information and document areas, to support the study through cooperation, involvement in discussions, approaching study areas, scheduling for the study implementation and so forth.

After informing local people of the purposes of the study and the presence of the field research group, each group was split into smaller groups to conduct semi-structured interviews, semi-structured walks, and direct observation. The groups interviewed small groups of local people or individuals, within the time constraints given.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Geographic Location

Chomka Prey Koki is located on National road No 1. It is about 135 km from Phnom Penh and 32 km from the provincial town of Svay Rieng. It is in Trapeang Thlong commune, Chantrea district. It covers an area of 500 ha of lowland and flooded forest. Chomka Prey Koki shares boundaries with Svay village in the west, Thnal village in the east, Trapeang Thlong village in the north, and National Road No. 1 in the south. Chomka Prey Koki is a lowland area and it floods for six months in wet season. Soil contains high acidity.

Historically, Chomka Prey Koki was forest plantation established during the French colonial period. Around that time, when people who were unable to pay tax to the French administration, people would be required to work in the forest plantation. The people elevated the land above the flood level and planted such species as Koki (Dipterocarpaceaes Hopea sp.), Kril (Anacarliacees Melanorrheaa laccifera) and Smach (Myristicacees sp.).

During civil unrest over the past two decades, the forest in the area has degraded gradually and it was almost completely destroyed in 1993 during the UN sponsored election in Cambodia. At this time, local political authorities allowed people to exploit the forest without control because they were seeking votes from the people. After this heavy exploitation, only three chuer teal (Diperocarpus sp.) trees remain standing to the present because people think that this species is under the care of spirits. An official of Santi Sena, a local NGO initiation the reforestation of Chomka Prey Koki, reported that at first some people did not believe in
spirits taking care of the three trees. When other chupertal trees were cut down, people could not transport the trees from the forest because their ox cart had broken down and some tree cutters had died.

Although the forest was under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Forestry Office, the local authorities had more power over the forest during the Peoples’ Republic of Kampuchea, the former regime of CPP party. In 1994, the department celebrated Reforestation Day and replanted 20 ha. of acacia species. In recent years, having a temporary right of management of the forest, Santi Sena has reforested the area with several varieties of species, such as koki (Dipterocarpacees Hopea sp.), smach (Myristicacees sp.), chupertal (Diperocarpus sp.), acacia, etc. Therefore, there are 264 ha of forest that has been planted so far.

4.2 Community

4.2.1 Population

There are four villages of 732 families (3795 persons) using the forest. They are as follows:

- Trapeang Plong village has 197 families (1035 persons)
- Prey Pdao village has 187 families (965 persons)
- Prey Koki village has 164 families (789 persons)
- Thnagne village has 187 families (1007 persons)

In general, the average family size is five person. The population growth in these communities grows very fast if compare with previous year. This results in high demands for food and other products. Consequently, household economy has decreased concurrently with high population growth.

4.2.2 Education

No school is available in the four villages. Children have to go to schools in nearby villages. Only Koki has a school for informal education that is supported by Santi Sena organization. The informal schooling is intended for illiterate persons. The school does not include community forestry in its curriculum. However, people are aware of the importance of the forest and environment. They have been involved in reforestation projects. Most people understand about the natural environment through the Santi Sena’s extension program about the environment.

4.2.3 Customs, Traditions, and Beliefs

Most people are Khmer and are Buddhist. They believe in karma and spirits. They have traditional and religious festivals such as Khmer New Year, Pchum Ben, Bun Saen Srow (rice feast) and others. Svay Kandal pagoda gives education on the natural environment, plantation techniques, and reforestation supported by Santi Sena. There is a spirit forest in Koki village that people pay their respect to spirits and to praise for happiness and peace. People protect forest in the spirit land and the forest grows very well.

4.2.4 Health Care and Sanitation

Generally, the health center is available for people in the commune. This makes it difficult for people in villages to access health services. Only a traditional healer is available. He can cure patients who are not seriously sick. If a person is seriously sick, the family pays a fortune to transfer the sick person to a district or a provincial hospital. Most women deliver their babies at home, cared for by a traditional midwife. Santi Sena cooperates with health officers to educate people in the four villages about health problems, birth control, and vaccination for children. Santi Sena has also trained villagers of Koki, Trapeang Thlone in animal care and animal disease, as it is in the development program of the organization.

4.2.5 Livelihoods

The livelihoods of the people varies and depends on each seasons, but their main job is agriculture. They can grow rice only once a year. They do other subsidiary jobs such as animal raising, trading goods along borders with Vietnam, porter, construction work, motorcycle taxi, etc. They do these job during the dry season to generate additional income to support their daily living. Water supply in the wet season is not always adequate for rice farming, which impacts rice production. The rice yield is between 1- 1.5 tons per hectare. This production is not always sufficient to meet the annual need of a family.
4.3 Land Tenure Status

According to the local land-use practices, there are two types of land tenure in the communities. They are private land and public land.

4.3.1 Private Lands

Land for House Construction

This is a land that people use to build houses, to grow fruit trees and vegetables for family purposes. The government has not distributed the land for house construction. People owned the land according to village tradition. Even though, the land owners do not have a legal title to their lands, they can transfer them to their descendants, sell them to other people, or keep them as an inheritance. People have applied for land titles, but government has no legal means to issue them yet. The state is developing a land law that would eventually lead to the government issuing legal land ownership titles to the land owners. Meanwhile, the local villagers and the local authorities recognize the lands as theirs.

Five families have forest lands in their backyard. Each family has an area of 1.5 ha.

Agricultural Land

The government has not distributed this type of land. After the collapsed of the Khmer Rough, people took available land as much as they could. Once they owned it, they could transfer the land to their descendants, their relatives or sell to other people. This caused problems for some other villagers who did not own the land for cultivation. Like the land used for house construction, owners do not have licenses or legal title to own the land, but the villagers recognize it. In fact, the land is for public use. For example, the land is used for animal grazing in the dry season.

4.3.2 Public Lands

Spirit Forest Lands

These are lands that villagers used for public purposes. People use the lands to pay their respect to spirits and to pray for happiness and peace. People protect the spirit forest lands. A spirit forest in Koki village is maintained by monks.

4.3.3 Government Owned Lands

Lands in Chomka Prey Koki are flooded lands and Savannah. They flood for 6 months during the wet season. The areas cover grassland and shrubs. During the French colonial period, they had people who were unable to pay tax planted trees in the forest. They planted Koki (Dipterocarpacees Hopea sp.), smach (Myristicacees sp.), and chuer teal (Diperocarpus sp). After initiating the reforestation program in the area, there are increases of non-timber forest, timber forest and grass. People use the grass to make thatch roofs. The non-timber forest products that are available in the area are mushroom, firewood, traditional medicine plants, among others. The people like to grow smach (Myristicacees sp.) on their private lands or around their yards because this species can grow in high saline soil and it is fast-growing. Besides, it can provide firewood in a shorter period than other species and during flooding period, it serves as a good habitat for breeding fish.

Civil unrest and illegal logging in the area have almost decimated the local natural resources. This makes the livelihoods of villagers difficult. Being aware of villagers' problems, and with permission from the Department of Forestry and Wildlife and the local authorities, Santi Sena established a reforestation site. The site germinated several species of seedlings. Santi Sena and the local villagers have planted them on 500 ha of land. They planted acacia sp., koki (Dipterocarpacees Hopea sp.), and chuer teal (Diperocarpus sp). This project is for the communities' benefit. The forest is under the protection and maintenance of Santi Sena.

The communities can collect non-timber forest products such as firewood, traditional plants and mushrooms. In addition, they can collect grass for making thatch roofs or catch fish without using electrical prod. Nevertheless, they are not permitted to collect timber forest or reforested trees. Collecting of smach (Myristicacees sp.) sapling must be done permission from the community forestry committee of Santi Sena. Beside farming forest seedlings, the people have seedlings of timber species and fruit trees for growing in their yards.
4.4 Operation of Santi Sena

Santi Sena is a local non-governmental organization that was established on April 1, 1994 in Svay Rieng province. The founder of the organization is The Venerable Naem Kim Taeng, head monk in Prey Chlak Pagoda in Svay Rieng town. Santi Sena works for peace, environment, and agricultural development for the poor, women and children. The organization has four main programs: forest environment, education, community development, and peace. At present, the organization has been reforesting the old forest plantation and is managing it, as well as making plan to convert it to a community forestry project in Svay Rieng province.

Structure of Santi Sena Management Committee

Members of the management committee are:

- The director (The Venerable Naem Kim Taeng)
- The deputy director
- Project Officers—an administrator, a forester, a development worker, an educator, and a peace worker

Project supporters are CIDSE, OXFAM-GB, KAF, CANADA FUND and others, which have been providing financial and technical supports.

Objectives of Santi Sena

The objectives of the organization are to work for peace, environment, and rural development, and the improvement of community livelihoods. The organization supports the poor, women, and children.

Project Operation

Each project lasts for 2 - 4 years depending on funds available from donors. After each project expires, the organization continues to seek financial support from donors. If the organization does not get support from any donor, it may transfer the project to the communities for continuation.

Forest Environmental Project

This project has begun since 1994 until the present. It began at the same time as the establishment of the organization. The main activities of the project are germinating seeds of trees to be planted in the reforested site and implementing and managing the reforestation site.

Rural Development Project

The project started in 1994, and continues to the present. It has established forest seedling centers in eight villages. The organization completed a pond project that began in 1994 and finished in 1998. The participants in the project were provided with food in exchange for labor. The organization also has other projects such as short term and long term rural credit, mobile health center, clean water, fruit tree plantation, and composting. The rural credit allows people to loan and buy draft animals for farming. Fruit tree plantation were started from 1998 and finished in February 2000.

Informal Education Project

This project has started since 1995 and it continues today. The project has stationary and mobile libraries. The literacy project was started in 1998 and finished in February 2000.

Peace Project

This project began before the establishment of the organization. The project emphasized environment and forest protection.

4.4.1 Chomka Prey Koki Project Committee

Each activity of Santi Sena has a project committee to manage it. The one responsible for the forest
environment component focus on reforestation and forest management and protection.

**Project Committee Members and Structure**

Members of the project committee are:

- A chief, a permanent Santi Sena staff member
- A deputy chief, a temporary Santi Sena staff member
- Seven other members are Santi Sena volunteers who are from villages around Prey Chomka Koki

The chief of the management committee of Santi Sena is responsible for appointing the chief of Chomka Prey Koki Project Committee, and the selection of the deputy chief and the seven volunteers on the project committee must be approved by the management committee chief. Each volunteer earns US$ 40 allowance per month. However, the allowance is not guaranteed, and depends on available funds.

**The Role and Responsibility of the Project Committee**

- The project committee chief sits on Santi Sena management committee. He is responsible for facilitating reforestation in each village, carrying out an action plan of reforestation developed by the management committee, and conducting forestry extension programs in neighboring and project villages about the importance of forest.
- The deputy chief is responsible for leading and managing the project, and assuming leadership duties when the project committee chief is absent.
- Members are responsible for reforestation, leading activities in the project, and patrolling the forest. Even though the committee does not have a by-law, it has regulations for maintaining and protecting the forest.

**Community Participation**

Villagers receive some money or food when they work for Sante Sena’s forest environment program. They receive 2000 riels for their involvement in reforestation in Chomka Prey Koki. This amount is a half of the amount they could get if they work for construction entrepreneurs.

**4.4.2 Establishment of Regulations**

The project serves a model for other neighboring villages. The organization germinates seedlings and distributes them to the communities. It has done this on an area of two hectares to supply the seedlings to the reforestation project in Chomka Prey Koki, to villagers to plant on their lands, and to monks to plant on grounds of pagodas.

There was no participation of the communities in the establishment of regulations for the management and protection of the project site. The project committee is also the secretariat of Santi Sena. The communities involved themselves in reforestation because they love the forest and want to earn some money through working in the project.

**4.4.3 Management and Action Plans**

**Management Plan**

In order to maintain and protect forest in Chomka Prey Koki, the committee has planned the following steps:

- Demarcating the forest land
- Making postmarks, cement poles for demarcation of the boundary of the reforested land
- Educating people about the importance of the forest, fish raising, animal raising, plantation and composting techniques
- Eradicating illiteracy in order to improve communities' livelihood and to enable the establishment of community forestry when Santi Sena expires
- Building lookout towers to guard the forest
- Making a monthly plan
- Suppressing illegal logging
Action Plan

The project committee has carried out the following action:

- Regular patrolling
- Replanted several species of trees on areas of 286.30 ha. in Chomka Prey Koki up to 1999.
- Distributed seedlings to communities to grow on public lands
- Distributed fruit tree seedlings in the communities of the project site
- Replace planting of dead seedlings that were planted two years earlier in the reforested site.
- Germinated seedlings at the tree nursery
- Built a lookout tower 9 meters high for guarding the forest
- Hosted study tours on forest activities and celebrated Reforestation Day in July 1998.

Besides natural environmental projects that focused on reforestation and agroforestry, the committee had carried out other projects such as education, community development, and peace.

4.5 Benefit Distribution

Although the forest is under the protection and maintenance of Santi Sena, communities can collect non-timber forest products from the forest for their daily needs. They can collect firewood, traditional medicines, mushrooms, fish, grass and many other products from the forest. However, they are not allowed to collect timber and other replanted trees. Currently, there has been no discussion about the benefits of sharing resources in the area, because the project is a first step in the natural environmental project and it is in the reforestation stage. Sharing of benefits will happen after the community forest is established.

4.6 Conflicts and Resolutions

Neighboring villagers collected non-timber forest products from the forest of Chomka Prey Koki such as fish, mushrooms, grass for making thatch roofs and many other products from the forest. People can get 5,000 - 10,000 riels per day during a 3-month period from selling mushrooms. People that depend on the resources in the forest are often poor. Those who do not depend on the resources do other jobs to support their daily needs. There has been no problems in using non-timber forest products between villagers within the project and their neighbors.

Nevertheless, there has been a perceived misunderstanding of some people that those who can collect non-timber forest products are relatives of members of the organization. In fact, they are not. This misunderstanding caused some problems in implementing protection and maintenance of the forest. When The Venerable Naem Kim Taeng declared that he would like the communities living around the forest to take over and organize the community forest, communities living far from the forest strongly objected his idea. They complained that they have used the forest for a long time, and had participated in reforestation activities when the project was initiated.

5. ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY FORESTRY

5.1 Impact on Household Economy

Before the forest environment component of Santi Sena initiated the reforestation project, people used the resources in the forest as much as they wanted. Their livelihoods depended on the resources. Lack of community participation and lack of knowledge in agricultural techniques lead to the forest in the area being almost completely destroyed in 1993. The non-timber forest products such as mushrooms, traditional medicine plants, firewood and others were also greatly reduced.

After the establishment of the reforestation project, as well as other activities of Santi Sena such as education, community development and peace, the communities understood the problems of the environment and know how to use forest resources in a sustainable way. In addition, they have knowledge of agricultural techniques and participate in reforestation in their home yards, and in Chomka Prey Koki. The presence of the project has so far resulted in an increase of forest resources and non-timber forest products. Livelihoods of some poor families are alleviated through the natural development project.
5.2 Impact on Equal Access and User Rights to Natural Resources

It is true that the communities living nearby the forest can access more of the resources than the ones living far away from the forest. Poorer families seem to use the resources more than those who are better off. Communities involve and communities not involve in the reforestation project can still gather non-timber forest products from the forest. The cutting of timber tree species are prohibited. Some people feel that the forest belongs to Santi Sena, especially to The Venerable Naem Kim Taeng. People participate in the reforestation project only for the money that they received for planting trees. This means that people lack ownership of the forest.

There will be no equality in resource utilization of the forest, as current management of Santi Sena does not ensure equality.

5.3 Impact on Natural Resource Status and its Sustainability vis-à-vis Biodiversity and Productivity

During the past 6 years, Santi Sena and the Provincial Department of Forestry and Wildlife have restored forest of an approximate of three hundreds hectares, introducing acacia and smach (Myristicacees sp.) in the first stage. This reduces acidity of the soil before koki (Dipterocarpacees Hopea sp.) and chuer teal (Diperocarpus sp) can follow. Planting of several species of big and tall trees including timber species makes other species such as grass, lianas, mushroom and fish increase as well. The project has thus encouraged biodiversity.

5.4 Impact on Cooperation between the Community and the Government

The project involves important cooperation between the government and local authorities in reforestation and forest development. The project improves the cooperation between the organization and the communities, local authorities and other relevant institutions (the Provincial Forestry Office of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and the Provincial Department of Environment).

The project allowed the community to cooperate with local authorities and other relevant institutions. In addition, they gained knowledge of education, agriculture, health care and forest development. The community participation in reforestation indicates cooperation between the communities and a local non-government organization and their dedication to reforestation, although their participation is because of labor cost. However, their per diem is less than they get from other income generation.

5.5 Impact on Development and Sustainability

The project has cooperated well with three other projects (community development and peace) in natural resources and human resource development. Communities understand the importance of the forest, agricultural techniques and forest protection. The community development project is playing an important role in improving the livelihoods of the communities and building a good relationship between the people and the local authorities, international and national organizations in forest recovery. Santi Sena is unable to manage the forest for a long period since it is costly. The organization pays its staff, rangers, and maintenance cost. The main goal of the natural environmental project is to make people appreciate the values of the forest. Moreover, the organization did not determine the sharing of benefit obtainable from the forest.

5.6 Impact on General Community Development

After the inception of the forest and environment project, natural environment in the area has gradually recovered, especially compared to the degradation in 1993. The forest also improves soil quality. The planting of forests, and fruit trees in villages provides shade, food, construction materials and firewood for cooking. The forest has a strong effect on agricultural systems because it helps storing water for rice production, and makes soil fertile. Furthermore, it creates a good environment, brings about health awareness, improves other sectors such as infrastructure and education, etc.

6. CONCLUSIONS
6.1 Factors in which the project seems to provide benefits to the community

The people benefit in several ways from the project.

- They have rights to manage the non-timber forest products
- They understand the importance of the forest
- They know how to grow several species of trees around their homes
- Their livelihoods improved
- They know how to cooperate with the project officers in reforestation, in forest protection, in making fish ponds, in fish raising, and in other others.

6.2 Factors in which the project seems to provide benefits to the government

The forest was almost completely destroyed in 1993 under government management. After the project was created, it brought many benefits to the government:

- It builds good cooperation with international organizations and attracted donors’ support
- People reforest and protect natural resources effectively
- This responds to the policy of the government and other international conservation organizations, especially in forestry
- It improves cooperation with other institutions
- It strengthens community development
- It helps to extend agricultural, educational and health care programs
- It makes cooperation with other institutions more efficient

6.3 Factors in which the project seems to provide benefits to ecological sustainability

After the project is established, the following situations improve. They are:

- The communities understand the importance of the natural environment, especially forest
- People understand agricultural techniques and land utilization
- Biodiversity is returning to the area
- The communities living around the forest, the local authorities, national organizations and international organizations involve in the project all collaborated to achieve common objectives to reforest a degraded area and develop the community
- Cooperation of local authorities and other relevant institutions

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Santi Sena should educate communities living around the forest and other communities of the other projects about the concepts and the importance of community forestry before the forest is transferred to communities to manage
- Santi Sena should explain to the communities that their participation in reforestation is not only for them, but also for the next generation
- They should send a community representative to attend a seminar on community forestry and a study tour in community forestry in other areas
- The government should adopt a sub-decree of community forestry as soon as possible

Appendix 1: Schedule of Field Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 06/01/00</td>
<td>Phnom Penh - Svay Rieng</td>
<td>Arrival to Svay Rieng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 07/01/00</td>
<td>Svay Rieng Town</td>
<td>Meet relevant institutions (Provincial Department of Environment, Office of Forestry, Wildlife and Fishery and Santi Sena) Establish a research team at national and provincial levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 08/01/00</td>
<td>Svay Rieng Town</td>
<td>General introduction of the study Identify additional information for the study Review the study methodology with provincial participants Set up schedule and plan for the study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 09/01/00</td>
<td>Chomka Prey Koki</td>
<td>Introduce team members and brief on goals and objectives of the study to the communities Interview Chomka Prey Koki committee Direct observation of forest status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 09/01/00</td>
<td>North Trapeang Thlong</td>
<td>Introduce team members and brief on goals and objectives of the study to the communities Interview village managing committee and people Direct observation of non-timber forest and land utilization Interview with monks Visit a forest farm of the monks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 10/01/00</td>
<td>North Trapeang Thlong</td>
<td>Introduce team members and brief on goals and objectives of the study to the communities Interview village managing committee and people Direct observation of non-timber forest and land utilization Interview with monks Visit a forest farm of the monks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 11/01/00</td>
<td>Prey Pdaov village</td>
<td>Introduce team members and brief on goals and objectives of the study to the communities Interview villagers management committee Direct observation of non-timber forest and land utilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 11/01/00</td>
<td>Prey Koki village</td>
<td>Collect additional information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 12/01/00</td>
<td>Prey Pdaov and Prey Koki</td>
<td>Collect additional information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 13/01/00</td>
<td>Svay Rieng Town</td>
<td>Interview Trapeang Trach community and the committee in the morning Group discussion and analysis of information in the afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 14/01/00</td>
<td>Svay Rieng Town</td>
<td>Check information gathered Organize and enter information for analysis Present results of the study to relevant institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 15/01/00</td>
<td>Svay Rieng - Phnom Penh</td>
<td>Return to Phnom Penh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>