

Prey Lang Community Network

Commune Research Report 2013-2014

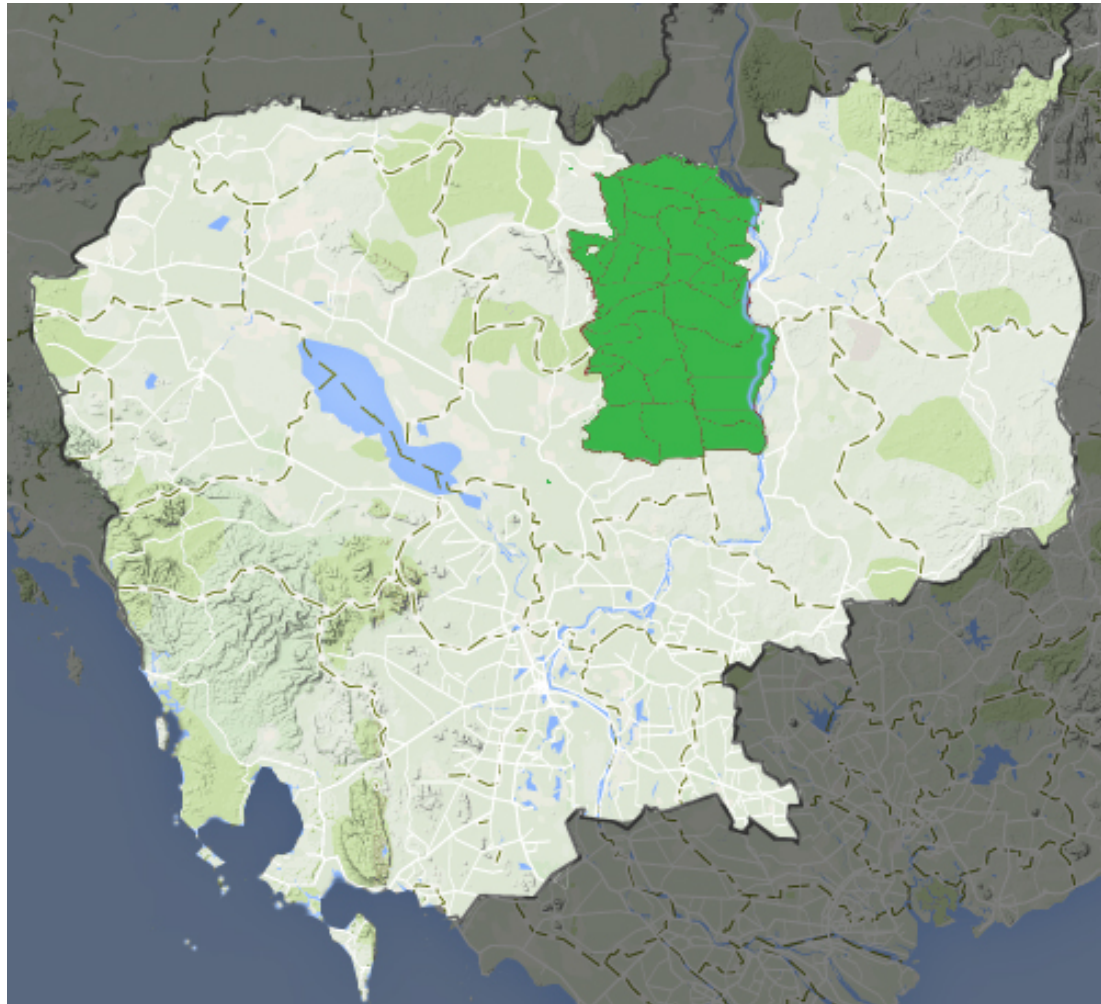




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Report Summary

This research documented the state of Prey Lang communes; in particular, the impact of companies granted economic land and mining concessions, and businesses and individuals illegally cutting down trees to sell as luxury timber, to use the land for other purposes, or both. The research documents the direct effect of forest loss on the people living in these communes, and on the indigenous people who have relied on the forest for generations.

A review of the data collected from all communes exposed three primary areas of concern for the future of Prey Lang:

- 1. Prey Lang forest has been significantly reduced by illegal logging by businesses and individuals, and by concession companies.**
- 2. Authorities and others in positions of power contributed to the deforestation of Prey Lang, either directly or indirectly.**
- 3. The culture and livelihoods of Kuy indigenous and Khmer people suffered as a direct result of forest loss.**
- 4. Where natural resources were protected, it was due to the action and determination of the local community, in some cases working in partnership with commune authorities.**





Recommendations

In response to the data and conversations collected during this study, the Prey Lang Community Network continues to recommend:

- 1. A halt to future economic land, mining and forestry concessions, and suspension of all those already granted in Prey Lang and the surrounding buffer areas.**

Despite government statements that concessions had been suspended, this report shows that companies were still actively clearing, logging and exploring Prey Lang resources at the time of this research.

- 2. The government to finalize the draft sub-decree to give Prey Lang official protected status as a heritage for Cambodia.**

The trade in forest timber documented in this report is evidence that businesses, individuals and government did not consider the protection of Prey Lang a serious matter. The protection of Prey Lang requires the full weight of the law.

- 3. Rehabilitation of cleared and damaged areas of Prey Lang, including those documented in this report.**

The uncontrolled forest clearing and logging shown in this report has affected what was once the unified forest ecosystem. This threatens not just those sections, but the biodiversity and sustainability of the whole of Prey Lang.

- 4. Official recognition of the Prey Lang Community Network as partners with the government in co-management of the forest.**

In many communes, researchers found evidence of community members working successfully with authorities to protect the remaining natural resources, and to document and report illegal activity.

Background

Prey Lang is the largest lowland, dry, evergreen forest remaining in Cambodia, and on the Indochina Peninsular. It is also arguably the largest intact area of indigenous land left in Cambodia. Located between the Mekong and Stung Sen rivers, the forest straddles four provinces: Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, Kratie, and Stung Treng.

The Prey Lang Community Network emerged in 2007 from the groups and communities that pressured the government to stop widespread commercial logging in Prey Lang. Since then it has continued to manage, organize, educate, demonstrate and lobby to save this vital natural resource.

This report is the result of an extensive data collection project covering 176 villages in 33 communes in the Prey Lang area. These communes represent

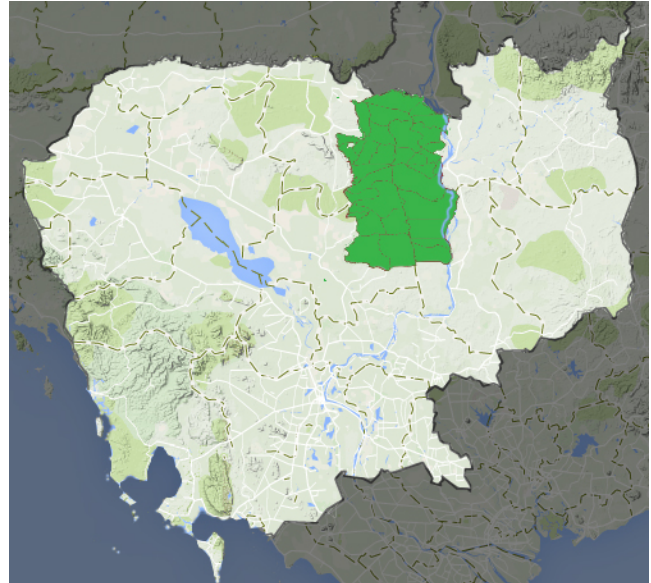


Figure 1. Location of the 33 communes in this research

While Prey Lang is said to cover about 3,600 square kilometers of land in four provinces (and certainly more than the 33 communes in this study) the research team selected these communes according to the following criteria:

- The commune was located in the Prey Lang area, as defined by the region indicated in the Cambodian Government’s draft sub-decree of 2011 (see **Appendix 14**); and
- A significant proportion of residents were directly or indirectly reliant on Prey Lang natural resources.

The table below shows the names of the 33 communes included in the research.

Anlong Chrey	Kampong Cham	Riep Roy
Anlong Phe	Kampong Sralao 1	Sam Ang
Boeung Char	Kampong Sralao 2	Sandan
Boeung Lvea	Kang Cham	Sangke 1
Chamkar Leu	Khyang	Siem Bok
Chheb 1	Kleng	Sochet
Chheb 2	Kraya	Sre Russei
Chheu Teal	Meanrith	Tasu
Chrach	O’Rai	Thmea
Chroy Banteay	Preah Rumkel	Tum Ring
Dang Kambet	Putrea	Voadthonak

These communes represented **31,228 households**, and an official population of **143,701 people** (70,544 male, 73,157 female). See **Appendix 11** for commune household and population data.

Prey Lang Community Network Commune Report

The main purpose of this research was to assess the impact of past and present economic land, mining and forest concessions (referred to in this report as **concession**) companies, and of small- and large-scale illegal logging activities on Prey Lang communities.

This report includes a summary of the common factors and key areas of concern for the Prey Lang region and the network as a whole, collected from various sources in each commune. Data from this research was also collated into profiles of each commune as a resource for the Prey Lang Community Network, NGO partners and the public to help in protecting Prey Lang.

Methodology

Researchers, which included PLCN members and assisted by PLCN's youth (the **research team**) visited each commune between 8 April 2013 and 30 January 2014 to meet with local officials, community leaders, local villagers, Prey Lang representatives and activists to record qualitative discussions (see **Appendix 1** for a list of the topics discussed) and to gather quantitative data on resources, infrastructure and population.

The Research Team collected data over several phases, starting by mapping the Prey Lang resource areas on 8 April 2013, followed by visits to each commune on the dates shown below. **Appendix 13** contains more detail of commune visits and research field activity.

Dates	Communes	Province
7 May - 9 May 2013	Chheb 1 Chheb 2 Chrach Kampong Sralao 1 Kampong Sralao 2 Sangke 1	Preah Vihear
16 May - 23 May 2013	Putrea Tasu Khyang Thmea Riep Roy	Preah Vihear
10 July - 14 July 2013	Preah Rumkel Sam Ang Anlong Chrey Anlong Phe	Stung Treng
2 August - 8 August 2013	Sre Russei Chamkar Leu O'Rai Kang Cham	Stung Treng
22 September - 25 September 2013	Siem Bok	Stung Treng
26 September - 1 October 2013	Boeung Char Kampong Cham	Kratie
28 October - 3 November 2013	Boeung Char Voadthonak Chroy Banteay	Kratie
4 November -9 November 2013	Sochet Kraya Boeung Lvea	Kampong Thom

Prey Lang Community Network Commune Report

Dates	Communes	Province
4 November 2013 - 30 January 2014	Meanrith Sandan Dang Kambet	Kampong Thom
25 November - 6 December 2013	Tum Ring Chheu Teal Kleng	Kampong Thom

In most communes, people interviewed included:

- Commune Chief
- Commune Council members
- Commune Police officers
- Military Police
- Village Chiefs
- Village Council members
- Community Forest leaders and/or representatives
- Community Fishery leaders and/or representatives
- Prey Lang Community Network members
- Kuy indigenous representatives
- Elderly village residents
- School principals and teachers
- Head Monks of local wats or pagodas
- Other commune residents and representatives

Where available, the research team asked for official commune records such as census results and commune investment plans to confirm the data they collected.

Most information was gathered through conversations with people in the communes, speaking in either an official capacity as a representative of the local authority, or as local residents recalling what they had witnessed or experienced in their commune.

Therefore, unless specifically indicated, the statements in this report represent assertions, statements and opinions of local people in each commune that were recorded by the research team during their discussions, and do not necessarily represent the findings of evidence-based research.

This report uses the past tense to indicate that it represents a snapshot of the data and discussions at the time of the research, as indicated by the dates in the table above.

Findings

1. Deforestation continues

Illegal logging

At the time of this research, the most serious threat to Prey Lang was illegal logging (either in Prey Lang, Community Forest, or other biodiversity protected areas) by individuals or businesses. This logging was either for the purpose of selling the timber gained, or to clear the land for other uses.



Figure 2. Trees cleared by people migrating into Boeung Lvea commune

All 33 communes reported to the research team that illegal logging had taken place at some level within their forests. As mentioned later in this summary, as many as 20 Community Forests had been completely cleared by illegal logging, and recently arrived residents were reported as involved in a significant number of the communes.

Illegal logging in Prey Lang happens for different reasons: As an income source, clearing land for farming or planting, and housing to name a few. It was not only driven by a desire to make money by selling the quality timber products available for free to anyone with a chainsaw. People moving into villages needed space for houses, to grow their crops and to support their families, and in some cases they were guilty of illegally clearing forestland.

The vast majority of illegal logging, however, locals attributed to business people, people in positions of authority, or those with power or influence in the commune or Province. For example, representatives in Chheb 1 commune reported being powerless to stop illegal logging within Community Forests due to the offenders' positions or their influence with authorities. In Thmea, Chrach and Riep Roy communes, locals daily witnessed cars with RCAF, police, military police and other official registration plates, armed with guns to protect the transportation of timber out of Prey Lang.

Inter-Commune migration

What long-standing residents called “newcomers” or people migrating into the commune, (mostly from other communes nearby, but most frequently said to come from Kampong Cham) were often identified as a cause of forest loss. This may simply be because they required land to build their house or farmland, or because they took part in deliberate illegal logging as an income source.

Whatever the reason for forest loss at the hands of these more recent arrivals to the communes, long-standing residents and Kuy people were of the opinion that they had different standards and beliefs when it came to the management of forest and natural resources.



Figure 3. A luxury timber processing site in Romchet Village, Sochet Commune



Figures 4 & 5. Trees illegally cut down were then transported by truck out of the commune

The research team found more than 40 small- and large-scale wood-processing sites during the research. Community members reported that most of these to be connected to government officials from the commune and from outside the commune.

Concession companies

In total, there were **53 companies** named by people that operated or were operating in these 33 communes. It was difficult to obtain official data on the detail of all concessions within these communes, but those that were confirmed covered significant land area in this fragile region. Concession activities included rubber plantations, timber mills, construction, gold mining and exploration, and coal mining. The table below shows the land area given to concessions, and **Appendix 2** lists details of the companies operating under these concessions.

Comapny type	Number	Total land area (ha) *
Economic Land Concession (ELC)	32	234,784.08
Mining	13	264,693.23
Forest Concession ¹	8	932,434.20
Social Land Concession (SLC)	1	4,000.00

* This represents total concession area and not the concession area within the 33 communes studied.

In spite of the government's draft sub-decree and statements on Prey Lang's status as a protected area, deforestation by concession companies continued at the time of this research. The logging and clearance activities of some concession companies had gone beyond the limits of their concessions, and others had traded in illegally logged timber from surrounding forest.



Figure 6. Forest timber cut down by CRCK Rubber Development Co. Ltd in Dang Kambet commune

Where concessions had expired or companies had ceased their activity, other companies had taken over. In many communes (e.g. Putrea and Sam Ang), commune authorities were unable to confirm who was operating under valid concessions or other legal agreements, and in what areas. Information was not easy to obtain or clarify, even from government sources. This meant that individuals often did not know whether logging they witnessed (or carried out) was legal or illegal.

¹ While these concessions were suspended by official decree in 2002, it is unclear whether some are still operating.



Figure 7. Trench dug by a mining concession company in the forest in Thmea commune

In eight communes (Anlong Phe, Chheu Teal, Khyang, O'Rai, Putrea, Sam Ang, Siem Bok and Sre Russei) locals reported that no concession companies were operating at the time of this research. However, in all but one of those communes (Khyang) concession companies had caused extensive deforestation in previous years.

Social Land Concession

A social land concession (SLC) of approximately 4,000 hectares was granted by the government in villages of Sam Aong and Samake villages, in Meanrith Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province. The sub-decree dated 1 September 2013, clearly states that this SLC is for poor people who do not own land. However, the research team could not confirm from Meanrith Commune authorities that people without land were the ones allowed to live in the concession. In addition, villagers who live along side the SLC reported that they have suffered from the loss of resin trees and farmland due to the concession.

2. Abuse of power

The second common theme to come from conversations in these communes, was of local and national government officials, business people, and other “powerful people” abusing their authority to take advantage of Prey Lang resources.

The community members that the research team spoke to asserted that this was either directly through logging, transport and sale of forest timber, or indirectly by accepting payment from those they should have prosecuted for illegal logging or transport. At the very least, people reported complacency and a lack of action from those responsible for enforcing the law and managing the forests, even when they were aware of crimes being committed.

In seven communes—Anlong Chrey, Kampong Cham, Kraya, O'Rai, Preah Rumkel, Siem Bok and Sochet—the research team witnessed checkpoints set up by authorities such as police, military police and Forestry Administration officials, not to stop or prevent timber transportation out of Prey Lang, but to collect money from those breaking the law.



Figure 8. Police sit on a vehicle loaded with timber cut from Prey Lang



Figure 9. Soldiers transport timber from the forest in Chroy Banteay, Kratie Province, near the border of Boeung Lvea, Kampong Thom Province.

3. Loss of livelihood and indigenous culture

In addition to the loss of biodiversity and one of the region's unique ecosystems, the loss of Prey Lang directly affected those who had depended on non-timber forest products for their survival and livelihood for generations, in particular, the indigenous Kuy people. Both commune authorities and older community members stated that resin, honey, fish, wood for housing, fruit, vegetables, traditional medicines, fish and wild game had all been affected by forest clearing and illegal logging.

The combination of clearing by concessionaires and illegal logging had reduced the capacity for community members, both Kuy and Khmer, to support themselves through traditional activities that required little or no capital.

Tapping resin trees

This valuable source of income for local families had been carried out by Khmer and Kuy people for many generations. There were 17 communes where no resin trees remained at the time of this research, and of the 15 communes where the research team could confirm data, only 881 families had 483,851 trees remaining, with a total of 25,312 trees lost² (**Appendix 9** has more detail).

This forced people to find other ways to support themselves and their families, which for some, meant leaving the commune, or, ironically, working for the companies that were responsible for clearing their resin trees.



Figure 10. Locals have been “tapping” resin trees sustainably in Prey Lang for generations

² Data from Sangke 1 not available.

As a consequence, local people said that they were no longer able to provide for themselves and their families in a sustainable way from the forest. In some cases local people also cut down trees and cleared areas to use for rotational crop farming or grazing, however they would clear only what they needed, leaving tree stumps that would re-grow when the land was left dormant. This was in sharp contrast to the clearing by concession companies, who would tear out the entire tree, including the roots, from thousands of hectares of land.

Indigenous language and culture

Many people were either unaware of their ancestral origins, or unwilling to identify themselves as Kuy. From discussions with community members and commune authorities, the researchers identified a number of factors that were contributing to the loss of Kuy culture, language and identity in these communes.

- The Khmer Rouge ban on languages other than Khmer left a lasting impact on Kuy languages. Kuy language was spoken mostly by the older generation, but even they would use Khmer in daily conversation with others.
- Discrimination from outside groups who treated Kuy people as unintelligent and uneducated forest people. The migration of Khmer people into some of these communes in recent years brought this discrimination a lot closer to home.
- Government registration and identity documents deliberately overlooked or ignored identification of Kuy people; for example, on identity cards. Some Kuy did not challenge this, as they did not understand the implications for Collective Land Registration and other indigenous rights.
- Younger generations of Kuy people spoke Khmer almost exclusively, though some could understand basic Kuy.
- With no school or language teaching available for the Kuy language, researchers believe that, without intervention, it won't be long before the Kuy language is lost in these communes.

Trees, animals and traditional medicine

Through conversations and records throughout these communes, it is plain that there had been a reduction in both the number and type of trees and animals in Prey Lang areas. People in these communes could name as many as 198 tree types (not including 16 types of vine), 37 different wild animals and 28 varieties of traditional medicine available in these communes in the mid-1990s to mid-2000s³. When talking about the forest at the time of this research, however, many communes named as few as four dominant types of tree, and as few as five types of native animal. While many locals—especially indigenous Kuy people—still use traditional medicines they gather from the forest, this too had been threatened through deforestation so they saw more need to rely on modern medicines, which required money to obtain.

Honey Community

One promising new venture documented in Putrea commune was the honey community that locals established with the help of Ponlork Khmer organization in 2010. Similar to the concept of the Community Forests or Fisheries, this grass-roots organization promotes and defends the livelihoods of those in the commune who are earning an income through collecting honey. This group had 79 members at the time of this research. Appendix 7 has more detail of this Honey Community.

Community Forests and Fisheries

Registered Community Forests and Fisheries allow the local community to manage and benefit from shared natural resources. There were a total of 63 Community Forests in 23 of the communes, and 44 Community Fisheries in nine communes. Boeung Char stood out in the establishment of community resources, with five

3 See **Appendix 3** for a list of these trees, wildlife and traditional medicines.

Community Forests and eight Community Fisheries, while Tum Ring commune's eight Community Forests was the highest number for any single commune⁴.



Figure 11. The remains of Kokoh Phaaob Community Forest in Tum Ring Commune

Community members and authorities tell of activity that threatened Prey Lang even in these protected areas. Conversations indicated that as many as 20 Community Forests were completely cleared by illegal logging, by settlers in the communes and by concession companies, while 39 other Community Forests were threatened by these activities. The research team photographed some extreme examples, including two of Chheu Teal's Community Forests, which had been completely cleared by illegal logging and concession activities. **Appendix 5** lists in detail the Community Forests that had been destroyed and those that were under threat at the time of this research.

The research team recorded discussions of other problems connected to Community Forests. In three communes—Kleng, Kraya and O'Rai—local residents believed that the Community Forest did not meet the needs of the community, was located too close to villages and had been established without proper consultation. In the case of O'Rai commune, local authorities reported that Community Forest members had given up on the area due to widespread logging, and had begun to illegally cut down trees themselves.

In Voadthonak commune, the local community had started an application to establish a Community Forest, which faltered when the NGO involved withdrew from the project. At the time of this research, locals were still pursuing the application as they watched concessionaire, CXPB Company, clear the land proposed for the Community Forest.

The research team documented only four Community Forests that weren't under threat at the time of this research, thanks to the activity of PLCN members.

The Community Forests and Fisheries that survived and remained untouched were, in most cases, those where the community members and local authorities had worked together to manage and patrol natural resources.

⁴ See Appendices 5 and 6 for a full list of Community Forests and Community Fisheries in all 33 communes.

4. An effective Community Network

PLCN from Stung Treng, Kampong Thom, Kratie and Preah Vihear provinces worked both locally and nationally, organizing, meeting and strengthening community capacity through training. Communities cooperated in their advocacy to prevent the activity of large scale logging in Prey Lang, and to protest against economic concession companies (e.g. PNT Company, Thy Nga Development and Investment Company, CRCK Company, Chhoung Hong Rubber Better Company, Think Biotech) and forest concession company Teng Saravuth, which had destroyed biodiversity and forest in Prey Lang.

The advocacy activity of PLCN had allowed Prey Lang to escape complete destruction so far, and meant that forest still remained at the time of this study.



Figure 12. Community members in Kampong Thom Province hand over evidence of illegal logging that they confiscated during their patrols to a Forestry Administration official from Tum Ring.

Challenges of the Prey Lang Community Network

While PLCN members worked hard to perform their obligation to protect the natural resources and national heritage of Prey Lang on behalf of all citizens, they believed that local authorities and government did not value them as an organization. On the contrary, they said that authorities rarely participated or cooperated with PLCN, and often restricted their freedom of expression and right to protect the forest, and used armed forces to threaten and intimidate the activists and leaders.

Community members said that they had witnessed authorities protecting private companies and those committing illegal logging. Even when PLCN called for the authorities to participate with the community, they did not always respond or cooperate, and government authorities had even accused the PLCN of being activists for the political opposition party. This continued to take place without resolution up to the time of this research.

From this, PLCN argues that those authorities (including some village chiefs, commune chiefs, district and provincial governors, Forestry Administration officers, environmental officials, police, military police) had avoided their official responsibilities.

The commune profiles developed as part of this research, and held by PLCN, document cases of PLCN and community members working without official cooperation to protect the forest and their natural resources from illegal logging. Several instances show that a lack of response or interference from local authorities delayed the efforts of the community in preventing criminal activity in Prey Lang.

Getting results

There were other cases documented by the research team, however, where the Prey Lang Community Network and locals effectively managed and maintained their forest and its natural resources, including regular patrols and reporting those who committed illegal logging.

Putrea commune deserves special mention here, as there was no evidence of illegal logging in their Community Forest. Local authorities had gained agreement from all residents that the forest should be protected prior to its establishment. People in this commune actively sought to protect this shared resource.

Similarly, the community in Boeung Char told researchers that, in cooperation with Kratie Fishery Administration, they had cracked down on eight cases of illegal fishing and seized four machines since 2011. This cooperation had been fostered since the creation of the Community Fisheries in this important fish spawning area of the Mekong River.

From these discussions and select cases, the research team inferred that successful protection of Prey Lang natural resources occurred best where there was cooperation between the local community and government authorities at all levels.



Figure 13. Prey Lang Community Network's protest against CRCK Rubber Development Co.

Other findings

The research also documented an inventory of community resources and infrastructure in these communes, including education, healthcare, Kuy indigenous traditions, community management, indigenous culture, historical heritage, ancient temples, religious buildings and population. Some of these are summarized here, while all data can be found in the appendices to this report.

Education

All communes in this remote, difficult to access region had schools at the time of this research, in some cases thanks to the investment of the Cambodian Government through commune development projects. This means that education is now available in areas where there was none prior to the early 1990s.

The qualitative data collected in this research, however, revealed that community members and teachers believed that schools were under-resourced, under-funded and under-valued. The combination of low wages for teachers, a lack of proper school buildings and resources, and families who placed work before education meant that both teachers and students were often absent from school. This reinforced a lack of confidence in education as a worthwhile investment for children and their families.

There were a total of 161 primary schools, 24 secondary schools and two high schools in the 33 communes; eight of the communes had no secondary school⁵. The number of schools in each commune ranged from only two in Sangke 1, to 12 in both Boeung Lvea and Kraya.



5 Anlong Chrey, Anlong Phe, Kampong Sralao 2, Kang Cham, Sam Ang, Sangke 1, Siem Bok, Thmea.

Figure 14. A typical school class, held outdoors due to lack of buildings in Kampong Cham Commune

There was a large range in the number of students enrolled per school, from 12 students in a Sochet school, to 761 students in a high school in Sandan Commune (the average for all 33 communes was 164 students per school). The teacher to student ratio also showed wide variation across the communes, from six communes with less than 10 students enrolled for every teacher⁶, to 111 students enrolled for every teacher in a Kleng primary school (the average for all communes was 34 students per teacher). Note that student or teacher data from a few individual schools were incomplete and could not be confirmed at the time of this research. See Appendix



Figure 15. The Veal Denh School building in Anlong Chrey commune

Health care

Of the 33 communes researched, only 13 had health centers. Local authorities stated that the majority of people living in these communes, had to travel to another commune, or even other provinces, to get health care.

Of the communes with no health center, all had “health agents” available in some villages—mostly trained by health centers in their province—who could provide limited local care, health advice and health education (especially for pregnant women) when needed.

Historical sites

Perhaps due to the remoteness of some of these communes, many contained hidden or forgotten ancient temples and other historical sites. The research team were told of 36 sites, many of which had no records or documentation to indicate their origin or even existence. These historical sites are a reminder of the important place Prey Lang holds in Cambodia, which previous generations of Kuy people have preserved until now. In contrast, Cambodian society today does not pay attention to, or study, the history of Prey Lang.

Appendix 8 lists the names (in Khmer and English) of the sites that local leaders and representatives were able to identify by name.

Apart from the possibility of interference or even destruction of these sites through land clearing, with the passing of the older generation in coming years, there is a danger that all knowledge of some of these sites will be lost

⁶ Boeung Lvea, Sochet, Dang Kambet, Kampong Sralao 1, Chheb 2, Sre Russei

Appendix 1: Discussion topics used to collect information in this research

1. Geography
2. General Commune administration and management
 - a. Structure and membership of Commune administration
 - b. Commune households and population figures
 - c. Healthcare services
 - d. Education
 - e. Monasteries
 - f. Indigenous community and natural resource management
 - i. Community Forest
 - ii. Collective Land Registration
 - iii. Community Fishery
 - iv. Eco-tourism sites, Mekong River dolphins and Mekong River biodiversity
3. Culture and tradition
 - a. Understanding the identity of Kuy indigenous people
 - b. Ceremonies and traditions of local people
 - c. Ancient temples and archeological sites
4. Livelihoods and natural resource management
 - a. Resin tapping
 - b. Livelihoods of local people
 - c. Use of traditional medicine
 - d. Types of timber and wildlife
5. Development projects in the commune
 - a. Non-governmental organizations
 - b. Economic land concession companies
 - c. Government development projects
6. Threats to local livelihoods and natural resources
 - a. Economic land concessions
 - b. Illegal logging activities
7. Contact details
 - a. Prey Lang activists
 - b. Local authorities and key contacts

Appendix 2: Economic Land, Forest & Mining Companies

These tables show the details of the companies that operated concessions within the 33 communes of this study, at or before the time of this research (between April 2013 and January 2014, see **Appendix 13** for the dates of research for each commune). Some operated across multiple commune borders, and the land size indicates total size of the concession granted, not the size of the concession within these communes.

Economic Land Concessions

Company Name	Commune	Size (hectares)	Sub-decree	Investor Country
P N T Co. Ltd	Riep Roy	7,900.00	Signed the contract with MAFF on May 5, 2010.	Vietnam
Thy Nga Development and Investment Co. Ltd	Riep Roy	6,060.00	Signed the contract with MAFF on November 25, 2009	Cambodia
CRCK Rubber Development Co. Ltd	Dang Kambet, Sandan	6,155.00	Signed the contract with MAFF on May 5, 2010	Vietnam
Tumring Rubber Co. Ltd	Tum Ring	6,200.00	Granted August 1, 2001	Cambodia
Heam Kok Ham Co. Ltd	Tum Ring	400.00	Rubber plantation in 2006: MOI No 1130: July 27, 2011	Unknown
Ratanak Khem Co. Ltd	Tum Ring	4,000.00	Rubber plantation in 2007 (cannot find sub-decree)	Unknown
Sameng Co. Ltd	Tum Ring	2,300.00	Rubber pantation in 2006 (cannot find sub-decree)	Unknown
Ta Bien Kampong Thom Rubber Development Co. Ltd	Kraya	8,100.00	Signed the contract with MAFF on July 18, 2007	Vietnam
Phouek Va Kampong Thom Rubber Development Co. Ltd (Mean Rithy Co. Ltd)	Kraya, Boeung Lvea	9,784.00	Signed the contract with MAFF March 16, 2006 (transferred to Phoeuk Va Rubber Development Kampong Thom in 2011)	Cambodia
HMH Co. Ltd	Kraya, Boeung Lvea	5,914.00	Signed the contract with MAFF on March 17, 2006.	Cambodia
Gold Foison	Kraya, Boeung Lvea	5,534.00	Granted January 13, 2007	Unknown
(Cambodia) Farming Investment Co. Ltd	Kraya	901.22	Aproved by Kampong Thom provincial on September 7, 2007	Cambodia
Cambodia Eversky Agricultural Development and Investment Co. Ltd	Kraya	10,000.00	Aproved by MAFF on December 3, 1998	Cambodia
C C V Co. Ltd	Kraya, Tipso	5,730.00	Signed the contract with MAFF on May 5, 2010	Cambodia
Gold Foison (Cambodia) A/C Import Export & Construction	Kleng, Koul, Sraeung	7,000.36	Signed the contract with MAFF on November 13, 2007	Unknown
Try Pheap Rubber Plantation Co. Ltd	Kleng	600.00	Could not find sub-decree	Cambodia
Siv Guek Investment Co. Ltd	Kraya	600.87	Approved by Kampong Thom Province on September 7, 2007	Cambodia

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Company Name	Commune	Size (hectares)	Sub-decree	Investor Country
Golden Farming Investmnet Co. Ltd	Kraya	925.00	Approved by Kampong Thom Province on September 7, 2007	Cambodia
Baria Co. Ltd	Kraya	5,900.00	Could not find sub-decree	Unknown
Svay Rithy Farmer Co. Ltd	Kraya	1,000.00	Could not find sub-decree	Unknown
An Sophy Farming Co. Ltd	Kraya	967.00	Approved by Kampong Thom Province on September 7, 2007	Cambodia
Rithmony Samnangleap Co. Ltd	Kraya	1,678.50	Approved by MEF on November 16, 2012	Unknown
C X P B Development Co. Ltd	Voadthonak, Kampong Cham	8,202.00	Signed the contract with MAFF on January 29, 2010	Cambodia
Chhun Hong Rubber Better	Kampong Cham	8,202.00	Signed the contract with MAFF on January 29, 2010	Cambodia
Think Biotech (Cambodia) Co. Ltd	Kampong Cham, Boeung Char, Siem Bok	34,007.00	Approved by Royal government of Cambodia	South Korea
Heng You (Cambodia) International Company Limited	Chheb 1, Chheb 2, Mlup Prey 1, Sangke 1	8,959.00	Sub-decree on July 6, 2011	China
Heng Ruy (Cambodia) International Company Limited	Sangke 1, Sangke 2, Tasu	9,119.00	Sub-decree on July 6, 2011	China
Heng Nong (Cambodia) International Company Limited	Tasu, Sam Ang, Putrea	6,488.00	Sub-decree on July 6, 2011	China
Dararithy Agro Industry Co. Ltd	Putrea	1,000.00	Could not find sub-decree	Cambodia
Theang Meng Kong private rubber plantation	Sam Ang	100.00	Could not find sub-decree	Unknown
Timas Resource Co. Ltd	Chroy Banteay, Boeung Lvea	58,658.00	July 10, 2008	Singapore
An Marady Co. Ltd	Kraya	3,000.00	Could not find sub-decree	Unknown
Total		235,384.95		

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Mining Companies

Name of Company	Commune	Size (hectares)	Sub-decree	Investor Country
Ratanak Kenertec Co. Ltd (F)	Anlong Chrey, Sam Ang	10,845.80	Approved by MoE in May 14, 2008	South Korea
Try Pheap Co. Ltd (Region 1)	Anlong Chrey	4,200.00	Approved by MoC on Mar 21, 2014	Cambodia
Mong Good Luck Mining Co. Ltd	Anlong Chrey, Chheb 1	9,000.00	Cannot find sub-decree	Cambodia
Ratanak Kenertec Co. Ltd (C1)	Anlong Chrey, Anlong Phe, Thmea, Chheb 1	20,400.00	Approved by MIME on Aug 4, 2008	South Korea
Try Pheap Co. Ltd (Region 2)	Anlong Phe	1,800.00	Approved by MoC on Mar 21, 2014	Cambodia
Cambodia Iron and Steel Mining Industry Group	Riep Roy, Raksa, Rik Reay, Rus Rean, Raksmei, Robieb, Rohas, Ratanak, Rong Roeung	130,674.00	Approved by MoE on May 14, 2008	South Korea
Ratanak Kenertec Co. Ltd (C)	Chrach, Putrea, Thmea	23,973.43	Royal Decree on July 15, 2004 Approved by MIME on Oct 8, 2008 (second license)	China
Ratanak Stone (Cambodia) Development Co. Ltd III	Chheb 1, Thmea	3,600.00	Approved by MoC on Mar 22, 2014	Cambodia
Kou Sa Geopacific	Chheb 1	14,400.00	Cannot find sub-decree	Australia
Cambodia International Mining Group	Boeung Char	13,300.00	Approved by MIME on Jan 1, 1970	France
Indochine Resources (O'Chos)	Kampong Cham, Boeung Char, Meanrith, Sochet	24,700.00	Approved by MoC on Sep 12, 2012	Australia
Vannvymex Co. Ltd	Meanrith (Phnom Chee area)	7,800.00	Approved by MoC on Jan 29, 2014	Cambodia
Mining Concession (Korean Exploration)	Kang Cham (Kaes village)	Unknown	Unknown	South Korea
Total		264,693.23		

Forest Concessions or Licences

Name of company	Location	Size (hectares)	Approval	Investor Country
1993 - ?				
Everbright CIG Wood Co. Ltd	Siem Bok and Sambo	138,033.00	Government	China
Pheapimex Fuchang Cambodia Co. Ltd (2)	Thalaborivat District	220,687.00	Government	Cambodia
Pheapimex Fuchang Cambodia Co. Ltd (1)	Sandan, Santuk, Praek Prasab and Sambo	135,196.00	Government	Cambodia
Timas Resources Ltd	Chey Sen and Chheb districts	101,831.00	Government	Unknown
GAT International Co. Ltd	Santuk and Praek Prasab districts	2,830.00	Government	Unknown
Mieng Ly Heng Investment Co. Ltd	Sandan and Santuk districts	188,000.00	Government	Unknown
Colexim Enterprise	Rovieng and Sandan districts	144,973.00	Government	Cambodia, Japan
2008 - Present				
Teng Saravuth Forest Concession Company (Prey Coup)	Sandan District	884.20	Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries (MAFF)	Unknown
Total		932,434.20		

Appendix 3: Biodiversity in Prey Lang

The following lists represent an inventory of the names of wildlife, trees and other biodiversity that could be recalled by community members across the 33 communes at the time of this research (see the Methodology section in **Appendix 13** for dates from each commune). The names shown represent the common name most used by these people in the Khmer language, written in English. As this is a report of community-based research, no attempt was made to identify the scientific or English name of the items.

Wildlife: Animals

No Khmer Name of Animal

- 1 Damrei
- 2 Khting
- 3 Tonsoang
- 4 Romang
- 5 Chrouk Prey
- 6 Breus
- 7 Sva Sar
- 8 Sva Khmao
- 9 Kambrama
- 10 Pngroul
- 11 Touch Krahorm
- 12 Touch Khmao
- 13 Chrouk Tesh
- 14 Khla Trei
- 15 Sam Poach Kra Oub
- 16 Sam Poach Sbu
- 17 Chhkae Ch'Chork
- 18 Chhkae Prey
- 19 Khma Dambang
- 20 Sam Pouch Kang
- 21 Phchorng Reu Kdannhaeng
- 22 Tunsay
- 23 Kamping Doung
- 24 Ska
- 25 Kambrok
- 26 Sang Ting
- 27 Bro Moanh
- 28 Kambloy
- 29 Sam Pouch Chhnok
- 30 Chhlos
- 31 Kang Haen
- 32 Kandol
- 33 Kandol Slab
- 34 Trakuot
- 35 Tunsorng
- 36 Andeukprech reu Andeukdambok
- 37 Andeuksaom
- 38 Andeuk Ka'ek
- 39 Andeuk Bitmok
- 40 Andeuk Kbal thom
- 41 Konn Theay
- 42 Kra Peu
- 43 Taeng Tai

No Khmer Name of Animal

- 44 Phraeng
- 45 Phe
- 46 Leanhi Sar
- 47 Leanhi Khmao
- 48 Sva Kraesh
- 49 Kaes
- 50 Khla Khmom
- 51 Chhies
- 52 Thlaen
- 53 Borng Kuy
- 54 Trorng
- 55 Borng Kuy Khiev
- 56 Chhtesh

Wildlife: Fishes

No Khmer Name of Fish

- 1 Trei ka'ek pok
- 2 Trei ka'ek
- 3 Trei ses
- 4 Trei riel thmar
- 5 Trei srakakdam
- 6 Trei pruol
- 7 Trei linh
- 8 Trei andaeng torn
- 9 Trei andaeng nhang (andaeng roeng)
- 10 Trei kantrob khla
- 11 Trei kantrob
- 12 Trei kantrang preng
- 13 Trei Kanhchanhchras
- 14 Trei chorngva
- 15 Trei achkok
- 16 Trei chpoen
- 17 Trei chviet
- 18 Trei chkoakmol
- 19 Trei kanhchos
- 20 Trei kanhchos thmar
- 21 Trei andatchkae
- 22 Trei po
- 23 Trei bra
- 24 Trei khchoeng
- 25 Trei lonh
- 26 Trei kranh
- 27 Trei krosch

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No	Khmer Name of Fish	No	Khmer Name of Fish
28	Trei krom	81	Trei chromosh kampit
29	Trei klang hay	82	Trei kamphlien
30	Trei tranel	83	Trei loloksar
31	Trei chlang	84	Trei srakaKeo
32	Trei ampiltom	85	Trei kantunde
33	Trei trasork	86	Trei chkoak kdar
34	Trei pasa e	87	Trei kantoysmoeu
35	Trei pava	88	Trei thpeal khmao
36	Trei Kulraing	89	Trei trachiek krahorm
37	Trei tok	90	Trei samborksralao
38	Trei Rueschek	91	Trei Ka'ei
39	Trei kanhchos kdoang	92	Trei ambong
40	Trei kanhchos para	93	Trei Imich (almost gone in Mekong)
41	Trei damrei	94	Trei bangkoh
42	Trei riel angkam	95	Trei a'nong lving
43	Trei Kanthor	96	Trei samdeilnhor
44	Trei chkoak	97	Trei riaho
45	Trei sandeay	98	Trei bruol chroloeng
46	Trei Krapeat	99	Trei bruol thom
47	Trei ksan	100	Trei kmann
48	Trei borbael	101	Trei ka'ork
49	Trei bralong	102	Trei kanhchos chrey
50	Trei chaeng	103	Trei kanhchos chamhor
51	Trei krahae	104	Kampoes
52	Trei neak	105	Bang kea
53	Trei ptoang		
54	Trei ta oan		
55	Trei pokmeathchmar		
56	Trei chroloeng		
57	Trei kra hoar		
58	Trei loek russei		
59	Trei dang taeng		
60	Trei chorng vamol		
61	Trei kroem		
62	Trei lat		
63	Trei brom		
64	Trei kaes meas		
65	TreiKaes brak		
66	Trei kaes chomrao		
67	Trei rors		
68	Trei sleab mean		
69	Trei bra kdol		
70	Trei reach		
71	Trei romeas		
72	Trei phtok		
73	Trei ka'ekbakmok		
74	Trei kya thmar		
75	Trei dav		
76	Trei antong		
77	Trei phsoat		
78	Trei riel tob		
79	Trei ka'oit		
80	Trei dieb		

Wildlife: Birds and crawling animals	
No	Khmer Name of Bird/Animal
1	Kngoak
2	Mornnprey
3	Mornnto
4	Lolok khmoach
5	Lolok khiev
6	Lolok
7	Sek
8	Seksoam
9	Srakakeo vorng
10	Srakakeo achko
11	Kraling kralong
12	Chabb puk
13	Chabb khmao
14	Chek tom
15	Tong korntai
16	A'ot
17	Bichpoay
18	Keng kang
19	Tao vao
20	Kok sar
21	Kok peak amboh
22	Tmat
23	Kriel
24	Tung
25	Krasa

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No Khmer Name of Bird/Animal

26	Koksob
27	Cheb
28	Tradork
29	Tramak la
30	K'ek
31	K'ektoek
32	Totea
33	Tep
34	Braleang
35	Rongeav kok
36	Sorntouch preah
37	Klengsrak
38	Miem
39	Kleng bramornng
40	Kleng kuk
41	Sarses damrei
42	Sarses leach
43	Tituy
44	A'Lor
45	Tradevich
46	Kruoch
47	Lolok trang
48	Boktrot
49	Lolok brass
50	Loeung
51	Brachiev
52	Trachiekkam
53	Chroeng
54	Kantomrui
55	Me ambao
56	Posvaek dambok
57	Posvaek krabei
58	Pos thlann
59	Pos kreay
60	Posthnat tonsoang
61	Pos khiev
62	Poskantuy kandoeng
63	Pos vaek kangkaeb
64	Pos Prey
65	Pos sangsoeu
66	Pos trungroneam
67	Pos preng
68	Pos vaek khmao
69	Pos popleak
70	Posdei
71	Pos Proloet
72	Pos kanhchann
73	Pos stongtoek

Wildlife: Other (insects, etc)

No Khmer Name

1	Kang kaeb hingtruok
2	Kang kaeb hingchor

3	Kang kaeb kob
4	King kork
5	Kang kaeb thmar
6	Kang kaeb kanhchanhchek
7	Kang kaeb krahorm
8	Kang kaeb brei
9	Kang achko
10	Kang kaeb srov
11	Kdamsrae
12	Kdampreal
13	Kdamkrahorm
14	Kdamthmar or Kdamchornh
15	A'ping
16	Kandob bas
17	Kandob srov
18	Kandob ses
19	Kandob khmer
20	Yeayvy
21	Dang kov romeass
22	Kang kaeb ka'art
23	Kang kaeb ambaengchan
24	Kang kaeb a'trakk
25	Kanchae trom
26	Kamphem
27	Kanhchae tompangrussei
28	Kanhchae phdao
29	Kandie
30	Ka'eb
31	A'rorng
32	Kangkae roes

Plants: Trees

No. Khmer name of tree

1	Chheu teal bay
2	Kdol
3	Roka dek
4	Royong
5	Pongro
6	Phneav
7	Preng
8	Phchek
9	Sangke
10	Raingphnom
11	Popel khe
12	Atit
13	Raing teuk
14	Porpel
15	Arith
16	Korki
17	Chheu kmao
18	Phdeak
19	Thngan
20	Thnung
21	Lvea

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22 Beng	76 Angkot khmao
23 Sophy	77 Lngeang
24 Neang noun	78 Romdoul
25 Trach	79 Kromaly
26 Thaisan	80 Khnol prey
27 Porphlea	81 Tunleap
28 Khlong	82 Tumpoung
29 Chhleuk	83 Chambok
30 Prak damleung	84 Alork
31 Porphlea preu	85 Lapek
32 Sangkeut	86 Tatrav
33 Thmia	87 Bakdornng sambok maon
34 Sma krobei	88 Srolor
35 Damre	89 Bakdornng damrei
36 Reach	90 Chromas
37 Sav	91 Chan theania
38 Srolau	92 Tramak
39 Neangpit	93 Kraing meas
40 Kromoun	94 Sdey
41 Chheu krohom	95 Pai am
42 Traseum	96 Tramoung
43 Kreul	97 Mtes prey
44 Trasek	98 Sanda
45 Chambok barang	99 Roumor
46 Deum sray	100 Phlorng
47 Kokoh	101 Changka
48 Snoul	102 Khvao
49 Teuk bai	103 Bos neak
50 Neang leav	104 Phlao neang
51 Sdao	105 Phdach proleung
52 Ampil vek	106 Svay prey
53 Chrey	107 Svay sangkeuch
54 Thkov	108 Golden mango
55 Sleng	109 Wild mango
56 Kdol	110 Kormouy
57 Doung chem	111 Neang leav
58 Ambor	112 Tep pongroul
59 Mormaing	113 Phaong
60 Porpoul	114 Bakdork
61 Chas	115 Sampor
62 Kandal	116 Romdenh meas
63 Trayeung	117 Kray
64 Sdok sdol	118 Thlork
65 Krolanh	119 Mekorng
66 Troh trakout	120 Dangkeap kdam
67 Sroka trakout	121 Anlounng thma
68 Samrong	122 Trabek prey
69 Roka	123 Popol thma
70 Spoung	124 Anh chanh
71 Kor mouy	125 Korkor thma
72 Khtorm kork	126 Sangkout thmat
73 Chamka trong	127 Putrea prey
74 Khtorm teuk	128 Poun teuk
75 Pang	129 Wild orange

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130 Chambork khaek	159 Samnorng
131 Poun	160 Kork
132 Pech changva	161 Pring sroteab
133 Poun lvea	162 Setich
134 Yeam	163 Smach
135 Pot	164 Angkeasil
136 Thbong deung	165 Sroka kdam
137 Snay	166 Kraol
138 Kronhoung	167 Prolub
139 Stieng	168 Kraing
140 Chor chong	169 Phlong chheam
141 Preah korheum	170 Khos
142 Kamping reach	171 Kal
143 Sreung	172 Roleay chheam
144 Sromor	173 Chhleuk pot
145 Smach touk	174 Sesach
146 Sromor lev	175 Dos krobei
147 Bai leuy	176 Prech
148 Slat	177 Chhae sreng
149 Srol	178 Dach dek
150 Romchey	179 Krobao
151 Pring	180 Phov sampoch
152 Srokumveal	181 Troumeng
153 Se maon	182 Kandok
154 Srokumbai	183 Trasea sae
155 Maon prey	184 Kanre
156 Chheu ping	
157 Samrong	
158 Kantout	

Traditional Medicines

Below is the list of 26 types of traditional medicine, sourced from Prey Lang areas, that community members from all 33 communes were able to name at the time of this research.

Deum Chamka Trong, Deum Thlork Tol, Chy Pleung, Deum Angre Dek, Deum Sma Krobey, Deumcheu Kmao, Deum Rodeng Meas, Deum Smao Taseth, Deum Slapork, Deum Ko1, Deum Angre Dek, Bobros vine, Deum Chungkung Kangouk, Deum Sangke Sreng, Krovan vine, Sleng vine, Deumcheu Krom, Chambok mushroom, Cheukrom mushroom, Deum Angtong Sor, Deum Tromung, Deum Tronung AeUot, Deum Chma, Deum Plo, Deum Preah Torng, Deum Bay Nhanh

Appendix 4: Traditional and local ceremonies

These are general descriptions of the ceremonies that community members said that they observed at the time of this research (between April 2013 and January 2014).

Spiritual Forest Ceremony

Celebrated so that the spirits of the mountain, valley, and the streams that take care of the territory and forests would keep them peaceful and prosperous. Observed annually between January to March it is passed on from person to person and uses traditional musical equipment such as string bow, large barrel drums, and performed by village elders, parents and attendees. Each village organizes different types of food and materials for display at the site of the ancestral spirits, such as Cambodian rice cakes, sticky rice in banana leaves, chicks, chicken eggs, duck eggs, fish, Cambodian rice alcohol, sour palm juice, and pigs.

Village Solidarity Ceremony

Celebrated to show solidarity and to thank the earth for supporting them and their livelihoods, all are welcome and food is shared amongst people. It is celebrated once every year (February or March) in accordance with Buddhist and Hindu practices. Videos and modern drums are used for dancing.

Harvesting Ceremony

Celebrated to mobilize resources to build local infrastructure and public buildings, and to collect rice for monks. This ceremony is open to all including students, teachers, monks, laymen, nuns and other local or outside guests.

Domestic Ancestral Prayers

Only celebrated when there were droughts, lack of food, cattle dying, and residential sickness in the region. Elders represented the ancestral spirits, who maintain the territory, and showed a way to answer pleas of those calling for rain or to get rid of disease in the village. They request care for the village, fruitful rice farming and would offer delicious food to the ancestral spirits. This prayer ceremony consists of musical equipment such as fiddle, drums, elders singing, Brahmanism religious teachers and elders who bring Khmer sticky rice cakes, Chinese cakes, piggy rice cakes, chickens, chicken eggs, duck eggs, Vietnamese noodles, white wine, sour palm juice and pig to be displayed at the ceremony hall of the village.

Pi-ti Bon Neak Ta

Neak Ta is a traditional ceremony, local for each area or village, so that Laeung Neak Ta, documented in Kampong Sralao 2 by the research team, is specific to that area. An annual homage to the most prominent guarding spirit of the area. Once a year, people will build a small shrine to house offerings that the people from local villages bring on trays: pig, chicken, turtle, slaa mloo (a combination of betel nut, limestone and betel leaf), rice cakes, fried noodle, banana, cigarettes, coca-cola, betel leaves and nuts, candles and incense. Prayers are offered to the Neak Ta for protection and to keep opposing spirits away.

Appendix 5: Community Forests

This list of Community Forests shows A. those that were destroyed (completely cleared of trees); B. those that faced threats to their sustainability; and those that faced no problem or threat at the time of this research. See Appendix 13 for dates that correspond to the research carried out in each commune (between April 2013 and January 2014).

Note that the comments in this table represent largely unedited field notes from the research team and may contain spelling or grammatical errors.

A. Community Forests that have been destroyed			
Khmer Name	English Name	Location	Comments
កកោះផ្កាប	Kokoh Phaaob	Belong to Khos Village (Tum Ring Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The KoKoh Phaaob CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF destroyed by migrant and business people to taking land for plantation. For details please contact Mr. Sear Soeun (Tum Ring Commune Chief) Tel: 097 88 99 068.
អូរថ្ម	O Thmor	Belong to Ronearm (Tum Ring Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The O Thmor CF found by the research team. This CF destroyed by migrant and bussiness people to taking land for plantation. For details please contact Mr. Sear Soeun (Tum Ring Commune Chief) Tel: 097 88 99 068.
ព្រៃអូរស្លា	Prey O La	Belong to Saomraong Village (Tum Ring Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Prey O La CF found by the research team. This CF detroyed by migrant and bussiness people to taking land for plantation. For details please contact Mr. Sear Soeun (Tum Ring Commune Chief) Tel: 097 88 99 068.
អូររមាស	O Romeas	Belong to Leeng Village (Tum Ring Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The O Romeas CF found by the research team. This CF detroyed by migrant and bussiness people to taking land for plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mr. Sear Soeun (Tum Ring Commune Chief) Tel: 097 88 99 068.
ព្រៃអូរភូមិ	Prey O Phoum	Belong to Kbla Dumrey Village (Tum Ring Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Prey O Phoum CF found by the research team. This CF detroyed by Tumring Rubber Tree plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mr. Sear Soeun (Tum Ring Commune Chief) Tel: 097 88 99 068.
ស្វាយ	Svay	Belong to Svay Village (Sandan Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom province)	The Svay CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF destroyed by community resident and bussiness people to taking land for plantation. if you want to know details please contact Mr. Gnem Chourn, Svay Village Chief: 088 77 18 091

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A. Community Forests that have been destroyed			
Khmer Name	English Name	Location	Comments
ព្រៃឡង់សែនជ័យ	Prey Lang Senchey	Belong to Sre & Bankorn Villages (Riep Roy Commune, Rovieng District, Preah Vihear Province).	The Prey Lang Sen Chey CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF destroyed by CRCK company to taking land for Rubber Tree Plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mr.Dung Phan, a Community resident: 12 91 60 45
ជ័រ	Cho	Belong to Cho Village (Sandan Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province).	The Cho CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF destroyed by community resident and bussiness people to taking land for plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mr Laor Chay, Cho Village Chief 012 93 38 54
ព្រៃជ័រ	Prey Chor	Belong to Prey Chor Village (Kleng Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province)	The Prey Chor CF found by the research team. This CF destroyed by Community resident and bussiness people to taking land for plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mr Ngoun Ken, a Committee of Prey Chor CF: 097 97 92 408
កំប៉ូតឈូក	Kampot Chhouck	Belong to Kampot Chhouck Village, Kleng Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom province).	The Kampotchhouck CF found by the research team. This CF destroyed by Community resident and bussiness people to taking land for plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mr Am Phat, a Committee of Kampot Chhouck CF: 092 94 54 50
រៀបរាយសែនជ័យ	Riep Roy Senchey	Belong to Sleng Toul Village (Riep Roy Commune, Rovieng District, Preah Vihear Province).	The Riep Roy Senchey CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF destroyed by PNT Company and bussiness people to taking land for plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mr. Kang Chay, a Community resident: 12 50 80 75
អូរតានៃ	O Taney	Belong to Chavang Village (Sam'ang Commune, Thalaborivat District, Stung Treng province).	The O Taney CF found by the research team. This CF destroyed by bussiness people taking land for plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mrs. Man uon, a committee member of O Taney CF: 097 35 72 373
ជាំដូង	Chomphrung	Belong to Sam'ang & Thnaot Thmey Villages (Sam'ang Commune, Thalaborivat District, Stung Treng province).	The Chomphrung CF found by the research team. This CF destroyed by migrant and bussiness people taking land for plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mr. Khan Saroeun, a Committee of Chomphrung CF: 097 35 72 373

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A. Community Forests that have been destroyed			
Khmer Name	English Name	Location	Comments
រាជវិសាល	Rach Visal	Belong to Sre Russei Commune (Thalaborivat District, Stung Treng province).	The Rach Visal CF found by the research team. This CF destroyed by migrant taking land for Socail Land Concession and plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mr.Khiev Chan, a Committee of Rach Visal CF: 012 85 49 96 /097 76 60 268
ពន្លឺពេជ្រ	Punleu Pich	Belong to Mon Village (Anlong Chey Commune, Thalaborivat, Stung Treng Province.	The Punleu Pich CF found by the research team. This CF destroyed by migrant and bussiness people taking land for plantation. If want to know details please contact Mr. Yem Kem, Morn Village Chief: 088 61 01 918
កែវង	Keroang	Belong to Kerurung Village (Chheu Tiel Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Keroang CF found by the research team. This CF destroyed by community residents taking land for plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mr.Chan Chem, Chheu Tiel Commune Chief: 099 45 74 71
អណ្ណងព្រីង	Andung Pring	Belong to Andoung Village (Chheu Tiel Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Andung Pring CF found by the research team. This CF destroyed by community residents taking land for plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mr Chan Chem, Chheu Tiel Commune Chief: 099 45 74 71
ព្រៃក្បាលដូនតី	Prey Kbal Doun Tey	Belong to Boeung Village (Mearith Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Prey Kbal Doun Tey CF's name from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF destroyed by community residents taking land for plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mr Srey Siek, Meanrith Commune concil: 078 50 29 73
ស្រឡៅស្រោង	Sralao Srong	Belong to Sralao Srong Village (Tum Ring Commune, Sandan Distirct, Kampong Thom province).	The Sralao Srong CF found by the research team. This CF destroyed by community residents taking land for plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mr Sear Soeun (Tum Ring Commune Chief) Tel: 097 88 99 068.
ឃុំវឌ្ឍនៈ	Khum Voadthonak	Belong to Voadthonak Commune (Sombor District, Kratie province).	The Khum Voadthonak CF found by the research team. This CF destroyed by CXPB Development Company and community residents taking land for plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mr Yun Kim, Voadthonak Commune Chief: 017 90 90 55

Prey Lang Community Network Commune Report

B. Community Forests facing problems			
Khmer Name	English Name	Location	Comments
ព្រៃបុស្សលាវ	Bosleav	Belong to Rotirs Village (Tum Ring Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Bosleave CF's name from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. At present, Hun Neng's social land concession overlap a part of Bosleave CF's land. If you want to know details please contact Mr Sear Soeun (Tum Ring Commune Chief) Tel: 097 88 99 068
ព្រៃអូរស្មាច់	Prey O Smach	Belong to Tum Or Village (Tum Ring Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Prey O Smach CF found by the research team. This CF has problem with community resident to taking land for Social land concession to destorying a part of the Prey O Smack CF. For details please contact Mr. Sear Soeun (Tum Ring Commune Chief) Tel: 097 88 99 068
ព្រៃឃុំសុចិត្រ	Prey khum Sokcheat	Belong to Purong, Ansa, Pren, Troyornng villages (Socheat Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Prey Khum Cheat CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF has illegal logging timber and bussiness people to taking land for plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mr. Brak Min (Sochet Commune Chief): 088 72 23 336
ក្រាំង	Krang	Belong to Krang Village (Socheat Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Krang CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF has illegal logging timber and bussiness people to taking land for plantation. For details please contact Mr. Brak Min, Sochet Commune Chief: 088 72 23 336
ព្រៃភូមិរំចេក	Prey Phoun Romchet	Belong to Romchet Village (Socheat Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Prey Phoum Romchet CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF has illegal logging timber. If you want detailed information, please contact Brak Min, Sochet Commune Chief: 088 72 23 336
ព្រៃក្បាលតាកង់	Prey Kbal Takung	Belong to Somport Thom Village (Dang Kambet Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Prey Kbal Takung CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF has illegal logging timber and CRCK Company cleared a part of CF's land for Rubber Tree Plantation. If you want detailed information, please contact Mr. Kim Cheng, a member of Prey Kbal Takung CF: 089 934 009

Prey Lang Community Network Commune Report

B. Community Forests facing problems			
Khmer Name	English Name	Location	Comments
ក្បាលខ្លា	Kbal Khla	Belong to Kbla & Srea Chong Village (Sandan Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Kal Khal CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF has illegal logging timber and bussiness people to taking land for Agriculture. For details please contact Mr Vong San: 097 78 75 316
ព្រៃក្បាលអូរធួង	Prey Kbal O' Thnong	Belong to Sre Veal and Sre Khsach Villages (Dang Kambet Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Prey Lkbal O Thnong CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF has illegal logging timber and bussiness to taking land for Agriculture. For details please contact community resident Mr Sok Phlaok: 077 92 27 51
ឈូក	Chhouck	Belong to Chhouck Village (Sandan Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Chhouk CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. At present, bussiness and CRCK cleared the CF's land for Rubber Tree Plantation. If you want detailed information please contact Miss. But Channa, a community resident: 097 62 08 023
ព្រៃខ្ពង់ត្រពាំងស្នាង	Prey Khlong Trapeang Sa'ang	Belong to Putrea & Poek Village (Putrea Commune, Rovieng Chey Sen District, Preah Vihear province).	The Prey Khlong Trapeang Sa'ang CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF doesn't have Committee for CF manangement, and also Prey Khlong Trapeang Sa'ang CF inside the boundary of ELC (Heng Nong), to taking land for Agricultural business. If you want to know details please contact Mr.Sot Chhounly, a community resident: 076 65 55 076
ក្រវាន់	Kravan	Belong to Krovan Village (Putrea Commune, Chey Sen District, Preah Vihear Province).	The Kravan CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF don't have Committee people to response for CF manangement, and also Prey Khlong Trapeang Sa'ang CF inside the boundary of ELC (Heng Nong),to taking land for Agricultural business. If you want to know details please contact Mr.Sot Chhounly, a community resident: 076 65 55 076
គុណភាព	Kunpheap	Belong to Kunpeap 1, Pra, Narong, and Dungphet Villages (Chheb Commune, Chheb District, Preah Vihear province).	The Kunpheap CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF has illegal logging timber and ELCs Heng Yu cover a part of CF's land. For

Prey Lang Community Network Commune Report

B. Community Forests facing problems			
Khmer Name	English Name	Location	Comments
			details please contact Mr.Put Sareng, Chheb 2 Commune Chief: 088 96 17 962.
ព្រៃចង្ការធំ	Prey Chonghar Thom	Belong to Kampong Krosang (Kampong Sralao 2 Commune, Chheb District, Preah Vihear Province.	The Prey Chonghar Thom CF's name from RECOFTC report and update the situation by the research team. This CF has illegal logging timber. If you want detailed information, please contact Mr Tho Ham, Committee of Prey Chonghar Thom CF: 088 34 58 261
ព្រះឥន្ទផ្កាយរះ	Preah Enn Pkay Reah	Belong to Kampong Pongpheak Ent Village (Kampong Sralao 2 Commune, Chheb 2 District, Preah Vihear Province)	The Preah Enn Pkay Reah CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF has illegal logging timber. If you want detailed information, please contact Mr.Seng Sompors, a Committee of Preah Enn Pkay Reah CF: 089 47 43 35
ព្រៃនិយមត្រពាំងចំបក់	Prey Niyum Trapeang Chambak	Belong to Kampong Pur Village (Kampong Sralao Commune, Chheb District, Preah Vihear Province.	The Prey Niyum Trapeang Chambak CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF has illegal logging timber. If you want to know details information please contact Mr.Van Mut, Kampong Sralao 1 Commune Chief: 088 34 58 281
ព្រះលាន	Preah Lean	Belong to Kampong Pongsarmy Village (Kampong Sralao 2 Commune, Chheb 2 District, Preah Vihear Province)	The Preah Lean CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. The CF had illegal logging of timber. For more detail please contact Mr.Phoum Mabutsy, a Committee of Preah Lean CF 097 52 41 563.
ឆៃប	Chhaep	Belong to Chheb lench Village (Chheb Commune, Chheb District, Preah Vihear province).	The Chhaep CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. At present, the CF has illegal logging timber by Try Pheap Company. For more detail please contact Mr.Kang Then, a Committee of Prey Chonghar Thom CF: 097 30 24 965
អូរក្រសាំង	O Krasang	Belong to O Krosang Village (Boeung Char Commune, Sambor District, Kratie province).	The O Krasang CF's name got from RECOFTC report and update the situation by the research team. At present, the CF has illegal logging timber. For more detail please contact Mr Keo Chat, a Committee of O Krasang CF: 088 35 59 869

B. Community Forests facing problems			
Khmer Name	English Name	Location	Comments
អង្គរឥន្ទធីយ	Angkor Ent	Belong to Temree Villlage (Beoung Char Commune, Sambor District, Kratie Province.	The Angkor Ent CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF inside the boundary of Think biotec Company to take land for Agricultural business. For more detail please contact Mr. Houli Vet, a communitree of CF: 071 91 55 086
កោះឥន្ទធីយ	Koh Ent Chey	Belong to Koh Ent Chey Villlage (Beoung Char Commune, Sambor District, Kratie Province.	The Koh Ent Chey CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF inside the boundary of Think biotec Company to take land for Agricultural business. For more detail please contact Mr.Houli Sieng, Boeung Char Commune Chief: 097 58 01 733
កំពង់ជំរី	Kampong Dumrie	Belong to Kampong domrey Villlage (Beoung Char Commune, Sambor District, Kratie Province.	The Kampong Dumrie CF's name got from RECOFTC report and update the situation by the research team. This CF inside the boundary of Think biotec Company to take land for Agricultural business. For more detail please contact to Mr.Houli Sieng, Boeung Char Commune Chief: 097 58 01 733
កំពង់ក្បែង	Kampong Kboeung	Belong to Kampong Kboeung Villlage (Beoung Char Commune, Sambor District, Kratie Province.	The Kampong Kboeung CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. At the present, this CF inside the boundary of Think biotec Company to take land for Agricultural business. For more detail please contact Mr.Houli Sieng, Boeung Char Commune Chief: 097 58 01 733
ប្រាសាទទឹកខ្មៅ	Prasat Teuk khmao	Belong to Dang Kda Villlage (Kampong, Sambor District, Kratie Province.	The Prasat Teuk Khmao CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team.This CF inside the boundary of Think biotec Company to take land for Agricultural business. For more detail please contact to Mr.Ly Kimheng, Committee of Prasat Teuk Khmao CF: 097 39 11 208 /097 96 00 925
ក្រោម	Kraom	Belong to Kraom (Preah Rumkel Commune, Thalaborivat District, Stung Treng Province).	The Kraom CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF has bussiness people to taking land for plantation. For more details please contact Mr. Sek Sophal, Committee of Kraom CF: 097 97 66 195

B. Community Forests facing problems			
Khmer Name	English Name	Location	Comments
ក្រាឡាពាស	Kralapeas	Belong to Kralapeas (Preah Rumkel Commune, Thalaborivat District, Stung Treng Province).	The Kralapeas CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. At present, Community resident to clearing forest land inside Kralapeas for plantation. For more details please contact Mr.Hoeun Khum, Preah Rumkel Commune Chief: 097 88 54 470
សាមគ្គីព្រះនិមិត្ត	Samki Preah Nimit	Belong to Anlong Svay, Kandal, Leu, Koh Lgor, Chheu Teal Touch, Chheu Thom Villages (Preah Romkel Village, Thalaborivat District, Stung Treng province).	The Samki Preah Nimit CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. At present, Community resident to clearing forest land inside Sameki Preah Nimit CF for plantation. For more details please contact to Mr. Sa Rath, Community of Samki Preah Nimit CF:088 35 72 120
ភ្នំប្រាសាទ	Phnom Prasat	Belong to Anlong Svay Village (O Rai Commune, Thalaborivat District, Stung treng province).	The Phnom Prasat CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF has bussiness people to taking land for plantation. If want to know details please contact Mr. Sao Sam Art, a committee of Phnom Prasat CF: 097 80 89 568
ព្រៃតាម៉ៅ	Prey Tamao	Belong to Kaing Cham Village (Kang Cham Commune, Thalaborivat District, Stung Treng province).	The Prey Tamao CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF has bussiness people taking land for plantation. For more details please contact Mrs.Tun Lam, Kaing Cham Commune Conclil: 097 82 24 463
គីរីសុខសាន្ត	Kiri Soksa	Belong to Kirisoksan Village (Anlong Chey Commune, Thalaborivat District, Stung Treng province).	The Kiri Soksa CF's name got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF has illegal logging timebr and bussiness people to taking land for plantation. For more details please contact Mr.Prom Ya, Anlong Chey Commune Chief: 088 81 37 744
បឹងរលំ	Boeung Rolom	Belong to Boeung Rolom Village (Chheu Tiel Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	Boeung Rolom CF'sname got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF has illegal logging Timber and business people to take land for Plantation. If you want to know information please contact Mr. Chan Chem, Chheu Tiel Commune Chief: 099 45 74 71

Prey Lang Community Network Commune Report

B. Community Forests facing problems			
Khmer Name	English Name	Location	Comments
ក្លែង	Kleng	Belong to Kleng Village (Kleng Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Kleng CF's inspected by research team. This CF has problem with business people to taking land for plantation. For details please contact Mr. Brak On, Commitree of Kleng CF: 088 95 37 276
អន្លង់ក្រមួន	Anlong Kromon	Belong to Anlong Kromoun Village (Sre Russei Commune, Thalaborivat Distric, ST Province	The Anlong Kromoun found by the research team. This CF has illegal logging Timber and business people to taking land for Plantation. For details please contact Mr Chan Khiev, a committee of Anlong Kromoun CF: 012 85 49 96 /097 76 60 268
សង្កែវ	Sangke	Belong to Sangke 1 Village (Sangke Commune, Chheb District, Preah Vihear Province).	The CF's had a RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF inside the boundary of Heng Yu Company.
ព្រៃអង់តែន	Prey Anten	Protected Area supported by JICA (Boeung Lvea, Kraya, and Sochet Commune, Santuk District, Kampong Thom Province)	The Prey Anten protected Area founded by the research team. This Protected area has illegal logging Timber and business people to taking land for plantation. If you want to know details please contact Mr. Krech Sopheap, Boeung Lva Village Chief: 097 63 56 187
វាលអូរក្តី	Veal O Kdey	Belong to Touk, Tropeang Pring, Taminh, Sopheak Maong Kul, Kraya, Dang Kda (Kraya Commune, San Tuk Distrct, Kampong Thom Province.	The Veal O kdey CF found by the research team. At present, this CF have problem with business people and CCV company to taking CF's land for Agricultural business. For details please contact Mrs. Leng Sry, a Krayal Commune Concil: 088 48 44 887
ព្រៃក្បាលអូរគ្រូញ៉ក	Prey Kbal Kror Nhak	Belong to Tboung Tek Village (Meanrith Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Prey Kbal Kror Nhak CF's got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF had business people from outside Mearith Commune to taking CF's land for plantation. For more details please contact Mr. Srey Siek, Commune council: 078 50 29 73
ព្រៃហុង ចំតិត	Prey Hong Chamtet	Belong to Topeang Trolach Village (Meanrith Commune, Sandan Distict, Kampong Thom Province).	The Prey Hong Chamtet CF's got from RECOFTC report and updated the situation by the research team. This CF has illegal logging timber. For details please contact Mr Yien Yat, a member of Prey Hong Chamtet CF: 092 94 62 10

Prey Lang Community Network Commune Report

B. Community Forests facing problems			
Khmer Name	English Name	Location	Comments
ព្រៃតៃតាតី	Prey Tatey	Belongs to Kantey Village (Meanrith Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province)	Prey Tatey received a report from RECOFTC and the research team has inspected the situation. This CF has a lot of business people clearing to take land for agriculture. For more detail, contact Sre Seak Commune Council Member: 078 502 973
ព្រៃស្រែប្រឹង	Prey Sre Pring	Belong to Sre Pring Village (Sochet Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province).	The Sre Pring CF's got a report from RECOFTC and updated the situation by the research team. This CF has illegal logging timber. If you want detailed information, please contact Mr. Brak Min (Socheat Commune Chief): 088 72 23 336

C. Community Forests facing no problems*			
Khmer Name	English Name	Location	Comments
អូរក្រញូង	O' Nhoung	Belong to Chom Svay Village (Meanrith Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province).	PLCN participated in protection of this CF
អូរដាស់ស្ករ	O' Das Sko	Belong to Som Aong Village (Meanrith Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province).	PLCN participated in protection of this CF
សាមគ្គី	Samakey	Belong to Oleng Village (Siem Bok Commune, Siem Bok Commune, Siem Bok District, Stung Treng Province).	PLCN participated in protection of this CF
ល្បោះស្រល់	Lbos Sral	Belong to Runnav Village (Meanrith Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province).	

* At a Prey Lang Community Network Core Group meeting in November 2014, members reported that these four Community Forests were also starting to face clearing and illegal logging.

Appendix 6: Community Fisheries

Community Fisheries around Prey Lang			
Names	Locations	Size (ha)	Approval
Community Fishery Koh Lngor	Preah Rumkel	508	Approval MAFF #628,26/Dec/2011
Community Fishery Koh Chheu Teal Thom	Preah Rumkel	329	Approval MAFF #628,26/Dec/2011
Community Fishery Koh Chheu Teal Touch	Preah Rumkel	464	Approval MAFF #628,26/Dec/2011
Community Fishery Krala Peas	Preah Rumkel	2,425	Approval MAFF #628,26/Dec/2011
Community Fishery Kampong Pang	Kang Cham	194	Approval MAFF #628,26/Dec/2011
Community Fishery Tonsoang	Siem Bok	437	Approval MAFF #628,26/Dec/2011
Community Fishery Siem Bok	Siem Bok	181	Approval MAFF #628,26/Dec/2011
Community Fishery O'Lang	Siem Bok	890	Approval MAFF #628,26/Dec/2011
Community Fishery Kampong Rotes	Boeung Char	527	Approval MAFF #628,26/Dec/2011
Community Fishery Koh Tambang	Boeung Char	147	Approval MAFF #628,26/Dec/2011
Community Fishery Tamrae	Boeung Char	189	Approval MAFF #628,26/Dec/2011
Community Fishery Voadthonak	Voadthonak	680	Approval MAFF #628,26/Dec/2011
Community Fishery Anlong Preah Ko	Voadthonak	351	Approval MAFF #628,26/Dec/2011
Community Fishery Praek Kreang	Voadthonak	1,040	Approval MAFF #628,26/Dec/2011
Community Fishery Preak Chik	Voadthonak, Soab	2,964	Approval MAFF #628,26/Dec/2011
Community Fishery Kampong kboeung	Boeung Char		Organized by Commune Council
Community Fishery Koh Inchey	Boeung Char		Organized by Commune Council
Community Fishery O'Krasang	Boeung Char		Organized by Commune Council
Community Fishery Boeung Char	Boeung Char		Organized by Commune Council
Community Fishery Kampong Damrei	Boeung Char		Organized by Commune Council
Community Fishery Tonsoang Thleak	Kampong Cham		Organized by Commune Council
Community Fishery Yeav	Kampong Cham		Organized by Commune Council
Community Fishery Tanguon	Voadthonak		Organized by Commune Council
Community Fishery Tuol Prich	Chroy Banteay		Organized by Commune Council
Community Fishery La'iet	Chroy Banteay		Organized by Commune Council
Community Fishery ksach Top	Chroy Banteay		Organized by Commune Council
Community Fishery Rokar Thom	Chroy Banteay		Organized by Commune Council
Community Fishery Kampong Dar	Chroy Banteay		Organized by Commune Council
Community Fisher Kaeng	Chroy Banteay		Organized by Commune Council
Community Fishery Raksmei Phumpir Kiri Boeung Krahnak	Meanrith	113	Prakas #123 Bro kor kor sar kor March 14, 2011
Community Fishery Chrang Krahorm	Sandan		Organized by Community
Community Fishery Anlong Kralok	Sandan		Organized by Community
Community Fishery Anlong Kei	Sandan		Organized by Community
Community Fishery Boeung Thom	Sandan		Organized by Community
Community Fishery Anlong Trei Sraekhsach	Dang Kambet	33	Prakas #123 Bro kor kor sar kor March 14, 2011
Community Fishery Anlong Trei Sraeveal	Dang kambet	27	Prakas #123 Bro kor kor sar kor March 14, 2011

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Community Fisheries around Prey Lang			
Names	Locations	Size (ha)	Approval
Community Fishery Sampormeanchey	Dang kambet	46	Prakas #123 Bro kor kor sar kor March 14, 2011
Community Fishery Samaki Aphirak boeung chang boeung braing	Kleng	22.92	Prakas #123 Bro kor kor sar kor March 14, 2011
Total		11,567.92	

Fish Sanctuary			
Name	Location	Size (ha)	Sub-decree
Management and Conservation Area of Mekong Irrawaddy Dolphin Protected Area I	Thalaborivat	1,526	Sub-Decree #155, September 25, 2012
Management and Conservation Area of Mekong Irrawaddy Dolphin Protected Area II	Thalaborivat, Krong Stung Treng, Siem Bok and Sambour	26,056	Sub-Decree #155, September 25, 2012
Management and Conservation Area of Mekong Irrawaddy Dolphin Protected Area III	Thalavorivat and Siem Bok	6,474	Sub-Decree #155, September 25, 2012
Management and Conservation Area of Mekong Irrawaddy Dolphin Protected Area IV	Praek Brasab and Krong Kracheh	2,302	Sub-Decree #155, September 25, 2012
Management and Conservation Area of Mekong Fisheries Biodiversity and Fishery Resources Protected Area V	Thalaborivat, Krong Stung Treng, Siem Bok and Sambour	20,577	Sub-Decree #126, April 23, 2013

RAMSAR Site			
Name	Location	Size (ha)	Sub-decree
National Protection Area RAMSAR Middle Stretches of the Mekong River North of Stung Treng	Thalaborivat	14,600	Sub-Decree No 999, June 23, 1999

Note that this data was collected from local records, and checked with official government records where possible, as at the dates shown in Appendix 13 for each commune (between April 2013 and January 2014).

Appendix 7: Honey Association in Putrea Commune

Group 1	Role	Location
Tey Yoeun	Chief	Peuk village
Ran Kong	Vice chief	Peuk village
Long Khen	Member	Peuk village
Chen Norm	Member	Peuk village
Thoang Khoeun	Member	Peuk village
Yan Oeun	Member	Peuk village
Vein Seim	Member	Peuk village
Keun Kosal	Member	Peuk village
Saom Khoun	Member	Peuk village
Dy Bin	Member	Peuk village
Yan An	Member	Peuk village
Hum Chras	Member	Peuk village
Keun Phoul	Member	Peuk village
Soy Seith	Member	Peuk village
Chheng Sok	Member	Peuk village
Lon Lot	Member	Peuk village
Khy Hout	Member	Peuk village
Sai Phal	Member	Peuk village
Ty Da	Member	Peuk village
Leum Kao	Member	Peuk village
Kheam Sakhoeun	Member	Peuk village
Chhon Ra	Member	Peuk village
Ham Chea	Member	Peuk village
Total	23	

Group 2	Role	Location
Diev Bon	Member	Peuk village
Phai Samphorn	Member	Peuk village
Uk Run	Member	Peuk village
Neath Mon	Member	Peuk village
Ban Rath	Member	Peuk village
Brang Oung	Member	Peuk village
Kem Ny	Member	Peuk village
Choun Choeun	Member	Peuk village
Yeng Sok	Member	Peuk village
Sa Sim	Member	Peuk village
Sok San	Member	Peuk village
Sa San	Member	Peuk village
A Soeun	Member	Peuk village
Rem Sambath	Member	Peuk village
Oung Sokheoun	Member	Peuk village
Total	15	

Group 3	Role	Location
Sang Cheat	Chief	Peuk Village
Houy Ban	Member	Peuk village
Rang Run	Member	Peuk village
Sang Yung	Member	Peuk village
San Bin	Member	Peuk village
Souy Ke	Member	Peuk village
Prum Roth	Member	Peuk village
Sam Sein	Member	Peuk village
Rong Voeun	Member	Peuk village
Khim Vany	Member	Peuk village
Tiem Mith	Member	Peuk village
Ben San	Member	Peuk village
Mon Rum	Member	Peuk village
Keun Vol	Member	Peuk village
Total	14	

Group 4	Role	Location
Chhoun Ngoun	Chief	Peuk village
Men Sin	Vice chief	Peuk village
Pari Mao	Member	Peuk village
Sang Phin	Member	Peuk village
Kheun Chhin	Member	Peuk village
Yoeum Tim	Member	Peuk village
Puth Ul	Member	Peuk village
Pon Ben	Member	Peuk village
Seim Soeub	Member	Peuk village
Chan Chay	Member	Peuk village
So Vorth	Member	Peuk village
Khoun Ry	Member	Peuk village
Kheam Ra	Member	Peuk village
Sai Phoeum	Member	Peuk village
Boeun Pol	Member	Peuk village
Theit Ratha	Member	Peuk village
Song Phoeut	Member	Peuk village
Yan Dil	Member	Peuk village
Thorn Bunthoeun	Member	Peuk village
Hoeun Rith	Member	Peuk village
Song Phoeun	Member	Peuk village
Lam Poeun	Member	Peuk village
Nath Mao	Member	Peuk village
Sarin Sari	Member	Peuk village
Hai	Member	Peuk village
So La	Member	Peuk village
Rath Lay	Member	Peuk village
Total	27	

This data was collected 16-23 May 2013.

Appendix 8: Ancient temples and historical sites

This data was sourced from discussions with community members and commune records where available, on the dates shown for each commune in **Appendix 13**, between April 2013 to January 2014.

Ancient temples identified during the research

Name	Location
Prasat O'Koul	Riep Roy
Prasat Char Lai	Riep Roy
Prasat Ork Neang (or Prasat Neang Pov)	Thmea
Prasat Kriel	Thmea
Prasat Sre Krouch	Chrach
Prasat Koundamrei	Chrach
Prasat Tuol Balang	Khyang
Prasat Yak Moy	Tasu
Prasat Tarik	Tasu
Prasat Trach	Chheb 2
Prasat Phnombrasat	O'Rai
Prasat Banteay Khmaekatsork	Boeung Char
Prasat Kamnorb	Boeung Char
Prasat Kamnorb Dangtung	Boeung Char
Prasat Chen La	Voadthonak
Prasat Trapang Broeus	Sochet
Prasat Sre brasat	Dang Kambet
Prasat Vealkok	Chheu Teal
Prasat Thmar Sar	Putrea
Prasat Neang Pov	Kampong Cham
Prasat Preah Se A	Kampong Cham
Prasat Sraschhuk	Meanrith
Prasat Kamnorb Chanchhnang	Meanrith

Historical sites identified during the research

Name	Description	Location
Sanlong Toul Sralao	Tool and weapon workshop	Putrea
Veal Sanlong	Tool and weapon workshop	Putrea
Sanlong Veal Da	Iron workshop	Putrea
Sanlong Sraekrouch	Steel melting workshop	Chrach
Sanlong chamroeun	Steel melting workshop	Chrach
Sanlong Trapaing Romchey	Steel melting workshop	Sangke 1
Sanlong Arch Daek	Steel melting workshop	Sangke 1
Sanlong Chuon Nath	Steel melting workshop	Sangke 1
Sanlong Trapaing Troep		Chheb 2
Sanlong Anlong Chrey	Steel melting workshop	Anlong Chrey
Koh Banteay	Considered a sacred area	Preah Rumkel
Kamnorb Preah Rumkel	Considered a sacred area	Preah Rumkel
Damnak Sdech		Anlong Phe

Appendix 9: Islands located in Prey Lang communes

The research team identified these 57 islands located in the 33 communes of this study.

No	Island Name	Commune
1	Koh Lngor	Preah Rumkel
2	Koh Chheu Teal Touch	Preah Rumkel
3	Koh Chheuteal Thom	Preah Rumkel
4	Koh Chheu Teal	Preah Rumkel
5	Koh Khornkheann	Preah Rumkel
6	Koh Khornkaen	Preah Rumkel
7	Koh Khornthao	Preah Rumkel
8	Koh Tunsay	Preah Rumkel
9	Koh Banteay	Preah Rumkel
10	Koh Lon	Preah Rumkel
11	Koh Peang	Preah Rumkel
12	Koh Kok	Preah Rumkel
13	Koh Sambour	Preah Rumkel
14	Koh Russei	Preah Rumkel
15	Koh Preah	Siem Bok
16	Koh Preal Touch	Siem Bok
17	Koh Preal Thom	Siem Bok
18	Koh Tanhaev	Siem Bok
19	Koh Traing	Siem Bok
20	Koh Kounsat	Siem Bok
21	Koh Tanam	Siem Bok
22	Koh Preav	Boeung Char
23	Koh Phlorng	Boeung Char
24	Koh Broeus	Boeung Char
25	Koh Sampan	Boeung Char
26	Koh Inchey	Boeung Char
27	Koh Mneas	Boeung Char
28	Koh Chrim	Boeung Char
29	Koh Romchek	Boeung Char
30	Koh Preah Trabaek	Boeung Char
31	Koh Narong	Boeung Char
32	Koh Touk	Boeung Char
33	Koh Krabei	Boeung Char
34	Koh Sampong Thom	Boeung Char
35	Koh Sampong Touch	Boeung Char
36	Koh Rosey	Boeung Char
37	Koh Preal	Boeung Char
38	Koh Chang Ha	Boeung Char
39	Koh Ambil thom	Boeung Char
40	Koh Preahpnom	Boeung Char
41	Koh Moul	Boeung Char
42	Koh Sambour	Boeung Char
43	Koh Vaeng	Boeung Char
44	Koh Chheateal	Boeung Char
45	Koh Dambang thom	Boeung Char
46	Koh Dambang touch	Boeung Char
47	Koh Ambil touch	Boeung Char
48	Koh Rongeav	Boeung Char
49	Koh Damlong touch	Kampong Cham
50	Koh Damlong thom	Kampong Cham
51	Koh Neangreach	Kampong Cham
52	Koh Paeng	Kampong Cham
53	Koh Phdao	Kampong Cham
54	Koh Beaysamnom	Kampong Cham
55	Koh thkor	Kampong Cham
56	Koh Kravanh	Kampong Cham
57	Koh Paengsatom	Kampong Cham

Appendix 10: Families tapping resin trees in each Commune

PLCN has compiled and maintain an inventory of resin trees and owners for each commune. This table shows the total number of families in each commune who still have access to, and still tap, resin trees as an income source at the time of this research, between April 2013 and January 2014. Appendix 13 details the dates that these data were collected in each commune.

Commune	Families	Trees	Lost ¹
Anlong Chrey	53	6,460	140
Anlong Phe	82	48,610	
Chamkar Leu	67	12,320	
Chheb 1	46	16,263	
Chheb 2	101	22,947	
Dang Kambet	29	3,070	16,730
Kampong Cham	36	25,592	2,220
Kang Cham	206	112,438	
Meanrith	126	169,820	4,992
Riep Roy	20	4,495	
Sam Ang	5	5,250	280
Sandan	25	35,150	950
Sangke 1	26	- ²	
Siem Bok	21	10,730	
Sre Russei	4	470	
Thmea	60	10,236	
Total	907	483,851	25,312

Notes

1. Not all communes were able to quantify or confirm the number of resin trees cleared, or over what time period they were lost.
2. The research team was not able to confirm the number of resin trees in Sangke 1 commune at the time of this research, however they could confirm that 26 families were still tapping resin in the commune.

Appendix 11: Commune household and population data

This data was sourced from commune records and official census data where available, on the dates shown for each commune in **Appendix 13**, between April 2013 to January 2014.

Commune	Village	Families	Population	Male	Female
Anlong Chrey	Anlong Chrey	113	509	229	280
	Sralao	73	317	208	109
	Morn	224	790	393	397
	Kiri Soksan	256	955	469	486
	Anlong Sa am	197	815	492	323
Anlong Phe	Ph'Av	144	615	312	303
	Anlong Phe	106	469	251	218
	Toal	149	578	289	289
	Spong	108	497	279	218
	Veal Pou	119	597	286	311
Boeung Char	Damrae	74	387	190	197
	Koh Dambang	64	348	160	188
	Kampong Darei	72	343	168	175
	Boeung Char	52	252	134	118
	O Krasang	44	238	128	110
	Koh Inchey	120	579	291	288
	Kampong Kboeung	84	356	177	179
	Kampong Roteh	150	745	375	370
Boeung Lvea	Tropaing Prey	42	187	101	86
	Boeung Lvea	137	692	334	358
	Tbeng	110	540	236	304
	Koh Bangkov	26	128	61	67
	Tropaing Tim	33	152	74	78
	Sangkros	92	460	223	237
Chheb 2	Dong Plet	203	1,167	605	562
	Narong	141	719	335	384
	Kunnapeap Mouy	148	696	343	353
	Kunnapeap Pi	92	454	235	219
Chamkar Leu	Chamkar Leu	170	754	385	369
	Rumdeng	215	809	375	434
	Run	64	301	150	151
Cheb 1	Chheb Lech	373	1,689	768	921
	Chheb Keut	298	1,386	666	720
	Krasaing	125	581	283	298
Chheu Teal	Chheu Teal	276	1,415	703	712
	Boeung Rolum	140	638	311	327
	Kampong Tapen	120	588	277	311
	Pra	152	650	322	328
	Samrith	210	1,242	676	566
	Veal Pring Krom	187	958	460	498
	Andong Pring	142	571	256	315
	Keo Rong	222	854	453	401
	Prey Kanlaeng	26	128	65	63
	Chaom Phka	193	837	420	417
	Kanlang Khting	90	318	160	158
	Chrach	Pakdewat	144	676	348
Chrach		178	854	407	447
Chamroeun		116	541	280	261
Phlach		138	612	292	320

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Commune	Village	Families	Population	Male	Female
	Bromoul Phdom	110	536	286	250
	Domnak Trach	89	402	201	201
Chroy Banteay	Chroy Banteay	465	2,248	1,100	1,148
	Laeak	211	978	471	507
	Ksach Tub	411	2,040	1,020	1,020
	Rokar Thom	350	1,715	759	956
	Toul Prich	176	830	395	435
	Kampong Dor	399	1,679	783	896
	Keng	393	1,706	795	911
	Dang Kambet	Sampor Thom	121	675	426
Sampor Touch		70	301	145	156
Veal SreKaet		171	741	355	386
Veal Sre Lech		80	336	171	165
SreKsach		79	335	119	216
Kampong Cham	Tunsong Thlak	438	2,565	895	1,670
	Achen	370	1,509	802	707
	Ampil Teuk	262	1,220	606	614
	Koh Pdao	163	872	362	510
	Sampin	255	1,260	577	683
	Yeav	412	1,890	799	1,091
	Kampong Krabei	149	737	336	401
	Kampong Sralao 1	Kampong Sralao	206	946	415
Kampong Pur		77	563	270	293
Kampong Sangke		84	538	258	280
Kham Keoth		112	439	150	289
Soung		53	372	179	193
Kampong Sralao 2	Kampong Preah Inn	157	757	443	314
	Kampong Sami	107	498	309	189
	Kampong Krosaing	94	625	362	263
	Kampong Chrey	110	685	381	304
Kang Cham	Kes	108	457	242	215
	Dong	86	397	210	187
	Kang Cham	319	1,629	800	829
	Kampong Pang	129	536	272	264
	Kang Kngouk	158	636	316	320
Kleng	Peam Kleng	91	373	172	201
	Rokar Chou	207	886	431	455
	Teuk Vil	103	388	186	202
	Prey Chor	90	466	222	244
	Kleng	118	486	245	241
	Kampot Chhouk	107	434	231	203
	Trakoun	59	226	110	116
	Angkor Sen Chey	208	802	378	424
Kraya	Tork	299	1,349	619	730
	Trapaing Pring	168	926	456	470
	Taminh	273	1,429	674	755
	Sopheakmongkul	243	1,106	550	556
	Kraya	279	1,317	642	675
	Dang Kda	297	1,241	612	629
	Thmar Samliang	227	936	469	467
	Chheu Teal Chrum	262	1,133	569	564
Khyang	Sleng	362	1,684	823	861
	Khyang	311	1,191	653	538
	Meun Reach	322	1,408	669	739
Meanrith	Thbong Teuk	317	1,285	583	702

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Commune	Village	Families	Population	Male	Female
	Kanti	121	590	305	285
	Boeung	166	686	331	355
	Chaom Svay	198	820	330	490
	Samrong	194	791	395	396
	O Pork Samaki	500	2,059	954	1,105
	Trapaing Tralach	91	400	195	205
	Rong Khnay	99	388	188	200
O' Rai	O' Rai	221	980	487	493
	Pong Teuk	151	639	269	370
	Anloun Svay	191	947	471	476
Preah Rumkel	Leu	145	704	358	346
	Anlong Svay	174	801	407	394
	Kandal	219	927	365	562
	Krom	191	1,117	553	564
	Koh Lngor	61	273	134	139
	Krala Peas	153	707	338	369
	Koh Chheu Teal Toch	111	533	303	230
	Koh Chheu Teal Thom	122	496	251	245
Putrea	Peuk	799	3,166	1,593	1,573
	Viel Bor	273	1,246	611	635
	Putrea	285	1,166	554	612
Riep Roy	Sre	106	469	223	246
	Sleng Tol	66	314	166	148
	Bang Korn	181	897	421	476
Sam Ang	Thnoat Thmey	185	765	377	388
	Sam Roang	169	641	346	295
	Chhvang	376	1,786	898	888
Sandan	Bachey	225	967	481	486
	Kampong Trabek	195	864	435	429
	Sandan	123	533	257	276
	Teuk Kamlang	159	764	376	388
	Chor	275	1,169	583	586
	Svay	154	707	340	367
	Kbal Khla	46	211	104	107
	Sre Chong	138	674	323	351
	Chhouk	87	434	167	267
	Krasaing	197	982	476	506
	Dangheut	210	955	489	466
	Prasat Andet	163	791	393	398
	Prey Korki	137	657	324	333
	Sangke 1	Sangke	234	1,098	531
Saem		75	390	199	191
Siem Bok	Tunsaung	71	367	187	180
	Siem Bok	146	706	459	247
	O Lang	187	807	430	377
Sochet	Romchek	85	393	193	200
	PorRong	159	694	315	379
	Ansa	88	407	183	224
	Pren	110	420	198	222
	Ta Yorng	65	283	147	136
	Kraing	157	693	356	337
	SraePring	37	179	93	86
Sre Russei	Sre Russei	141	740	379	361
	Anlong Kramuon	314	1,963	972	991
Tasu	Tasu	246	1,132	576	556

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Commune	Village	Families	Population	Male	Female
	Samraong	165	801	369	432
	Thmey	98	408	198	210
Thmea	Thmea	472	1,999	1,029	970
	Phjek Rolek	118	557	310	247
	Sre Veal	181	842	408	434
Tum Ring	Kbal Domrey	100	397	191	206
	Roneam	76	334	161	173
	Leng	177	742	387	355
	TumOr	290	1,297	644	653
	Rontas	204	914	467	447
	Khous	335	1,690	966	724
	Sralao Sraong	120	609	286	323
	Samraong	95	446	210	236
Voadthonak	Ta Ngoun	178	793	402	391
	Voadthonak	264	1,242	655	587
	Anlong Preah Kor	207	1,085	545	540
	Prek Kreang	307	1,551	788	763
Total		13476	61,280	30,388	30,892

Appendix 12: Commune schools

This data was sourced from commune and school records, on the dates shown for each commune in **Appendix 13**, between April 2013 to January 2014.

Commune	School	Funding Source	Location	Buildings	Teachers	Male teachers	Female teachers	Students	Male students	Female students
Anlong Chrey	Veal Denh Primary School	State	Veal Denh	Wooden with 2 rooms	2	1	1	156	62	94
	Srolao Primary School	Sate	Srolao	Wooden with 1 room	1	1	0	46	30	16
	Anlong Chrey Primary School	State	Anlong Chrey	Concrete with 4 rooms	2	2		105	56	49
	Morn Primary School	State	Morn	Concrete with 4 rooms	3	1	2	105	46	59
	Anlong Sa Am Primary School	State	Anlong Sa Am	Concrete	2	2	0	152	74	78
Anlong Phe	Veal Pou Primary School	Anlong Phe commune fund	Veal Pou		3	3	0	107	54	53
	Ph'Av Primary School	Oxfarm Australia	Ph'Av		2	0	2	96	45	51
	Toal and Krabei 1 Primary School	Oxfarm Australia	Toal and Krabei 1		4	3	1	176	89	87
	Spong Primary School	Community	Spong		2	2	0	162	89	73
	Anlong Phe Primary School	World Bank	World Bank		2	2	0	100	49	51
Boeung Char	Secondary School	Commune Project			3	2	1	65	30	35
	Koh Dambong Primary School	Community			6	3	3	116	52	64
	Boeung O'krosaing				1	1	0	61	30	31
	Kampong Roteh Primary School	Commune Project			4	2	2	124	59	65
	Damrae Primary School	Oxfam Autralia			3	2	1	127	61	66
	Boeung Tniet Primary School	Commune Project			1	1	0	79	37	42
	Koh Inchey Primary School	Commune Project			4	2	2	114	55	59
	Kampong Kboeung Primary School	Commune Project			2	1	1	93	51	42
Boeung Lvea	Sangkros primary school	Community/CP P/GTZ	Sangkros		3	2	1	222	114	108
	Boeung Lvea primary school	Community/MoEYS/GTZ	Boeung Lvea		6	4	2	215	110	105

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Commune	School	Funding Source	Location	Buildings	Teachers	Male teachers	Female teachers	Students	Male students	Female students
	Bangki Taingren primary school	MoEYS project	Bangki Taingren		2	2	0	152	77	75
	O Kronhoung primary school	MoEYS project	O Kronhoung		2	2	0	128	67	61
	O Soum primary school	MoEYS project	O Soum primary		2	2	0	157	80	77
	Veal Kreng primary school	MoEYS project	Veal Kreng		2	2	0	162	70	92
	Boeung Lvea Leu primary school	MoEYS project	Boeung Lvea		2	1	1	163	86	77
	Kompob Ambel primary school	MoEYS project	Kompob Ambel		5	2	3	339	172	167
	Tbeng primary school	MoEYS project	Tbeng Leu		2	1	1	148	77	71
	Tropaing Pdao primary school	MoEYS project	Tropaing Pdao		2	2	0	131	70	61
	Phoeuk Va primary school	Economic Land Concession Company, Phoeuk Va	Phoeuk Va company area		2	0	2	155	74	81
	Boeung Lvea secondary school	Cambodian People's Party	Kompob Ambel		5	3	2	36	10	26
Chamkar Leu	Chamkar Leu Lower Secondary School	World Bank (ADB)	Chamkar Leu		3	2	1	50	38	12
	Chamkar Leu Primary School	WFP; NCCDP; DPA; LeBrun Foundation	Chamkar Leu		4	1	3	149	73	76
	Rumdeng Primary School	WFP; NCCDP; DPA; LeBrun Foundation	Rumdeng		3	2	1	136	70	66
	Run Primary School	WFP; NCCDP; DPA; LeBrun Foundation	Run		2	2	0	96	34	62
Chheb 1	Chaeb Primary School	State	Chaeb Lech	2 buildings with 10 rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Srok Russei Primary School	Villagers	Chaeb Lech	N/A	2	2	0	50	27	23
	Krasaing Primary School	State	Krasaing	A building with 2 rooms	3	2	1	165	95	70
	Daun Torn High School	State	Chaeb Lech	A building	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chaeb Secondary School	State	Chaeb Lech	A building with 6 rooms	12	11	1	217	129	88
Chheb 2	Dong Plet primary school	State funded	Dong Plet	2 wooden and 1 concrete building	5	4	1	265	135	130

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Commune	School	Funding Source	Location	Buildings	Teachers	Male teachers	Female teachers	Students	Male students	Female students
	Kunnapeap I Primary School	State& Japanese Foundation	Kunnapeap I	1 concrete building with 3 rooms	5	3	2	119	64	55
	Kunnapea II Primary School (Bra village)	State funded	Kunnapea II	1 concrete building	4	4	0	120	67	53
	Narong Primary	State funded	Narong	1 concrete building	2	2	0	-	-	0
	Dong Plet Secondary School	State funded	Dong Plet	1 concrete building with 4 rooms	4	4	0	24	10	14
Chheu Teal	Chheu Teal Primary School	World Vision Cambodia	Chheu Teal		9	6	3	229	118	111
	Tapen Primary School	World Vision Cambodia	Tapen		13	6	7	276	160	116
	Samrith Primary School	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	Samrith		5	2	3	162	89	73
	Veal Pring Primary School	World Vision Cambodia	Veal Pring		5	2	3	115	60	55
	Toul Roveang Primary School	World Vision Cambodia	Keo Rong		5	5	0	237	100	137
	Choam Phka Primary School	Volunteer Peace Organization	Choam Phka		5	4	1	103	56	47
	Kampong Tapen Secondary School	ADB and CPP	Tapen		12	10	2	202	83	119
Chrach	Chamroeun Primary School	State	Chamroeun		4	4	0	120	57	63
	Chrach Primary School	State	Chrach		5	2	3	150	68	82
	Pakdewat Primary School	State	Pakdewat		7	7	0	116	55	61
	Pakdewat Secondary School	State	Pakdewat		4	4	0	155	73	82
	Domnak Trach Primary School	Community	Domnak Trach		6	4	2	109	57	52
	Phlach primary School	Community	Phlach		5	4	1	110	58	52
	Bromoul Phdom Primary School	State	Bromoul Phdom		4	3	1	139	61	78
Chroy Banteay	Chroy Banteay Kroam primary school	Public	Chroy Banteay		8	4	4	124	65	59
	Chroy Banteay Leu primary school	Public	Chroy Banteay		6	3	3	213	104	109

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Commune	School	Funding Source	Location	Buildings	Teachers	Male teachers	Female teachers	Students	Male students	Female students
	Lameat primary school	Cambodian People's Party	Lameat		13	8	5	523	261	262
	Rorkar Thom primary school	Public	Rorkar Thom		11	1	10	370	194	176
	Keng primary school	Public	Keng		16	6	10	588	312	276
	Chroy Banteay secondary school	Asian Development Bank	Lameat		16	10	6	367	171	196
Dang Kambet	Sampor Thom Primary School	Cambodian People's Party	Sampor Thom		3	3	0	170	80	90
	Sre Veal Kaet village Primary School	Cambodian People's Party	SreVealKaet		7	6	1	166	69	97
	Sre Veal Kaet Secondary School	Cambodian People's Party	SreVealKaet		8	8	0	37	16	21
	Sampor Touch Primary School	Community	Sampor Touch		1	1	0	59	24	35
	Sre Veal Lech Primary School	Community	Sre VealKaet		2	0	2	44	30	14
	Sre Ksach Primary	Community	Sre Ksach		2	2	0	58	29	29
Kampong Cham	Achen Primary school	State	Achen	2 wooden buildings with 8 rooms	6	6	0	314	170	144
	Ampil Teuk Primary School	State	Ampil Teuk	2 wooden buildings with 2 rooms and 1 concrete building with 5 rooms	6	3	3	325	150	175
	Kampong Krabei primary school	State	Kampong Krabei	1 concrete building with 5 rooms	3	3	0	176	104	72
	Koh Pdao primary school	State	Koh Pdao	3 wooden and concrete building with 9 rooms	3	2	1	167	82	85
	O Krout primary school	State	O Krout	1 wooden building with 3 rooms for 6 classes	4	3	1	125	56	69
	Spean Kda primary school	State	Spean Kda	1 wooden building with 1 room	1	1	0	60	28	32
	Tunsaung Thlak primary school	State	Tunsaung Thlak	1 wooden building with 3 rooms	4	4	0	310	150	160
	Veal Khyang primary school	State	Samphin	2 concrete buildings with 5 rooms and 1 wooden building with 2 rooms	7	3	4	180	82	98

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Commune	School	Funding Source	Location	Buildings	Teachers	Male teachers	Female teachers	Students	Male students	Female students
	Veal Khyang secondary school	State	Samphin	1 building with 5 rooms for 4 classes	7	7	0	190	77	113
	Yeav primary school	State	Yeav	2 wooden buildings and one concrete building	3	2	1	214	106	108
Kampong Sralao 1	Kampong Srolao 1 Secondary School	State	Kampong Srolao 1		8	7	1	75	40	35
	Kampong Srolao primary school	State	Kampong Srolao		4	3	1	251	99	152
	Phomsoung primary school	State	Soung		3	2	1	58	30	28
	Kampong Pur primary school	State	KampongPur		2	1	1	171	134	37
	Kham Keoth primary school	State	Kham Keoth		3	3	0	123	38	85
	Sangke primary school	State	Sangke		4	3	1	91	54	37
Kampong Sralao 2	Kampong Krosaing Primary School	State	Kampong Krosaing	2 buildings: 7 rooms (grade 1 -6)	4	4	0	88	48	40
	Kampong Chrey Primary School	State	Kampong Chrey	1 building: 3 rooms (grade 1 -6)	3	3	0	109	51	58
	Kampong Preah Inn Primary School	Public and community	Kampong Preah Inn	1 building: 2 rooms (grade 1 -6)	3	3	0	149	70	79
	Kampong Sami Primary School	Public	Kampong Sami	2 buildings: 7 rooms (grade 1 -6)	4	2	2	63	26	37
Kang Cham	Kampong Pang primary school	Oxfam Australia	Kampong Pang and Mam		6	4	2	197	91	106
	Kes primary	Oxfam Australia	Kes		2	1	1	102	54	48
	Dung primary school	Oxfam Australia	Dung		3	3	0	97	42	55
	Kang Kngouk primary school	Oxfam Australia	Kang Kngouk		2	2	0	116	66	50
	Kang Cham primary school	Oxfam Australia	Kang Cham		4	3	1	141	66	75
Khyang	Khyang Secondary School	State Funded & ADB Loan	Khyang		7	4	3	180	85	95
	Khyang Primary School	State Funded	Khyang		15	13	2	515	251	264
	Meun Reach Primary School	State Funded	Meun Reach		9	5	4	215	114	101
Kleng	Rokar Chou primary school	State	Rokar Chou	2 concrete buildings with 10 rooms	8	1	7	260	133	127
	Prey Chor primary school	State	Prey Chor	2 concrete buildings with 6 rooms	2	2	0	109	49	60

Prey Lang Community Network Commune Report

Commune	School	Funding Source	Location	Buildings	Teachers	Male teachers	Female teachers	Students	Male students	Female students
	Pong Krapeu primary school	State	Peam Khlaeng	1 concrete buildings with 3 rooms	3	1	2	65	30	35
	Kampot Chhouk primary school	State	Kampot Chhouk	2 concrete buildings with 6 rooms	5	3	2	118	60	58
	Angkor Sen Chey primary school	Community	Angkor Sen Chey	1 concrete building with 2 rooms	1	1	0	111	52	59
	Rokar Chou secondary school	State	Roka Chou	1 concrete building	6	6	0	93	40	53
Kraya	Thmar Samliang Primary School	State	Thmar Samliang	5 rooms	2	1	1	100	55	45
	Tork Primary School	State	Tork	4 rooms	3	2	1	170	86	84
	Trapaing Pring Primary School	State	Trapaing Pring	3 rooms	3	2	1	133	58	75
	Taminh Primary School	State	Taminh	3 rooms	3	1	2	220	114	106
	Kraya Primary School	State	Kraya	14 rooms	5	2	3	431	205	226
	Dang Kda Primary School	State	Dang Kda	8 rooms	5	4	1	410	207	203
	MitapheapTaben Primary School	Funded by Ta Ben Co, Ltd	Farm II	5rooms	3	1	2	230	113	117
	Mitapheap Barie Primary School	Funded by Barie Co, Ltd	Barie Co, Ltd	3rooms	2	1	1	134	74	60
	Trapaing Russei Primary School	State	Trapaing Russei	3rooms	3	2	1	226	105	121
	O Teuk Thla Primary School	State	O Teuk Thla	2 rooms	2	2	0	175	92	83
	Sereimongkul Primary School	State	Thmar Samliang	6 rooms	3	1	2	201	108	93
	Kraya Secondary School	State	Kraya	6 rooms	12	8	4	193	83	110
Meanrith	Rong Khnay Primary School	State	Rong Khnay	1 concrete building with 6 rooms	3	3	0	203	97	106
	Samrong Primary School	State	Samrong	1 concrete building with 6 rooms	4	3	1	172	86	86
	Chaom Svay Primary School	State	Chaom Svay	1 concrete building with 6 rooms	3	3	0	158	83	75
	Vong Meanrith Primary School	State	O Pork Samaki	2 concrete buildings with 9 rooms	7	4	3	236	121	115
	Boeung Primary School	State	Boeung	2 concrete buildings with 8 rooms	3	2	1	119	51	68
	Thbong Teuk Primary School	State	Thbong Teuk	2 wooden building with 8 rooms	9	3	6	192	102	90
	Kanti Primary School	State	Kanti	2 concrete buildings with 8 rooms	4	3	1	114	63	51

Prey Lang Community Network Commune Report

Commune	School	Funding Source	Location	Buildings	Teachers	Male teachers	Female teachers	Students	Male students	Female students
	Vong Meanrith Secondary School	State	O Pork Samaki	1 concrete building with 5 rooms	8	6	2	124	48	76
O'Rai	Pong Teuk Primary School	State	Pong Teuk	2 wooden buildings with 4 rooms	7	6	1	66	29	37
	O'Rai Primary School	State	O'Rai	1 concrete building with 5 rooms	6	5	1	169	85	84
	Anloun Svay Primary school	State	Anloun Svay	2 buildings with 5 rooms	5	4	1	208	108	100
	O'Rai Secondary School	State	O'Rai	1 building with 3 rooms	6	4	2	75	35	40
Preah Rumkel	Preah Rumkel primary school	State	Kandal	2 concrete buildings with 10 rooms	5	4	1	293	132	161
	Krala Peas primary school	State	Krala Peas	2 wooden buildings with 6 rooms	3	1	2	117	65	52
	Anglong Svay primary school	State	Anglong Svay	1 concrete building with 3 rooms	2	1	1	99	47	52
	Koh Lngor primary school	State	Koh Lngor	1 concrete building with 3 rooms	2	1	1	81	35	46
	Koh Chheu Teal Toch primary school	State	Koh Chheu Teal Toch	1 concrete building with 3 rooms	3	1	2	83	32	51
	Koh Chheu Teal Thom primary school	State	Koh Chheu Teal Thom	1 concrete building with 3 rooms	2	0	2	124	58	66
	Preah Rumkel secondary school	State	Kandal	1 concrete building with 5 rooms	5	4	1	93	49	44
Putrea	Dara Rithy Secondary School (built in 2013)	Dara Rithy Company	Peuk	1 building with 5 rooms	2	2	0	52	24	28
	Peuk Primary School to be built in 2000	State	Peuk	1 building with 5 rooms	13	12	1	600	314	286
	Putrea Primary School	State	Putrea		9	6	3	187	100	87
	Bor Primary School	State	Viel Bor	1 building with 2 rooms	3	1	2	188	100	88
	Kravann Primary School	State	Kravann		5	3	2	-	-	0
Riep Roy	Sleng Tol Primary School	State	Sleng Tol	2 buildings with 3 classrooms	5	3	2	96	52	44
	Riep Roy Primary School	Community	Sre	One building with 5 classrooms (wooden)	5	5	0	108	56	52
	Bangkorn Primary School	State	Bangkorn	1 building with 5 classrooms	3	3	0	135	37	98

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Commune	School	Funding Source	Location	Buildings	Teachers	Male teachers	Female teachers	Students	Male students	Female students
	Riep Roy Secodary School	Thy Nga	Sre	1 building with 5 rooms (cement)	4	4	0	41	15	26
Sam Ang	Sam Roang Primary School	Public	Sam Roang		5	3	2	92	37	55
	Chhvang Primary School	Public	Chhvang		4	3	1	165	85	80
	Thnoat Thmey	Public	Thnoat Thmey		5	1	4	140	74	66
Sandan	Sre Chong Primary School	State	Sre Chong	2 concrete buildings with 8 rooms	5	1	4	149	76	73
	Prey Korki Primary School	State	Prey Korki	2 concrete buildings with 8 rooms	4	3	1	80	49	31
	Prasat Andet Primary School	State	Prasat Andet	2 concrete buildings with 8 rooms	5	3	2	173	74	99
	Chhouk Primary School	State	Chhouk	1 concrete building with 5 rooms	2	2	0	124	60	64
	Krasaing Primary School	State	Krasaing	1 concrete building with 3 rooms	5	4	1	144	81	63
	Dangheut Primary School	State	Dangheit	1 concrete building with 5 rooms	4	3	1	184	92	92
	Svay Primary School	State	Svay	1 concrete building with 5 rooms	4	2	2	137	75	62
	Sandan Primary School	State	Sandan	4 concrete buildings with 20 rooms	23	11	12	561	295	266
	Chaom Pro Ob Primary School	State	Chaom Pro Ob	1 concrete building with 3 rooms	2	1	1	124	61	63
	Sandan High School	State	Sandan district	6 concrete building with 34 rooms	38	30	8	761	394	367
Sangke 1	Sangke primary school	MoEYS	Sangke		4	4	0	356	180	176
	Saem primary school	MoEYS	Saem		4	2	2	118	62	56
Siem Bok	O Lang Primary School	State	O Lang	One concrete building with 4 rooms	3	1	2	155	60	95
	Siem Bok Primary School	State	Siem Bok	One concrete building with 4 rooms	3	1	2	120	70	50
	Tunsaung Primary School	State	Tunsaung	One concrete building with 3 rooms	4	2	2	95	45	50
Sochet	Pren and Ansa Primary School	State	Pren and Ansa	1 concrete building with 3 rooms	2	2	0	115	51	64

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Commune	School	Funding Source	Location	Buildings	Teachers	Male teachers	Female teachers	Students	Male students	Female students
	Kraing and SraePring Primary School	State	Kraing and SraePring	1 concrete building with 3 rooms	2	2	0	115	57	58
	Romchek Primary School	State	Romchek	1 wooden building with 2 rooms	2	1	1	138	64	74
	PorRongPrimary School	State	PorRong	5 concrete buildings with 5 rooms	6	4	2	167	77	90
	PorRong Secondary School	State	PorRong	1 concrete building with 5 rooms	2	2	0	12	4	8
Sre Russei	Sre Russei Primary School	State	Sre Russei	3 concret buildings with 10 rooms	6	3	3	100	48	52
	Anlong Kramuon Primary School	State	Anlong Kramuon	1 concret building with 3 rooms	2	2	0	107	66	41
	Sre Russei Lower Secondary School	State	Sre Russei	1 concret building with 5 rooms	7	4	3	40	22	18
Tasu	Tuol Srè Chhouk lower secondary school	State	Tasu		8	6	2	100	42	58
	Tuol Srè Chhouk primary school	State	Tasu		8	4	4	168	88	80
	O' Sniet primary school	State	Sniet		2	2	0	57	27	30
	Samraong primary school	State	Samraong		4	4	0	146	65	81
Thmea	Sre Veal Primary School	Government	Sre Veal	1 Wooden Classroom and 3 Brick houses	3	2	1	130	54	76
	Thmea Primary School	Government	Thmea	A building with 5 rooms	7	5	2	351	165	186
	Phjek Rolek Primary School	Gouvernement	Phjek Rolek	A buidling	4	4	0	135	60	75
Tum Ring	TumOr primary school	Japanese people through Ministry of Educaiton	TumOr		2	2	0	151	71	80
	Khous primary school	Tum Ring Rubber Plantation	Khous		7	4	3	428	227	201

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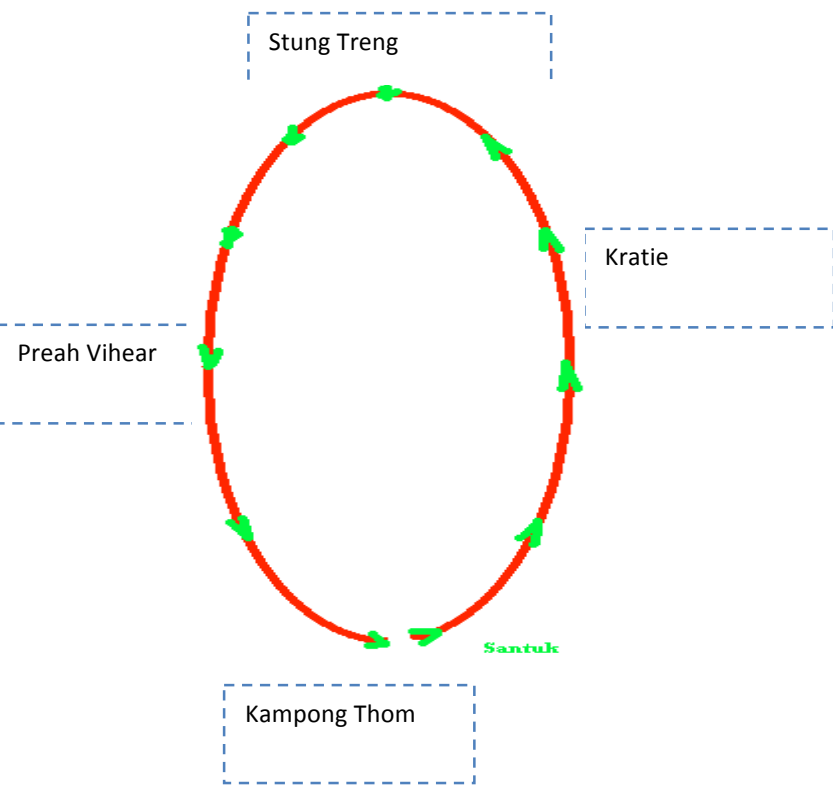
Commune	School	Funding Source	Location	Buildings	Teachers	Male teachers	Female teachers	Students	Male students	Female students
	Sre Pur primary school	Japanese people through Ministry of Educaiton and Cambodian People's Party	Srolao Sraong		9	7	2	394	193	201
	Rontas primary school	Japanese people through Ministry of Educaiton	Rontas		4	3	1	219	114	105
	Hun sen Tum Ring secondary school	Cambodian People's Party	Khour		5	3	2	104	57	47
Voadthonak	Prek Kreang secondary school	Ministry of Education	Preak Kreang		9	7	2	144	66	78
	Ta Ngoun primary school		Ta Ngoun	Students study under trees or at pagoda	3	1	2	155	74	81
	Voadthonak primary school	OXFAM Australia	Voadthonak		4	2	2	150	80	70
	Anlong Preah Kor primary school	OXFAM Australia	Anlong Preah Kor		3	3	0	241	123	118
	Prek Kreang primary school	OXFAM Australia	Prek Kreang		7	2	5	217	124	93
Total					892	604	288	30,401	15,109	15,292

Appendix 13: Travel dates and methodology of field research

Trip 1: 7-12 April 2013

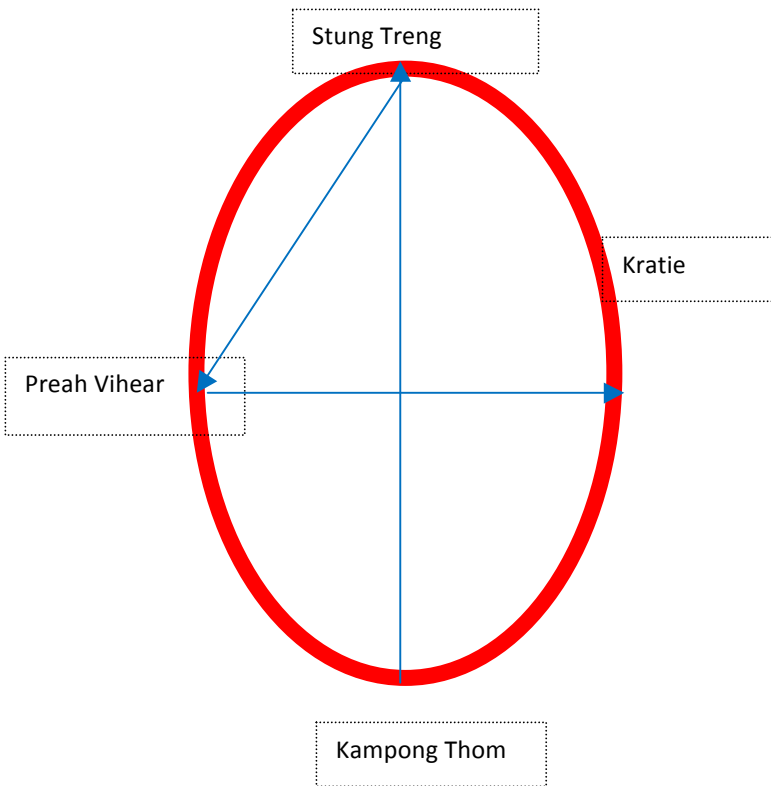
Step I

Travel around Prey Lang starts from Santuk in Kampong Thom Province to Kratie – Stung Treng Province – Preah Vihear Province.



Step II

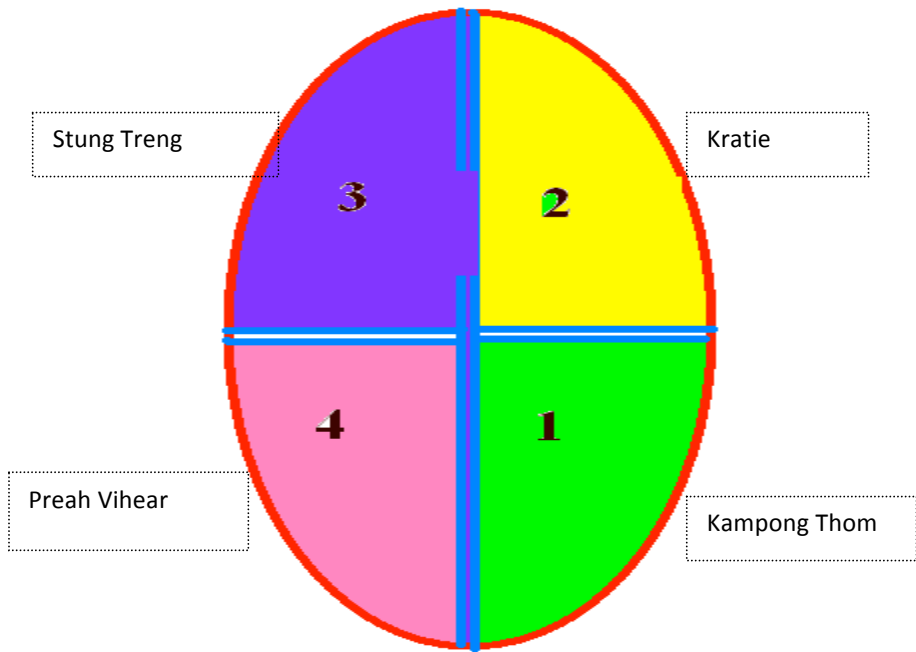
Travel inside Prey Lang starts from Kampong Thom to Stung Treng, back from Stung Treng to Preah Vihear and from Preah Vihear to Kratie (3 days).



Trip 2: 22-30 April 2013

Step III

Travel throughout the communes to map data in each village area.



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Trip 3: 16-28 May 2013				
1	16/05/2013 to 23/05/2013	Preah Vihear Province	Rovieng District, Chey Sen District, Chheb District	EWMI-PRAJ (Tan, Sokol), CYN members (Sin Bros, Vuthy), PLCN members (Srey Leng, Som Nor, Srey Thei, Minh Ny) met with Commune Leaders for Select original data from six communes.
Communes: Riep Roy, Putrea, Thmea, Chrach, Khyang, Chheb 1				
2	24-27/05/2013	Kratie Province	Sambor District	EWMI-PRAJ, CYN members observed the PLCN members demonstration against Think Biotech Company in Kratie.
Trip 4: 7-15 July 2013				
1	7-9/07/2013	Preah Vihear Province	Chey Sen District, Chheb District	EWMI-PRAJ (Tan, Sokol) CYN members (Phan Chandy, Phoung Sochea), PLCN members (Srey Thei, Som Nor, Minh Ny, Doung Vanara) continued to select data from five communes.
Communes: Tasu, Sangke 1, Chheb 2, Kampong Sralao 1, Kampong Sralao 2				
2	10-14/07/2013	Stung Treng Province	Thala Borivat District	EWMI-PRAJ (Tan, Sokol) CYN members (Phan Chandy, Phoung Sochea), PLCN members (Srey Thei, Som Nor, Minh Ny, Doung Vanara) continued to select data from four communes.
Communes: Preah Romkel, Sam Ang, Anlong Phe, Anlong Chrey				
Trip 5: 8-15 August 2013				
1	8-15/08/13	Stung Treng Province	Thalaborivat District	EWMI-PRAJ (Tan, Sokol) PLCN members (Som Nor, Minh Ny, Srey Thei, Thaong Sarun, Bun Siem) continued to select data from three communes.
Communes: Sre Russei, Chamkar Leu, and O'Rai.				
Trip 6: 22 September 2013 to 1 October 2013				
1	22/09/2013	Stung Treng and Kratie provinces	Siem Bok	EWMI-PRAJ (Tan, Sokol), CYN members (Vuthy Tola), PLCN members (Minh Ny, Srey Thei, Sem Sothea, Som Nor) continued to select data from three communes.
	01/10/2013		Sambor	
Communes: Siem Bok, Boeung Char, Kampong Cham				

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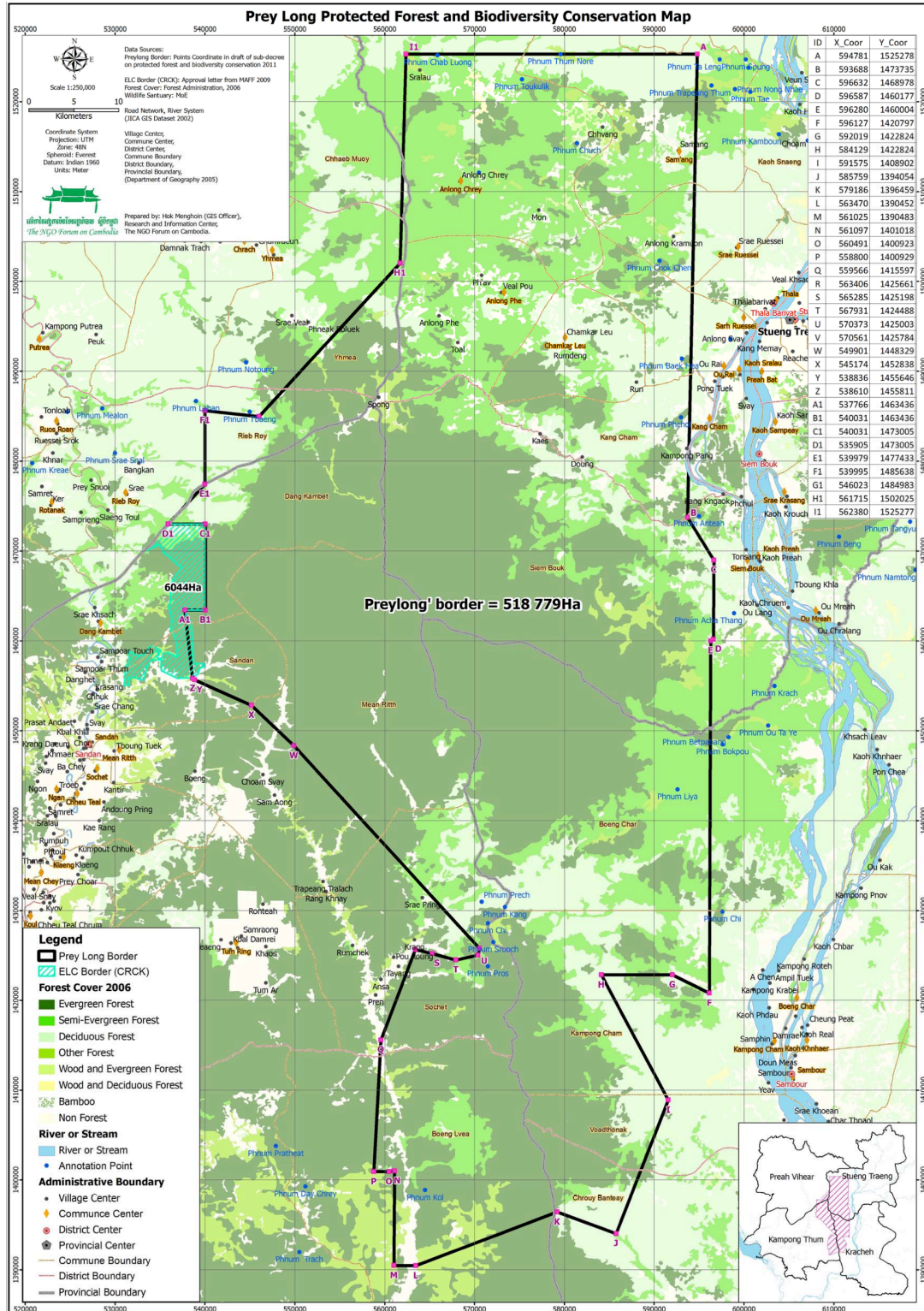
Trip 7: 28 October 2013 to 6 December 2013				
1	28/10/2013 to 03/11/2013	Kratie Province	Sombor District	EWMI-PRAJ (Tan, Sokol), CYN members (Vuthy), PLCN members (Minh Ny, Srey Thei, Sem Sothea, Som Nor) continued to select data from three communes.
Communes: Kampong Cham, Voadthonak, Chroy Banteay				
	04/11/2013 to 09/11/2013	Kampong Thom Province	Santouk and Sandan District	EWMI-PRAJ (Tan, Vutha, Sokol), CYN members (Vuthy), PLCN members (Minh Ny, Srey Thei, Sen Sathear, Som Nor) continued to select data from three communes.
Communes: Sochet, Kraya, Boeung Lvea				
2	25/11/2013 to 06/12/2013	Kampong Thom Province	Sandan District	Next trip, we planned work at three communes, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province.
Communes: Tum Ring, Chheu Teal, Kleng				
Trip 8: 24-30 January 2014				
1	24-30/01/2014	Kampong Thom Province	Sandan District	Final mapping source in three communes, Sandan district Kampong Thom province
Communes: Meanrith, Sandan, Dang Kambet				

Communes within the periphery of Prey Lang

No	Commune	District	Province
1	Dang Kambet	Sandan	Kampong Thom
2	Meanrith	Sandan	Kampong Thom
3	Sandan	Sandan	Kampong Thom
4	Tum Ring	Sandan	Kampong Thom
5	Chheu Teal	Sandan	Kampong Thom
6	Sochet	Sandan	Kampong Thom
7	Kleng	Sandan	Kampong Thom
8	Kraya	Santuk	Kampong Thom
9	Boeung Lvea	Santuk	Kampong Thom
10	Boeung Char	Sombo	Kratie
11	Kampong Cham	Sombo	Kratie
12	Voadthonak	Sombo	Kratie
13	Chroy Banteay	Preak Prosab	Kratie
14	Chheb 2	Chheb	Preah Vihear
15	Chheb 1	Chheb	Preah Vihear
16	Khyang	Chey Sen	Preah Vihear
17	Chrach	Chey Sen	Preah Vihear
18	Putrea	Chey Sen	Preah Vihear
19	Tasu	Chey Sen	Preah Vihear
20	Thmea	Chey Sen	Preah Vihear
21	Riep Roy	Rovieng	Preah Vihear
22	Kampong Sralao 1	Chheb	Preah Vihear
23	Sangke 1	Chheb	Preah Vihear
24	Kampong Sralao 2	Chheb	Preah Vihear
25	Preah Romkel	Thala Borivat	Stung Treng
26	Anlong Chrey	Thala Borivat	Stung Treng
27	Sam Ang	Thala Borivat	Stung Treng
28	Anlong Phe	Thala Borivat	Stung Treng
29	Chamkar Leu	Thala Borivat	Stung Treng
30	Sre Russei	Thala Borivat	Stung Treng
31	Kang Cham	Thala Borivat	Stung Treng
32	O'Rai	Thala Borivat	Stung Treng
33	Siem Bok	Siem Bok	Stung Treng

Appendix 14: 2011 draft sub-decree on Prey Lang protected forest

The following map was circulated by the NGO Forum of Cambodia using the coordinates set out in the Cambodian Government's draft sub-decree, circulated in 2011. This version was published on the Open Development Cambodia website on January 10, 2012, along with the draft sub-decree document that follows [<http://www.opendevdevelopmentcambodia.net/blog/draft-sub-decree-on-prey-lang-protected-forest/>].



សេចក្តីណែនាំ



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា
លេខ:

អនុក្រឹត្យ
ស្តីពី

ការបង្កើតអំបស់វែ្រការពារ និងអភិរក្សជីវចម្រុះ វែ្រព្រៃឡង់

រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល

- បានឃើញរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញ នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៩០៨/១០៥៥ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៥ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ស្តីពីការតែងតាំងរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រម លេខ ០២/នស/៩៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២០ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៤ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការរៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០១៩៦/១៣ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ ដែលប្រកាស ឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការបង្កើតក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និង នេសាទ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/១២៩៦/៣៦ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យ ប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពី កិច្ចការពារបរិស្ថាន និងការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/១១៩៩/០៧ ចុះថ្ងៃទី១១ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៩ ស្តីពីការបង្កើត ឱ្យមានការកំណត់ និងការគ្រប់គ្រងប្រៃសណីយ៍ដីរាល នៅទូទាំង ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៧០១/០៩ ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៣ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០០១ ដែលប្រកាស ឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការគ្រប់គ្រង និងការធ្វើអាជីវកម្មធនធានរ៉ែ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៨០១/១៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០០១ ដែលប្រកាស ឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ភូមិបាល

- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៨០២/០១៦ ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣១ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០០២ ដែល ប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីព្រៃឈើ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០២០៨/០០៧ ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៥ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ដែលប្រកាស ឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៦០៩/០០៧ ចុះថ្ងៃទី១០ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ដែល ប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីទេសចរណ៍
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ១៧ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៧ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ២០០០ ស្តីពីការរៀបចំ និងការ ប្រព្រឹត្តទៅរបស់ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និង នេសាទ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ៦៤ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី១១ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០០៣ ស្តីពីការប្តូរឈ្មោះ នាយកដ្ឋានរុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ ទៅជារដ្ឋបាលព្រៃឈើ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ១៨៨ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៤ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ស្តីពីការ កែសម្រួល អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន នៃក្រសួងទៅជាអគ្គលេខាធិការដ្ឋាន ការដំឡើងរដ្ឋបាល ព្រៃឈើ រដ្ឋបាលជលផលឱ្យមានថ្នាក់ស្មើអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន ការដំឡើងនាយកដ្ឋាន រក្សាស្រាស្ត្រ និងកែលំអរដឹកនាំកម្ម ឱ្យទៅជាអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានកសិកម្ម និងការកែសម្រួល អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន ចំការកៅស៊ូទៅជាអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានកៅស៊ូ ស្ថិតក្រោមការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់ ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និង នេសាទ
- បានទទួលការឯកភាពពីគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្នុងសម័យប្រជុំពេញអង្គ នាថ្ងៃទី...ខែ..... ឆ្នាំ២០១១

ស រៀប ច

ជំពូកទី ១

បទប្បញ្ញត្តិទូទៅ

មាត្រា ១.-

អនុក្រឹត្យនេះមានគោលដៅបង្កើតតំបន់ព្រៃការពារ សម្រាប់អភិរក្សជីវចម្រុះ «ព្រៃឡង់» ដែលស្ថិត នៅក្នុងខេត្តក្រចេះ ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ ខេត្តព្រះវិហារ និងខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង។

មាត្រា ២.-

អនុក្រឹត្យនេះមានគោលបំណងដូចតទៅ៖

- ការពារប្រភេទព្រៃស្រោងតំបន់ទំនាបកណ្តាលដែលមានសក្តានុពលជីវចម្រុះខ្ពស់

- ការពារ និងអភិរក្សវត្ថុជាតិ ព្រៃឈើ និងសត្វព្រៃគ្រប់ប្រភេទ និងប្រភេទដែលកំពុង រងគ្រោះថ្នាក់ជាសកល
- រក្សាលំនឹងមជ្ឈដ្ឋានធម្មជាតិ រៀបចំស្តារឡើងវិញនូវប្រព័ន្ធអេកូឡូស៊ីដែលខូចខាត ដើម្បីផ្តល់ទីជម្រកការស្នាក់អាស្រ័យសុខសាន និងការបន្តពូជរបស់ជីវចម្រុះ គ្រប់ប្រភេទ
- រួមចំណែកការពារ និងអភិរក្សដោយអនុវត្តគោលដៅអភិវឌ្ឍសហស្សវត្សរបស់ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលក្នុង ការគ្រប់គ្រង និងថែរក្សាគម្របព្រៃឈើ
- រួមចំណែកថែរក្សាប្រពៃណីទំនៀមទំលាប់ និងជំនឿសាសនារបស់សហគមន៍ មូលដ្ឋានដែលរស់នៅ ក្នុងតំបន់ព្រៃការពារ
- រក្សាការប្រើប្រាស់ធនធានធម្មជាតិដោយសហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋានដើម្បីលើកស្ទួយកម្រិត ជីវភាពប្រជាពលរដ្ឋក្នុងតំបន់ និងរួមចំណែកអនុវត្តកម្មវិធីរបស់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលក្នុង ការកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ
- រួមចំណែកអភិវឌ្ឍសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសង្គមប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព តាមរយៈការចូលរួមគ្រប់ គ្រង ប្រើប្រាស់ធនធានព្រៃឈើដោយសហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋានអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ទេសចរណ៍ ធម្មជាតិ អេកូទេសចរណ៍ និងសកម្មភាពប្រើប្រាស់ផ្សេងទៀតដែលមានផល ប៉ះពាល់តិចបំផុតដល់ធនធានជីវចម្រុះព្រៃឈើ និងសត្វព្រៃ
- ការពារបរិមាណស្តុកកាបូនដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងគ្រប់ប្រភេទវត្ថុជាតិ ដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយ ការសាយភាយ ឧស្ម័នកាបូនិចទៅក្នុងស្រទាប់បរិយាកាស
- ចូលរួមកាត់បន្ថយការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុតាមរយៈការការពារព្រៃឈើ
- ការពារការនឹងការហូរច្រោះដី ដីជាតិដី ទឹកជំនន់ រក្សានិយ័តភាពប្រភពទឹក និង គុណភាពទឹក
- អភិវឌ្ឍសេដ្ឋកិច្ចតាមរយៈការការពារជីវចម្រុះ និងប្រព័ន្ធមជ្ឈដ្ឋានព្រៃឈើ
- ទ្រទ្រង់សកម្មភាពផ្សេងៗរួមមានការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវវិទ្យាសាស្ត្របច្ចេកទេសដើម្បី អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ អភិរក្សទីជម្រកនិងជីវចម្រុះ ការអប់រំផ្សព្វផ្សាយ ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាល ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋាន ការអង្កេតតាមដានពីភាពប្រែប្រួលបរិស្ថានដែល ទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការអភិវឌ្ឍប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព និងការអភិរក្សក្នុងកំរិតមូលដ្ឋាន កម្រិតជាតិ និងកម្រិតតំបន់។

ជំពូកទី ២
ការកំណត់តំបន់

មាត្រា ៣.-

តំបន់ព្រៃការពារ និងអភិរក្សជីវចម្រុះ "ព្រៃឡង" មានផ្ទៃក្រឡាសរុបទំហំ ៦១៥ ៣០៦ ហិកតា ស្ថិតក្នុងខេត្តក្រចេះ ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ ខេត្តព្រះវិហារ និងខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង មានប្រព័ន្ធខ្សែព្រំបិទកំណត់ដោយបណ្តាចំណុចគោល ដែលមាននិយាមកា:

- A (៥៩៤៧៨១, ១៥២៥២៧៨) B (៥៩៣៦៨៨, ១៤៧៣៧៣៥) C (៥៩៦៦៣២, ១៤៦៨៩៧៨)
- D (៥៩៦៥៨៧, ១៤៦០១៧៧) E (៥៩៦២៨០, ១៤៦០០០៤) F (៥៩៦១២៧, ១៤៦០៧៩៧)
- G (៥៩២០១៩, ១៤២២៨២៤) H (៥៨៤១២៩, ១៤២២៨២៤) I (៥៩១៥៧៥, ១៤០៤៩០២)
- J (៥៨៥៧៥៩, ១៣៩៤០៥៤) K (៥៧៩១៨៦, ១៣៩៦៤៥៩) L (៥៦៣៤៧០, ១៣៩០៤៥២)
- M (៥៦១០២៥, ១៣៩០៤៨៣) N (៥៦១០៩៧, ១៤០១០១៤) O (៥៦០៤៩១, ១៤០០៩២៣)
- P (៥៥៨៨០០, ១៤០០៩២៩) Q (៥៥៩៥៦៦, ១៤១៥៥៩៧) R (៥៦៣៤០៦, ១៤២៥៦៦១)
- S (៥៦៥២៨៥, ១៤២៥១៩៨) T (៥៦៧៩៣១, ១៤២៤៤៤៨) U (៥៧០៣៧៣, ១៤២៥០០៣)
- V (៥៧០៥៦១, ១៤២៥៧៨៤) W (៥៥៩៩០១, ១៤៤៨៣២៩) X (៥៥៥១៧៤, ១៤៥២៨៣៨)
- Y (៥៣៨៨៣៦, ១៤៥៥៦៤៦) Z (៥៣៨៦១០, ១៤៥៥៨១១) A1 (៥៣៧៧៦៦, ១៤៦៣៨៣៦)
- B1 (៥៤០០៣១, ១៤៦៣៨៣៦) C1 (៥៤០០៣១, ១៤៧៣០០៥) D1 (៥៣៥៩០៥, ១៤៧៣០០៥)
- E1 (៥៣៩៩៧៩, ១៤៧៧៤៣៣) F1 (៥៣៩៩៩៥, ១៤៨៥៦៣៨) G1 (៥៤៦០២៣, ១៤៨៤៩៨៣)

H1 (៥៦១៧១៥, ១៥០២០២៥) H (៥៦២៣៨០, ១៥២៥២៧៧) ដូចមានដែនទីមាត្រដ្ឋាន ១: ៧០០ ០០០ ភ្ជាប់ជាឧបសម្ព័ន្ធនៃអនុក្រឹត្យនេះ។

មាត្រា ៤.-

តំបន់ព្រៃការពារ និងអភិរក្សជីវចម្រុះ "ព្រៃឡង" ក្នុងខេត្តក្រចេះ ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ ខេត្តព្រះវិហារ និង ខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង ដូចមានចែងក្នុងមាត្រា ៣ នៃអនុក្រឹត្យនេះ អាចធ្វើការកែប្រែតាមការចាំបាច់ ដោយផ្អែកលើព័ត៌មានសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រដែលមានលក្ខណៈបច្ចេកទេសជាមូលដ្ឋាន និងភាពជាក់ស្តែង។

ការកែប្រែនេះ ត្រូវកំណត់ដោយអនុក្រឹត្យ។

**ជំពូកទី ៣
ការគ្រប់គ្រង**

មាត្រា ៥.-

តំបន់ព្រៃការពារ និងអភិរក្សជីវចម្រុះ "ព្រៃឡង" ជាតំបន់ដែលត្រូវរក្សាទុកសម្រាប់ការពារគឺរឹងរូនប្រព័ន្ធមជ្ឈដ្ឋានធម្មជាតិជាអាទិ៍ រក្សានិយតភាពប្រភពទឹក អភិរក្សជីវចម្រុះ ដីទឹក ដីជាតិដី ទីជម្រាល ជម្រកសត្វ សម្បត្តិវប្បធម៌ធម្មជាតិ និងការការពារការហូរចេញ។

សហគមន៍មូលដ្ឋានដែលរស់នៅក្នុង ឬក្បែរតំបន់ព្រៃការពារ និងអភិរក្សជីវចម្រុះ 'ព្រៃឡង់' ត្រូវបាន ការពារ និងទទួលស្គាល់សិទ្ធិនៃការប្រើប្រាស់ជាប្រពៃណី និងការអភិវឌ្ឍ សហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិស្រប តាមច្បាប់ និងបទប្បញ្ញត្តិពាក់ព័ន្ធជាធរមាន។

មាត្រា ៦.-

មិនអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យធ្វើសកម្មភាពផ្សេងៗក្នុងតំបន់ព្រៃការពារ និងអភិរក្សជីវចម្រុះ 'ព្រៃឡង់' ដូចខាង ក្រោម៖

- ការកាប់ធន ដុតឈូសឆាយ និងហ៊ុមព័ទ្ធកាន់កាប់ដីព្រៃឈើជាកម្មសិទ្ធិ
- ការតាំងលំនៅឋាន អគារ និងមូលដ្ឋានផ្សេងៗដោយគ្មានការអនុញ្ញាតពីរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល
- ការសាងសង់ ឬស្ថាបនាផ្លូវគមនាគមន៍នានាដោយគ្មានការសិក្សា និងការអនុញ្ញាតពី រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល
- ការកែច្នៃផល អនុផលព្រៃឈើ ឬការបង្កើត និងដំណើរការមូលដ្ឋានឧស្សាហកម្ម សិប្បកម្មផ្សេងៗ និងឡគ្រប់ប្រភេទ
- ការគាស់កកាយរកដី យកផ្ទាំងសិលាដុតយកកំបោរ ឬផ្សេង ឬគាស់កកាយដីប្រាប
- ការកាប់ធន និងប្រែក្លាយព្រៃឈើធម្មជាតិឱ្យទៅជាដីសម្រាប់អភិវឌ្ឍដំណាំកសិកម្ម ឬរុក្ខជាតិប្រភេទ ផ្សេងៗ
- ⊗ ការប្រមូលផល អនុផលព្រៃឈើ និងសកម្មភាពបរាជ័យ ដែលប៉ះពាល់ដល់ព្រៃឈើ និងសត្វព្រៃ គ្រប់ប្រភេទ។

មាត្រា ៧.-

ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និង នេសាទ មានសមត្ថកិច្ចរៀបចំ និងគ្រប់គ្រងតំបន់ ព្រៃការពារ និង អភិរក្សជីវចម្រុះ 'ព្រៃឡង់' ខេត្តក្រចេះ ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ ខេត្តព្រះវិហារ និង ខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង ដោយសហការជាមួយក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ និងអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាន ដើម្បី ធានាការអភិរក្ស និងអភិវឌ្ឍធនធានធម្មជាតិប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាពសម្រាប់ជីវភាពរស់នៅ របស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋក្នុងតំបន់ព្រៃការពារ និងអភិរក្សជីវចម្រុះ 'ព្រៃឡង់' នេះ។

ការរៀបចំ និងដំណើរការគ្រប់គ្រងតំបន់ព្រៃការពារ និងអភិរក្សជីវចម្រុះ 'ព្រៃឡង់' ត្រូវកំណត់ដោយ ប្រកាសរបស់រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ។

**ជំពូកទី ៤
អវសានប្បញ្ញត្តិ**

មាត្រា ៨.-

បទប្បញ្ញត្តិទាំងឡាយណា ដែលមានខ្លឹមសារផ្ទុយនឹងអនុក្រឹត្យនេះ ត្រូវទុកជានិរាករណ៍។

មាត្រា ៩.-

រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងរៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម និងសំណង់ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងទេសចរណ៍ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋលេខាធិការគ្រប់ ក្រសួងស្ថាប័នពាក់ព័ន្ធ អភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាល អភិបាលខេត្តក្រចេះ ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ ខេត្តព្រះវិហារ និងខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង ត្រូវទទួលបន្ទុកអនុវត្តអនុក្រឹត្យនេះ តាមភារកិច្ចរៀងៗខ្លួន ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខាតទៅ ។

រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ, ថ្ងៃទី ខែ ឆ្នាំ ២០១១
នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី

សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោ ហ៊ុន សែន

កន្លែងទទួល៖

- ក្រសួងព្រះបរមរាជវាំង
- អគ្គលេខាធិការដ្ឋានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាធម្មនុញ្ញ
- អគ្គលេខាធិការដ្ឋានព្រឹទ្ធសភា
- អគ្គលេខាធិការដ្ឋានរដ្ឋសភា
- អគ្គលេខាធិការរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល
- ខុទ្ទកាល័យសម្តេចនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- ខុទ្ទកាល័យឯកឧត្តម លោកជំទាវឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- ដូចមាត្រា ៩
- រាជកិច្ច
- ឯកសារ-កាលប្បវត្តិ

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Inside cover	Large tree in forest	Kang Cham Commune, Stung Treng Province	
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