

# 2012 Annual Report

Ensuring community rights to forestland and empowering indigenous minority youth leaderships



Ta Lung Sui village, Simacai district,  
Lao Cai and Pom Om village, Que  
Phong district, Nghe An

Social Policy Ecology  
Research Institute – SPERI



Friday, December 21, 2012

# Annual Report

## General Data

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## Acronym

CCFA	Communal Council on Forestland Allocation
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DARD	District Office of Agriculture and Rural Development
DOF	District Office of Forest Protection
DONRE	District Office of Natural Resource and Environment
FFS	Farmers' Field School
FIPI	Forest Inventory and Planning Institute
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MBPF	Management Board of Protection Forest
MECO-ECOTRA	Mekong Community Networking for Eco-Trading
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment
MoNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
PARD	Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
PDF	Provincial Department of Forestry
PES	Payment of Environment Services
SCFA	Steering Committee on Forestland Allocation
SPERI	Social Policy Ecology Research Institute
VUSTA	Vietnam Union of Science Technology Association

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## 1. Background

The year 2012 has marked a quite number of social and political events regarding the rights of upland ethnic minority communities in management, utilization and benefit from forestland resources. These events are, i) launch of the Vietnamese National Assembly for discussion of the revision of land law in 2003 which will be finalized in 2013, ii) implementation of the government and relevant agencies e.g. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) the policies on forestland i.e. forest allocation associated with land allotment to different users including local communities (ref. Joint Circular No. 07/2011-TTLT-BNNPTNT & BTNMT), reorganization, innovation and development of State-Owned Agro-forestry Enterprise (ref. Decree No.200/2004/ND-CP), and the implementation of the policy on payment for forest environmental services (ref. Decree No. 99/2010/ND-CP). An other event is that the monitoring program in 2012, the Standing Committee of the Vietnam National Assembly set up a Monitoring Team on "*The implementation of laws and policies on residential and productive land for ethnic minorities*" under Decree No. 438/2012/NQ-UBTVQH13. Report of the Monitoring Team was submitted to the Standing Committee of the Vietnam National to review and issue a resolution in September 2012. These report and resolutions was debated in the Fourth Session of the Vietnam National Assembly in October 2012. Land for mountainous ethnic minorities is also a primary content in the process of amendment of the 2013 Law, which will be debated at the above agenda and adopted at the Fifth Session of the Vietnam National Assembly in May 2013. These events are also focal points of the different actors involved in the advocacy and lobbying process to ensure that their concerns and interests are met. For example, civil society organizations focus on policy research, analysis and criticism on how to ensure equality and security of rights over forest land to local people, especially ethnic minorities. Meanwhile, state institutions such as state-owned agroforestry enterprises, management board of protection forest, as well companies/corps try to manipulate the government to ensure their own benefit.

Given the above tendency, October 2011 SPERI submitted a project proposal to Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) regarding Civil society Network Action towards Community Ownership of Forest, Land and Redd+, a pilot customary law based programmatic approach to forest land allocation. This project has been designed and implemented via the high extent of bottom-up participatory engagement from diverse stakeholders.

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to ensuring equal right of indigenous minority communities to forest land territories and sustainable land use planning in upland areas of Vietnam. For the period from 2011 to 2013, the project targeted to achieve three primary objectives, including:

- Have 5 community titles over 3,000 ha of sensitive watershed bio-cultural forest land via Joint Circular 07/2011/TTLT-BNNPTNT-BTNMT and Directive 1019/TTg-ĐMDN; in which overlapping and disputes between local community and state entities (state forest enterprise, management board of protection forest), and private companies are solved;
- Have recommended guidelines for re-allocation, re-mapping and re-distributing forest land as well as methodology for land-forest conflict resolution during the implementation of the Joint Circular 07/2011/TTLT-BNNPTNT-BTNMT and Directive 1019/TTg-ĐMDN disseminated to different provinces and regions in Vietnam;

- Have a stronger existing network among traditional and local official leaderships for community governance and forest management.

For the year of 2012, the pilot project was taken place in place in Ta Lung Sui village, Simacai district, Lao Cai province and Pom Om village, Que Phong district, Nghe An province to support two indigenous minority communities and individual households (Black Thai and H'mong) obtaining their rights to the traditional forest land, which are being managed by state and private owned entities such as management board of protection forest, communal people's committees, etc. In addition, the pilot tries to promote the existing network of indigenous minority youth leaderships via Farmer's Field School (FFS) strategy.

The project has applied a right-based and community participatory approaches, as well promotion of the network of action in accordance with plural institutions and customary law to defend rights of indigenous minorities (communities and individuals) over the traditional forestland resource territories, land use planning and community governance for development.

Given the practical needs, in 2012 SPERI has collaborated with different stakeholders who have common interests and concerns to involve in carrying out the project. The land right issue, these actors include key villagers in Ta Lung Sui and Pom Om villages, customary law network on watershed natural resource management of MECO-ECOTRA, local authorities and functional offices (e.g. communal and district people's committees, land management unit of people's committees, district office of natural resources and environment (DONRE), district office of forest protection (DOF), provincial department of forestry (PDF), provincial department of agriculture and rural development (PARD), etc.), as well joined efforts of experts, researchers, SPERI's land right alliance including CODE, CIRUM and CIRD, and media particularly Communist Party of Vietnam Online Newspaper. In terms of empowering indigenous minority youths, the project involves Lao Cai Vocational Training College, Simacai People's Committee and Simacai district office of agriculture and rural development (DARD).

By such abovementioned ways, the project has created enabling spaces for voluntary behaviors and collective action via diversifying interactions of interests, concerns and initiatives amongst target groups and relevant stakeholders in the course of recognizing rights of indigenous minority communities in natural resources devolution and grassroots democratization.

This annual report highlights progressive changes in the field of ensuring the rights of indigenous minority communities over forestland at local implementation and policy making process. The report also narrates progress via comparison between approved plan and actual implementation. The followed up results and directions for 2013 is also included in this report.

## **2. Project objectives for 2012**

2.1. Two pilot indigenous minority communities will obtain rights to traditional forestland, which are being managed by state and private owned entities.

2.2. Stronger existing network of indigenous minority youth leaderships via farmer's field school (FFS) strategy.

### **3. Main achieved results**

#### **3.1. Foreseen results**

*Official recognition to the customary forest land territories of the pilots:* The customary forest land territories of Pom Om community (Black Thai) in Que Phong district, Nghe An province and Ta Lung Sui community (H'mong) in Simacai district, Lao Cai province i.e. community based, clan based and family based forest land, traditional spiritual-watershed-productive-knowledge pool spaces are officially recognized by local authorities. Then, the two communities and 55 H'mong households in Ta Lung Sui got use right certificates ('Red Books') over 765.9 ha of their traditional forestland. By such a way, local community and individual households are able to assert the exclusive rights to forest land under the existing legal frame i.e. the Joint Circular No.07/TTLT-BNN & BTNMT - 2011.

*Settlement of forestland overlaps among different users in the pilots.* 100 % of 60 cases in terms of forest land border overlaps between users including individual households, groups of households / interest groups, clans, communities, state based and economic entities (management board of protection forest (MBPF), communal people's committees, Que Phong Agriculture Enterprise of the Nghe An Rubber Corp, Nghe An Youth Voluntary Association, etc.) are resolved in win-win and community based solutions. The state based and economic entities in the pilot areas are further willing to give back forestland to local communities. The abovementioned groups agreed to join in co-managing the allocated forest land via the customary law based regulations.

*Contributing to make more transparent the community cadastral/mapping systems.* The project has facilitated relevant stakeholders to involve in clarifying the overlapping of land borders amongst different users to 765.9 of forestland resources in the two pilot communities. These overlappings were caused by the methods and criteria of making different types of map (e.g. land allocation map made by district office of natural resources and environment and current status map of forest made by district office of forest protection) in 2006. As a result, new maps of detailed forestland allocation and relevant clear procedures are made. Through this, land users in the two pilot communities (individual households, clans, groups of households/interest groups, communities, state and economic based entities are clarified to different types of forestland (spiritual, watershed, productive and knowledge pool spaces) in the allocation maps. These maps are registered into DONRE, DOF and cadastral unit of the communal people's committees.

*Contributing to better local governance of forestland.* The practices of customary institutions of the two pilot communities are recognized by the communal and district authorities. They are integrated with the government policy in forest protection, and then registered into DOF. Further, the project facilitated relevant forestland users i.e. households, clans, groups of families, communities, MBPF and communal people's committees to set up co-governing alternatives for forest land management via two community based regulations in forest land management, especially conflict resolutions.

*Contributing to better implementation of community participatory forestland allocation and land use planning at local level.* 20 government authorities / technicians from district and provincial functional agencies i.e. PDF, PARD, DONRE, DOF and management board of forest protection, etc. who involved throughout the action are able better to carry out community participatory allocation including forest survey, land measurement, border demarcation, mapping, land use planning and conflict resolutions. They are able to integrate

values and functions of the customary laws / institutions, local knowledge and participation in every stage during and after the allocation. In addition, 02 guidelines on community participatory forestland allocation for 02 pilot communities developed by the action were approved by the district people's committee. The guideline was accepted by the district functional offices i.e. MONRE and DOF to apply in the pilot communities, as well other localities in pilot region, Lao Cai PDF wanted to scale-up the guideline to be a formal procedure in forestland allocation, then applied for the whole province.

*Contributing to promote stronger grassroots movement for the community forest land right.* Via the promotion of linkages, sharing and exchange the best practices amongst the pilot communities in connections with the existing networks on customary law in watershed forest governance facilitated by SPERI, the community forest land rights become an issue of not only pilot areas, but it expands to other localities. 13 communes (96 villages) in Simacai (Lao Cai) and 14 communes (87 villages) in Que Phong (Nghe An) are asking district authorities to (re)allocate forest land from state and economic entities (e.g. management board of protection forest (MBPF), state-owned agro-forestry enterprises, Que Phong Agriculture Enterprise of the Nghe An Rubber Company, etc.) to local communities. Van Kieu ethnic in Truong Son commune (Quang Binh), Ba Nah and Gia Rai ethnic in Ho Moong commune (Kon Tum), Black Thai ethnic in Ngoc Lam commune (Nghe An), Dzaio and Tay ethnic in Minh Son commune (Lang Son), Ma Lieng and Sach ethnic in Lam Hoa commune (Quang Binh) strongly request the government to ensure productive land areas which are whether occupied by companies (i.e. Dong Bac Forestry Corp) for commercial plantations, taken away by development programs i.e. building up hydro-power dams or expansion of the National Conservation Areas / Parks.

*Contributing to create critical discourse in forestland rights of ethnic minorities in upland of Vietnam.* By creating the different layers of forums and workshops from communal, district, provincial and central levels, with the interactive involvements of multi-stakeholders such as villagers, local authorities, technicians, researchers, activists, policy makers and media/press, the action has created a discourse in term of forestland rights of ethnic minorities in upland areas of Vietnam. As the above presented, at the grassroots level, there is a movement to request the government to (re)allocate forest land to ethnic minorities. At the meso level, local authorities and technicians i.e. Lao Cai and Nghe An are placing requirements to improve the formal processes, guidelines and procedures in forestland allocation and mapping, especially resolving conflicts between local residents and state and economic based companies in a transparent, fairly and peaceful way. By such a way, the community participatory forestland allocation / mapping, customary law based governance and traditional forestland regimes are their concrete recommendations for the improvement of the formal guidelines / procedures. At the central level, lobbying process of the action towards the amendment of 2013 law on land has been undergoing quite strong and urgently. Recommendations from best practices and lessons of the action and SPERI's land right alliance via case study papers and policy brief whether were presented in the lobbying workshops or distributed to key legislative making agencies (e.g. standing committee of the Vietnamese National Assembly, office of the central government, office of the central communist party, office of the national assembly, MARD, MONRE, etc.). Nationwide, via the involvement of media/press, the action raise the key issues related to rights of ethnic minorities to forest land. For instance, up-to-date 31 different media / press agencies published and broadcasted the forestland right issues of ethnic minorities which come from the critics, analysis, best practices and recommendations of the action.



*Promoting Mekong regional network for the forestland rights.* The project has provided opportunities such as study exchanges and workshops for SPERI and CSOs in Mekong countries i.e. NGOs-Form and CEDAC (Cambodia), MCC, BLA and PADECT (Laos), and Landcore group and METTA (Myanmar) to be in connections for the land rights of indigenous minorities in Mekong upland areas. Through this, these CSOs developed thematic analysis and following up plans for the community rights to forestland territories and land use planning in indigneous minorities. This analysis is taken place in the coming 3 years program of SPERI / MECO-ECOTRA from 2013 to 2016.

*Contributing to promote stronger existing network of indigenous minority youth leaderships via Farmer's Field School (FFS).* The project has supported 23 minority students in Lao Cai to follow the 2 years training course on eco-farming. As a result, 22/23 students has graduated and are equiped with the proper knowledge and skills in eco-farming and relevant supportive topics i.e. computer, community development, etc. These graduated students are being recruited and being confident to work at the communal government system i.e. agro-forestry extension workers and human resources of FFS/SPERI. Some are applying the knowledge and skills learnt in the FFS in developing their eco-farms. Other follows the higher educutions. By such a way, they are contributing to enrich the connections in eco-farming via the increased number of ethnic minority youths, linkages between the alternative farming practices into the formal agro-forestry extension system, building up household ecofarming models for sharing and expansion. Further, the project has contributed to maintain and develop the FFS\_Simacai via different experiments i.e. organic potato, soybean, peanut, corn and vegetable growing, native pig and poultry raising, forest nursery and system of rainfall collection for drinking and production for the sake of creating live-cirriculums for student practices and learning.

### **3.2. Unforeseen results / case stories**

The unforeseen results of the project in 2012 primarily relate to changes in perception of local officials and authorities on the role of customary law, traditional governance system and the participation of people before, during and after the allocation process, particularly conflict resolutions. A relatively significant change in the perception of local government officials through the process of involvement with the project that is the state needs to allocate forestland to local communities instead of maintaining the centralized management via government agencies i.e. MBPF, State-owned agro-forestry enterprises or companies. At the national level, through the trategy of advocacy and public awareness, the project has achieved certain levels of changes in perception of some key policy makers relating to community rights to forest land. These policy makers have somehow felt the need for a change in land law in 2013, in the belief that the spirital forests and land-use planning based on community is necessary to be recognized by the political williness. These changes are reflected through some following narratives / case stories, as well a DVD with three videos handled to NPA.

Case story 1: Changing perceptions of MBPF to the traditional community forest, roles of customary laws and local participation in forest management

#### **Case story 1**

*At first, when the pilot project on forestland allocation to the H'mong community in Ta Lung Sui village, Simacai district (Lao Cai) started, MBPF asserts that all the current forest areas are bellonged to the State in*

*which MBPF is a representative to manage and protect. It said that, not anyone else, MBPF is the most effective forest management body. Therefore, MBPF insisted to reallocate forest to the Ta Lung Sui families and community. However, in the process of implementation, the project has mobilized the participation of MBPF in all activities, especially learning and studying about the customary laws, traditional land ownership regime of the community in forest management; since they recognize that, the forests are well managed as today is due to the efforts and willingness of villagers on the basis of the customary laws of the community. MBPF furthermore found that, in order to have effective forest management, the State must recognize and grant titles to families, clans and community. As these forests are traditionally owned by families, clans and communities (Mr. Nguyen Van Manh, head of MBPF in Simacai). On this basis, after eight months of negotiations in June 2012, MBPF has agreed to reallocate over 300 ha of forest which have been managed by MBPF over the past 15 years to 55 families and community of Ta Lung Sui<sup>1</sup>.*

Case story 2: Changing the perspective and approach of the functional government agencies at district level in forestland allocation

### **Case story 2**

*"... The forestland allocation method based on the community and customary law is an effective way of resolving conflicts, contributing to the sustainable management and utilisation of land and forest resources. This is different from what we have previously implemented ...". "... The way the allocation without the participation of the land owners/users, lack of coordination between the relevant functional agencies i.e. DONRE and DOF, just conducted on paper has brought about the 55 'red books' of 55 households in Ta Lung Sui village, after seven years – since 2005 are being kept in the room of land management unit of Lung Sui people's committee..." (Nguyen Xuan Dang, head of Simacai DONRE). "... Through participation in the project, we found the meaning and effect of the local participation, the role of customary law in land conflict resolutions. Insofar, more than 40 cases of overlapping of the forestland boundary between households, communities and MBPF has been definitively resolved. I think, this is an effective way. State needs to take this example to improve its land allocation guideline. We will apply this method of allocation for deployment to 96 villages of Simacai in the near future ..." (Mr. Nguyen Xuan Nhan - Vice chairman of Simacai People's Committee and Mr. Nguyen Cong Tuong - Deputy head of Simacai DOF<sup>2</sup>).*

Case story 3: Changing the perception of local government in the allocation of forest land to the community

### **Case story 3**

*According to the initial plan, the project expected to allocate 100 hectares of forest land to Pom Om community, Que Phong district (Nghe An). Then, Que Phong Steering Committee on Forestland Allocation (SCFA), Hanh Dich Communal Council on Forestland Allocation (CCFA), key farmers of Pom Om,*

<sup>1</sup> Also referring DVD on [Community based forestland conflict resolution - Simacai district, Lao Cai province - Upnorthern Vietnam](#)

<sup>22</sup> Also referring DVD on [Community based forestland conflict resolution - Simacai district, Lao Cai province - Upnorthern Vietnam](#)

especially the elders and healers conducted a field survey and found that at the same time Que Phong Agriculture Enterprise under the Nghe An Rubber Corp made a proposal to the Que Phong District People's Committee and Nghe An Provincial People's Committee to get more than 300 hectares of forestland which are being managed by Pom Om. This forestland area will be invested for rubber plantations. Traditionally, this area is belonged to the watershed, spiritual, productive and herbal medicinal forests of not only Pom Om, but also Pakim - a neighboring village. Therefore, the key farmers of Pom Om, including chief, elders and healers along with Que Phong SCFA, Hanh Dich CCFA has made a report and submitted to Hanh Dich people's Committee, Hanh Dich People's Council and Hanh Dich Communal Party to allocate entire above forestland area (over 400 ha) to Pom Om. Then, representatives of Hanh Dich People's committee continued to make a request to Que Phong District People's Committee to adjust the initial plan. With this new plan, Pom Om is proposed to get more than 400 ha of forest land, rather than 100 hectares as before. However, Que Phong DONRE did not agree the proposal with a reason as it will be more effective if this forestland area was allocated to the Que Phong Agriculture Enterprise compared to that for Pom Om community.

Then, Que Phong SCFA, Hanh Dich CCFA has met and discussed directly with the Secretary of the Que Phong Party to request an allocation of the above forestland area to Pom Om. Have considered that this request is significant in terms of social-economic-cultural-environmental aspects, Que Phong Secretary has requested Que Phong Vice Chairm and chief of Que Phong DONRE to adjust the plan in accordance with the Pom Om request. On that basis, the district People's Committee (Vice Chairman) signed a decision to approve adjustments in the allocation of more than 400 hectares of forestland for Pom Om.

After nearly one year participated in carrying out the project activities in Pom Om, Que Phong People's Committee and Que Phong DONRE has found the meaning of the allocation for the community. At the same time, they appreciate the community based forestland allocation. Mr. Lang Van Minh - Vice Chairman of Que Phong district and Mr. Nguyen Van Lam, Chief of Que Phong DONRE has formally requested further cooperation with SPERI to expand the pilots into other communities in Que Phong.

Case story 4: Lao Cai PDF seeks to develop a hand-book on community based forestland allocation in line with best practices of the pilot

#### **Case story 4**

Mr. Tran Van Dang - Chief of Technical Office of Lao Cai PDF - one of the first partners of SPERI in collaboration to implement the pilot project in forestland allocation according to the joint circular 07/TTLT-BNNPTNT & BTNMT(2011) for the Hmong community in Ta Lung Sui village, Simacai district proposed further cooperation between the Lao Cai PDF with SPERI to develop a hand-book on community-based land allocation. The idea is that, the hand-book will be applied to different functional offices in 9 districts of Lao Cai including DOF, DONRE and MBPF aimed at implementing a transparent, cost-effective environment services of forest in the coming years. According to PDF, through the pilot projects in Ta Lung Sui, a number of steps need to be added in the land allocation guideline of Vietnam Ministry of

*Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) including: i) research customary law, the forms of ownership and traditional governance of the community; ii) community forests spiritual needs recognized in the allocation process; iii) building community regulations in forest management and benefit sharing on the basis of customary law and religion of local communities. These recommendations have been taken place in the 2013 plan submitted to NPA.*

Case story 5: Communist Party of Vietnam National Online Newspaper officially take SPERI's website for dissemination and raising public awareness in terms of forestland rights

### **Case story 5**

*June 2011, SPERI signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on communitation with Communist Party of Vietnam National Online Newspaper to share and replicate lessons, best practices and recommendations of SPERI regarding community development, sustainable natural resources management, training, etc. Through the implementation of this MOU, the Newspaper found out the core issue related to security and sustainable development of highland ethnic minorities, which need to be shared and broadcasted nationally that is forestland rights and land use planning. Therefore, the Newspaper over the last year has focused to gather information and publish information relating to forest-land in the project pilots of SPERI - NPA. So far, the Newspaper has publised 15 different news and videos recorded from the project sites in order to widely dessiminate across the country. Moreover, the Newspaper has agreed to place SPERI's website link on the website of the Newspaper to deepen the available information (referring [www.dangcongsan.vn/cp](http://www.dangcongsan.vn/cp)). Because of this, one of the strategic approach in advocacy / lobby of SPERI in the future which is to promote media through the cooperation with national press/media agencies to raise lessons and recommendations related to forestland rights of highland ethnic minorities.*

Story of change 6: Spiritual forest, productive forestland and community based land use planning must be recognized in the amended law on land in 2013

### **Case story 6**

*This is an advisory opinion of Mr. Dang Van Chien - head of the Standing Committee of Vietnam National Assembly, Mr. Lu Van Que - member of the Chair Board of the Vietnamese Central Fatherland Front and Mr. Doan Minh Huan - Deputy Director of Ho Chi Minh Political Academy after participating in workshops, seminars and receiving SPERI's information (e.g. policy recommendations, policy brief, case studies and proceedings, etc.), which are based on best practices and lessons from the land allocation pilots conducted in Ta Lung Sui (Lao Cai), Pom Om (Nghe An) and SPERI's associates of the land right coalition. Given such perspectives, these three agencies agreed with SPERI to host three policy dialogues with participation of policy makers, authorities, researchers, CSOs, local communities and media. Topics of these policy dialogues relate to spiritual forests, productive forests and community based land use planning. These events will be happend from January to April 2013 before the land law draft debated amongst meetings of the Vietnamse National Assembly (see more details the 2013 plans).*

## **4. Description of Activities**

### *4.1. Description of implemented activities and approved plan (see annex 1)*

### *4.2. Deviations and reasons*

During the implementation, there was a change related to the beneficiaries at the Ta Lung Sui village, Lung Sui commune, Simacai district (Lao Cai). Initially, the project aimed to ensure community rights to land and forest. However, the actual survey and research project found 55 families in Ta Lung Sui has not received land use rights, although the State has implemented the land allocation to these families in 2004. As many discrepancies between the allocated maps and the realities, the land right certificates of 55 families were still kept in office of the land management unit of the communal people's committee. Moreover, most of the traditional land of these households were being managed by management board of protection forest. Therefore, the project decided to take the household which is one of the beneficiaries of the project in land use rights.

## **5. Risks and challenges**

In 2012, the project met some main following challenges while implementing activities. It required the project to have to take more times, financial and human resources to address these challenges.

- At the beginning, Management Board of Protection Forest (MBPF) in Simacai did not really support to re-allocate forestland to Ta Lung Sui Pilot communities in particularly, other 96 villages in Simacai in general.
- The strong stipulation of the Que Phong Agriculture Enterprise of the Nghe An Rubber Company to district and provincial government in order to get use rights to forestland of Pom Om village particularly, other villages in Que Phong district as a whole to invest in rubber and other commercial plantations.
- Que Phong and Simacai offices of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) at first did not support the project to allocate forestland rights to local communities. Instead, they preferred to allocate forestland to state-based and economic entities.
- Strong stimulation of the elites, interest groups, involvement of power relations in the process of policy making process plus the existing monopoly political system; not many CSOs engaged in the forest land right issues of ethnic minorities in upland areas whilst the mainstream society more concerns to land rights in lowland make the lobbying process of the project rather challenge.

## **6. General Assessment**

In general, the activities of the project in 2012 has been deployed on schedule with sensible indicators of outputs and outcomes as originally proposed. Communities and households in the pilot areas have been recognized the long term use rights to their traditional forest land. The customary law and traditional governance of the pilot communities are recognized by the local governments and integrated into the formal systems. The project has achieved certain effects and impacts regarding awareness and capacity of local officials and authorities on community based forestland allocation, in which the participation of people, values of customary law and traditional governance in management and utilisation of forestland resources play an imperative role. Besides, the community forest is seen as a strategic and sustainable solution for the efficient management of land and forest resources, contributing to the stability of local

livelihoods and maintaining the cultural values of the ethnic minorities. The project has created a grassroots movement in the pilot areas as well as where in the network with SPERI such as Lang Son, Quang Binh, Quang Nam and Kon Tum for the sake of requesting the rights of ethnic communities to land and forest. Ensuring the rights of ethnic minorities initially became a social discourse through the analysis and recommendations in forums, seminars and media which were facilitated by the project in the process of debating and contributing to the improvement of amended law on land in 2013.

However, in order to scale up the impacts, particularly a full recognition of the law on the rights of the communities to forest land such as spiritual forest, community based land use planning and fair distribution of benefits from the forest resources, the project still needs to have further activities with holistic approaches and continuous financial supports. It requires the larger and deeper collaboration between concerned actors to involve. Still, a question is how to replicate the results gained from this pilot project into other areas; then analyzing and summarizing the best experiences, lessons learned and recommendations to all levels of policy making and implementation to improve the relevant guidelines and policies, especially land law amended in July 2013, as well as the revised law on forest protection and development in 2014.

## **7. Followed up results and directions for 2013<sup>3</sup>**

The 2013 plan is followed up from the achievements / results and recommendations of the 2012 activities. Main components of the 2013 are further designed in line with the holistic frame of 2011-2013 which focuses on Civil society Network Action towards Community Ownership of Forest, Land and Redd+, a pilot customary law based programmatic approach to forest land.

Primary objective of the 2013 plan is to enforce pilots on securing land rights of ethnic minority communities for lobbying relevant policies / laws to recognize and promote the community ownership of spirit forest, community based land use planning towards fair payment of environment services of forest. By which, the action will strategize to: i) expand the pilot on forestland allocation to other 02 local communities to secure the land rights and promote local governance in forestland management, ii) upscale the results, best practices and approaches of the last year action for the better implementation of community based forestland allocation, conflict resolutions and payment of environment services (PES) at district and provincial level, iii) promote social feedback and analysis regarding spirit forests, productive forest and community based forestland planning in ethnic minority communities in upland areas.

Three main interlinked results for the 2013 are expected to achieve, including:

i) Expanding the action to other communities on community rights and customary law based governance to over 600 ha of forestland of 02 ethnic minority communities and 140 individual families

To achieve this result, the action will involve different stakeholders at district and provincial levels. They are key villagers in the pilots, communal councils of land allocation, district steering committee of land allocation (People's Committee, DONRE, DOF and DARD, management board of protection forest),

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<sup>3</sup> See details the 2013 plan: Towards community ownership of forest land and Redd+: Focal issues Community Ownership of Spirit Forest, Communal Land Use Planning, Forestland and Customary Law Based Conflict Resolution in Ethnic Minorities in Highland Areas of Vietnam **Pilots:** Na Mo Cai and Seng Sui villages in Lung Sui commune, Si Ma Cai district, Lao Cai province.

provincial department of forestry, provincial fund of forest protection and development, etc, civil society organizations, experts / consultants (e.g. Forest Inventory Planning Institute (FIPI) and media. By the capacity and skills gained through involving in the pilot in 2011/2012, these actors will play an active role to implement every activity of the allocation. SPERI is in charge of facilitating, advising, bridging, monitoring and conducting applied and policy researches to in-time advice the local actors during the implementation, and provides inputs for the following stakeholders in the process of developing the guideline, analysing and lobbying the relevant government policies on forest land.

ii) Guidelines for customary based forestland (re)mapping/zoning and (re)allocation and land conflict resolution for Payment of Environment Service (PES) which will apply at district and provincial level.

In 2012, the project has achieved the approval to the guideline on community based forestland allocation at communal and district levels. By such an achievement and lessons learnt during the implementation, in 2013 the project desires to upscale the district guideline at the provincial level for the purpose of enhancing capacity and skills of district and provincial authorities / technicians in community based forestland allocation, mapping/zoning and conflict resolutions for payment of environment services (PES). This result will be only referred in Lao Cai province as Lao Cai is one of the 7 provinces of Vietnam is implementing PES. Therefore, the main actors to implement this result include Lao Cai functional agencies such as PDF, department of protection forest, provincial fund for forest protection and development (PFPD). SPERI will play a role of bridging, monitoring as well involving with the above agencies a researcher during the process of developing and distributing the guideline.

ii) A platform for policy analysis and feedbacks regarding to community ownership of spirit forest, communal land use planning, forestland for ethnic minorities in upland areas; and customary laws based conflict resolution, especially overlapping land claims.

This will be a main focus of the action in 2013 as in the same time the amended law on land is finalized in late May. Therefore, SPERI will mobilize almost its key resources and alliances to focus on analysing and lobbying the process of law amendment.

To achieve this result, the action will approach / involve key legislative making bodies such as standing committee of the Vietnam National Assembly, Central Fatherland Front, Ho Chi Minh Academy of Thought, MARD and MoNRE and VUSTA, etc. They are ones to host different dialogues (whether roundtable or direct debates in press/media) for policy analysis and recommendations. Progressive authorities, policy makers, parliamentarians and senior reputed intellectuals will be also involved. Key national media / press agencies i.e. Communist Party of National Online Newspaper, VTV1, websites of the National Assembly, etc. will take strategic roles in different policy dialogues in order to raise the issues at nationwide for social analysis and debate. SPERI will play a role of linking, bridging the lobbying process. Further, in collaboration with other CSOs, local partners, activists and independent researchers, with the best practices and recommendations, SPERI will provide on-going and updated analysis and recommendations in all above dialogues.

## Annex

### Annex 1: Ensuring community rights to forestland and empowering indigenous minority youth leaderships. Pilots: Ta Lung Sui village, Simacai district-Lao Cai & Pom Om village, Que Phong district-Nghe An

(From January to December 2012)

NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
<b>I</b>	<b>GOAL</b>				
I	Contribute to ensuring equal rights of indigenous minority communities to forestland territories and land use planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land policy analysis to be continued at Article 29 - Forest Development and Protection Law 2004 and Land Law 2013 on community ownership to forestland and Redd+ implementation.</li> <li>- Re-structuring and open up for bottom up participation in forestland and Redd+ policy dialogue.</li> <li>- Develop various motions for community ownership of land, forest and Redd+ in coming period.</li> <li>- Grouping, categorizing and clarifying thematic coalitions/networks/ alliances to ensure community ownership to forestland and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy analysis via case studies, policy brief, articles / videos distributed amongst relevant stakeholders, particularly legislative bodies / actors like standing committee of the Vietnam National Assembly and parliamentarians, as well broadcasted in different national media / press.</li> <li>- Participatory bottom-up community based approaches in forestland (re)allocation, (re)mapping and conflict resolutions. These approaches are best examples for district and provincial authorities for the larger application.</li> <li>- Identified key policy makers and policy implementors concerned the rights of ethnic minorities to forestland. These groups are identified as key actors involving in the lobbying process of the 2013 project plan the ammended law on land in 2013<sup>4</sup>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- See in details sources of verification in IV.2.1, 2.2, 2.3 &amp; 2.4.</li> <li>-See in details sources of verification in IV.2.1.</li> <li>-Referring the key actors / stakeholders involving in lobbying the 2013 law on land mentioned in the NPA &amp; SPERI 2013 project plan.</li> </ul>	

<sup>4</sup> These groups include: Monitoring Team of Standing Committee and Ethnic Minority Council - the Vietnam National Assembly; Spritual forestland and livelihood of ethnic minorities; Ho Chi Minh Political Academy and MONRE: Productive forest land and Livelihoods of ethnic minorities; MARD and Vietnam Central Fatherland Front: Watershed



NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
		Redd+ according to local traditional values.	- Critical discourse in media/press in terms of ensuring forest and land for ethnic minorities in upland.	- See in details sources of verification in IV.2.1, 2.2, 2.3 & 2.4.	
<b>II</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>				
II.1.	Indigenous minority communities will obtain rights to traditional forestland, which are being managed by state and private owned entities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 02 communities and 05 social groups (e.g. clans, women, groups of families, herbal medicine groups, etc.)<sup>5</sup> of H'mong and Back Thai get titles to traditional forestland via counter-mapping and community-based reallocation approaches.</li> <li>- Customary laws and traditional governance over forestland are officially recognized and strengthened.</li> <li>- Internetworks for bottom-up participation bet. actors are organized amongst pilots via local - regional and national</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rights of 02 pilot communities and 55 households to 765.9 ha of the traditional forestland areas, community governance and policy participation are ensured under the legal framework. They are able to assert the exclusive right to their forest land.</li> <li>- Better governance of forestland amongst 02 pilot communities regarding the integration between customary regulations and formal system.</li> <li>- Better implementation of community based forestland allocation, mapping, land use planning and resource conflict resolutions at district and provincial levels.</li> <li>- A movement at grassroots level in pilot provinces (Lao Cai and Nghe An), and other areas like Quang Binh, Quang Nam</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set of the approved land titles, map, land use planning, community based regulation and relevant official documents are registered into formal system (e.g. DONRE<sup>6</sup>, DOF<sup>7</sup> and land management units of the communal people's committee).</li> <li>- Records/reports of DOF and relevant official documents regarding forestland use and management, especially forest illegal logging, land disputes in the pilot communities.</li> <li>- Records/reports of the communal government, DOF and relevant official documents regarding participation of local communities in forest management.</li> </ul>	

forestland and biodiversity preservation; Provincial/district authorities and functional agencies: Community based forestland allocation, mapping and conflict resolutions towards Payment of Environmental Services of Forest.

<sup>5</sup> The project will carry out two pilots during the period from January to December 2012. They are Ta Lung Sui village, Lung Sui commune, Simacai district-Lao Cai, and Pom Om village, Hanh Dich commune, Que Phong district-Nghe An.

<sup>6</sup> DONRE: District Office of Natural Resources and Environment

<sup>7</sup> DOF: District Office of Forestry

NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
		<p>forums.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Movement for requesting for rights to forestland of indigenous communities in districts where the pilots have been implemented.</li> </ul>	<p>and Kon Tum to request the local governments to reallocate forestland from state and economic entities to communities and households.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A series of forums (meetings/workshops) for policy analysis, feedback regarding guideline and policies in community forestland rights in ethnic minority areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documents (workshop proceedings, policy brief), documentary films, articles) are broadcasted / posted in media/press channels; as well distributed to relevant actors, particularly legislative makers.</li> <li>- Requests of local communities / authorities to expand the pilot models on land right; and actual implementation of forestland allocation in other regions (Quang Binh).</li> </ul>	
II.2.	<p>Stronger existing network of indigenous minority youth leaderships via farmer's field school (FFS) strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proactive thematic forums of graduated students.</li> <li>- Initiatives of network towards eco-farming practices.</li> <li>- Members of network involve in the formal system i.e. village/communal formal governance and agro-forestry extension system.</li> </ul>	<p>Enrich the connections in eco-farming via the increased number of indigenous minority youths recruited in alumni which includes different themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Linkages between eco-farming by the graduated students into the formal village/communal governance and agro-forestry extension system.</li> <li>- Building up household eco-farming models for sharing and expansion</li> <li>- TOTs among the graduated students with local villagers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 22 graduated students join the connections.</li> <li>- Pilot models in eco-farming developed by the graduated students.</li> <li>- Knowledge sharing by graduated students via TOTs at village/communal level and FFS.</li> <li>- Formal reports of village/communal government systems in terms of contributions and initiatives of the graduated students in agro-forestry.</li> </ul>	
<b>III.</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>				

NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
III.1.	Have two pilots on community rights <sup>8</sup> over sensitive watershed bio-cultural forestland, in which overlaps/conflicts bet. local communities and state & private entities are resolved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflicts / overlaps over forestland among actors are peacefully solved.</li> <li>- 777 ha of traditional forestland i.e. 'nao long', clan based, 'pa phi' and herbal medicine forests are re-clarified, re-mapped and re-allocated.</li> <li>- 02 community based forestland planning</li> <li>- 02 customary law based regulations in forestland governance.</li> <li>- 02 pilots for co-magt. of forest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100 % of forestland issues (60) i.e. overlapping; disputes (households vs. communities, households/communities vs. management board of protection forest) are solved.</li> <li>- 765.9 ha of traditional domains i.e. spiritual forest, watershed forest, resource pool forest (herbal medicine) and productive forest of Black Thai and H'mong in two pilot communities are officially recognized, (re)clarified, (re)mapped and (re)allocated from communal people's committees and management board of protection forest.</li> <li>- 02 communities and 55 households got titles over 765.9 ha of their traditional</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District authority decisions to community and household titles, set of different maps, forestland use plans and community based regulation in forest management</li> <li>- Set of relevant formal procedures with the district authorized approval for community and household titles, set of different maps, forestland use plans and community based regulation in forest management.</li> <li>- Copies of the community and household titles, set of different maps, forestland use plans and community based regulation in forest management.</li> </ul>	The initial plan intended to do forestland allocation to 02 pilot communities. Due to the request of Ta Lung Sui villagers to get back their domains which were being managed by management board of protection forest and communal

<sup>8</sup> Progress of implementing pilots on community rights to forestland: From April to December 2011, SPERI in collaboration with different partners at the local levels i.e. Si Ma Cai herbal medicine & customary law networks, communal and district people's committee, office of natural resources and environment, office of forest protection, office of agriculture and rural development, magt. board of forest protection, provincial department of forestry, and Central North Institute of Forest Inventory and Planning, as well development organization i.e. Consultancy on Development (CODE), Center for Cultural Identity and Natural Resources Management (CIRUM) has started to carry out four pilots on re-allocating forestland to local communities. They are **Ta Lung Sui** village, Lung Sui commune, Si Ma Cai district - Lao Cai province and **Pom Om** village, Hanh Dich commune, Que Phong district, Nghe An province.

**Ta Lung Sui pilot** (see details in the annual reports of the project NF05 from April to December, 2011): The pilot with over 312 ha of forestland has achieved 45% of headway. Activities which were implemented in this period incorporate: i) Lobby local authorities for co-implementation of Joint Circular 07/2011/TTLT-BNN-BTNMT, ii) In-depth conduction of field survey and studies on forestland ownership regimes, forestland governance, forestland boundaries and types of conflicts, forest status, etc. iii) awareness raising and capacity building for villagers and local authorities in terms of forestland policies, customary laws and governance, etc., iv) lobbying local authorities to agree to re-map and re-allocate forestland from magt. board of protection forest to local communities.

**Pom Om pilot:** The pilot with 465 ha of forestland has achieved 40% of headway. Activities which were implemented in this period incorporate: i) Lobby local authorities for co-implementation of Joint Circular 07/2011/TTLT-BNN-BTNMT, ii) In-depth survey and studies on forestland ownership regimes, forestland governance, forestland boundaries and types of conflicts, forest status, etc. iii) awareness raising and capacity building for villagers and local authorities in terms of forestland policies, customary laws and governance, etc., iv) lobbying local authorities to agree to re-map and re-allocate forestland from mangt. board of protection forest, 'Tong doi Thanh nien Xung phong' to local communities.

NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
		among bet. state agencies, private companies, communities and households.	<p>forestland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 02 community based plans for different types of forestland in two pilot communities are officially recognized and integrated into DONRE and land management unit of the communal people's committee.</li> <li>- The customary laws of Black Thai and H'mong in two pilot communities are officially recognized and integrated into the formal governing system at communal level via 02 community based regulations in forestland use and management.</li> <li>- 02 pilot models in co-governance of forest among different users e.g. households, community, communal people's committee, management board of protection forest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maps of forestland allocation, land right certificates (titles), forestland use plan, community based regulations in forest management are registered into DONRE, DOF and land management unit of the communal people's committees</li> <li>- The community traditional leaders of the two pilot communities are presented in the customary law based forestland regulations approved by the district authorities.</li> <li>- Official reports of DOF and DONRE related to types and number of conflicts/overlaps resolved.</li> <li>- Reports of Simacai and Que Phong people's committee presented in different formal meetings and workshops.</li> </ul>	people's committee, the project adjusted to do for both Ta Lung Sui community and 59 households.

NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
III.2	Have guidelines on forestland remapping and reallocation for dissemination, and recommends of policy changes <sup>9</sup> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 02 recommended guidelines on forest land remapping and reallocation.</li> <li>- 02 policy papers/ case study writings and articles on relevant issues/topics.</li> <li>- 02 documentary films on pilot implementation.</li> <li>- Recommendations related to rights of indigenous minorities to forest land and alternatives of co-management of forestland.</li> <li>- Pilots become policy and theoretical researches and teaching curriculum.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 02 guidelines on community based forestland (re)allocation, (re)mapping and land use planning are made.</li> <li>- 05 policy papers/case study writing<sup>10</sup> (256 copies) related to community forest and forestland rights of local communities produced, presented in different policy workshops and distributed to relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>- 02 documentary films (10 minutes each, in Vietnamese, English reading and subtitle) with 150 DVD copies on community based forestland allocations<sup>11</sup> produced, broadcasted and distributed.</li> <li>- 01 policy brief for different issues and policy recommendation regarding community forest and land rights of ethnic minorities in upland areas of Vietnam was produced and shared/distributed to different relevant legislative bodies for references.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The guidelines are officially approved by Simacai and Que Phong People's Committees for application in the two pilots.</li> <li>- Policy papers were presented in different workshops (see IV.2.1 and IV.2.4) and distributed to different relevant actors (available distributed list at SPERI's accounting desk).</li> <li>- Documentary films were broadcasted in the Community Party of Vietnam Online Newspaper, and copied at <a href="http://www.lupapa.org">www.lupapa.org</a>; available distributed list at SPERI's accounting desk).</li> <li>- The policy brief was shared/distributed amongst workshop's participants (see IV.2.4), central party - government offices, legislative department (e.g. the Standing Committee of Vietnam NA), relevant ministries (MARD, MONRE) and parliamentarians, etc for references (available distributed list at SPERI's accounting desk).</li> </ul>	For better policy analysis, the project was adjusted from conducting 02 policy papers to 05 in collaboration with CODE, CIRUM and CIRD.

<sup>9</sup> The amended law on land in 2013 and coming amended constitution possibly.

<sup>10</sup> 02 policy papers were conducted in the 02 pilot communities (Ta Lung Sui and Pom Om); 02 policy papers are conducted in Huu Lung district, Lang Son province, and Tuyen Hoa district, Quang Binh province, and 01 policy analysis done.

<sup>11</sup> One for Ta Lung Sui (H'mong community) in Lung Sui commune, Simacai district, Lao Cai province, one for Pom Om (Black Thai) in Hanh Dich commune, Que Phong district, Nghe An province.

NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
III.3	Have a Mekong regional network for rights of local indigenous minority communities to forestland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Matrix of SWOT of relevant actors/networks who are interested to work on community right to forestland.</li> <li>- Context and thematic analysis for community right to forestland.</li> <li>- Grouping, categorizing and clarifying thematic networks to ensure community ownership to forestland according to local traditional values.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Connections between SPERI with SOs in Cambodia (e.g. NGOs-Forum, CEDAC), Laos (e.g. MCC, BLA, PADECT) and Myanmar (e.g. Landcore group and METTA) for the coming 3 years MECO-ECOTRA<sup>12</sup> program regarding community rights to forestland management, usage and benefit.</li> <li>- Context and thematic analysis for community right to forestland territories of indigenous minorities in the Mekong upland region are made and taken into the coming 3 year programs of SPERI (2013-2016).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Detailed action plans between SPERI and Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar CSOs for further cooperation</li> <li>- SPERI &amp; MECO-ECOTRA's 3 year program (2013-2016).</li> </ul>	
III.4	Have achievements of eco-farming training program for indigenous minority youths.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 23 indigenous minority youths graduated.</li> <li>- 3/23 graduated students become assistant teachers in FFSs and mobile teachers.</li> <li>- 10/23 graduated students become professional farmers.</li> <li>- 10/23 graduated students are human resources for the grassroots formal system (village, commune and district).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 22/23 students following the 2 years training courses graduated and equipped with advanced knowledge and skills in eco-farming and relevant supportive topics (e.g. computer, community development, etc.)</li> <li>- 22 graduated students are confident to: a) work at the communal government system, b) work at FFS/SPERI, c) follow the higher education, d) apply the studied knowledge/skills in their own farms<sup>13</sup>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decisions and assessment of the Lao Cai Vocational Training to issue 22 certificates of the graduation and transcripts of the study records of students.</li> <li>- Decisions of local government, functional agencies and SPERI / FFS to recruit the graduated students</li> <li>- Actual farms of the graduated students.</li> </ul>	01 students dropped during the study due to his family reasons.

<sup>12</sup> MECO-ECOTRA: Mekong Community Networking and Eco-Trading

<sup>13</sup> See more details in IV.4.1 & IV.4.2

NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
<b>IV.</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>IV.1</b>	<i>Outcome: Have two pilots on community rights over sensitive watershed bio-cultural forestland, in which overlaps/conflicts bet. local communities and state &amp; private entities are resolved.</i>				
<b>IV.1.1-1.8</b>	Conduct field studies on current situations of forestland use planning and governance; Conduct in-depth studies on existing forestland ownership and governing regimes; Analyze relevant policies for community forestland allocation; Lobby local authorities for co-implementing pilots in forestland remapping and reallocation; Organize training workshops for developing approaches, steps and detailed action plans on community based forestland allocation; Organize TOTs on relevant policies, land use planning, and raising awareness of traditional values on natural resources governance; Conduct consultations bet. villagers and local authorities / technicians on relevant policies; and Conduct community based surveys on current forest land use planning and governance, and identifying conflicts/ overlaps over boundaries <sup>14</sup> .				
<b>IV.1.9</b>	Conducted community based forestland use planning BY CCFA, SCFA, SPERI, Lao Cai PDF, FIPI, DONRE, DOF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 02 community based forestland use plans (about 777 ha) for the two pilots.</li> <li>- Traditional land use planning are recognized and integrated into the formal development plan.</li> <li>- Methods of forestland planning are models for expanding to other localities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 02 community based plans for 765.9 ha of forestland were implemented.</li> <li>- 02 community based forestland use plans were officially approved by the district people's committee and DONRE.</li> <li>- Traditional land use planning which includes spiritual - watershed - knowledge pool (herbal medicine) - productive spaces is integrated into the formal development plan at communal and district levels.</li> <li>- 20 authorities / technicians of Que Phong and Simacai DSCFA<sup>15</sup> and Lung Sui and Hanh Dich CCFA<sup>16</sup> are better able to apply the community based forestland use planning.</li> <li>- 260 /527 villagers in two pilot communities clearly know the forestland</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decisions of the district people's committees and DONRE to approve the plans</li> <li>- Set of relevant formal procedures with the district authorized approval.</li> <li>- Copy with formal stems of the plans</li> <li>- The plans are integrated into DONRE, DOF, as well land management unit of the Hanh Dich and Lung Sui communal people's committees.</li> </ul>	The initial plan intended to do (re)planning in Ta Lung Sui pilot (Simacai) for only community forestland. Due to the request of villagers to get back their domains which were being managed by management board of protection forest, the project adjusted to do (re)planning for

<sup>14</sup> These activities have been done from April to December 2011 (Ta Lung Sui pilot) and from July to December 2011 (Pom Om pilot)

<sup>15</sup> DSCFA: District steering committees in forestland allocation

<sup>16</sup> CCFA: Communal council of forestland allocation

NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
			<p>plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Methods of community based forestland planning were shared among 60 relevant authorities in 13 communes in Simacai, neighboring districts i.e. Bat Xat and Bac Ha (Lao Cai), 14 communes in Que Phong (Nghe An).</li> <li>- DONRE and DOF in Tuyen Hoa district (Quang Binh) are applying the method in two villages in Lam Hoa commune.</li> </ul>		<p>whole village incl. forestland of community and households.</p>
<p><b>IV.1. 10</b></p>	<p>Re-allocated/re-distributed forestland to the targeted communities <a href="#">BY CCFA, SCFA, SPERI, FIPI and Lao Cai PDF, DONRE, DOF.</a></p>	<p>-777 ha of forestland are reallocated to 2 communities and 5 social groups i.e. clans, 'nao long', 'pa phi', herbal medicine groups, and groups of families.</p> <p>- Official recognition to traditional forestland of local indigenous minority communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 765.9 ha of the traditional forestland of 02 pilot communities and 55 households are officially recognized via community and household titles.</li> <li>- 765.9 ha of forestland are (re)allocated from management board of protection forest and communal people's committee to 02 communities (462 ha) and 55 households (303.9 ha).</li> <li>- Clear borders between different types of forest (e.g. spiritual, watershed and productive) and land users (e.g. households, community, management board of protection forest).</li> <li>- 280 /527 villagers and village leaders in two pilot communities clearly understand their rights and responsibility to the allocated community and household forestland.</li> <li>- 20 authorities / technicians of Que Phong and Simacai DSCLA and Lung Sui and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District authority decisions to grant titles to local communities and households.</li> <li>- Set of relevant formal procedures with the district authorized approval.</li> <li>- Copy of the communal and household titles</li> <li>- Areas and types of forestlands for different users are clearly mentioned in the allocated forestland map</li> <li>- Maps of forestland allocation, land right certificates (titles) and other relevant procedures are registered into DONRE.</li> </ul>	<p>The initial plan intended to do (re)mapping in Ta Lung Sui pilot (Simacai) for only community forestland. Due to the request of villagers to get back their domains which were being managed by management board of protection forest, the project adjusted to do (re)allocation for both community and individual households' forestland.</p>



NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
			Hanh Dich CCFA are better able to apply the community based forestland allocation.		
IV.1.11	Re-maped the allocated forestland BY CCFA, SCFA, SPERI, FIPI and Lao Cai PDF, DONRE, DOF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A set of maps i.e. current and planned land-use maps.</li> <li>- Methods of remapping are models for expansion to other localities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 02 sets of detailed map including map of the current status forestland, planned forestland and forestland allocation for 765.9 ha of forestland of two pilot communities are produced and officially approved.</li> <li>- 462 ha of the traditional spiritual forestland of the community and individual households are officially included in the maps.</li> <li>- 20 authorities / technicians of Que Phong and Simacai DSCLA and Lung Sui and Hanh Dich CCFA are better able to apply the community based forestland mapping.</li> <li>- 260 /527 villagers in two pilot communities clearly know the borders between different types of forestlands, as well amongst users.</li> <li>- Methods of community based mapping were shared among 60 relevant authorities in 13 communes in Simacai, neighboring districts i.e. Bat Xat and Bac Ha (Lao Cai), 14 communes in Que Phong (Nghe An).</li> <li>- DONRE and DOF in Tuyen Hoa district (Quang Binh) are applying the method in two villages in Lam Hoa commune.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District authority decisions to approve the current and planned land use maps.</li> <li>- Copy of sets of the map with formal stems</li> <li>- These maps are registered into DONRE, DOF and land management unit of Hanh Dich and Lung Sui communal people's committees.</li> <li>- List of participants in the meetings/workshops of sharing the methods (available in SPERI's accounting desk)</li> <li>- Actual application of Tuyen Hoa district authorities to the methodology.</li> </ul>	The initial plan intended to do (re)mapping in Ta Lung Sui pilot (Simacai) for only community forestland. Due to the request of villagers to get back their domains which were being managed by management board of protection forest, the project adjusted to do (re)mapping for both community and individual households' forestland.
IV.1.12	Strengthened existing customary law based	- 02 existing customary law based institutions/regulations	-02 customary governance of Black Thai and H'mong in terms of forestland	- Copies of the customary law based forestland regulations	

NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
	institutions / regulations over the allocated community forestland <b>BY SPERI, SCFA, CCFA.</b>	of H'mong and Black Thai. - Official recognition to traditional governing systems of H'mong and Black Thai over forestland.	utilization and management in the two pilot communities codified - 02 customary law based forestland regulations of the two pilot communities set up. - Traditional community leaders of Black Thai and H'mong in pilot communities (03 each) e.g. elders, clan head, etc. are officially recognized via the customary based forestland regulations. - 350/527 villagers in the two pilot communities understand well and follow the community based regulation in forest management. - Local authorities (district people's committee and Juridical office, DONRE, DOF and Management Board of Protection Forest) recognized above customary law based forestland regulation.	- Decision of the district authorities to approve the customary law based forestland regulations - The regulations are integrated with the formal law and registered into DOF. - Name of the traditional leaders of the two pilot communities are presented in the customary law based forestland regulations approved by the district authorities. - Decisions of the district authorities to re-allocate and approve rights of the community and individual household to their traditional forestland.	
<b>IV.1.13</b>	Organized discussions and study-exchanges among relevant stakeholders to set up alternatives of forestland governance <b>BY SPERI, SCFA, CCFA and Lao Cai PDF.</b>	- Cross villages/communes/districts/provincial forums related to forestland governance. - Co-magt. governances of forestland i.e. among local communities, and with the state-owned entities are set up. - No any significant conflicts over allocated forestland. - The co-magt. governance of	- 12 meetings with participation of 130 people, and 01 provincial workshop and 01 inter-commune-district meeting (see IV.2.1) with participation of 128 people representing villagers, land users, local authorities, experts and media were organized. - 100 % of forestland issues i.e. overlapping; disputes (households vs. communities, households/communities vs. state organization) are solved. - Initiatives in co-governance of forestland	- List of participants involved in the meetings/workshops (available in SPERI's accounting desk) - Official reports of DOF and DONRE related to types and number of conflicts/overlaps resolved. - Copy of the community based forestland regulation.	

NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
		forestland is a model for further studies, lobby and expansion.	amongst households, communities, management board of protection forest and communal people's committees via the customary based regulations set up.		
<b>IV.2</b>	<b><i>Have guidelines on forestland (re)mapping and (re)allocation for dissemination and recommends of policy changes</i></b>				
<b>IV.2.1</b>	Organized evaluation workshops for developing guidelines on (re)allocation, (re)mapping, and (re)distributing forestland, as well methods for forestland conflict resolution by SPERI, Simacai People's Committee, Que Phong People's committee, Lao Cai PDF, Nghe An provincial department of agriculture and rural development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 02 evaluation workshops with participation of relevant actors i.e. villagers, MECO-ECOTRA, youths, local authorities/technicians, researchers, experts, NGOs, donors and media.</li> <li>- Awareness and capacity of participants in forestland mapping, allocation and conflict resolutions enhanced.</li> <li>- 02 guidelines of community based remapping, reallocation and conflict resolution based on evidence of the 02 pilots.</li> <li>- Contents and copes of application of different levels of authority and functional govt. bodies to recommended guidelines, as well</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 02 evaluation workshops<sup>17</sup> with the involvement of 128 participants representing local villagers, communal/district/provincial authorities, MECO-ECOTRA, youths, researchers, experts, NGOs, donors and media, etc.</li> <li>- 02 proceedings including 15 resource papers (160 pages in Vietnamese) for different issues and policy recommendation related to community forest and land rights of ethnic minorities in Nghe An, Quang Binh, Lang Son and Lao Cai provinces distributed among workshop's participants, communal/district/provincial authorities and media for references.</li> <li>- District and provincial authorities took part in the workshops realized the important roles of community based approaches in forestland allocation and conflict resolutions<sup>18</sup>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop plan and schedule posted in <a href="http://www.lupapa.org">www.lupapa.org</a> and shared with different concerned actors (also available in SPERI's financial and accounting desk).</li> <li>- List of the participants involved in the workshops (available in SPERI's financial and accounting desk)</li> <li>- Decisions of Simacai and Que Phong people's committee to approve the guideline.</li> <li>- Practical application of relevant district functional offices<sup>20</sup> to the guideline.</li> <li>- List of actors / agencies received the workshop proceedings (available in SPERI's financial and accounting desk)</li> </ul>	

<sup>17</sup> Inter-commune and district on community based forestland allocation organized in Simacai (Lao Cai) on 4<sup>th</sup> October 2012; Inter-provincial workshop on Community Forest: Policy and Practice organized in Nghe An on 9<sup>th</sup> October 2012

<sup>18</sup> Lao Cai provincial department of forestry wanted to apply the community based approach in (re)clarifying and resolving conflicts / overlaps of forestland borders among owners/users in all watershed areas of Lao Cai province. The purpose of this is to minimize the forestland conflicts / overlapping before implementing the Payment of Environment Service of Forest in coming years. Que Phong people's committee requested SPERI to use the community based approach to resolve forestland conflicts among local communities, between local communities and state-owned forestry enterprises and companies. This situation currently becomes critical in all communities of Que Phong.

NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
		educational/research institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 02 guidelines on community based forestland allocation and conflict resolutions which were applied in the two pilots presented and discussed in workshops, and are on the process of: a) editing to become formal document for application, b) replicated by other areas<sup>19</sup></li> <li>- Issues raised in the workshops broadcasted in district/provincial and central media/press.</li> </ul>	- Media/press channels broadcasted/posted issues raised in the workshop <sup>21</sup>	
<b>IV.2.2</b>	Conducted case study writings on different relevant topics for dissemination and lobbying policies/laws on forest land BY SPERI-CODE-CIRD-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 02 policy papers on critical issues related to sustainable forestland governance.</li> <li>- Other relevant policy and theoretical articles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 04 case studies<sup>22</sup> and 01 policy analysis<sup>23</sup> conducted.</li> <li>- 05 policy papers / articles<sup>24</sup> related to community forest and forestland right of local communities produced and distributed to 263 relevant stakeholders<sup>25</sup>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 05 papers were presented in different workshops<sup>26</sup>.</li> <li>- Issues presented in the papers quoted and broadcasted/posted in 29 media/press agencies<sup>27</sup>.</li> <li>- List of the press/media agencies</li> </ul>	

<sup>20</sup> Office of natural resource and environment, office of forest protection, office of agriculture and rural development, management board of protection forest

<sup>19</sup> Lao Cai provincial department of forestry requested SPERI to edit the guideline on community based forestland allocation which was applied in the two pilots conducted in 2012 to become a formal handbook to apply in whole province. Que Phong district office of natural resources and environment and Simacai people's committee and relevant functional offices requested SPERI to apply this guideline in other communities. Tuyen Hoa district people's committee (Quang Binh province) is taking the approach to reallocate forestland to two local communities (Ma Lieng ethnic minorities) in Lam Hoa commune.

<sup>21</sup> Nghe An online TV (<http://tv.xunghe.vn/>), Communist Party of Vietnam Online Newspaper (<http://dangcongson.vn/cpv/>), Nhan Dan Dien tu (<http://www.nhandan.com.vn/>), Phap Luat & doi song ([www.phapluatdoisong.com](http://www.phapluatdoisong.com)) and Simacai TV.

<sup>22</sup> 02 case studies in the two pilot communities conducted by SPERI; 01 case study in Huu Lung district, Lang Son province conducted by CIRUM; 01 case study in Cao Quang commune, Tuyen Hoa district, Quang Binh province conducted by CIRD & SPERI.

<sup>23</sup> Conducted by CODE & SPERI

<sup>24</sup> 02 policy papers were conducted in the 02 pilot communities (Ta Lung Sui and Pom Om); 02 policy papers are conducted in Huu Lung district, Lang Son province, and Tuyen Hoa district, Quang Binh province, and 01 policy analysis done.

<sup>25</sup> See detailed in IV.2.1 and IV.2.4.

<sup>26</sup> Inter-commune and district on community based forestland allocation organized in Simacai (Lao Cai) on 4<sup>th</sup> October 2012; Inter-provincial workshop on Community Forest: Policy and Practice organized in Nghe An on 9<sup>th</sup> October 2012; National workshop on Land management and utilisation in ethnic minority communities of upland Vietnam organized in Hanoi on 1<sup>st</sup> November 2012.

<sup>27</sup> See annex 2

NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
	CIRUM.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issues presented in the papers quoted and broadcasted/posted in 30 media/press channels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>broadcasted information of the papers, as well stakeholders received the policy papers.</li> <li>- Ho Chi Minh Political Academy, FFSs (SPERI) took the papers for its education and training references.</li> <li>- One SPERI senior successfully got scholarships for MA study by using the papers for development of application proposal.</li> </ul>	
IV.2.3	<p>Conducted documentary films related on (re)allocation of forestland to local communities based on customary law BY SPERI, Literature on Weekly, Communist Party of National Online Newspaper.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 02 documentary films are produced for dissemination, education and lobby.</li> <li>-The mainstream society recognizes opportunities and challenges of the Joint Circular 07/2011/TTLT-BNNPTNT-BTNMT &amp; Directive 1019/TTg-ĐMĐN and linked with Redd+ in relation to the community right to forestland.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 02 documentary films (10 minutes each, in Vietnamese, English reading and subtitle) on community based forestland allocations<sup>28</sup> produced and broadcasted.</li> <li>- 150 copies of the documentary films made and distributed amongst relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>- Local authorities (communal/district/provincial) where the pilot taken places and others i.e. Lang Son, Quang Binh, Ha Tinh, Quang Nam and Kon Tum realized the importance of reallocation of forestland to local communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The documentary films were broadcasted in the Communist Party of Vietnam Online Newspaper (CPVON) and <a href="http://www.lupapa.org">www.lupapa.org</a></li> <li>- List of DVD distributed stakeholders (pilot communities, farmers' field schools of SPERI, local authorities, researchers, NGOs / CSOs and policy makers) – available list in SPERI's financial and accounting desk.</li> <li>- Voices and recommendations of the local authorities recorded in different workshops / seminars and broadcasted in different media /press channels which were quoted in <a href="http://www.lupapa.org">www.lupapa.org</a></li> </ul>	

<sup>28</sup> One for Ta Lung Sui (H'mong community) in Lung Sui commune, Simacai district, Lao Cai province, one for Pom Om (Black Thai) in Hanh Dich commune, Que Phong district, Nghe An province.

NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
IV.2.4	Organized workshop for lobbying policies on forest land <a href="#">BY SPERI – CODE- CIRUM</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 01 inter- pilot workshops with participations of relevant stakeholders i.e. villagers, MECO-ECOTRA, youths, local authorities/technicians, researchers, experts, NGOs, donors, policy makers and media.</li> <li>- Recommendation (proceedings) for lobby.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 01 national workshop on land management and utilization in ethnic minority communities in upland Vietnam with the involvement of 135 participants representing local villagers, authorities, MECO-ECOTRA, youths, researchers, experts, NGOs, donors, companies, policy makers, media, etc.</li> <li>- 01 proceeding including 15 resource papers (165 pages in Vietnamese) and 01 policy brief produced for different issues and policy recommendation related to community forest and land rights of ethnic minorities in upland areas of Vietnam distributed among workshop's participants, central party - government offices, legislative department (e.g. the Standing Committee of Vietnam NA), relevant ministries (MARD, MONRE) and parliamentarians, etc for references.</li> <li>- Critical discourse on forestland rights of ethnic minorities in upland via 30 media/press agencies at central and provincial<sup>29</sup>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop plan and schedule posted in <a href="http://www.lupapa.org">www.lupapa.org</a> and shared with different concerned actors (also available in SPERI's financial and accounting desk).</li> <li>- List of the participants involved in the workshop (available in SPERI's financial and accounting desk)</li> <li>- List of actors / agencies received the workshop proceedings, policy brief (available in SPERI's financial and accounting desk)</li> <li>- List of media/press channels broadcasted/posted issues raised in the workshop<sup>30</sup></li> </ul>	
IV.3.	<b><i>Have a Mekong regional network for rights of local indigenous minority communities to forestland</i></b>				
IV.3.1.	Participated in workshop on forestland conflict resolution	- Understanding of the context and thematic analysis for community right to forestland	- 04 SPERI seniors and 02 youths (FFS students) participated in 02 workshops organized in Laos <sup>31</sup> .	- List of SPERI's staffs took part in the workshop (available in SPERI' accounting and financial desk).	

<sup>29</sup> See annex 2

<sup>30</sup> See annex 2

NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
	based on customary law in Luang Prabang, Laos BY Luang Prabang Provincial Department of Agriculture and Forestry and CHESH Laos Program.	in Laos - Approaches of CSOs-Laos to community rights and conflict resolutions over forestland. - Possibilities for collaboration between SPERI and CSOs-Laos in terms of forestland rights.	- SPERI's staffs and youths understood practical situations on land rights and land use in upland areas of Laos  - 02 issues are being followed up for cooperation between SPERI and Laos CSOs including: community land rights and community based land use planning (eco-farming)	- Reports of the participants after attending the workshops (available in SPERI's accounting and financial desk).  - Followed up plans with Laos CSOs, including: i) Community land rights via exchange/visits between SPERI and MCC, LBA, PAFO, etc.), ii) land use planning/eco-farming via training, workshops and internships with PADECT and TOA.	
IV.3.2	Organized a meeting among CSOs - Vietnam with Land Core - Myanmar for forestland coalition BY SPERI and METTA	- Context and thematic analysis for community right to forestland in Myanmar and Vietnam.  - Grouping, categorizing and clarifying thematic networks to ensure community ownership to forestland in line with local traditional values.	- 01 trip of 02 SPERI's seniors to visit and exchange with Myanmar NGOs (METTA Development Foundation <sup>32</sup> , Land Core Group <sup>33</sup> ).  - Detailed plan for the study visit of Myanmar NGOs (METTA and Land Core Groups) to SPERI's project sites <sup>34</sup> within November 2012 to develop future cooperation.	The trip of Myanmar NGOs to Vietnam is moved to January 2013	Delegates of METTA were busy
IV.4	<b>Have achievements of the eco-farming training program for indigenous minority youths</b>				
IV.4.	Organized an advanced	- 23 students are able to apply	- 22/23 students graduated including 02	- Decisions and assessment of the Lao	01 student leaved

<sup>31</sup> Workshop on customary law based forestland conflict resolutions organized by the Luang Prabang provincial department of agriculture and forestry (PAFO) from 4 to 6 April 2012; workshop on land use planning organized by Towards Organic Asian (TOA) and Participatory Development Training Center - PADECT (<http://www.padetc.org/>) from 10 to 19 September 2012.

<sup>32</sup> <http://www.metta-myanmar.org/>

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.mmtimes.com/2012/news/633/news63304.html>

<sup>34</sup> Farmers' Field School (FFS) in Human Ecology Practice Areas (HEPA), Son Kim I commune, Huong Son district, Ha Tinh province, Center for Community Capacity Development (CCCD) in Tuyen Hoa district, Quang Binh province, Ba Vi herbal medicine collective in Ha Tay (Hanoi) province and CHESH Laos in Luang Prabang province, Laos

NO.	DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION	PLANNED INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	REASONS FOR DEVIATION
1	training course on eco-farming for indigenous minority students BY FFS_Simacai/SPERI, Lao Cai Vocational College, Simacai district of agriculture and rural development and MECO-ECOTRA.	<p>knowledge into practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity of students in farm magt. and organizing TOTs.</li> </ul>	<p>distinction, 11 merit and 9 fair</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>06 graduated students become government staffs at communal levels (e.g. agro-forestry extension workers)</li> <li>+ 08 graduated students develop their own farms</li> <li>+ 03 graduated students become human resources of FFS (SPERI)</li> <li>+ 03 graduated students are following the higher education</li> <li>+ 02 graduated students work for village kitergarden</li> </ul>	<p>Cai Vocational Training to issue 22 certificates of the graduation and transcripts of the study records of students.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decisions of local government, functional agencies and SPERI / FFS to recruit the graduated students</li> <li>- Actual farms of the graduated students.</li> <li>- FFS_Simacai progress and annual reports, and other relevant documents.</li> </ul>	<p>the study in second year due to family reason.</p>
IV.4. 2	Conducted experimentations on eco-farming for students' graduation and development of teaching curriculum BY FFS_Simacai/SPERI, Lao Cai Vocational College and students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Students are able to analyze records from the experimentations for their graduation assignments.</li> <li>- Experimentations become curriculum for teaching in FFSs.</li> <li>- 23 students graduated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 08 experiments for studies set up including organic potato, soybean, peanut, corn and vegetable growing, native pig and poultry raising, and forest nursery</li> <li>- 01 system of rainfall collection for drinking and production</li> <li>- 09 documentations for development of the teaching curriculum which are collected from the above experiments.</li> <li>- 22 graduated students are confident to conduct small scale experiments on eco-farming.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Actual experiments in FFS_Simacai</li> <li>- Actual documentations / records from different experiments.</li> <li>- FFS_Simacai progress and annual reports, and other relevant documents.</li> <li>- Assessment of the Lao Cai Vocational Training on skills of the students in experiments which reflects in their study records and graduated certificates.</li> </ul>	



**Annex 2: list of media/press agencies broadcasted / posted the issues related to best practices and recommendations of the project**

1. <http://daidoanket.vn/index.aspx?chitiet=57330&menu=1390&style=1>
2. <http://langvietonline.vn/54-Dan-Toc/126912/Quan-ly-va-su-dung-dat-dai-tai-cac-cong-dong-dan-toc-thieu-so-mien-nui.html>
3. <http://www.tienphong.vn/ban-doc/598226/Dan-%E2%80%9Cdoi%E2%80%9D-dat-giua-rung-tpp.html>
4. <http://www.thesaigontimes.vn/Home/xahoi/doesong/86326/>
5. <http://diendandautu.vn/c10n2012103121213030900/quan-ly-va-su-dung-dat-dai-tai-cac-cong-dong-dan-toc-thieu-so-mien-nui.html>
6. <http://www.qdnd.vn/qdndsite/vi-VN/61/43/7/24/24/213797/Default.aspx>
7. <http://www.baomoi.com/Song-giua-rung-van-thieu-dat/148/9673212.epi>
8. <http://www.baomoi.com/Home/Dau-Tu-Quy-Hoach/baotintuc.vn/Song-giua-rung-van-thieu-dat/9673212.epi>
9. <http://baodientu.chinhphu.vn/Home/Giao-dat-gan-voi-sinh-ke-va-van-hoa-cua-dong-bao-dan-toc-thieu-so/201211/153277.vgp>
10. VTV (1/11/2012)
11. <http://www.monre.gov.vn/v35/default.aspx?tabid=428&CatelD=4&ID=122353&Code=OMVX122353>
12. [http://ven.vn/giai-quyet-nhu-cau-dat-dai-cho-nguoi-dan-toc-thieu-so\\_t77c440n32416tn.aspx](http://ven.vn/giai-quyet-nhu-cau-dat-dai-cho-nguoi-dan-toc-thieu-so_t77c440n32416tn.aspx)
13. <http://www.thienhien.net/2012/11/02/dat-lam-nghiep-con-bo-hoang-trong-khi-dong-bao-thieu-so-thieu-dat/>
14. <http://sgtt.vn/Thoi-su/171867/Tiem-an-nguy-co-bat-on-trong-cong-dong.html>
15. [http://dangcongsan.vn/cpv/Modules/Media/Media.aspx?cm\\_id=2256&type=1&co\\_id=0](http://dangcongsan.vn/cpv/Modules/Media/Media.aspx?cm_id=2256&type=1&co_id=0)
16. <http://www.nhandan.com.vn/cmLink/nhandandientu/thoisu/doi-song/i-s-ng-tin-chung/khi-can-b-x-mi-n-nui-v-th-o-keu-c-u-1.375669>
17. VOV1
18. [http://taisancong.mof.gov.vn/portal/page/portal/cqlcs/3237067?pers\\_id=3326059&item\\_id=28250092&p\\_details=1](http://taisancong.mof.gov.vn/portal/page/portal/cqlcs/3237067?pers_id=3326059&item_id=28250092&p_details=1)
19. <http://ashui.com/mag/tuongtac/goc-nhin/7782-quan-ly-su-dung-dat-dai-tai-cac-cong-dong-dan-toc-it-nguoi.html>
20. <http://www.yenbai.gov.vn/vi/Pages/xemtintrongnuocchitiet.aspx?itm=1f824e70-52c9-4cba-95aa-6ec02e04306c>
21. <http://thoibaokinhdanh.vn/441/news-detail/393111/lang-kinh/dan-toc-thieu-so-doi-dat-san-xuat.html>
22. <http://daibieunhandan.vn/default.aspx?tabid=74&NewsId=263760>
23. <http://www.tnmtthainguyen.gov.vn/index.php?cires=News&in=viewst&sid=13829>
24. <http://baolangson.vn/node/49899>
25. <http://dantocviet.vn/ArticleDetail.aspx?articleid=60895&sitepageid=25>

26. <http://daklak24h.com.vn/index.php?mod=article&cat=giaoduc&article=18814>
27. <http://moitruongxanhHCM.org.vn/index.php/Quan-ly-tai-nguyen/nang-cao-vai-tro-cua-dong-bao-dan-toc-thieu-so-trong-viec-bao-ve-tai-nguyen-rung.html>
28. [http://ven.vn/de-nguoi-dan-toc-thieu-so-co-dat-san-xuat\\_t77c440n32720tn.aspx](http://ven.vn/de-nguoi-dan-toc-thieu-so-co-dat-san-xuat_t77c440n32720tn.aspx)
29. <http://www.tainguyenmoitruong.com.vn/moi-truong--cuoc-song/giao-d%E1%BA%A5t-cho-dong-bao-dan-toc-mien-nui-mot-huong-thoat-ngheo-.html>
30. [http://dangcongsan.vn/cpv/Modules/Media/Media.aspx?cm\\_id=2342&type=1&co\\_id=0](http://dangcongsan.vn/cpv/Modules/Media/Media.aspx?cm_id=2342&type=1&co_id=0)
31. <http://talkvietnam.com/2012/11/distribution-of-land-bypasses-local-residents/#.UL6OqGfcB1I>