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Final Report

A Regional Pilot for Sustainable Community Based
Management of Natural Resources



**SOCIAL POLICY ECOLOGY
RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SPERI)**

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Final Report: A Regional Pilot for Sustainable Community Based Management of Natural Resources

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Introduction



Figure 1: Holistic view of Long Lan Territory

This project is a strategic pilot within the direction identified by the Mekong Community Networking and Eco-trading (MECO-ECOTRA) and Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI), which aims to empower local indigenous minorities in Mekong watershed areas in the course of decentralization of community governance and natural resources management.

Activities of the project which are funded by CCFD are on-going initiatives and the preceding development foundation of Long Lan under ten years- continuous

methodology advices of CHESH/SPERI and financial supports of Inter-Church for Cooperation and Development (ICCO)_The Netherlands.

An overall focus of the project is to consolidate Long Lan to become a Community Based Eco-Farmers' Field School (FFS) which is adequate capacity in terms of teaching environment and methodology, knowledge and human resources. The development is built up in line with local knowledge, lessons learnt and successes of Long Lan in sense of community governance, natural resources management, land-use planning and farming practices. Long Lan FFS is seen as a civil-political forum for diverse concerned actors i.e. farmers, youths, activists, researchers, NGOs, local authorities and technicians, policy makers and media with the purpose of raising public awareness and lobby.

This final report narrates some main results of the project funded by CCFD during the period from April 2011 to March 2012. Achievements which are accumulated over ten years under an active engagement of the local actors i.e. Long Lan community, Luang Prabang district agriculture and forestry office (DAFO), Luang Prabang province department of agriculture and forestry office (PAFO), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), CHESH/SPERI, ICCO and CCFD _ France will be also mentioned in this report . It moreover concretely points the progress of activity implementation, as well reasons for deviation and intended adjustments. As one of the focal parts, the report will be ended by sum-up conclusions and briefing main components for the on-going proposal from May 2012 to July 2013.

Objectives of the project

Long-term objective

The project strives to facilitate interactive and holistic approaches with aim to set up Long Lan pilot model as Community Based Eco-Farmers' Field School (FFS), which focuses on:

- Self-determination and sustainable community development based on traditional values, social structures and customary institutions, local knowledge and nature of the landscape;
- Well integration between traditional community based institutions (CBIs) and community based organizations (CBOs) with the government policies and development programs;
- Research and community based educational environment via eco-farmer's field school for farmers, indigenous minority students, researchers, policy-makers and interested groups for sharing, learning, interaction and application.

Mid-term objectives

- Long Lan community based FFS has sufficient capacity in terms of human capacity, on-site curriculum and basic conditions. The pilot model could provide best enabling learning environment via practical short training courses, internships, exchange-studies, conduction of case studies, etc. for applications of farmers, especially indigenous minority youths within MECO-ECOTRA.
- Long Lan becomes a pioneer on community based FFS in Laos, as well in Mekong sub-region. The model is able to connect with other existing networks at national, regional and international levels on human-ecology village, sustainable community development based on its CBOs and CBIs for raising public awareness, expansion and lobby policy-makers and authorities.

Short-term objectives

- Key representatives of Long Lan including traditional and formal village leaders, clan heads, mass-organizations, interest groups are capable to organise and facilitate practical training courses, exchange -studies, internships and forums which blend between local knowledge and selected appropriate solutions on customary laws based natural resources management, slopping land-use planning, herbal medicine based community health-care and farming practices and community governance, etc.
- The ten years project lessons, successes and achievements, as well situated local knowledge of Long Lan will be documented and updated into curriculums by texts, electronic (i.e. video and picture) and other appropriate means for dissemination to farmers, researchers, policy-makers, media, particularly young indigenous minority students in the Mekong sub-region.
- Long Lan community based FFS has sufficient capacity and conditions to host exchanges, practical trainings and internships of farmers, indigenous minority youths, researchers, activists, volunteers, policy-makers and media in the Mekong sub-region.

Main Achievements



Figure 2: Long Lan Community Based FFS's training house

Long Lan are getting expanded vertically and horizontally through the increasing its connection to interested stakeholders i.e. farmers, indigenous youths, researchers, scholars, development workers, local authorities and policy makers.

The project has initially initiated a holistic framework of operating the Long Lan community based eco-farmers' field school in which it reflects self-reliant governance, learning by doing-doing by learning environment, contextual curriculum and teaching methodology, as well inter-generational and inter-professional human resources. All of these have step by step contributed to consolidate the approach to customary law based natural resources management, sustainable land use planning, decentralized and democratic community governance within Long Lan, as well Luang Prabang district. As a result, lessons of Long

Promotion of Self-Reliant Governance of Long Lan Community Based Eco-Farmer's Field School:

The project has created an enabling environment and condition for Long Lan leaderships and representatives of community based organizations (CBOs) i.e. healer's association, cow-pig raising groups, etc. to nurture and develop their skills in terms of dialogue with district and provincial authorities for the issues relating to forestland management, community governance and development. They are confident to negotiate with Luang Prabang district authorities to allow them to make use logs which were illegally cut by outsiders for constructing a training house of the farmer's field school.

Moreover, capacity of the Long Lan leaderships which reflects a proactive and flexibility in integrating customary law and statutory law to resolve violations caused by outsiders to community forests is obviously enhancing. They successfully lobbied the district and provincial authorities to settle the case in which outsiders violated the customary law in cutting trees in Long Lan forest territory.

With above efforts and successes, Long Lan and SPERI have further reinforced their trust with local authorities. Subsequently, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in terms of research, training and development between Prabang provincial department of agriculture and forestry (PAFO), Long Lan community and SPERI was set up. One of the focal components of the MOU is to establish Long Lan human-ecology village as a community eco-farmer's field school. This aims to promote traditional values of the customary laws and local knowledge on sustainable management of natural resources and healthy community governance at the Mekong sub-region.

Initially Creation of Participatory "Learning by Doing"- "Doing by Learning" Environment for the Long Lan Community Based Eco-Farmer's Field School:



Figure 3: Learning by doing-doing by learning

A holistic design of the community based training house of Long Lan has been initially established in March 2012. This shows voluntary grassroots engagement which reflects active participatory and democratic approaches of Long Lan to encourage freedom and maximize creative contributions of all villagers. While elders give advice, youths and villagers contribute labours to prepare materials and build the house and the water system. Through community work, mutual understanding, trust and community spirits were firmed up. Elder Say Khu Zang said that: 'good bamboo shoots (youths) have been growing and developing continuously as

well as old bamboo'. Though, additional construction components and facilities are not totally completed, villagers show their proud and confidence with the operation and promotion of practical knowledge as well as documented materials for the future FFS. Concept of 'learning by doing', 'doing by learning' for the Long Lan community based FFS is step-by-step practiced and affirmed by villagers. This activity will be an essential priority of the project in the coming years.

Development of Contextual Curriculum and Teaching Framework for the Long Lan Community Based Eco-Farmer's Field School:

Local knowledge and values of Long Lan in community governance, natural resources management, eco-farming practices have been further consolidated. Recording local knowledge and building up curriculum is recognized as an important priority of Long Lan

FFS. Some elders understand implicating meanings of their sharing curriculum. Elder Saykhu Zang said: 'sharing knowledge much more imperative than money generated from tourism'. Villagers, especially elders and youths are vigorous in recording their knowledge and skills in order to develop community based database which will be further updated as curriculum for coming FFS's running.

Further, a contextual framework for development of teaching curriculum and methodology for the period from 2010 to 2020 were established¹. This framework is an instruction for Long Lan and SPERI to step-by-step accomplish all components of the community based FFS. Initially, Long Lan elders and key persons like heads of different community based organizations (CBOs) together with SPERI have codified local knowledge to become 9 situated curriculums. These mainly relate to ecological vegetable production, traditional community governance, cow and pig raising self-help associations, herbal medicines, land use planning, customary law in forest management, marketing on eco-vegetable products, etc². This activity will be still an essential part of the project in coming years.

Promotion of Inter-generational Strategy for the Long Lan Community Based Eco-Farmer's Field School:



Figure 4: Long Lan elders is sharing lessons on customary law based conflict resolutions over forestland

Given the strategy of indigenous minority youth leaderships development (YIELD), the project has facilitated the development of inter-generational and inter-specialized human resources for Long Lan community. These will be the main actors to facilitate the Long Lan community based FFS in particular, community development generally in coming years. By such a way, elders and youths with diverse understandings in Long Lan could intimately interact together to exchange, nurture and further promote local knowledge and lessons learnt in sense of community governance, natural resources management and eco-farming practices.

By additional skills e.g. computer, on-site diary and recording, local knowledge are captured and processed by Long Lan youths to become curriculum and materials i.e. power-points, texts and videos for teaching and dissemination. Chi Li, a young leader has been learning and enriching his awareness of Hmong customs from both informal and formal meeting and sharing with elders. Since SPERI supporting the village a computer, he started developing presentations i.e. herbal plants, community cow raising, growing ecological vegetables, etc. in Lao and Hmong language. Another young leader, Dao Mua is also interested in and cooperative with Chi Li to work with community document late at night. That is why their contribution is appreciated by elders and villagers.

Expansion of Connections of the Long Lan Community Based Eco-Farmer's Field School:

The Long Lan community based FFS increasingly expands its connections with different actors, who desire to exchange, learn and expand into other areas within Laos, as well a cross-border scale. Laos Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Vietnam Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and Office of the Laos Central Government,

¹ See annex 2 & 3 in this report

² See annex 1 in this report and referring to <http://www.ffi.speri.org>

after the field visits, wanted to take Long Lan's lessons into policy agenda. Such visits of high-ranking peoples are good opportunities for Long Lan leaderships to share successful cases, lobby for the idea of decentralization of forestland governance, and the need to encourage suitable ecological cultivation instead of merely orientation of the so-called agricultural industrialization.

Insofar, Long Lan is an interface for indigenous minority students in Laos and Vietnam who follow practical courses on eco-farming in FFS's HEPA in Ha Tinh province_ Central North of Vietnam³ to conduct studies and internships. Furthermore, lessons, successes and approaches of Long Lan in terms of community governance, natural resources management and community development which customary laws, local knowledge and community governance are vital become a living demonstration for partners of the Bread for the World (Brot)_Germany in Laos i.e. MCC, LBA and Community Development and Environment Association (CDEA), local authorities and farmers in Xieng Khoang and Bolikhamxay provinces to exchange and apply.

Approaches of the Long Lan community based FFS which relate to maximizing values of customary laws and traditional governances in resolving conflicts over spiritual and watershed forestlands have been inspiring to other areas in Luang Prabang. Luang Prabang and Xieng Ngan district authorities with the advises of Luang Prabang Hmong Association, with lessons from Long Lan, successfully resolved several conflicts over forestland among families and groups (i.e. Kho Mu, Hmong and Lao Lum), as well local communities with private companies. The Governor of Luang Prabang province requested the Hmong Association to organize a workshop on natural resources conflict resolution which will take Long Lan as a pilot model for sharing. This workshop is expectedly organized in 2012 with involvement of key authorities and officers of 17 districts in Luang Prabang province.

As long as the course of establishment and consolidation of the eco-farmers' field school, Long Lan gets more interests of lectures and scholars to conduct studies. Long Lan became a good case study for research and educational partners of SPERI to conduct different researches. SPERI cooperated with RCDSD_Cheng Mai University, Thailand⁴ to conduct an action research and facilitate Mekong forum on community forest in April 2011. A case study of community-based forest protection of Long Lan village was conducted during this period. On the other hand, SPERI and the University of Waikato_New Zealand have signed a memorandum of understanding on research and educational cooperation⁵. The university sent a lecturer (Dr. Keith Barber) to conduct study on Long Lan customary based forest management during July to November 2011. Currently, Dr. Keith analyses field information to develop articles/ materials for Long Lan community FFS, as well University of Waikato.

³ FFS_HEPA has been set up and facilitated by SPERI since 2005. This FFS is designed to train youth leaderships of indigenous minority communities in The Mekong sub-region.

⁴ For references, read at <http://rcsd.soc.cmu.ac.th/>

⁵ For more references, read at <http://www.waikato.ac.nz/wfass/staff/socu/kbarber>

Planned and Done Activities

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Participants/ beneficiaries</i>	<i>Reasons for deviations</i>	<i>Comments / Intended adjustments</i>
<p>Objective 1: Elders and key farmers have enough capacity and skills to organise and facilitate practical training courses, exchange study tours which blend between local knowledge and selected appropriate solutions on community based forest management, land use planning and farming practices, communal animal raising and management.</p>						
<p>1.1. Organized a training on sustainable community based NRMs and collective action on approaching market during 6 days/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Local forums among farmers, students, local authorities and SPERI staffs were promoted. - Students gained a holistic knowledge which eco-farming, landscape design, herbal medicines, community governance are integrated. - Students consolidated their knowledge in terms of role and values of local knowledge and customary laws in eco-farming, forest protection and community development. - Students recognized challenges of the market, as well understood roles of personal action in inspiring others to practice a more sustainable livelihood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of the linkage between inter-generational leaderships (elders and youths) in eco-farming, NRMs and community governance. -Application of the students on micro-farming management which incl. an integrative components i.e. production, biological preservation, eco-production and sustainable harvest forest areas. - Students provided TOTs for K.Lao course⁶ in FFS_HEPA. 	<p>Aug 2011; Oct 2011</p>	<p>20 people incl. elders, key farmers, FFS_HEPA students, local authorities, SPERI staffs</p>		<p>Along with training, it is a recommendation to organize internships in which students could in the same time take studies and practices with farmers.</p>

⁶ This is a new training course on eco-farming for minority youth students from Laos. The course takes 2 years from 2011 to 2012.

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Participants/ beneficiaries</i>	<i>Reasons for deviations</i>	<i>Comments / Intended adjustments</i>
1.2. Organize a training course on training of trainers (TOTs) for 15 key farmers, including women of Long Lan village during 5.	-A seminar among Long Lan youths, district officers and SPERI staffs to set up an outline for guiding TOTs. - Participants are capable to organize TOTs for villagers.	- A TOT outline / guideline was developed. - The guideline is debated among SPERI expert.	Mar 2012	Long Lan youths, Luang Prabang district officers and SPERI staffs	Key-farmers and villagers have intensively involved in building up the FFS training-living house; so this activity was not yet done.	The TOT is planned in the new proposal (2012-2013)
1.3. Organized learning tours for Densavang, Phonsavat and Nasamphan ⁷ villagers on community based natural resources management and collective action on farming and animal raising within 2 days.	-Participants are able to apply lessons of Long Lan into their communities. - Participants are able to facilitate their villages to involve in collective activities i.e. forest management, farming, etc. - Participants are capable to lobby the government to recognize community rights to forestland	- Conflicts over forestland in the three villages were resolved. -Maps of land use planning in Densavang and Phonsavat was set up and approved by local authorities. - Community based regulations on natural resource use and management of Densavang and Phonsavat were set up and certified by district authority.		Elders, villagers of Densavang, Phonsavat, Nasamphan, Hmong Association, SPERI staffs, local officials, FFS students.	Instead of organizing fro 30 villagers, the project organized different meetings among key representatives of Long Lan, Densavang, Phonsavat and Nasamphan to discuss, exchange experiences.	The learning tour may focus more on collective action on farming, animal raising. This activity is planned to conduct in May 2012.
1.4. Organize an exchange tour to visit FFS in Mekong region for three farmers and 1 assistant of SPERI during 10 days.	- Not yet done. This is due to an intensively involvement of villagers in building up the FFS training-living house and solving violations of outsiders to Long Lan forest. This activity is planned in the new proposal (2012-2013)					
Objective 2. Lessons learnt and local knowledge of Long Lan village will be documented into curriculums by texts, videos/films, pictures or other appropriate means for dissemination to farmers, researchers, policy-makers, media, and particularly young indigenous minority students in Mekong sub-region.						

⁷ Densavang, Phonsavat and Nasamphan in Luang Prabang district are other three target communities of SPERI project which is in the direction of MECO-ECOTRA. This project is funded by Bread for the World _Germany since 2010.

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Participants/ beneficiaries</i>	<i>Reasons for deviations</i>	<i>Comments / Intended adjustments</i>
2.1. Documented lessons learned into text-presentations	-An integrated team of curriculum development incl. Elders, clan heads, representatives of CBOs, youths and SPERI staffs was set up, which is capable to record, update and develop empirical information to become teaching curriculum; - Capacity of Long Lan youths in recording and developing local knowledge into curriculum is getting enhanced.	- 09 curriculums on different relevant topics were developed (see annex 1). - 02 youths of Long Lan are active in recording local knowledge from elders and skilful to process these knowledge by using different programs in computer i.e. Microsoft PowerPoint, Microsoft word, etc.	Oct 2011 - Mar 2012	Long Lan elders, youths and key informants, Luang Prabang district officers and technicians, SPERI's field staffs and researchers, FFS students and lectures of Waikato Uni.-New Zealand.		This act is still prioritized in coming years
2.2. Documented lessons learned into video/film, pictures during 15 days.	Community database i.e. videos and pictures was recorded.	The database (i.e. video and pictures) is being updated and used by youths and SPERI for documentation and development of curriculum. -Video and pictures are used by villagers to visualize lessons of Long Lan to visitors, students, researchers, local authorities and policy makers, etc.	April 2011	5 people incl. Long Lan youths, SPERI field staffs, FFS students and media team	Instead of doing intensively, this act was combined with other field activities.	This type of activity should be handled over to Long Lan youths to conduct by themselves.
2.3. Conducted a participatory research, collecting and setting up seed banks in Long Lan village, with during 1 month.	- An on-site plant bank as community herbal medicine forest was set up for preservation. - Documentation of herbal plants was developed. - Implication of culture of herbal use is recognized.	- A visualized and textual description of 122 herbal plants in Hmong, Laos and Vietnamese	Mar 2012	15 people incl. Long Lan healers, elders, youths, SPERI's field staffs and FFS's students.	As the quick decrease of bio-diversity in the forest, Long Lan decided to establish its herbal plant bank via community herbal medicine forest for preservation, use and education.	
2.4. Organized a	-Guideline for action research	- Documentations on	April	40 people incl.		This act will be re-

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Participants/ beneficiaries</i>	<i>Reasons for deviations</i>	<i>Comments / Intended adjustments</i>
training workshop on curriculum development based on local knowledge and teaching method during 3 days.	methodology was developed; -Elders, key farmers and youths in Long Lan are getting more confidence to share and present their knowledge. Elders and key-persons got more confidence through working with and presenting experience to lecturers and researchers.	community forest management, history of migration and customary law in forest management, eco-vegetable of Long Lan village were completed -These documentations are being used as references for development of curriculum.	2011	elders, key farmers, youths, researchers, FFS's students and SPERI's field staffs.		trained via TOTs in coming years.
2.5. Conducted community based survey and documentation of local knowledge on biodiversity preservation in Long Lan forest during 20 days.	- Local knowledge of Long Lan in relations to bio-cultural diversity preservation was recorded. -Villagers are confident to present their knowledge.	- One report on bio-cultural diversity of Long Lan in Hmong and Scientific names; one report on historical economic indicators of Long Lan and one article on CHESH Lao / SPERI approach to preservation of local bio-cultural diversity, of which Long Lan case is described. - These documents are being used as references for development of curriculum.	July 2011 July 2011 Oct - Nov 2011	18 people incl. 12 key farmers and 6 experts.		
Objective 3. Long Lan community based FFS has sufficient capacity and conditions to organize exchanges, practical trainings and internships of farmers, indigenous minority youths, researchers, activists, volunteers, policy-makers and media in the Mekong sub-region.						
3.1. Upgraded the drinking water system.	-Villagers have enough drinking water for daily uses entire the year. -Reduce time and energy of villagers, especially women and children for collecting fresh water.	-Villagers contributed 500 work-days for transporting, earthling, fixing, and building of the construction. - 4,000 m of pipeline was replaced and fixed.	Aug - Oct 2011	68 households, SPERI field staffs, FFS students		

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Participants/ beneficiaries</i>	<i>Reasons for deviations</i>	<i>Comments / Intended adjustments</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity of the community in management of the drinking system is getting improved. - A community based regulation in using and managing the drinking system was set up. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 06 old water-points and 02 new ones were built up. - A water tank with 30 m³ capacity was upgraded. 				
3.2. Build up a bathroom and toilet which could serve 30 persons during the training time.	This act was re-prioritized by villagers, which would be conducted after completion of the training house. This activity is planned in the new proposal (2012-2013).					
3.3. Built training - living house in Long Lan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A training - living house was built by Long Lan villagers. -Villagers and village leaders gain more experiences of designing, managing construction, and financial management of a community house. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A training - living house with 72 m² could serve 30 people. - Villagers contributed 791 work days in a total 1,196 work days for transportation, building, fixing the house. The rest are contributed by village leaders, district officers, technicians and SPERI staffs. 	Jun 2011 Mar 2012	Villagers, local authorities, FFS students and SPERI staffs	Initial idea was to upgrade the community house to become a training room. But, the location is not proper for a holistic training environment which includes training & living spaces, models for learning and experimentation, etc. Therefore, villagers and SPERI decided to move to a new location	Components of the holistic training environment i.e. eco-gardening design should be in the new proposal (2012-2013).
3.4. Complete electric system and equip of facilities i.e. blankets, mosquito-nets, etc. for the training-living house.	This activity is planned in the new proposal (2012-2013)					

Conclusion and Proposition

In sum, the project has created a good kick-off. Almost activities during the period from April 2011 to April 2012 were done and covered all stated objectives with strategic achievements. These results reflect an endeavour of different stakeholders towards sustainable NRM and community governance which are based mainly on local values. The project has initially initiated a holistic framework for operating the Long Lan community based eco-farmers' field school, in which it reflects self-reliant governance, learning by doing-doing by learning environment, contextual curriculum and teaching methodology, as well inter-generational and specialized human resources. Increasingly, Long Lan has expanded its lessons to the larger audiences who are interested to exchange and learn for application.

Though, few activities were due compared to the preliminary plan. This is as the villagers in the first time getting familiar with the concept of community based farmer's field school. It took times for villagers to discuss, debate and self-form the concept, as well practices of it. Secondly, it relates to an intensive concentration of Long Lan in terms of time, human resources and others for design and construct the training-living house for the eco-farmers' field school. Thirdly, Long Lan had to assign human resources for solving violations of outsiders to their forests.

In order to meet the higher capacity of the villagers, as well objectives and target groups of the Long Lan community based FFS toward self-reliant community governance and sound NRM in the Mekong sub-region, SPERI requests CCFD to approve the a detailed action and budget plan for the coming years from May 2012 to July 2013 (see the attached file).

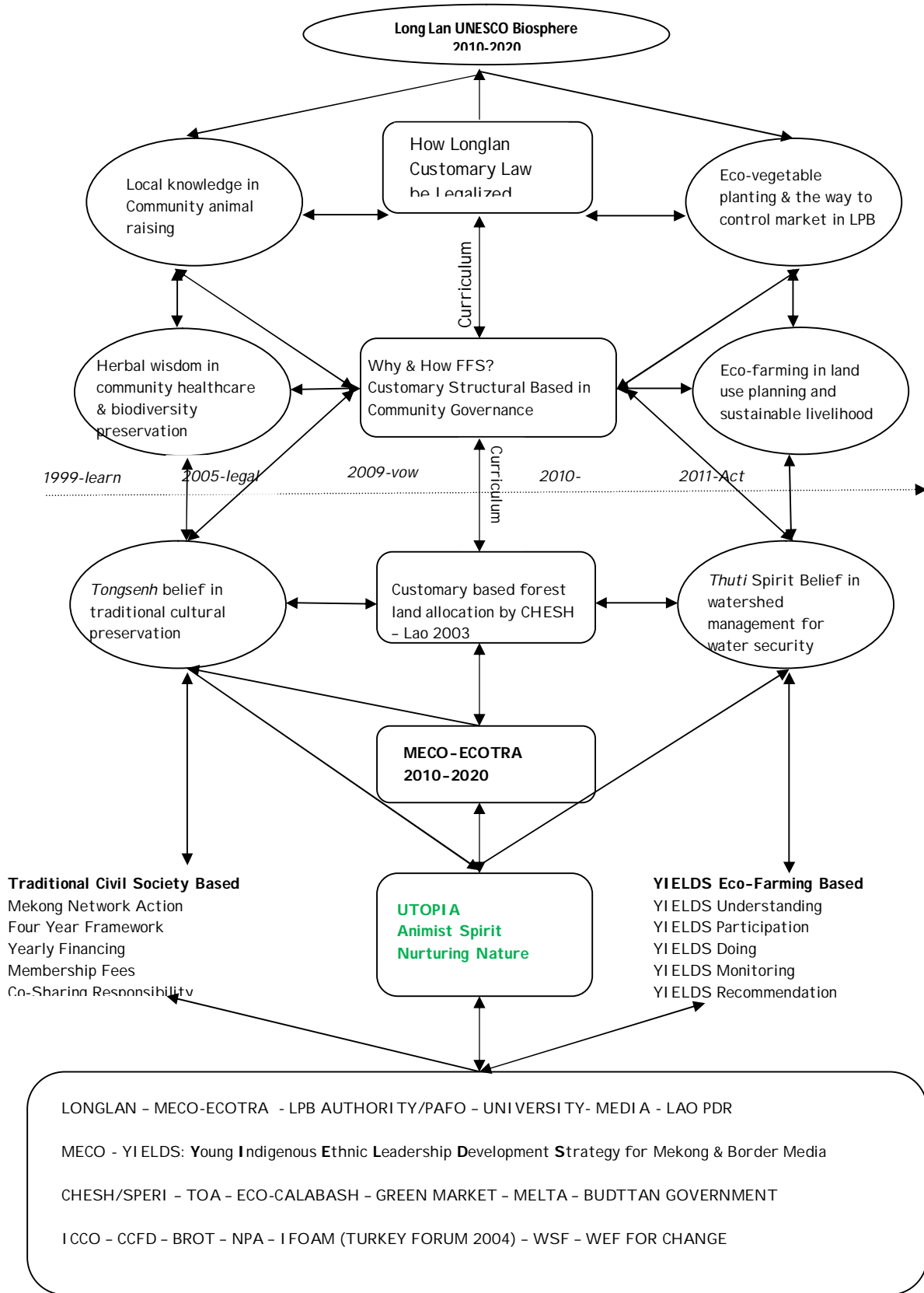
In order to have Long Lan community based FFS to facilitate the Strategy on young indigenous ethnic leadership development (YIELDS) in Mekong sub-region, the second phrase expects to achieve three main strategic outcomes. They are: i) capable farmer's trainers to facilitate the Long Lan community based farmers' field school; ii) concept and methodology of the community based FFS as the social-ecological political space where farmers-to-farmers learning and farmers-led-teaching aimed at grassroots empowerment, and iii) community based platform via short-training courses and internships for indigenous minority youths in Mekong sub-region.

Annex

Annex 1: List of curriculum of Long Lan Community Based FFS

No.	Title	Time	Authors
1.	Customary Law Based Community Governance	Mar 2012	Elders and Dam Trong Tuan
2.	Land Use Types and Management	Mar 2012	Elders and Duong Quang Chau
3.	Eco-farming in land use planning and livelihoods security	Mar 2012	Elders and Pham Van Dung
4.	Local knowledge in water resources management	Mar 2012	Elders and Vang Sin Min
5.	Historical migration and knowledge in livestock husbandry of Long Lan village	Mar 2012	Elders and Vang Sin Min
6.	Culture and Nature of Long Lan village	Mar 2012	Elders and Le Van Ka
7.	Herbal medicine knowledge of H'mong in Long Lan	Mar 2012	Giang Seo Anh and Chili
8.	Approach to codification and recognition of the customary law in management and use of natural resources	Feb 2012	Le Van Ka
9.	Belief system of H'mong	Mar 2012	Elders and Le Van Ka

Annex 2: Long Lan Farmer Field School 2010-2020



Annex 3: Foundations of regenerating Long Lan community structure and training curriculum

