

Mission Report

Community Forestry in Quang Binh Province

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OTHER OUTPUTS OF THE CONSULTANCY

(Manuals / Implementation Guidelines as Separate Project Documents)

- 1. Forest Protection and Development Regulations**
- 2. Participatory Land Use Planning and Forest Land Allocation**
- 3. Community-based Forest Management**

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBFM	Community-based Forest Management
CFM	Community Forest Management
CFMB	Commune Forest Management Board
DARD	Province Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Dbh	Diameter at breast height
DoNRE	Province Department of Natural Resources and Environment
FIPI	Forest Inventory and Planning Institute
FLA	Forest Land Allocation
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
Ha	Hectare
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Financial Cooperation)
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MIS	Market Information System
PFCG	Provincial Forestry Consultative Group
RDDL	Project on Rural Development Dak Lak
SFM	Sustainable Forest Model
VFMB	Village Forest Management Board
VFMP	Village Forest Management Plan

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2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This consultancy has been designed to contribute to the achievement of project milestones of work area 3 on community forestry by adapting existing project guidelines on i) Forest Protection and Development Regulations, ii) Participatory Land Use Planning and Forest land Allocation and iii) Community-based Forest Management to recent forest policy developments.

In close cooperation with the national consultant Mr. Phung Van Bang from the Forest Protection Sub-Department required changes to the existing guideline on Forest Protection and Development Regulations have been completed and presented during a provincial workshop. Furthermore, a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system as stipulated in Circular 70/2007/TT-BNN¹ has been drafted and adjusted within working groups during the workshop and is attached to the existing project guideline.

The M&E system is designed to promote the community members' awareness for forest protection and to provide a time and cost-effective procedure for bi-annual surveys to update and improve existing regulations and to serve as basis for annual reporting procedures on the forest protection situation in the province.

Following the unanimous agreement on the proposed adjustments and the developed M&E system, a provincial approval is envisioned to be realised latest by beginning of 2008. In order to support provincial implementation, capacity building in three districts has been further proposed in the operational plan 2008.

Forest Land Allocation (FLA) is implemented since 2005 at provincial scale by the project "digital mapping and issuance of forestry land use right certificates" under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and is expected to be completed by mid of 2008.

Due to a project design dated prior to the recent issuance of Circular 38² no forest inventory and calculation of standing volume is foreseen during the implementation. Furthermore, forest land allocation is conducted without procedures for participatory land use planning and land use certificates are solely issued to individual households.

As revealed during field visits, border demarcation is limited to scattered marking of corner stones with many individual plot border lines not known to forest owners and outsiders alike.

Following the very recent issuance of Decision No. 2740/2007/QD-BNN-KL dated 20th of September, the Forest Protection Sub-Department has been assigned by DARD to formulate and implement a master plan on "Forest allocation and leasing for 2007 – 2010".

¹ Circular 70/2007/TT-BNN, dated August 1st 2007 on guidance for implementing organizations on the formulation of Village Forest Protection and Development Regulations

² Circular 38/2007/TT-BNN, dated 25/04/2007 on guidelines for procedures for forest allocation, forest rental and withdrawal to organisations, households, individuals and communities

The design of the master plan is understood as to evaluate the current FLA results and to consider re-allocation of forest land in case of improper allocation and/or forest management. Procedures to be applied during the re-allocation are reported to strictly follow the legal frame as defined by Circular 38.

Consequently, the FLA master plan is understood as a very crucial provincial orientation in view of the long-term development of natural forest resources in Quang Binh province and the main tool available to adjust and overcome short-comings from previous FLA implementation.

The adjusted project guideline for PLUP-FLA is therefore designed to be applied during the master plan implementation after a provincial approval has been reached.

The guideline is furthermore detailing a participatory forest inventory to be jointly conducted by technical staff and villagers and is intended to provide technical sound data for a) the calculation of volume figures for the process of forest allocation following Circular 38 and b) the development of forest management plans of local forest user groups.

Community-based Forest Management (CBFM) in Quang Binh province is mainly pre-determined by the results of the provincial FLA as has to be understood as follow-up measure after land use titles have been issued to local people.

The project concept therefore considers a form of management in which individual forest owners are forming user groups for joint forest management. However, individual land titles and possibly benefit sharing after timber harvest will remain at the individual household level.

The project CBFM guideline has been adjusted to ensure that FLA planning data from forest inventories as stipulated in Circular 38 can be further utilised for management plan development and timber utilisation in CBFM. In addition, planning and reporting procedures have been simplified based on experiences from other forestry projects in Vietnam.

Furthermore, a concept for benefit sharing arrangements is proposed considering options for i) self-consumption and forest user internal benefit sharing and ii) commercial timber sale with arrangements for taxation between the forest users and state authorities, in line with the legal policy frame on taxation of natural resources and policies on forest protection and development.

However, some procedures as detailed in the guideline differ from current legal procedures as stipulated in Decision 178 on benefit sharing and have to be understood as technical proposals to contribute to the current forest policy development in Vietnam.

CBFM pilot implementation is proposed for 2008 in case a clear request from the Provincial People Committee is articulated in form of an approval for piloting and instructions being issued to district authorities to support the implementation of one CBFM village pilot.

A draft operational plan 2008 for project work area 3 on community forestry has been drafted in close cooperation with the Provincial Community Forestry Consultant Group including an activity plan and labour estimate for the establishment of a village CBFM pilot.

3 INTRODUCTION

The project on Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Central Vietnam (SMNR-CV) is implemented by the Provincial Peoples Committee in the Province of Quang Binh with assistance of the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the German Development Service (DED).

As specified in the Operational Plan for 2007, three milestones of the work area 3 on community forestry are to be achieved by the end of 2007, namely:

- By 12/2007, provincial guidelines are issued on the establishment of forest protection and development regulations (FPDR), and are applied in at least 02 districts of Quang Binh province.
- By 12/2007, the 2nd draft version of the “PLUP-FLA manual” on “participatory land use planning and forest land allocation” is revised, based on discussion results of a provincial workshop with all relevant stakeholders.
- By 12/2007, the 1st version of the “CBFM manual” on “community-based forest management” is revised, based on discussion results of a provincial workshop with all relevant stakeholders.

This consultancy is designed to assist the project SMNR-CV, the Provincial Forestry Consultative Group (PFCG) and DARD to contribute to the achievement of the project milestones and to adapt the existing manuals to the changed legal environment, thus developing practical implementation guidelines for the application of the new circulars in Quang Binh province.

The main tasks of the consultancy are defined as follows:

- Adjustment of the project’s **PLUP-FLA manual** in compliance with Circular 38 as a draft guideline for provincial application in Quang Binh.
 - Present and complete the draft guideline with the Provincial Forestry Consultative Group.
 - Provide recommendations on respective project activities in the operational plan for 2008.
- Adjustment of the project’s **FPDR manual** in compliance with Circular 70 and results of a local consultancy.
 - Analyze and document the impact of Circular 38 and the adjustments of the PLUP-FLA-manual.
 - Participate in a technical meeting with the Provincial Forestry Consultative Group.
- Analyze and document the implications of above mentioned Circulars and other new national forest legislation on the application and the Project’s **manual on Community-based forest Management**, notably benefit sharing regulations.
 - Recommendations on respective activities in the operational plan for 2008.

For detailed information about the Terms of Reference and the mission itinerary please refer to Annex 1 & 2.

4 FOREST PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINE

4.1 Adjustments to the existing guideline

As the outcome of the joint efforts from various projects in Vietnam an implementation guideline on the development of Forest Protection and Development Regulations in line with Circular 56³, dated March 30th, 1999 has been documented by the Project and was published in March 2006.

However, due to the recent issuance of the national Circular 70/2007/TT-BNN, dated August 1st, 2007 on guidance for implementing organizations on the formulation of Village Forest Protection and Development Regulations further adjustments to the previously applied methodology were required.

Due to the strong contribution of project and provincial representatives from Quang Binh and Dak Lak province during the consultative process on the development of the new Circular 70, only minor adjustments had to be applied to the project document.

In close cooperation with the national consultant Mr. Phung Van Bang from the Forest Protection Sub-Department necessary adjustments have been identified and incorporated into the implementation guideline.

The adjusted methodology has been presented and discussed during a provincial workshop on the 30th of November with participants from the Provincial Forestry Consultative Group (PFCG) and relevant stakeholders from district level and the methodology has reached and unanimous agreement.

Circular 70 furthermore details the requirements for a comprehensive M&E system with surveys to be conducted on a bi-annual basis by district Forest Protection officers to assess the effectiveness of the regulations and to identify needs for further adjustments.

Monitoring and evaluation of FPDRs aims at promoting the community members' awareness for forest protection and to timely adjust weaknesses or shortcomings of existing FPDRs in order to ensure that regulations are suitable for the specific local context and are in line with laws and regulations of the government.

Based on experiences from a M&E system developed by the Forest Protection Sub-Department of former Lai Chau province⁴ an adjusted concept in line with regulations as stipulated in Circular 70 has been developed and presented in the provincial workshop.

³ Circular 56/1999/TT/BNN-KI, dated 30th March 1999 on guidance on developing forest protection and development regulations for local communities

⁴ M&E system developed in November 2002 with support from the SFDP GTZ project.

Following the presentation a detailed discussion on the M&E structure and questionnaires was facilitated in two working groups and an agreement on a final M&E system reached during the workshop.

The main objectives of the M&E system are defined as:

- To monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of FPDRs as stipulated in Circular 70/2007/TT-BNN,
- To provide a time and cost-effective concept to be conducted on a bi-annual basis following standardised questionnaires,
- To provide relevant information as basis for annual reporting procedures of the forest protection situation in the province,
- M&E results lead to required adjustments of FPDRs and to improved forest protection.

The M&E system is comprising of an internal (mid-year) and external (end of year) evaluation.

The **internal evaluation** is directly conducted by community members following a standardised M&E questionnaire with only minor support from commune level staff in order to reduce the workload for district forest protection staff and to strengthen the ownership over the M&E outcomes (see Appendix 7 of the FPDR implementation guideline for the questionnaire of the internal evaluation).

Completed questionnaires are then submitted to the District Forest Protection Units for further analysis and compilation into progress reports to provincial Forest Protection authorities.

The **external evaluation** is conducted at the end of the year by district forest protection staff as preparation for the annual report to district and provincial authorities using a standardised questionnaire. The local forest rangers are responsible for interviewing the community and to conduct a field survey in the forest (see Appendix 8 of the FPDR implementation guideline for the questionnaires of the external evaluation).

Two distinct questionnaires are provided in the FPDR implementation guideline specifically designed to facilitate the internal and external M&E survey.

The main chapters of both questionnaires are defined as follows:

- **The development process** of Forest Protection Regulations to be evaluated only within the 1st year after the initial development of village regulations. The objective is to reveal whether the process of the development of the regulations has been conducted in a participatory manner following the process as defined in the implementation manual to ensure that regulations are specific for the local socio-ecological conditions and are socially acceptable for the community.
- **The present knowledge** of Forest Protection Regulations to be evaluated on a six-month basis as an indication for the communities' awareness on forest protection issues. Only if the relevant stakeholders

have a good understanding of the regulations an effective implementation by the community can be expected.

- **Implementation** of Forest Protection Regulations to be evaluated on a six-month basis to reveal current constraints encountered during implementation and enforcement of regulations. Despite a high awareness on forest protection communities might face difficulties during reporting or lack of support from higher authorities which will hamper effective protection measures in the field. Such constrains are crucial limitations which often can only be solved in cooperation with higher authorities.

Preparation for conducting M&E surveys comprises the following activities:

- District level:
 - Identification of survey areas (villages to be surveyed)
 - Review and update of M&E questionnaire
 - Printing and copying of M&E questionnaire including stationary
- Commune level:
 - Internal evaluation*
 - Assign commune staff to facilitate communities in completing M&E questionnaires
 - Inform concerned villages on the implementation schedule
 - Distribute internal M&E questionnaires to communities
 - External evaluation*
 - Assign commune staff to support forest protection rangers during M&E survey
 - Inform concerned villages on the implementation schedule
- Village level:
 - Agree on working schedule and procedures
 - Assign tasks to Village Forest Management Board
 - Inform households on working schedule and objectives of M&E

Data collection of the M&E system comprises of the following activities:

- Internal evaluation:

A selected number of 10 key farmers (representative sample of the village population) is completing the M&E questionnaires. If required commune staff is providing support to the community.
- External evaluation:

Forest Protection rangers are conducting interviews with a group of 10 key farmers following the provided external M&E questionnaire. In addition, transect walks into the forest together with community members are conducted to assess the current situation of the forest resources.

Data analysis of the M&E system comprises the following activities:

Internal evaluation results will be collected by the Village Forest Management Board and forwarded to the commune authority by the commune agro-forestry staff.

The Commune People Committee will appraise the results and forward the data to the Forest Protection Unit.

Forest Protection Unit analyses the results and identifies required adjustments to the regulations. Evaluation results will be compiled in an annual report to be submitted to provincial level.

Proposed adjustments have to be presented to the District Justice Section before they can be discussed in the respective village.

Feedback and adjustment of FPDRs comprises the following activities:

After the proposals from the communities are appraised by the Forest Protection Unit and District Justice Section, a village meeting will be arranged by Forest Protection staff and regulations updated accordingly.

After the village FPDRs have been updated, the revised regulations are forwarded to Commune People Committee for appraisal and District People Committee for approval.

The M&E system is described in the implementation guideline on FPDRs (see Annex 3) and questionnaires attached as Appendices.

4.2 Proposed follow-up measures

Following the unanimous agreement on the proposed adjustments and the developed M&E system during two provincial workshops (November 30th and December 6th, 2007) a provincial approval is envisioned to be reached latest by beginning of 2008.

Consequently, follow-up procedures on the preparation for a wider up-scaling have been immediately discussed with representatives of the PFCG and the Forest Protection Sub-Department during this mission and have been entered into the project operational planning for the year 2008 (see Annex 7).

Main activities are defined as follows:

- Publication of the implementation guideline for district level Forest Protection Units which are responsible for facilitating the development of FPDRs in villages.
- Support the organisation of three Training of Trainer (ToT) courses for district forest rangers as preparation for the implementation in Le Thuy, Bo Trach and Quang Trach districts.
- After the ToT, a team of two district participants of the ToT program will guide a training in a selected village for the development of FPDRs under close coaching from the project. Participants who have successfully conducted one village training course in their district can act as multiplier and instruct other district forest rangers in the future development of FPDRs.

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- The drafted M&E system is going to be piloted with an internal and external survey in 18 selected villages. Lessons learnt are to be discussed in a workshop including planning for future up-scaling in the entire province.

5 PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING AND FOREST LAND ALLOCATION IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINE

5.1 Status quo of FLA in Quang Binh province

Following a national pilot program Quang Binh province has been selected as one out of five provinces for the implementation of Forest Land Allocation (FLA) procedures at provincial scale.

The project on “digital mapping and issuance of forestry land use right certificates” is based on Decision 672/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister and is implemented by the Cadastre and Engineering Survey Company assigned by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE).

Three enterprises (Enterprise of Geodesy and Cartography 104, 204, 203) under the company are conducting the field implementation.

The **overall objectives** of the project are the:

- Development of cadastral base maps (GIS database) at a scale of 1:10.000 for the entire province,
- Forest Land Allocation to individual households for long-term forest protection and development by applying GPS and GIS technology,
- Issuance of land use certificates for not yet allocated forest land and the renewal of mapping information of existing land use certificates of individual forest owners.

The completion of the project is expected for mid of 2008 with a provincial coverage of FLA and the production of digital cadastral FLA mapping information.

Based on interviews with the Enterprise of Geodesy and Cartography 104 and based on field visits the mission understood the following **technical procedures** to be followed during field implementation:

- Forest land allocation is solely considering issuance of land use certificates (so-called red books) to individual households, despite options for allocation to group of households or entire communities being stipulated in the Forest Law⁵, dated 2004 and the Circular 38⁶, dated 2007.
- Information on the current forest status according to Decision 684/1994/QĐ-BNN is obtained from the result map of the provincial re-classification of three types of forest⁷ from 2006. No field assessment or detailed forest

⁵ Law on Forest Protection and Development No. 29/2004/QH11

⁶ Circular 38/2007/TT-BNN, dated 25/04/2007 on guidelines for procedures for forest allocation, forest rental and withdrawal to organisations, households, individuals and communities

⁷ Instruction 38/2005/CT-TTg on reviewing and planning of the 3 forest types (special-use, protection and production forest)

inventory as required in the recent Circular 38 for the calculation of standing volume is conducted.

- Issuance of land use certificates is solely based on forest land allocation procedures. Participatory Land Use Planning as detailed in the PLUP-FLA guideline of the SMNR-CV and as stipulated in Circular 30⁸ from 2004 is not foreseen in the project.
- Based on the digitised mapping information, boundary demarcation in the field is conducted by use of GPS hand receivers. Border demarcation is limited to the marking of plot corner stones. A marking or demarcation of the border line between two corner stones is not foreseen.
- In order to ensure best possible equity among forest receivers, extreme long and narrow plots (in some cases below 10m wide) are allocated to individual households.

5.2 Justification of project interventions after FLA

The provincial coverage of FLA as outcome of the above mentioned project has to be understood as a very initial step towards sustainable protection and management of allocated resources only and requires crucial follow-up procedures.

Based on intensive interviews and field visits, the followings risks and challenges are foreseen in case no proper follow-up measures are in place and are implemented at a provincial scale after FLA conducted by the above mentioned project:

- No activities on participatory land use planning have been conducted with only marginal participation of local people in the FLA procedures. As a result, forest receivers do not have a clear understanding of their rights and obligations in terms of forest management and utilisation. Field visits revealed a tendency of local forest users to convert degraded natural forests into Acacia monocultures not knowing that such a change of the forest land use classification (from natural forest to plantation) would, according to law, result in a withdrawal of the land use certificate.
- As no assessment of the forest quality (standing volume as outcome of a forest inventory as stipulated in Circular 38) at the time of allocation has been conducted, procedures for benefit sharing remain unclear. Following Decision 178⁹ only the timber increment after allocation is considered the property of the forest owner.
- Allocation plots are only marked in the field by very scattered border stones and many individual plot borders are not known to forest owners and outsiders alike. Without visible and enforceable boundaries no ownership rights can be enforced and no household will be willing to consider a long-term investment like afforestation or forest enrichment.

⁸ Circular No. 30/2004/TT-BTNMT, dated November 1st, 2004 guiding the elaboration, adjustment and evaluation of land-use planning and plans

⁹ Decision 178/2001/QĐ-TTg, dated November 12th, 2001 on benefits and obligations of households and individuals assigned leased or contracted forest and forest land

- A large scale conversion of natural forest vegetation cover into acacia monoculture plantations is expected to have severe impacts on the water balance in the region with unpredictable impacts for the agricultural sector. However, at present lower administration seem to promote Acacia plantation as best practise for smallholder forest management.

The above mentioned consequences have been discussed with provincial representatives during numerous interviews and presented during the provincial workshop on the 6th of December.

Discussion results revealed that concerns are shared by all forestry-related Departments and that concerns have even been raised even during the design phase of the above mentioned project in 2005 but were not considered due to limited budget resources.

Following the very recent issuance of Decision No. 2740/QD-BNN-KL dated September 20th, 2007 on approving the master plan of “Forest allocation and leasing period 2007 – 2010”, the Forest Protection Sub-Department has been assigned by DARD to formulate and implement the above mentioned master plan.

During a meeting with Mr. Nguyen Viet Nhung (Head of the Forest Protection Sub-Department) the following main objectives of the master plan are understood as follows:

- The implementation of the master plan is designed to evaluate the current FLA results and to consider re-allocation of forest land in case the current form of allocation is not ensuring sustainable forest protection and development or the current forest owner is not capable to fulfil his/her forest management obligations.
- Clear criteria for the survey are to be defined and used as provincial standard.
- Procedures to be applied during the re-allocation will strictly follow the legal frame as defined by Circular 38.
- The form of land allocation (individual households, group of households or entire community) will be based on the demand of the local population and criteria such as distance to the forest plot, forest type and quality. In general, all three forms of forest allocation are considered possible.

In conclusion of the above described situation, the development and implementation of the FLA master plan is understood as a very crucial provincial orientation in view of the long-term development of natural forest resources in Quang Binh province. The plan is further understood as the main tool available to adjust and overcome short-comings from previous FLA implementation.

Consequently, the Project is strongly recommended to provide close assistance during the process of formulation and implementation of the master plan.

5.3 Adjustments to the existing PLUP-FLA guideline

As part of this consultancy the existing project PLUP-FLA manual has been adjusted to the forest policy frame as defined in Circular 38/2007/TT-BNN¹⁰.

The first chapters of the guideline are detailing participatory land use planning (PLUP) procedures considered as a crucial preparation for sustainable and conflict-free FLA results in line with Circular 30¹¹. PLUP procedures as described in the manual have already been successfully tested in all villages in Thanh Thach and Hoa Phuc commune by the SMNR-CV.

The following chapters of the implementation guideline are describing administrative and technical procedures on the process of FLA adjusted to the new policy frame defined by Circular 38.

The main content as defined in Circular 38 is summarised as follows:

- Individual households, group of households and entire communities are eligible to receive natural production forest under one land use certificate (so-called red book).
- A consultant organization is mainly responsible for the assessment of the forest status (including detailed calculations of the standing volume at the time of allocation).
- Provincial and district People's Committees shall decide which consultant organization will carry out the forest assessment.
- The assigned consultant organization must inform and permit the involved organizations, households, individuals and communities to take part in the process of defining the forest characteristics. By this, Circular 38 explicitly calls for a participatory process of forest resource assessment.
- The consulting organisation, forest owner and local authorities' representatives are to sign the minutes of the forest resource assessment.
- Households and individuals, after taking over the forest areas are responsible for identifying and marking boundaries of their allocated areas or contracted areas witnessed by representatives of the Commune People's Committee and neighbouring forest owners (see Annex 6 in Circular 38 for further details).
- In case of allocation of forest resources to entire communities a community forest management plan is considered a compulsory element of the cadastral documents to be produced for the issuance of land use certificates.
- District functional agencies are responsible for the appraisal of i) technical data on the forest characteristics as main outcome of the

¹⁰ 38/2007/TT-BNN, dated 25/04/2007 on guidelines for procedures for forest allocation, forest rental and withdrawal to organisations, households, individuals and communities

¹¹ Circular 30/2004/TT-BTNMT, dated November 1st, 2004 guiding the elaboration, adjustment and evaluation of land-use planning and plans

forest inventory based on the confirmation of the consultant organization who is responsible for the forest assessment (consultant organization takes main responsibility for assessment of forest quality and together with forest owner and local authorities' representatives to sign the minutes of forest resource assessment), ii) the suitability of the forest allocation in view of the long-term forest development and results of the re-classification of three types of forest, and iii) the feasibility of the community forest management plan.

- Circular 38 further defines administrative procedures and responsibilities for the process of withdrawal of land use right certificates in case local households are not fulfilling their obligations in forest management.

Apart from administrative application and reporting procedures a major focus of the adjustment of the existing PLUP-FLA guideline formed the introduction of a concept for a participatory forest inventory as discussed in the following two chapters.

5.3.1 Forest Inventory Concept

Circular 38 clearly stipulates a rather scientific forest inventory including volume calculations as a compulsory precondition for the issuance of land use certificates.

Technical instructions are detailed in Annex 7 of Circular 38 and comprise the following main points:

- Temporary sample plots are to be established for each forest block of the same forest type and status
- The sample plot size is defined as of 500m² of rectangular shape (20m x 25m)
- For each sample plot 3 tree height measurements are to be conducted by use of height measure tools, e.g. Blume-LeiB
- Data collection comprises the forest type, tree name, diameter at breast height (dbh), quality class¹², tree height, forest status and tree layers (single, 2 or 3 layered)
- All trees from 8cm dbh and above are to be measured inside the sample plots in natural forests
- Volume calculation is conducted by a) volume conversion tables¹³ using a two factor equation defined by the Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, or b) volume calculation based on form factor (requires a height measurement for each recorded tree)

¹² **A:** trees showing good growth, with a long branch-free stem without diseases or defects.
B: trees showing normal growth, showing few areas with defects, diseases. 50-70% of stem volume with economic potential.
C: trees showing poor growth, crooked or infested or hollow stems. Only < 50% of stem volume with economic potential.

¹³ Forest Inventory and Planning Institute (1995) Forest Inventory Hand Book , Agricultural Publishing House, Hanoi

- Form factor for natural forests is defined as $f=0.45$, for plantation defined as $f=0.5$.

To ensure strict compliance with this new forest policy frame and at the same time guarantee the full participation of the local population, a combined inventory methodology is proposed in the PLUP-FLA guideline.

The inventory concept is based on a methodology that has been developed and successfully applied in the KfW6 project¹⁴ in a CFM pilot in Quang Ngai province in September 2007 and in the RDDL-GTZ¹⁵ during a pilot training in Dak Lak province in October 2007.

The combined inventory concept is designed to be jointly conducted by technical staff and villagers and is intended to provide technical sound data for a) the calculation of volume figures for the process of forest allocation and b) the development of Forest Management Plans.

In order to ensure that the proposed concept could even be applied by the local administration without the requirements of an extensive training program or the purchase of additional GPS/GIS technology **two optional concepts** for map production and forest inventory design are provided in the guideline (See step 4 in the PLUP-FLA guideline for further details).

The selection is based on **available resources** (GPS receivers, GIS-based resource mapping) and **field level capacities** (qualification of district level or external consultant agencies).

The aspect of practicability is considered particularly crucial regarding the upcoming implementation by state agencies following Decision No. 2740¹⁶ in the provincial letter 2471/UBND of the Provincial People Committee, dated December 7th, 2007.

In order to ease and speed-up the process of data compilation and analysis, a comprehensive inventory databank has been developed using Excel software (see Annex 6).

The databank only requires the input of the total forest area, plot ID, tree name, girth, quality and tree height, remaining calculations are completed automatically by the databank.

The analysis is providing two options depending on the availability of tree specific volume functions and form factors:

- In case **tree specific diameter-height functions** and form factors are available (see Forestry Inventory Hand Book, 1995 by FIPI for further details) for the respective tree species of the survey area, the tree names and factors have to be entered into the worksheet "Analysis individual form factor" prior to the data entry. Excel is then conducting individual volume calculations per tree species.
- In case no functions are available a **general volume function** has to be developed based on the inventory results and the respective factors

¹⁴ Forest Rehabilitation and Forest Management in Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh and Phu Yen

¹⁵ Rural Development Dak Lak province, German Technical Cooperation

¹⁶ Decision No. 2740/QD-BNN-KL dated 20/09/2007 on approving the master plan of "Forest allocation and leasing period 2007 – 2010"

A and B to be entered into the worksheet “Analysis volume function” of the Excel databank.

The development of a general volume function is comprising of four main steps starting with data entry from the sample plot tally sheets into the provided Excel forest inventory databank.

In the second step, a scientific non-linear regression analysis is conducted to develop a diameter-height equation by applying the logarithmic equation from the FIPI¹⁷ as described below:

$$\text{LnH} = \text{A} + \text{B} \cdot \text{LnD}_{1.3}$$

$$\text{H} = e^{\text{A} + \text{B} \cdot \text{LnD}_{1.3}} = 2,718282^{\text{A} + \text{B} \cdot \text{LnD}_{1.3}}$$

Whereas: LnH = Logarithmic tree height

A, B = Variables A, B

LnD_{1.3} = Logarithmic diameter at breast height in meter

The regression analysis is conducted by use of the software DataFit version 8.2.7918 which can be obtained as free trial version from the internet.

Calculations are following the prepared format (see Annex 9) and only require the diameter and height values to be copied into it from the inventory datasheet.

Results are presented as print format providing the two function variables A and B including all statistical characteristics and a scatter plot showing the calculated trendline.

The values for the factors A and B are then entered into the Excel databank and volume figures automatically calculated from the tally sheet data.

Results of the inventory data analysis are provided in a ready-made print format and comprise all forest stand characteristics as detailed in the table below:

Table 1: Data analysis table provided by the Excel forest inventory databank

Hectare figures (ha)	
Stem number [ha]	
Volume [ha]	
Basal area [m ²]	

¹⁷ Forest Inventory and Planning Institute (1995) Forest Inventory Hand Book , Agricultural Publishing House, Hanoi

¹⁸ For a free trial version see: <http://www.newfreedownloads.com/Software-Developer/Active-X/DataFit.html>

Stand figures (block)	
Block size [ha]	
Sample plots [#]	
Average diameter [cm]	
Average height [m]	
Stem number [block]	
Volume [block]	

Specific volume results have to be described separately for each area with distinct forest status. The identification of the forest status is following the national forest classification standards¹⁹ considering the respective volume and basal area benchmarks as described below:

Group II: Regenerated Forest

Ila: Young regenerated forest after shifting cultivation (average dbh > 8cm)

Ilb: Regenerated forest after exploitation (average dbh < 20cm, basal area 5-10m²)

Group III: Natural forest previously exploited

Illa1: Degraded forest (standing stock 30-80m³, basal area 6-10m²)

Illa2: Medium forest (standing stock 80-150m³, basal area 11-15m²)

Illa3: Rich forest (standing stock > 150m³, average diameter > 35cm)

Inventory analysis results are finally compiled into a summary table form as provided in Annex 4 of Circular 38 and as attached to the PLUP-FLA guideline. The table is part of the formal report on the implementation results compiled by the consulting organisation in preparation of the forest land allocation appraisal mission.

5.3.2 Sample Plot Design

Following this new concept of a combined forest inventory, a modified measure tape with two scales is used to obtain the girth at breast height and the diameter class (colour band) at the same time for each measured tree.

The girth measurement is required for the volume calculation of the forest allocation while the colour bands will be used during the process of Forest Management Plan (FMP) development by the community following the CBFM concept of the project.

As stipulated in Circular 38 a sample plot design of rectangular shape of 500m² size (20 x 25m) has to be followed.

In order to derive at a practicable and participatory way to layout such rather large sample plots a sequence of adjoining sub-plots are to be measured by a team consisting of one technician and two farmers.

¹⁹ Decision 684/QD and QP N6-84 of MARD dated 1 August, 1994

The total length of the sample plot (following the geological gradient) is defined by a distance of 25m plus slope correction using a conventional 30m measure tape which is running along the transect line (see Figure 1).

The measure team is then defining the bottom line by the use of a 20m nylon rope in a right angle to the transect line.

Depending on the visibility inside the forest patch up to three additional lines of 20m width are then placed along the transect line and are defining sub-plots inside the sample plot.

At the top end of the plot the last line is finally laid out which defines the outer top boundary of the plot. Inside this defined area all trees from 8cm dbh and above (starting at black diameter class) are measured at dbh using the modified girth tape with tree name, girth and quality.

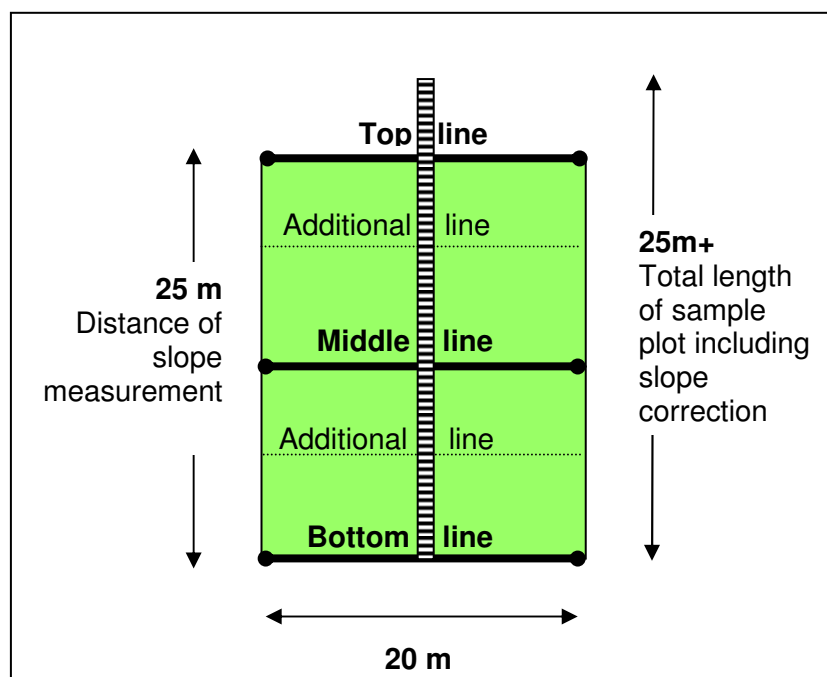


Figure 1: Adjusted plot design following legal requirements as detailed in Circular 38

5.4 Proposed follow-up measures

Following the provincial letter No. 2471/UBND, dated December 7th, 2007, DARD has been assigned to develop the master plan on “Forest allocation and leasing period 2007-2010” which has to be submitted to the Provincial People’s Committee for legal approval in the first Quarter of 2008 as basis for immediate implementation.

The director of DARD has further assigned the Forest Protection Sub-Department to take the lead in the formulation and later implementation of the master plan.

During a meeting with Mr Nguyen Viet Nhung and Mr Phung Van Bang from the Forest Protection Sub-Department, the SMNR-CV project was

requested to provide assistance for the organisation of a provincial planning workshop as well as on the master plan formulation.

The workshop outcomes are expected to define i) clear procedures and criteria for the re-check of the provincial FLA results and ii) technical and administrative procedures for the process of re-allocation of natural forests strictly following instructions as detailed in Circular 38.

Despite the provincial coverage of FLA it is therefore still considered of great importance to provide an implementation guideline detailing the entire process of PLUP-FLA in line with Circular 38 to be approved as provincial standard for the process of re-allocation of forest land as conducted under the provincial master plan.

A major part of the re-check of FLA results is expected to form the identification of forest plot boundaries under one land use certificate which requires some basic knowledge in the application of GPS/GIS technologies.

In order to ensure sufficient capacities for the implementation a training course on an introduction to the use of GPS hand receivers and the application of MapInfo would be required prior to the start of the implementation and is proposed for the first quarter of 2008 in the operation plan of the project.

The training should mainly focus on techniques of import and export of waypoint locations from MapInfo into GPS receivers and the development of basic mapping skills required for drawing polygons and calculation of their related area by use of MapInfo software. Sophisticated GIS mapping skills are not required for implementing staff and final production of cadastral maps based on the field results can effectively be contracted to a consulting organisation at provincial level after completion of field activities.

6 COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINE

6.1 Context of CBFM in Quang Binh province

The term *community forestry* normally refers to a form of forest management in which entire communities are handed over (allocated) long-term user rights over State forest resources and are protecting, sustainably managing and utilizing forest resources for their environmental benefits and as contribution to their livelihood development.

In the context of Quang Binh province however, forest land is expected to be nearly entirely allocated to individual households resulting in rather small forest plots under one land use certificate per household (some below 0.5 ha in size). Forest allocation to entire communities is not foreseen despite of this option being stipulated in the Law on Forest Protection and Development and Circular 38/2007/TT-BTT, dated 25th April 2007.

Consequently, the term *Community-based Forest Management* (CBFM) is used instead to be understood as a form of management in which individual forest owners are forming user groups for joint forest management. However, the individual land titles and possibly benefit sharing still remains at the individual household level.

In view of FLA procedures such small forest plots are ensuring a high level of equity of sharing forest resources among community members. However, management, protection and monitoring of such fragmented forest patches is extremely difficult to handle for individual forest owners and the local administration alike.

Under these circumstances, the formation of forest user groups with joint planning, reporting and approval procedures are proposed as a practicable management concept and is described in the CBFM implementation guideline in Annex 5.

6.2 Adjustments to the existing guideline

The SMNR-CV has developed a comprehensive implementation manual for CBFM and respective planning procedures have been piloted in four communes²⁰ in 2006.

The project CBFM guideline is detailing a logical sequence of planning steps to be completed towards a final approval of a five-year forest management plan and the implementation of silvicultural interventions.

²⁰ Hoa Hop, Hoa Phuc commune in Minh Hoa district and Dong Hoa and Thanh Thach commune in Tuyen Hoa district.

Timber utilisation is defined by the number of trees per diameter class as transparent and accountable unit for implementation, management and enforcement within the capacities of local forest users and administration alike.

Identical CBFM planning and reporting procedures have been successfully implemented by RDDDL-GTZ in Dak Lak province, ETSP-Helvetas in Dak Nong province and by KfW 6 project in Quang Ngai province and have been frequently presented and discussed at national level.

Main steps and procedures as proposed in the existing project guideline therefore remain mostly unchanged.

Required changes have been mainly conducted at the activity level under the main CBFM steps with a clear focus on a simplification of reporting procedures during forest management plan development and timber utilisation based on experiences from the above mentioned projects.

The proposed concept for **benefit sharing arrangements** is considering options for i) self-consumption and forest user internal benefit sharing and ii) commercial timber sale with arrangements for taxation between the forest users and state authorities and are in line with the legal policy frame on taxation of natural resources and policies on forest protection and development.

However, some procedures as detailed in this guideline differ from current legal procedures as stipulated in Decision 178 on benefit sharing and have to be understood as technical proposal to contribute to the current forest policy development in Vietnam.

Consequently, the benefit sharing procedures as described in this guideline require further approval from provincial level before an application at provincial scale can be initiated.

The concept of **participatory forest inventory** has further been adjusted to be compatible with procedures as stipulated in Circular 38 to ensure that inventory data from FLA procedures can at the same time serve as planning data for CBFM management.

The adjusted CBFM guideline is strictly following the approach as presented as discussed during the provincial workshop on the 6th of December with representatives from the PFCG.

Silvicultural techniques as included in the previous CBFM guideline have been taken out to ensure a clear focus on CBFM planning and reporting procedures of the guideline. Silvicultural aspects in the context of CBFM are proposed to be developed in a separate technical guideline (for a very suitable format which could be directly applied see Silviculture and harvesting guideline by the RDDDL-GTZ, 2006).

Finally, a revision of the **Sustainable Forest Model**²¹ has been conducted with a reduced number of seven diameter classes and a standardised

²¹ A Sustainable Forest Model is a standard benchmark for the identification of sustainable harvest options described in terms of stem number per diameter class. The SFM is representing the structure of a well-developed, productive forest under sustainable management.

diameter class width to ensure compatibility with data obtained during forest inventories following the technical design as described in Circular 38.

6.3 Proposed CBFM Pilot Implementation

The proposed CBFM concept is considered a crucial follow-up of the ongoing forest land allocation program in Quang Binh province to ensure that FLA results can lead to a sustainable forest development in the province.

Main planning steps have been discussed within two working groups during the provincial workshop on the 6th of December and have reached a common agreement among workshop participants.

Participants further identified clear administrative responsibilities at district, commune and village level for the planning, implementation and monitoring of CBFM schemes to be developed at forest user group or village level.

The only CBFM planning step for which at present no clear legal mandate for the field implementation could be identified was the issue of boundary identification and demarcation of forest user groups by use of GPS technology. This remains a very critical issue to be clarified prior to the decision of CBFM piloting as without clear and legally recognised boundaries no forest protection and management can be expected in the long-run.

The project has already conducted CBFM pilots in 2006 in four communes and CBFM planning steps have been completed up to the development of village forest management plans. These valuable field experiences should be analysed prior to the development of further pilots.

Pilot implementation is only considered if a clear request from the Provincial People Committee is articulated in form of an approval for piloting and instructions being issued to district authorities to support the implementation of one CBFM village pilot.

The scale of the pilot implementation should be limited to an area of around 450 ha of existing natural forest of forest status IIa and above.

A detailed activity plan including time estimates for respective administration and forest users is provided in Annex 8 (worksheet "Activity plan CBFM pilot") as basis for the development of related cost standards for a contract design with the PFCG.

Pilot implementation is expected to clearly contribute to a) Forest Land Allocation procedures in line with Circular 38 to be considered during re-allocation of forest land and b) the development of CBFM procedures as compulsory follow-up procedures after completion of the provincial FLA programme by mid of 2008.

Pilot results are expected to be presented during a provincial workshop at the end of the year as basis for a request for a legal approval of the PLUP-FLA and CBFM implementation guideline as supported by the project.

7 DRAFT OPERATIONAL PLAN 2008

Based on the outcome of the provincial workshop and intensive discussions with representatives from the PFCG an operation plan for the work area 3 of the project has been drafted and is presented in Annex 7.

Proposed activities with regard to the finalisation of the three implementation guidelines²² related to work area 3 are discussed in detail in the previous chapters.

In addition, the establishment of silvicultural demonstration plots is proposed as further project intervention to introduce concepts for the economic viable development of natural secondary forest resources.

Two technical interventions are proposed based on the current forest status of the respective forest stand:

- Tending of **regenerating forests** (forest status IIa or IIb²³) in preparation for enrichment planting with high-valuable indigenous timber species and NTFP species such as rattan.

Secondary forest structures provide an optimal stand climate for the re-introduction of valuable timber species who have been lost during previous unregulated exploitation. NTFP products can further provide short-term income and in the case of rattan can be used as living fences to protect enrichment sites from grazing impact.

Prior to the contracting of local people for the set-up of demonstration sites, farmer to farmer study tours should be conducted to existing models of economic viable management of natural forest resources in the area.

A very famous model of the management of natural regenerated *Castanopsis* forest stands can be visited on the way to the PNKB National Park. In that case one individual family is managing 30 ha of *Castanopsis* forest with an average income of 300 Million VND per year. The family has further started to underplant *Tarrietia javanica* as indigenous valuable tree species.

A further model can be visited in Binh Minh 2 village, Trung Hoa commune, Minh Hoa district, where a multi-purpose forest garden of 1 ha is protected by Mr. Dinh Trong Thoa for production of rattan, palm leaves and natural eaglewood.

Required tree seedlings are planned to be provided from project supported nurseries as proposed in the operational plan or from qualified external sources. However, it has to be emphasised that project support should be limited to the production of indigenous timber species and NTFP production only. Mass production of *Acacia* seedling is well under-way in the project region and will only lead to *Acacia* monocultures with all related environmental risks in clear contrast of the project objective of sustainable management of natural resources.

²² FPDR, PLUP-FLA and CBFM implementation guidelines

²³ IIa regenerating forest after shifting cultivation (average DBH >8 cm); IIb regenerating forest after over-exploitation (average DBH <20 cm, basal area 5-10 m²)

- Thinning of **exploited natural forests** (forest status IIIa²⁴ and above) in forest stands with still existing valuable timber species in order to support regenerated potential timber trees against competing undesired vegetation. Thinning is conducted in view of supporting potential timber trees which will be permanently marked and continuously protected during repeated thinning cycles until a marketable harvest diameter has been reached for utilisation.

The project is further planning to support existing smallholder forest management in marketing and trade. Concepts for Market information Systems (MIS) have been piloted in the KfW 1 Training measure and the KfW 6 project in Quang Ngai province and could provide valuable ideas to be applied in the context of Quang Binh province.

²⁴ IIIa exploited natural forests (standing stock >30m³, basal area >6 m²)

ANNEX 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE

Short-term Assignment: Work Area 3 “Community Forestry”

1. Background information

The project on Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Central Vietnam (SMNR-CV) is implemented by the Provincial Peoples Committee (PPC) in the Province of Quang Binh with assistance of the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the German Development Service (DED). Its overall objective is that the *stakeholders in the project region manage their natural resources in a sustainable way*. The implementation of project interventions is structured into three work areas:

- I. Decentralized Planning (LED/ Participatory SEDP/CDP)
- II. Participatory Agricultural Extension (PAEM) and Value Chain Promotion
- III. **Community Forestry** (FPDR, PLUP-FLA, CBFM)

In the area of community forestry, the SMNR-CV has focused in its 1st phase (2004-2007) on the development and field piloting as well the documentation of lessons-learnt (in the form of manuals and training materials) on participatory models and procedures on mainly three project “products”:

- Forest Protection and Development Regulations (FPDR)
- Participatory Land Use Planning and Forest Land Allocation (PLUP-FLA),
- Community based forest management (CBFM)

The 2nd Phase (2007-2010) aims at integrating these approaches into the overall framework of public administration in the forestry sector of the province (**institutionalization**) as well as applying the innovative methods all over the province (**roll-out**). The related impact **indicator** in the project concept is:

In Quang Binh, improved provincial guidelines are issued on forest protection (until 12/2007), on forest land allocation (until 06/2008) and on community forestry (until 06/2009), and are applied in all rural districts by the relevant stakeholders in the protection and sustainable management of forest resources.

As specified in the Operational Plan for 2007, the **milestones** related to the above indicator which are to be achieved in 2007, are:

- By 12/2007, provincial guidelines are issued on the establishment for of forest protection and development regulations (FPDR), and are applied in at least 02 districts of Quang Binh.
- By 12/2007, the 2nd draft version of the “PLUP-FLA manual” on “participatory land use planning and forest land allocation” is revised, based on discussion results of a provincial workshop with all relevant stakeholders.
- By 12/2007, the 1st version of the “CBFM manual” on “community-based forest management” is revised, based on discussion results of a provincial workshop with all relevant stakeholders.

Due to circumstances which were not foreseeable at the time of drafting the above milestones, such as the recent issuance of the circulars 70 and 38, the formulation of the milestones has to be adapted and their achievement might see slight delays.

2. Objectives of the assignment:

The present short term assignment is to assist the project SMNR-CV, the Provincial Forestry Consultative Group (PFCG) and eventually DARD and the PPC to achieve the project milestones and to adapt the existing manuals to the changed legal environment, thus developing practical implementation guidelines for the application of the new circulars in Quang Binh.

Main objective: - Adjustment of FLA-Procedure Quang Binh based on **Circular 38**

Other objectives: - Final revision of manual on “Forest Protection and Development Regulations (FPDR) and application of new **Circular 70**, based on

outputs

of local consultant
- Implications of above Circulars and other new national forest

legislation on

the application and the Project's manual on "Community-based forest Management" (CBFM)

3. Specific tasks:

- a) Adjustment of the project's **PLUP-FLA manual** to be in line with Circular 38, making the manual a draft guideline to the application of the circular in Quang Binh
 - Meeting with the responsible authorities on their concept of implementing Circular 38.
 - Revise and supplement the PLUP-FLA manual to be in conformity with the current regulations and to be practical. Integrate contents of Circular, Decree, Land law and Law on Forest Protection and Development into the manual.
 - Development of PLUP-guideline following FLA.
 - Recommendations about the opportunities of integrating the guideline into the work of forest-related departments in Quang Binh province.
 - Provincial Workshop with the Provincial Forestry Consultative Group on Adjustment of FLA guidelines to Circular 38 (on 6th of Dec.), presentation of major results and recommendations of the assignment in this workshop
 - Recommendations on respective project activities in the operational plan for 2008
- b) Adjustment of the project's **FPDR manual**
 - Based on outputs of a local consultant, final revision of manual on "Forest Protection and Development Regulations (FPDR) and application of new Circular 70,
 - Analyze and document the impact of Circular 38 and the adjustments of the PLUP-FLA-manual on the FPDR manual
 - Participate in a technical meeting with the Provincial Forestry Consultative Group on Adjustment of the FPDR manual to Circular 70 (on 29th of Nov.)
 - Recommendations on respective project activities in the operational plan for 2008
- c) Revision of the project's **CBFM manual**
 - Analyze and document the implications of above Circulars and other new national forest legislation on the application and the Project's manual on "Community-based forest Management" (CBFM), notably benefit sharing regulations
 - Summarize main points in the CBFM manual that need to be modified to be in line with recent forest legislation
 - Workshop with the Provincial Forestry Consultative Group (on 6th of Dec., same as for a), presentation of major results and recommendations of the assignment referring to CBFM
 - Recommendations on respective project activities in the operational plan for 2008

4. Reporting deadlines

- Re tasks b): draft until 29/11/2007
- Re tasks a): presentation of preliminary results until 06/12/2007
- Re tasks c): draft until 06/12/2007
- Draft Final Consultant report until 29/12/2007

5. Time schedule and total input days

The assignment including preparation, travel and reporting is scheduled for a total of 30 working days for the international expert including travel to and from Quang Binh. Field work in Quang Binh is intended to start on 20/11/2007.

ANNEX 2: MISSION ITINERARY

Period: 18/11/2007 – 18/12/2007

Date	LOCATION AND Task
18.11	Travel to Quang Binh; review of legal documents and PLUP-FLA project manual
19.11	Meeting with project staff; development of Mission schedule
20.11	Meeting with Mr. Bang, national consultant on Decree 70
21.11	Travel to Dong Hoa commune, Dong Giang village Travel to Thanh Thach commune, village 3
22.11	Travel to Hoa Phuc commune, Sy village Meeting with Commune People Committee
23.11	Meeting with NREO, FPU Tuyen Hoa, FPU Minh Hoa district, mapping company 104 under MoNRE
24-25.11	Adjustment of FPDR manual
26.11	Development of M&E system for Forest Protection and Development Regulations
27.11	Meeting with Forestry Sub-Department, Forest Inventory and Planning Institute, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
28.11	Meeting with Department of Natural Resources and Environment
29.11	Preparation for provincial workshop
30.11	Provincial workshop on Forest Protection and Development Regulations
01-03.12	Preparation of PLUP-FLA manual and adjustment of CBFM concept
04-05.12	Meeting with representatives for the PFCG; Preparation for provincial workshop
06.12	Provincial workshop on follow-up procedures after FLA
07-11.12	Development of implementation manuals for PLUP-FLA and CBFM
12.12	Meeting with representatives from the PFCG
13.12	Development of project follow-up activity plan for 2008
14.12	Travel to Hanoi
15-17.12	Report writing
18.12	Submit Report by e-mail

Annex 3: Forest inventory databank format

Data input - Inventory results

District	
Commune	
Village	
Forest Block	

Block size [ha]	
-----------------	--

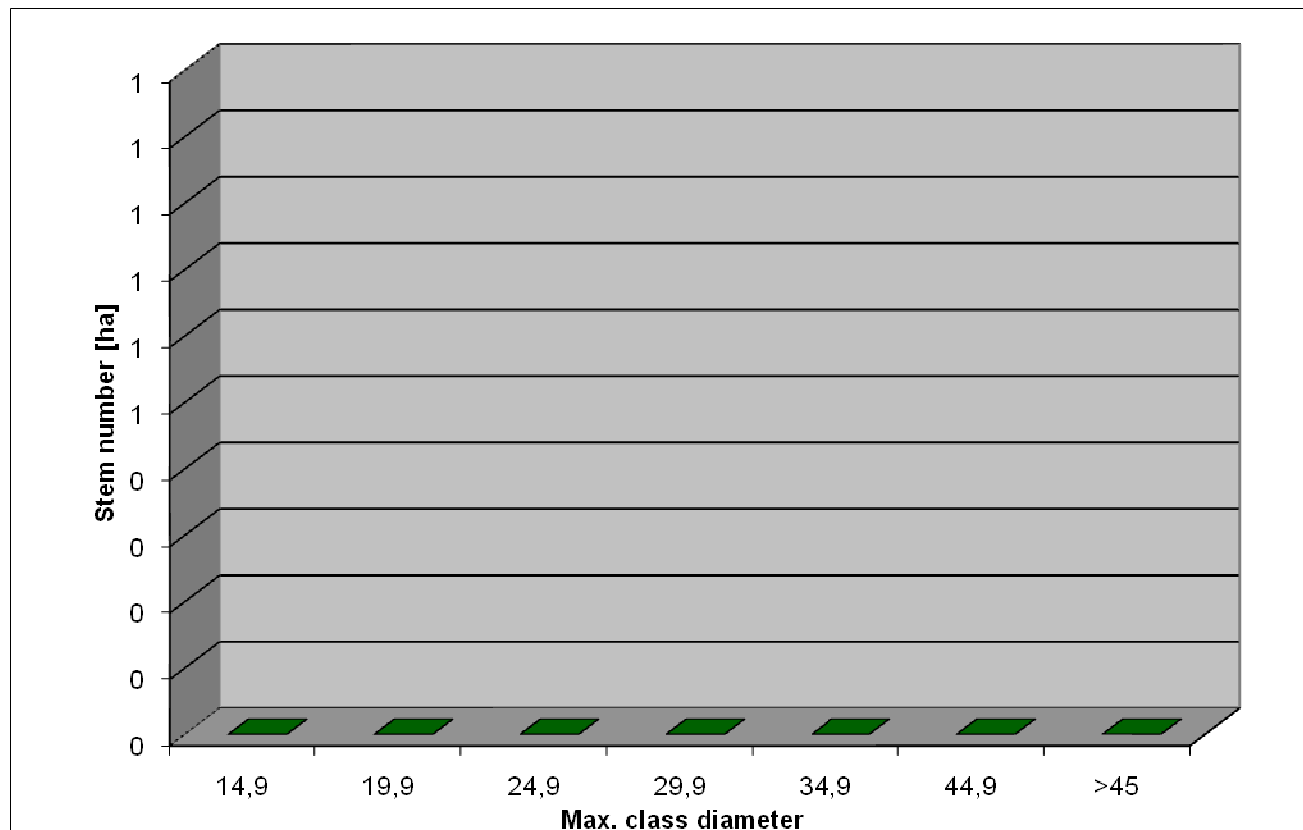
# Plot	Species	Girth	Quality	Height
1	2	3	4	5

Ready-made print-out format, do not overwrite any information in this worksheet!

District	0	Commune	0	Village	0
-----------------	---	----------------	---	----------------	---

08-14,9 cm diameter class		15-19,9 cm diameter class		20-24,9 cm diameter class		25-29,9 cm diameter class		30-34,9 cm diameter class		35-39,9 cm diameter class		40-44,9 cm diameter class		45-49,9 cm diameter class		
Stem number	Volume	Stem number	Volume	Stem number	Volume	Stem number	Volume	Stem number	Volume	Stem number	Volume	Stem number	Volume	Stem number	Volume	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#####	#DIV/0!	#####	#####	#####	#DIV/0!	#####	#DIV/0!	#####	#####	#####	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

N/ha	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#####	#DIV/0!	#####	#####	#####
Max. Class	14,9	19,9	24,9	29,9	34,9	44,9	>45



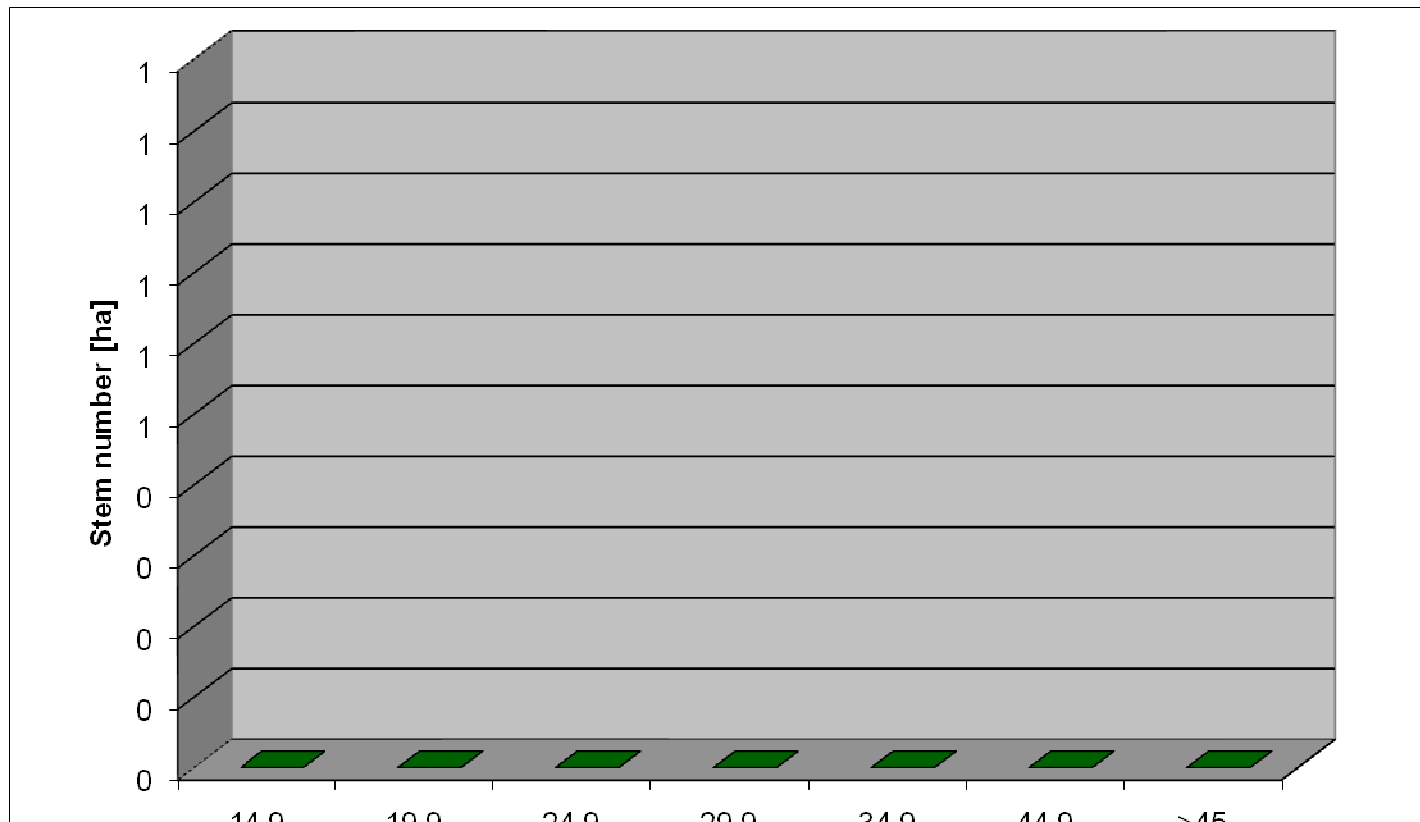
Stem
Volume
Basal
Block
Sample
Average
Average
Stem
Volume

Ready-made print-out format, do not overwrite any information in this worksheet!

District	0	Commune	0	Village	0
-----------------	---	----------------	---	----------------	---

08-14,9 cm diameter class		15-19,9 cm diameter class		20-24,9 cm diameter class		25-29,9 cm diameter class		30-34,9 cm diameter class		35-39,9 cm diameter class		40-44,9 cm diameter class		45-49,9 cm diameter class		50-54,9 cm diameter class	
Stem number	Volume	Stem number	Volume	Stem number	Volume	Stem number	Volume	Stem number	Volume	Stem number	Volume	Stem number	Volume	Stem number	Volume	Stem number	Volume
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#####	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#####	#DIV/0!	#####	#DIV/0!	#####	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

N/ha	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#####	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Max. Class	14,9	19,9	24,9	29,9	34,9	44,9	>45



Hec
Stem number [ha]
Volume [ha]
Basal area [m ²]

Stan
Block size [ha]
Sample plots [#]
Average diameter
Average height [m]
Stem number [block]
Volume [block]

Height measurements per diameter class

Number of tree heights	Diameter class	Girth
0	8-10	25-31
0	10-12	31-37
0	12-14	37-44
0	14-16	44-50
0	16-18	50-56
0	18-20	56-63
0	20-22	63-69
0	22-24	69-75
0	24-26	75-81
0	26-28	81-88
0	28-30	88-94
0	30-32	94-100
0	32-34	100-106
0	34-36	106-113
0	36-38	113-119
0	38-40	119-125
0	40-42	125-131
0	42-44	131-138
0	44-46	138-144
0	46-48	144-150
0	48-50	150-157
0	50-52	157-163
0	52-54	163-169
0	54-56	169-175

Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Central Viet Nam - Phase II

OPERATIONAL PLAN
Period: 01/2008 - 12/2008

Working Area No. 3: Community Forestry

No.	Activity	Responsible Partners	Timeframe												Estimated cost/Budget line (Euro)				
			2008												Local Grant DARD	Training		Proj. WS budget	Cons from QB
			Quarter I			Quarter II			Quarter III			Quarter IV				DPI staff	target groups		
			T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12					
1	Support activities of the PFCG	DARD																	
1.1	Organize regular meetings of the PFCG, at least 1 meeting/3 months (with Minutes of Meeting)	PFCG			■			■				■			■	600			
1.2	Organize the training course on utilization of GPS/GIS designed as preparation for the application of a Circular 38/CBFM pilot	PFCG				■										1.000			

1.3	Provincial workshop on implementation Circular 38 and CBFM under forest allocation master plan 2007-2010 and on sustainable development of shifting cultivation areas in Quang Binh province	PFCG																						
2	Support the institutionalization and replication of the participatory FPDR in Quang Binh province	DARD, FPD, PFCG																						
2.1	Publish provincial guidelines on FPDR development and implementation (200 sets)	PFCG																						
2.2	Organize 6 TOT training courses as preparation for implementation in Le Thuy, Bo Trach, Quang Trach, Tuyen Hoa and Minh Hoa district	PFCG/Project																						
2.3	Coaching of pilot implementation in 3 villages in Le Thuy, Bo Trach and Quang Trach district	PFCG/Project																						
2.4	Support the implementation of M&E system in 18 villages of 4 pilot communes in 2 districts	DARD, FPD, PFCG																						

4	Support forest management																										
4.1	Support 2 tree nurseries for introduction of indigenous tree and NTFP species in TH and MH	PFCG																	1.000								
4.2	Farmer to farmer study tour to natural forest management model	Project staff																		300							
4.3	Improve 4 CBFM demonstration sites through natural forest improvement/ enrichment	PFCG																			1.000						
4.4	Facilitate the land use planning for upland area 1 one pilot commune of ethnic minorities	PFCG																			2.100						
5	Forest Trade & Marketing																										
5.1	Survey on forestry smallholder plantations in Quang Binh	FPD																				3.000					
5.2	Support marketing and trade of smallholder forest management (plantation)																					2.000		300			
	Total																					20.250		300			

6	Training or study tour for partner staff/PFCG	DARD/FPD/PFCG															1.500	1.500			
7	Management fee - DARD (6%)	DARD															1.215				
8	Management fee - districts (3%)	Districts															608				
9	Supervision fee (4%)	Project															810				
	Total																24.383	1.500	300		7

Project CTA

Project Director

Director of DARD

Head

Activity plan CBFM pilot Period: 05/2008 - 10/2008

Assumptions
450ha natural forest ≥ 1lb
15 forest user groups
30ha per forest block
Daily allowance district VND:
50.000
Daily allowance commune VND:
40.000
Daily allowance village VND:
20.000

#	Activities	Time	Responsible	#	Support	#
1	Set-up of Commune Forest Management Board	0,5	Technical staff	1	Communal staff	4
2	Set-up of Village Forest Management Board	0,5	CFMB	4	Technical staff	1
3	Forest zoning (Indoor)	0,25	Technical staff	2	VFMB; forest user	15
4	Set-up forest user groups	1,5	Technical staff	4	VFMB; forest user	15
5	Village meeting on forest user group formation	0,5	CFMB	4	VFMB	4
6	Block description; Forest status assessment	2	Forest user	30	Technical staff	4
7	GPS ground-truthing	10	Technical staff	4	Forest user	8
8	Boundary demarcation	7	Forest user	30	--	--
9	Finalise mapping GIS database	3	Technical staff	2	Int. Consultant	1
10	Preparation of measure tools and inventory design	2	Technical staff	2	Int. Consultant	1
11	Forest inventory	14	Technical staff	4	Forest user	12
12	Data compilation; development of height functions	2	Technical staff	4	Int. Consultant	1
13	• Data analysis FLA	3	Technical staff	4	Int. Consultant	1
14	• Data analysis CBFM	1	Forest users	45	Technical staff	4
15	Development of forest block management plans	1	Forest users	45	Technical staff	4
16	Documentation of outcomes	3	Technical staff	4	Int. Consultant	1
17	Submission for approval	1	Technical staff	1	CFMB	4

Person	Days	Cost
Technical staff	162,5	8.125.000
Commune staff	10	400.000
Forest users	636,25	12.725.000
Total labour cost [Euro]		966

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OTHER OUTPUTS OF THE CONSULTANCY

(Manuals / Implementation Guidelines as Separate Project Documents)

- Here only the 3 Cover pages

Forest Protection and Development Regulations

Participatory Land Use Planning and Forest Land Allocation

Community-based Forest Management