

FGLG-Vietnam

Progress report 2012



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**Nhóm
Học Hỏi
về
Quản Trị
Rừng**

RECOFTC - The Center for People and Forests
Vietnam Country Program

**Report on Progress of the
Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG) Vietnam**

Reporting period:
January 2012 – June 2012

And

July - December 2012

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January to June 2012

1. Progress with activities

Output 1: Forest rights and small forest enterprise

Activity 1.1: Assess forest tenure and benefit sharing arrangements

In Dak Lak, the report was drafted in January 2012 and a policy brief summarizing the key point of the report is being prepared. In Thua Thien Hue province, the team was busy in the first quarter with the preparation of the 8th Global Learning Event so the work on this activity only resumed in May. By the end of June, data have been collected in four villages in four districts.

The situation seems to be less smooth in Bac Kan province. After the scoping visit in 2011, the team prepared a set of survey forms. Nevertheless, there are a number of issues with the forms, which need to be addressed before data collection can take place. During a visit in May 2012, the convener went through the survey forms with Bac Kan team again and asked the team to take the time to come up with good survey forms otherwise the quality of the data collected may be questioned. Work is being done to revise the survey forms.

Activity 1.2: Promote allocation of forest title to local communities

Since the beginning of 2012, there has been no progress in this activity in Thua Thien Hue. On the one hand, the team was busy with the preparation for the global learning event. On the other hand, the district has not sent the request to the provincial authority for the allocation of forest to local communities. Therefore, no meeting has been held with villagers till date to discuss on what to do next. No progress has been done in this activity in Dak Lak and Bac Kan.

Activity 1.3: Raise awareness on legal rights and responsibilities to forests of local communities

Based on the documents prepared in Phase 1, a Ha Noi team member (Dr. Pham Xuan Phuong) has prepared a draft training material. The document is under review by members of the national and provincial teams. Once there is an agreement on the document, the provincial teams will then develop their own materials.

Activity 1.4: Training on forest governance

Due to the clash of time, this activity has been shifted to December 2012. The tentative time is 10-15 December 2012 (6 days, including a field day). This activity will also be co-funded by RECOFTC core funding.

Output 2: Legitimate forest products

Activity 2.1: Engage in national FLEGT process

No major progress has been achieved in this activity. An Awareness Raising workshop on FLEGT for Vietnamese NGOs organized by SRD was moved from June to July. FGLG was invited to attend and share lessons from its activities and details will be reported in the next progress report.

Activity 2.2 Conduct a study on chain of custody (CoC) for timber from smallholder forests

The activity has not started yet. The Dak Lak team plans to begin with it in the second half of the year

Activity 2.3 Contribute to the development of timber legality definition in Vietnam
In respond to the request from Vietnam FLEGT office/ MARD, FGLG members shared their comments on the fifth version of legal definition prepared by MARD.

Output 3: Pro-poor climate mitigation and adaption

Activity 3.1: Participate in REDD network and national REDD Program development and implementation

During the last six months, FGLG Vietnam team members attended the 6th meeting of national REDDnet. Like past meetings, this one provided a chance for REDD net members to be updated on the national REDD process, including the work of the REDD technical WG and the development of the national REDD program. The time was rather short for any contribution from others.

In addition, since June 2012, with the pulling-out of FFI as the co-chairman of subtechnical working group on governance in Vietnam, RECOFTC has taken up this role. This is a good opportunity to share experience from FGLG Vietnam in forest governance and REDD+ to other stakeholders.

Activity 3.2: Establish and strengthen links with other REDD-related initiatives in Vietnam
Relationship is maintained between FGLG/ RECOFTC with UN-REDD Vietnam Program, SNV, CCWG, VNGO-CC, GIZ, JICA and NORAD funded REDD+ capacity building for grassroot level (managed by RECOFTC).

New relationship set up with UNREDD on FPIC guideline development, through the following meetings:

- UNREDD Program FPIC manual development workshop in Geneva in February 2012: the workshop was organized by UNDP as part of the on-going work to develop the FPIC guideline to be undertaken within the scope of UNREDD country program. FGLG Vietnam convener was invited to contribute to this process, based on his experience in the evaluation and verification of FPIC process in UNREDD Vietnam Program in 2010.
- Regional FPIC workshop in April 2012 in Bogor: this workshop was to share the experience on FPIC from different countries. FGLG Vietnam convener was invited to share the experience from Vietnam.

Activity 3.3: Raise awareness on climate change, particularly REDD

Following the TOT training in 2011 in which 7 FGLG members from three provinces were trained, climate change and REDD+ trainings were planned for 2012 for FGLG members and its partners at the provincial and lower levels.

In the first half of the year, a training was organized in Thua Thien Hue on 3-4 May 2012. The training was attended by 23 participants from Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry, Forest Sub-department and Forest Protection Sub-department. The training materials used in this training were then revised by Thua Thien Hue team to be used in further training to other provincial and district partners.

Activity 3.4. Organize stakeholder consultation at provincial and community level on selected social safeguards issues for REDD+

This is a new activity that aims to contribute to the development of social safeguards in the implementation of REDD+ in Vietnam. Within the first six months, FGLG team convener, together with a partner from University of East Anglia in UK, reviewed the REDD safeguards issues for Vietnam and produce a publication entitled “REDD+ Safeguards for Vietnam: Key Issues and the Way Forward” (available at http://www.recoftc.org/site/uploads/content/pdf/REDD+SafeguardsVietnam_224.pdf) As a subsequent step, consultation on social safeguards issues was undertaken at the REDD+ training in Thua Thien Hue (see above). The consultation focused on what the participants (divided into groups of government officials and researchers/lecturers) considered as the key points to be taken into account when we talked about social safeguards in REDD+. Due to the limitation of time, only the issues of local participation and respect of customary rights were discussed.

More consultation has been planned for different groups of stakeholders in Thua Thien Hue, Ha Noi and Dak Lak in the second half of 2012.

Output 4: Trans-national learning and preparedness

Activity 4.2: Host FGLG Global learning event in Vietnam

Preparation and organization of the 8th Global Learning Event in Hue was the main activity for FGLG Vietnam in first quarter of 2012, particularly for Hanoi and Thua Thien Hue teams. The event, which successfully took place in Hue as planned between 27-30 March 2012 (see comments from participants in the box below), was an opportunity for FGLG Vietnam to learn from the experience of other countries and to share with international colleagues the work that we are doing. The event was also indicated the interest of different national and international partners to the work FGLG is doing in general and in Vietnam in specific, as expressed by both VNFOREST and HUAF representatives at the opening of the meeting.

Comments from participants to the 8th global learning event in Hue march 2012

- Logistics: country souvenirs should be provided as momento's of the event. Something Vietnamese even if it is a book marker
- Eating in the field was a very good indicative for bonding with local people. Need to be repeated in Tanzania
- Fieldtrip marked average but only because not long enough to get clear idea of issues, otherwise excellent
- Internet in rooms very sporadic. Room was very stale (bad smell) as though not used for a long time. Staff for hotel were excellent. Field trip was very interesting and provided good insights
- Need external facilitator. Need more ice breaker
- Food good but arrange for participants home food next for a change
- Fairly good organization of group exercises, involving all participants
- For me, this was a great learning event. I truly appreciate the opportunity to interact with colleagues, learn about their work and plans and above all about Vietnam and its people. The food was excellent, particularly at the hotel and community. Logistic arrangements were also very good, thank you
- Food is good but not excellent. Location is nice. Good teamwork
- Wifi is not working in my room. Should have more fruit and healthy stuff. Else good.
- Good pace this time. Not too pressured but lots done
- The first two nights were cold – a blanket would have done the trick. The bed is hard and mattress not comfortable
- The food was good however a bit too much for me. Sometimes it is served

cold “group dynamics I guess”

- Absolutely fantastic field trip (group 3). Well done
- In preparation for the field trip, it may be advisable to appraise group on local legislative context in order to en .. its understanding and discussion with communities/ stakeholders concerned

Activity 4.3: Present lessons from FGLG Vietnam in regional and international workshops/ meetings

At ASFN meeting in Hanoi in late June 2012, FGLG convener was invited to share the experience on building incentives for sustainable forest management. The lessons learned from FGLG were incorporated in the presentation.

FGLG members were invited to present lessons from its work at FLEGT awareness raising workshop for Vietnamese NGO, which was moved from June to July and will be reported in more details in the next progress report.

Furthermore, the convener was invited to share experience on FPIC and governance at a workshop in Geneva and another in Bogor – see 3.2 above.

Activity 4.4: Organize internal FGLG Vietnam learning and annual work planning

The annual meeting of 2012 has been moved to October 2012 due to the unavailability of time for group members in July, as planned, and also because the team just met in March at the global learning event.

Activity 4.5. Contribute lessons learned from FGLG Vietnam to IIED’s Powertool

No progress made in the first half of the year with regard to this activity

Activity 4.6 Expand the FGLG team at national, provincial and local levels

After the global meeting in March, all the provincial teams have expanded their members at the provincial level. Expansion to lower level will continue as the activities get implemented in the year.

Activity 4.7 Document the story of change from project activities at all levels

In May, RECOFTC in Bangkok together with RECOFTC Hanoi developed the concept note for the story of change to be taken in Vietnam. The note was discussed and agreed with provincial team in Dak Lak and Thua Thien Hue. Fieldwork for data collection, filming and taking photographs was done in Thua Thien Hue in May and draft story was shared at ASEAN Forestry meeting in Hanoi at the end of June. Fieldwork in Dak Lak is planned for July.

2. Forest Governance Developments

As mentioned above, as FFI pulled out in the co-chairmanship of REDD STWG on governance, RECOFTC has taken up this role. This will be an important chance for RECOFTC, as the convener of FGLG, to share the governance experience it has accumulated with other stakeholders and to influence the (re-design), implementation, evaluation and verification of the national REDD+ program.

With regard to Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) (see FGLG Vietnam progress report July-December 2011), FGLG Vietnam convener has been requested by FAO to help the team of experts set up by FAO in a training on indicator for the PGA process in Vietnam,

based on the FAO & UNDP guidance and including practical applications tailored to the Vietnamese context. This is again an important opportunity to share the lessons from FGLG Vietnam with different stakeholders.

3. Impacts

FGLG work in Vietnam, which is being shared at RECOFTC and IIED websites, continues to be known by individuals and organizations interested in community forest management or forest governance in Vietnam. As mentioned above, FGLG Vietnam convener received various request to share experience or to undertake different role/ activities on community participation, forest governance or related issues. In addition, in April 2012, the Institute for Sustainable Communities (ISC) based in the USA contacted RECOFTC to partner with a proposed project as they learned about RECOFTC through its FGLG work on forest governance in Vietnam.

In terms of publications, the followings by FGLG Vietnam or from FGLG Vietnam experience have been produced in the last six months:

1. Sự thành công của chương trình REDD+ tại Việt Nam không thể thiếu vai trò của người dân địa phương (the success of REDD+ in Vietnam will not be possible without the recognition of the role of local people) *Tap chi Go Viet (Go Viet Magazine)* January 2012
2. REDD+ Safeguards for Vietnam: Key Issues and the Way Forward. *March 2012*
3. Giao Đất Giao Rừng: Chính sách và Kết quả thực tiễn (Forest Land Allocation: Policy Framework and Actual Outcomes). *Tap chi Dan Toc Hoc (Journal of Anthropology)* 2(176). April 2012
4. Lâm nghiệp Cộng đồng: Tiềm năng, Tồn tại và Hướng đi Trong Tương lai (Community Forest Management: Potentials, Limitation and Direction for the future). *Tap chi Dan Toc Hoc (Journal of Anthropology)* 3(177). June 2012

4. Lessons learned

Several lessons have been learned from the work in the past six months and earlier work of FGLG Vietnam. Two interesting lessons are:

- *Importance of documentation and sharing lessons learned and experience widely:* This is not a new lesson learned as part of the project but has again appeared to be interesting and important during the last six months. While FGLG is working to enable interactive communication among different stakeholders, particularly the policy makers, law enforcers and local communities, documentation of lessons learned in writing and sharing it widely appears to be effective in making the learning go beyond the FGLG team. In addition, it is also a means to let others know about FGLG. Most importantly, documented lessons learned can provide rich evidence for policy advocacy work that the can affect millions of others.
- *Experimental learning:* While it is good promote learning and improve knowledge, it is (more) important to help translate the learning into action. In other words, FGLG beneficiaries may be able to improve their livelihoods and sustain the knowledge learned if they can experiment what they have learned. FGLG Vietnam has been trying to help local communities to acquire legal rights to their forest; yet the possibility to assist these communities to enhance/ acquire benefits from forest resources for the livelihoods is still very limited. FGLG Vietnam members have been

working to connect those who have been capacitated through FGLG work with the potential funding for pilot activities, though limited success has been achieved till date.

5. Implications for the work ahead

The recognition of the governance experience described in Section 1 of this report implies a wider opportunity for FGLG to share its experience at national level. Chairing the REDD governance STWG will now be included as additional activity under Act. 3.1. FGLG will now actively involve in the introduction of governance concept and experiences from FGLG to the STWG members. It will also coordinate the sharing of REDD+ governance related activities and contribute toward the implementation of national REDD+ action program.

In addition, FGLG will continue to monitor the development of governance at the national level and offer contribution where relevant. It will prepare necessary background information on forest governance in Vietnam, based on its work experience for the past five years, and provide suggestion for forest governance development in Vietnam.

1. Progress with activities

Output 1: Forest rights and small forest enterprise

Activity 1.1: Assess forest tenure and benefit sharing arrangements

In Dak Lak, a policy brief summarizing the key point of the assessment report has been prepared in Vietnamese but will need to go through revision. A provincial workshop to share the findings (and promote allocation of forest title to local communities) will be organized in early 2013. In Thua Thien Hue province, the team data collection, which started in the first half of the year has been completed and assessment report has been drafted.

Again, there is some delay in FGLG activities in Back Kan province in general due to the movement of the FGLG provincial team leader to the neighboring province. A new team leader has been appointed. Nevertheless, it has taken some time for the new leader to get to understand the group activities and to carry them on. Data collection for the assessment of the forest tenure and benefit sharing arrangements, however, remains to be in charge by the previous team leader as he has started with it and wanted to finish and hand over the data to the new team leader for report writing. The data collection forms are currently being revised. Nevertheless, two versions of the forms have been shared for comments but still need significant revision for they are ready for use.

Activity 1.2: Promote allocation of forest title to local communities

In Thua Thien Hue, due to the delay at the provincial level to issue policy on FLA to sandy forest type, the provincial team has not been able to organize village meeting to make plan for FLA in Pho Trach yet.

In Dak Lak, the team has chosen a village to analyze and document the lessons learned in management and benefit sharing from village forest to share with others (more in-depth analysis of one case based on the assessment in Activity 1.1 above). In Bac Kan, the team decided to drop this activity in 2012 to focus on other activity and as Activity 1.1, which would provide input to this activity, has not been completed.

Activity 1.3: Raise awareness on legal rights and responsibilities to forests of local communities

At the FGLG annual meeting in September 2012 in Dak Lak, the team discussed about the documents prepared by Dr. Pham Xuan Phuong and agreed that the provincial team should now take the documents and move forward to develop session plan appropriate for a local training. Thua Thien Hue agreed to take the lead and will work on this by the end of 2012 or early 2013.

Activity 1.4: Training on forest governance

The training course, which was co-funded by RECOFTC core funding, took place between 10-15 December 2012 (6 days, including a field day) in Thua Thien Hue province. Trainers were Ronnakorn Triraganon from RECOFTC Headquarter and Nguyen Quang Tan (FGLG Vietnam convener). There were 15 participants (one dropped during the course due to the urgent work required from the office) from

forest department at national and provincial levels, university lecturers and NGOs, including 9 FGLG members from all the three provinces.

In terms of contents, the course covered five main components:

- Definition of governance of natural resources
- Components in governance, covering processes, customary and statutory laws, and institutions
- Principles of governance, focusing on four common principles (accountability, transparency, participation and rule of laws)
- Government framework for identification of problem, intervention and indicator in governance of natural resources
- Field work to analyze local governance issues using the framework

Overall the participants found the training very useful. Many of them thought it was a groundbreaking opportunity for them to get to understand what NRG is about. Nevertheless, they also indicated that governance was complicated and may need more opportunities to understand better.

Output 2: Legitimate forest products

Activity 2.1: Engage in national FLEGT process

FGLG convener was invited to present FGLG lessons on local forest governance in Vietnam at Awareness Raising workshop on FLEGT for Vietnamese NGOs organized by SRD in July 2012. In addition, a FGLG member from Hue has been engaged in stakeholder survey with Vietnamese NGO - FLEGT network (coordinated by SRD). He also participated in a workshop on FLEGT in Quang Tri. Through these activities, it was learned that FLEGT was totally a new thing to many wood process facilities and much had to be done to raise their awareness about FLEGT VPA and build up their capacity to fully participate in the process.

Activity 2.2 Conduct a study on chain of custody (CoC) for timber from smallholder forests
Dak Lak team has started with the data collection on the chain of custody for timber from smallholder forests. Fieldwork has been done in two villages and data collection is now in process with the other actors along the chain.

Activity 2.3 Contribute to the development of timber legality definition in Vietnam

FGLG members are now commenting on the sixth version of legal definition prepared by MARD.

Output 3: Pro-poor climate mitigation and adaption

Activity 3.1: Participate in REDD network and national REDD Program development and implementation

Since June 2012, RECOFTC has taken up the role of the co-chairman of subtechnical working group on REDD+ governance in Vietnam as this is a good opportunity to share experience from FGLG Vietnam in forest governance and REDD+ to other stakeholders. Based on its contribution, the TOR of the group has been revised to focus on improved coordination among those interested in REDD+ governance, building up capacity of group members and provision of inputs to the implementation of Vietnam national REDD+ action program (see <http://vietnam-redd.org/Web/Default.aspx?tab=news&zoneid=108&subzone=113&child=148&lang=en-US>). In the first meeting that it co-chaired (October 2012), FGLG convener shared with the group members the concept of governance and discuss with them the framework for assessing governance in REDD+ project in Vietnam.

Activity 3.2: Establish and strengthen links with other REDD-related initiatives in Vietnam
Relationship is maintained between FGLG/ RECOFTC with UN-REDD Vietnam Program, SNV, CCWG, VNGO-CC, GIZ, JICA and NORAD funded REDD+ capacity building for grassroots level (managed by RECOFTC).

New link has been set up with the ongoing PGA under UNREDD Vietnam. FGLG convener was asked to assist UNDP and FAO in developing the governance indicators for REDD+ in Vietnam. The work will be undertaken in 2013.

Activity 3.3: Raise awareness on climate change, particularly REDD+
Following the TOT training in 2011 in which 7 FGLG members from three provinces were trained, climate change and REDD+ trainings were planned for 2012 for FGLG members and its partners at the provincial and lower levels.

In Dak Lak, FGLG convener and a national team member conducted a half day awareness raising for provincial participants in July 2012. In Hue, following the training organized in May 2012, the Hue team has organized two awareness raising events, one for provincial participants (Lecturers from Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry (HUAF), officials from Forest Protection Sub-department, and Forest Sub-department), and the other for district level participants (officials from district FPD and FD, and from Protected Management Boards)

In Bac Kan, FGLG convener conducted an awareness raising for provincial participants in December 2012, with participants from different departments at the provincial level.

In general, the events organized by FGLG were groundbreaking for many participants on REDD+ as they had heard about it before but never had a chance to be introduced what it was about. Nevertheless, as REDD+ is new and is developing, more exposure to information will be needed for the participants to better understand it.

Activity 3.4. Organize stakeholder consultation at provincial and community level on selected social safeguards issues for REDD+

Following the consultation on social safeguards issues undertaken at the REDD+ training in Thua Thien Hue in May 2012, a consultation with various stakeholders (government and non government) at national level was undertaken in Hanoi in September 2012 (through a national workshop funded by CCWG), and another with members of mitigation subtheme of CCWG. Another consultation was done with FGLG members during its annual meeting in October 2012. All the consultations focus on what are the important social safeguards for REDD+ in Vietnam and how to measure them (the indicators for safeguards). A policy brief has been drafted (in collaboration with University of East Anglia) on the process undertaken to develop REDD+ social safeguards, which will provide input for the preparing roadmap for REDD+ social safeguards development in Vietnam.

Output 4: Trans-national learning and preparedness

Activity 4.2: Host FGLG Global learning event in Vietnam
This activity was done in March 2012 and reported in the previous report.

Activity 4.3: Present lessons from FGLG Vietnam in regional and international workshops/ meetings

FGLG members were invited to present lessons from its work at FLEGT awareness raising workshop for Vietnamese NGO in July 2012 (see Activity 2.1 above).

The convener was invited to join a team of experts to share experience on forest governance at international level to develop guidance for data collection on forest governance. The initiative is under the framework of FAO/UNREDD and World Bank. A first meeting was organized in Brussels in November 2012 in which the contents of the guide were developed. Participants will share the real case on forest governance in their own countries/ organizations, to be included in the guide, and to participate in the second meeting in April 2013 to discuss the draft document.

Activity 4.4: Organize internal FGLG Vietnam learning and annual work planning

The annual meeting of 2012 was organized in October 2012 in Dak Lak province, with the participation of 9 team members from Hanoi, Bac Kan, Thua Thien Hue and Dak Lak. At the meeting, the team looked back at the activities implemented in 2012 and plan for 2013. It also discussed the REDD+ social safeguards in Vietnam.

Activity 4.5. Contribute lessons learned from FGLG Vietnam to IIED's Powertool

No progress made with regard to this activity

Activity 4.6 Expand the FGLG team at national, provincial and local levels

After the global meeting in March, all the provincial teams have expanded their members at the provincial level. Expansion to lower level will continue as the activities get implemented in the year.

Activity 4.7 Document the story of change from project activities at all levels

Fieldwork for data collection, filming and taking photographs was done in Dak Lak in July 2012 and work is being finalized to produce the FGLG Vietnam stories of changes in various forms: a video clip of around 8 minutes, a photo story book, a FGLG calendar, and 2013 diary. All contains the stories of change that FGLG has made over the last 6 years in different forms. In addition, two pieces of film from the story have been put on national TV programs, broadcasted in November 2012.

2. Forest Governance Developments

Governance in REDD+ continues to gain attention, particularly as the national REDD+ action program has now been approved and implementation is underway. With the experience working on forest governance in the past six years and on REDD and climate change over the last few years, FGLG is in the position to contribute to this process. As mentioned earlier, FGLG convener is now co-chairing the REDD+ governance STWG in Vietnam. This is an important chance to share the governance experience with other stakeholders and to influence the (re-design), implementation, evaluation and verification of the national REDD+ program.

Another initiative is Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) (see FGLG Vietnam progress report January – June 2012), FGLG Vietnam convener has been requested by FAO to help. The process has been delayed due to the delay in getting the PGA started from UNREDD side. In recent discussion, UNDP has expressed the interest in getting FGLG convener involved in the whole PGA process.

On another aspect, the Community Forestry Pilot Project Phase 2 has officially started in early 2012 (and will conclude in December 2013), after a long pause after the end of phase 1 in 2009. The Phase 2 has the objective to document the lessons learned from phase 1,

further build up the capacity at different levels for CFM development, and to create knowledge learning/ sharing platform on CFM. Outcomes from the Phase 2 will be used for development of national policy framework for CFM. FGLG has been well connected to the process of developing and implementing this project. The lessons learned and experiences accumulated from FGLG will be useful for the implementation of the Phase 2 (in capacity building, networking) and beyond (in development of national policy framework).

3. Impacts

FGLG work in Vietnam, which is being shared at RECOFTC and IIED websites, continues to be known by individuals and organizations interested in community forest management or forest governance in Vietnam. As mentioned above, FGLG Vietnam convener received various request to share experience or to undertake different role/ activities on community participation, forest governance or related issues. The invitation from FAO and World Bank to the FGLG convener to join the expert group to develop the guide for data collection on forest governance, and the invitation to join PGA are also due to the experience in forest governance accumulated from FGLG works.

At the provincial level, after the REDD+ awareness raising conducted by FGLG, a number of participants expressed interest in getting connected with FGLG members to receive update on climate change and REDD+ perhaps through a local REDD+ network.

Furthermore, the governance training has generated important impact for HUAF. FGLG members who are working at HUAF have been successfully integrated forest governance as a chapter in the training curriculum on forest policy and laws for forestry student at HUAF. This is a very important first step as it give chance for forest governance to be introduced to the future generation of foresters in Vietnam.

In terms of publications, the followings by FGLG Vietnam or from FGLG Vietnam experience have been produced in the last six months:

6. Community Forest Management: Overview and Practice in Vietnam *Forest Sector Support Partnership Newsletter Vol 36-37* January 2013
7. Two video clips on CFM in Dak Lak (from FGLG) shown on national TV in November 2012.

In addition, a number of policy briefs have been drafted and will be published in 2013.

4. Lessons learned

In addition to the lessons discussed in the previous reports, many of which are also learned in this reporting period, there are a few additional lessons to be highlighted:

Training on natural resource governance for government officials: what has been interesting so far is that the governance training has provided a good chance for participants to look systematically at different aspects of NRG and how governance works. For FGLG non members, the training is groundbreaking but helps them look beyond the box of state dominant forestry to recognize the important role of other stakeholders, particularly the local communities

Equitable award and sanctioning system: equity in awarding the good deeds and (graduated) sanctioning the bad behavior is likely to create incentive for local communities to participate in forest management. Lessons learned from the field indicated that when the

'rule of laws' does not apply, local people may feel unsafe to invest any resource in preserving the forests

Involve civil society organizations (CSOs) in helping local communities with forestry activities: Though CSOs may not always possess the strongest technical knowledge about forest management, they often hold a comparative advantage over governmental agencies through their organizational flexibility and ability to respond to local communities' requirements and aspirations. Enabling legal and financial framework should be available to involve CSOs in helping local communities with forestry activities.

5. Implications for the work ahead

The recognition of FGLG governance experience implies a wider opportunity to share at both national and international levels. As chairing the REDD+ governance STWG will now be included as additional activity under Act. 3.1, FGLG will now actively involve in the introduction of governance concept and experiences from FGLG to the STWG members. It will also coordinate the sharing of REDD+ governance related activities and contribute toward the implementation of national REDD+ action program. In addition, contribution to the development of guide on data collection on forest governance (under FAO – World Bank initiative) will now be additional activity under Output 4.

Furthermore, FGLG will continue to work closely with CFM Pilot Phase 2 throughout the implementation process (i.e. until the end of 2013) to incorporate its methodologies and lessons learned, particularly on land titling, forest governance and benefit sharing into the project work.