



**Forest Governance Learning Group in Vietnam:
Supporting Poverty Alleviation through Community Forestry
January 2008 Work plan**

1 Background

The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) succeeded in securing support for a project in Vietnam, entitled the Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG), which is part of an international project covering seven countries in Africa, and three countries (India, Indonesia and Vietnam) in Asia. The project is funded by the European Commission, with some supplementary funding from the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Overall support is over four years; the project in Vietnam is taking place over three years, ending in January 2009.

At the international level, the project aims to address the challenge of not what but how to put the right leadership, institutions, policy decisions and practical systems in place. To be more specific, it aims to deliver four main outputs:

- *Poverty reduction strategies, national forest programs, decentralization programs and related processes that better enable improved forest governance*
- *Illegal and corrupt forestry that degrades livelihoods is reduced through the adoption and spread of practical approaches to improve forest governance*
- *Forestry enterprise initiatives and private sector associations that comply with the law and spread practical approaches to improve forest governance*
- *Ownership, access rights, policy and management frameworks that are improved to support local control and benefits from forestry.*

Both at national level and through international exchanging of experience, the project expects to (i) spread learning about workable approaches to good forest governance (ii) make measurable progress in improving sustainable local returns to livelihoods from law enforcement, private sector responsibility and enhanced local ownership and access rights and (iii) build long-term capacity to spread these improvements. The target groups of the FGLG Vietnam will be policy makers at national and provincial levels as well as champions in community forestry.

In Vietnam, the project started in September 2006, following a period of scoping and preparation. During its first phase (09/ 2006 – 08/ 2007), the project focused on setting up the project structure and understanding the community forest management (CFM) situation in the study sites. During this period, two CFM surveys were conducted in Dak Lak (Central Highlands region) and Thua Thien Hue (Central Coastal region) provinces. Findings from the surveys were discussed during provincial and national workshops and used as inputs for the preparation of activity planning for phase two (September 2007 to August 2008).

2 Focus of FGLG Vietnam and its justification

FGLG Vietnam focuses on sharing experience and learning on poverty alleviation through community forestry (CF). The focus is on poverty alleviation because it has been one of the major concerns in Vietnamese forest sector. Over the last decade, Vietnam has made important progress in reducing the number of people living below the poverty line, from 58.2% in 1993 to 24.1% in 2004, implying a reduction of more than half of the population living in poverty in 11 years. In the forestry sector, however, it is still unclear to what extent forestry has contributed to lifting poor people out of poverty and the impacts of forestry on the poor have been vague.

Furthermore, the focus of FGLG Vietnam is also on CF because CF has recently gained legal recognition by state law¹. With financial support from the Vietnam Trust Fund for Forest (TFF), the Forest Department (FD) under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is currently implementing a Community Forest Management (CFM) Pilot Program to try out CFM guidelines. The Program works for two years (starting from the second half of 2006) in ten provinces, namely Dien Bien, Son La, Yen Bai, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Nghe An, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Dak Nong and Gia Lai. The legal documents and regulations on appropriate technical and financial systems for CFM being tested under the program will later constitute (a) government decree(s) to be implemented nationwide.

Until the end of the project, FGLG will focus on three following concrete areas. These issues have been identified on the basis of findings from CFM surveys in Thua Thien Hue and Dak Lak provinces and consultations with different stakeholders during workshops in Thua Thien Hue (May 2007), Dak Lak (June 2007) and Hanoi (August 2007):

1. Legality of CFM: CFM survey findings show that it is not clear if forest land use title can be of any help for local communities managing forest. On the one hand, a community forest Red Book Certificate (RBC) does not convey as many rights as that of an individual (2004 Forest Protection and Development Law). On the other hand, survey findings indicate that local people in traditional CFM villages have so far taken care of the forest and benefited from it, without any legal recognition from the state. FGLG will take this issue into account. It will collect evidence, analyze it and provide policy advice on whether a community should be given forest RBC and why.
2. Allocation of forest for community management: while there is no doubt about the state's plan to devolve more forest to local people for management, it is still not clear what management form should apply under what (natural, cultural, biophysical, etc.) conditions. Within its scope of activities, FGLG will provide further lessons from the field on 1) what kind of forest (natural or plantation forest; production or protection forest; timber or bamboo forest; rich, medium or poor forest) should be allocated to community for management, and 2) what characteristics a community must have to manage forest under a community regime.
3. Forest management and benefit sharing: this is a big issue that encompasses four smaller aspects. The first one is the governance structure for good CFM. CFM survey findings indicate that a similar structure of governance is being recommended to all villages receiving forest under the same management form, which does not turn out to be a useful way to move forward. Furthermore, such a structure does not clearly address the role of women in the future of community forestry. Within its scope of activities, FGLG Vietnam will draw out lessons on suitable structures of forest governance at the community level, particularly emphasizing how women can be sufficiently represented in the decision making process with regard to forest resource management.

Secondly, the issue of (pro-poor) benefit sharing arrangements will be explored. Survey results show that the current (introduced forms of) CFM has not paid appropriate attention to the internal mechanism of benefit distribution, which is needed to attract participation of all community members in CFM related activities. FGLG will explore existing CFM experience and analyze the factors influencing creation and operation of pro-poor benefit sharing arrangements.

The third issue is whether the development of sustainable forest composition models can be developed such that they are a basis for regular collection of forest products (particularly timber) without negatively affecting the structure of the forest. This is more a technical than a governance aspect of forestry, yet it directly relates to the possibility for local communities to benefit from the forest regularly and in a sustainable way. FGLG will explore the possibility of developing and implementing a sustainable forest management plan in one or two trial villages.

The fourth issue is about what and how external support should be available to back up local communities in case of need. Survey findings indicate that good support can help produce good outcomes of CFM, yet extreme intervention may lead to reverse effects.

¹ Forest Protection and Development Law passed by the National Assembly in November 2004.

FGLG will document and analyze lessons on what support should be available and how to best use it for the sake of the local community.

3 Provincial overview

FGLG Vietnam initially worked in two provinces: one with CFM Pilot Program (Thua Thien Hue province in the Central Coastal Region) and one without it (Dak Lak province in the Central Highlands Region). The two provinces provide different pictures of CFM: Dak Lak has numerous official CFM villages and Thua Thien Hue has various traditional CFM examples. In the second phase of work (starting September 2007), a third province, Bac Kan in the Northeast Mountain Region, has been included and has been represented at FGLG's learning and sharing events. An overview of the three provinces follows. A summary of basic information about the three provinces is presented in Table 1.

Bac Kan is a mountainous province located in the Northeastern Region of Vietnam, 190 km from Hanoi. Its total physical area is around 486,000 ha. The province is inhabited by 301,500 people from seven different ethnic groups, namely Tay, Kinh, Dao, Nung, Hmong, Hoa, and San Chay. The province is rich in natural resources, particularly forest. Of the total physical area, around 80% (388,000 ha) are classified as forestry land. With 265,000 ha of forested area, the current forest cover in the province is 54%. Around 172,000 ha or 65% of the total forested land are classified as production forest. Protection forest accounts for 26% (69,000 ha) and special-use forest is only 9% (24,000 ha).

Thua Thien Hue is located in the Central Coastal region of Vietnam. The province's total population is 1.14 million people, most of whom are the mainstream Vietnamese (the Kinh group). Indigenous people (e.g. Ta Oi, Ka Tu, Pa Ko, Pa Hy, Van Kieu) account for around 4% of the total provincial population. Thua Thien Hue covers an area of 505,000 ha. Forest covers an area of around 287,000 ha or 57% of the total land. Production forest accounts for 35% (101,000 ha) of the total forested land. Around 20% (57,000 ha) of the forest is classified as special use forest and 45% (129,000 ha) is protection forest.

Dak Lak is located in the center of Central Highlands region. Its population is 1.74 million people, most of whom have arrived in Dak Lak over the last three decades. There are around 44 different ethnic groups in the province with the Kinh being the largest group (over 70% of the total population). Indigenous groups (e.g. the Ede, Jarai, M'nong) account for around 20% of the total population. Total physical area of the province is around 1.3 million ha, of which 609,000 ha are forested land. There are around 252,000 ha (42% of total forested area) classified as production forest. Protection forest accounts for 21% (129,000 ha) and special use forest is 37% (220,000 ha).

Figure 1: Location of the project sites

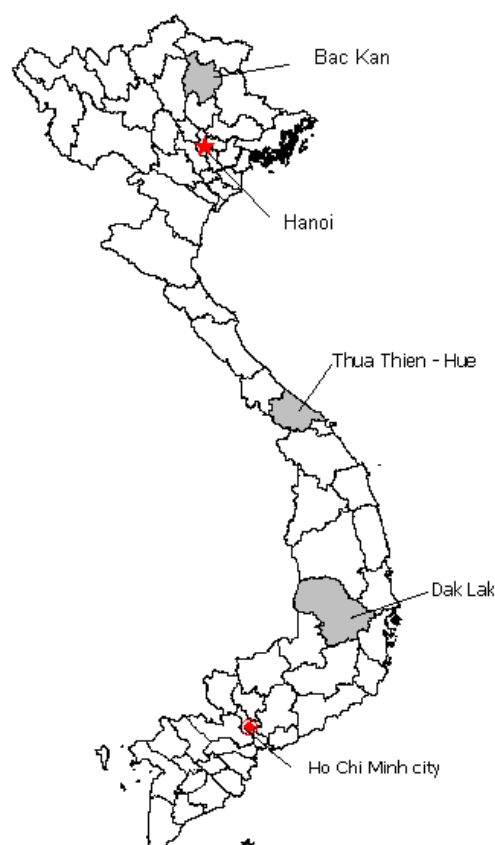


Table 1: Summary of key socio-economic indicators of the project sites

Indicators	Bac Kan	Thua Thien Hue	Dak Lak
No of administrative units (district level)	8	9	13
Physical area (thousand ha)	487	505	1,313
Forest area (thousand ha) and forest cover (%)	265 (54%)	280 (55%)	614 (47%)
Population as of Dec 2006 (thousand people)	301.5	1,143.5	1,737
Rural population (% over total)	85%	69%	78%
Ethnicity	7 groups	Over 6 groups	44 groups
Most populous ethnic group	Tay	Kinh (over 95%)	Kinh (around 72%)
GDP per capita per year	3.8 mil VND (238USD)	Est. 580USD	5.95 mil VND (370USD)
Poverty rate (as of 2004 - VHLSS)	50%	15%	35%

4 Membership of FGLG Vietnam

The FGLG Vietnam is convened by an independent researcher with experience in forest livelihoods, governance, devolution and poverty alleviation (see Table 2). Membership of FGLG is not based on organizational representation but on individuals' experience and commitment to having a better forest governance structure for the benefit of the forest (poor) people. An expert from MARD involving in forest policy formulation has been involved as a link between FGLG and policy makers. Sub-teams have been set up in Dak Lak and Thua Thien Hue provinces, each of

which comprises people from various backgrounds. Community members will be added in these two sub-groups during the course of the second phase.

Table 2: List of current members of FGLG Vietnam

Name and title	Background/ Affiliation	Contact details
National level		
Dr. Nguyen Quang Tan	Resource Economist, an independent researcher with experience in forest livelihoods, governance, devolution and poverty alleviation	79 To 4, Van Quan, Van Mo, Ha Dong, Ha Tay Tel: (+84) (0) 912 902 785 Email: tananh@hn.vnn.vn
Dr. Pham Xuan Phuong	Agricultural Economist, senior planning expert and vice director of Legal Department under MARD	Legal Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2 Ngoc Ha, Hanoi Tel: (+84) (0) 914 623 078 Email: pxuanphuong@fpt.vn
Bac Kan province		
Prof. Dr. Nguyen Ba Ngai	Agricultural Economist, Director of Bac Kan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)	Forest Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2 Ngoc Ha, Hanoi Tel: (+84) (0) 912 062 171 Email: ngai-xm@hn.vnn.vn
Thua Thien Hue province		
Dr. Duong Viet Tinh	Forester, Dean of Forestry Faculty, Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry	Forestry Faculty, Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry, 102 Phung Hung, Hue City, Thua Thien Hue province Tel: (+84) (0) 914 263 761 Email:
Mr. Hoang Huy Tuan	Forester, lecturer of Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry	Forestry Faculty, Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry, 102 Phung Hung, Hue City, Thua Thien Hue province Tel: (+84) (0) 914 263 761 Email: hoanghuytuan69@yahoo.com
Ms. Nguyen Thi Hong Mai	Rural development, lecturer of Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry	Forestry Faculty, Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry, 102 Phung Hung, Hue City, Thua Thien Hue province Tel: (+84) (0) 914 019 394 Email: mainguyen63@yahoo.com
Mr. Nguyen Huu Huy	Forester, expert from Forest Sub-department of Thua Thien Hue	Forest Sub-department of Thua Thien Hue, 3 Le Hong Phong, Hue City, Thua Thien Hue province
Dak Lak province		
Dr. Tran Ngoc Thanh	Forester, head of Agriculture and Forest Product Processing Unit of Dak Lak DARD and Secretary of Dak Lak Association for Forestry	Dak Lak Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, 47 Nguyen Tat Thanh, Buon Ma Thuot, Dak Lak.

	Science and Technology	Tel: (+84) (0) 913 435 100 Email: mekongdl@dng.vnn.vn
Mr. Ho Viet Sac	Forester, expert of Dak Lak Association for Forestry Science and Technology	Dak Lak Association for Forestry Science and Technology, 47 Nguyen Tat Thanh, Buon Ma Thuot, Dak Lak.
Mr. Tran Dang Khoa	Forester, expert of Dak Lak Association for Forestry Science and Technology	Dak Lak Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, 47 Nguyen Tat Thanh, Buon Ma Thuot, Dak Lak. Tel: (+84) (0) 905 246 622 Email: khoabmt@yahoo.com
Ms. Tran Ngoc Dan Thuy	Environmentalist, expert of Agriculture and Forest Product Processing Unit of Dak Lak DARD	Dak Lak Association for Forestry Science and Technology, 47 Nguyen Tat Thanh, Buon Ma Thuot, Dak Lak. Tel: (+84) (0) 905 356 922
Mr. Do Viet Thu	Forester, expert of Dak Lak Association for Forestry Science and Technology	Dak Lak Association for Forestry Science and Technology, 47 Nguyen Tat Thanh, Buon Ma Thuot, Dak Lak. Tel: (+84) (0) 914 069 985 Email: doduongthu201177@yahoo.com
Mr. Tran Quang Huy	Forester, expert of Dak Lak Association for Forestry Science and Technology	Dak Lak Association for Forestry Science and Technology, 47 Nguyen Tat Thanh, Buon Ma Thuot, Dak Lak. Tel: (+84) (0) 983 535 447 Email: quanghuy5145@yahoo.com

5 Implementation arrangements

Employment of a participatory assessment approach: During the second phase (9/2007 – 8/2008), data and information needed to address the focus areas of the project will be collected through exchange visits and study tours to the villages. For each community visited, all participants will be asked to provide their assessments/ opinions with regard to the focus areas of the project. To facilitate the assessment of participants, a pre-prepared list of guiding questions will be provided beforehand. FGLG team member(s) in charge of the visit will then later summarize all the assessments and prepare a report for each community visited. Once all the planned village visits have been done, a preliminary assessment of the collected data will be conducted. If necessary, supplementary data collection will be done.

Document both strengths and weaknesses: the core point of mutual learning is to learn from failure. It is important that not only strengths but also weaknesses of each CFM example be fully documented and shared with other people. FGLG team members will encourage local people to share their success as well as failure stories.

Organization and responsibility: the convener of FGLG Vietnam is responsible directly to RECOFTC and IIED for the implementation of the project in Vietnam. He also reports to Dr. Pham Duc Tuan from FD, who is currently the focal point of RECOFTC in Vietnam, or his nominee. At the provincial level, a sub-group is set up in Dak Lak and Thua Thien Hue and one person takes the main responsibility for the province's activities.

Communication and coordination within FGLG Vietnam team: communication and coordination within FGLG Vietnam team will be done on monthly basis by electronic means. At a minimum of three months, personal contact should be made between the sub-team members and the

convener. All team members should meet up every six months for discussion of work progress and sharing experience. All urgent matters will be communicated immediately and be dealt with as early as possible. In addition, communication and coordination among team members will be done on an ad-hoc basis for specific events/ activities.

Communication with RECOFTC and IIED: the convener has the responsibility to communicate directly with RECOFTC and IIED. A brief overview of implementation progress will be provided electronically every month and for each major event. Brief country progress reports will be prepared quarterly.

Financial accounting and cash flow: funding for the project is transferred to an account held by the convener, who is responsible directly to RECOFTC/IIED for the financial matters for FGLG Vietnam. He is responsible for the preparation of a financial statement for FGLG Vietnam every three months and for sending it to IIED, with a copy to RECOFTC. The convener will keep original receipts. Within Vietnam, the convener will, on behalf of RECOFTC/IIED, sub-contract relevant individuals/ organizations for implementation of the activities specified in the workplan. The sub-contractees will report to the convener about the use of the money in accordance with the terms and conditions of the sub-contract.

Communication and coordination with CFM Pilot Program: communication and coordination of activities between FGLG and CFM Pilot Program should be done at all levels. At the national level, communication between the convener and Dr. Pham Duc Tuan (who is responsible for CFM Pilot Program at the national level) will be done on a regular basis. In addition, the other members at the national level can bring experience from FGLG into the CF guideline development as they are directly involved in the formulation of the guidelines.

Coordination with other FLEG projects in Vietnam: At present, a network of people/ organizations related to FLEG has been set up in Vietnam. FGLG convener has joined the group as representative from FGLG and takes care of the coordination with other FLEG initiatives in Vietnam.

6 Activities for FGLG Vietnam

6.1 Overview of project phasing

The total timeline of FGLG Vietnam is 28 months, from September 2006 through January 2009; this follows a period of scoping and preparation in early 2006. The whole project is split into three phases, taking into account the time horizon of CFM Pilot Program, in order to contribute to the refinement of the CF guideline in a timely way. Detailed activities to be implemented in 2008 are presented in Section 6.2.

Phase 1 (September 2006 – August 2007): the main objective of this phase was to get a clear idea of what is going on in terms of CFM and its connection with poverty alleviation in the selected provinces. Outputs of this phase have been used to guide the direction for the next phase. Main activities of this phase included 1) Survey existing CFM examples, 2) Organize workshops to discuss CFM survey findings and future FGLG activities, and 3) Prepare and translate CFM reports, and revise project workplan.

Outputs of phase 1

- Two provincial reports documenting results of survey on existing CF in the respective provinces and the proposed activities for the coming phase.
- A national synthesis report summarizing key findings, implications, and activities from the provincial reports

Phase 2 (September 2007 – August 2008): the main focus of this phase is to promote mutual learning among local communities (through cross-site exchange visits and study tours) and more pro-poor distribution of forest benefits. By the end of the second phase, FGLG Vietnam should have organized various exchange visits and assisted two communities in Dak Lak and Thua Thien Hue provinces to deal with issues identified in the CFM survey in phase one, which are presented in Section 2 above.

Tentative outputs of phase 2

- A policy brief in English and Vietnamese based on results of CF survey in phase 1.
- Exchange visits and study tours on CFM and forest benefit sharing are organized for local people and officials
- Two communities in Dak Lak and Thua Thien Hue are assisted to deal with some major problems identified in CFM survey to promote more pro-poor derivation and distribution of benefits from CFM

Phase 3 (September 2008 – January 2009): this last phase will focus on documenting lessons learnt, preparing recommendations for the refinement of the CF guideline and discussing them with key policy-makers, and disseminating findings from the project to relevant audiences. Main activities of this phase include: 1) Document lessons learnt from field experience, 2) Prepare recommendations for refinement of the CF guideline, 3) Discuss lessons learnt and recommendations with key policy-makers, and 4) Prepare and disseminate final findings and results to relevant audiences.

Outputs of phase 3

- A final report (English and Vietnamese) on lessons learnt and policy implications
- A policy brief (English and Vietnamese) summarizing major findings and policy recommendations

6.2 Detailed activities for 2008

It will be an important year for FGLG Vietnam in 2008. This year includes the major part of both phase 2 and phase 3. Between January to August 2008 (phase 2), study tours and exchange visits will form the major part of learning and sharing activities. They will primarily focus on the three areas specified in Section 2. Places of interest for these visits are villages covered by CF surveys in phase 1 as well as those not covered by the surveys but identified by FGLG members and other stakeholders during the consultation process as interesting examples to learn. Examples of CFM villages in the neighboring provinces of Thua Thien Hue (e.g. Quang Nam and Quang Tri) and Dak Lak (Dak Nong and Gia Lai), which have been recommended by FGLG members, will also be included in the visits to improve cross province learning.

Participants to these events will include FGLG members, decision makers at the national, provincial and district levels and local farmers. The aims of such visits are 1) to have participatory assessment of the focus areas of the project, 2) to promote learning and sharing of experiences between the host farmers and the visitors, and 3) to create a chance for farmers to interact with decision makers and for decision makers to gain experiences on the issues happening at the field level.

For each visited community, all participants will be asked to provide their assessments/ opinions with regard to the focus areas of the project. To facilitate the assessment of participants, a pre-prepared list of guiding questions will be provided beforehand. FGLG team member(s) in charge of the visit will then later summarize all the assessment and prepare a report for each community visited.

In the remaining months (i.e. phase 3), synthesis of lessons learned and dissemination of the project findings and recommendations (through workshops and various media) will be the main activities.

Activities for Thua Thien Hue province

Four major groups of activities will be carried out in Thua Thien Hue during 2008 (see detailed listing of activities in the Annex):

1. Study tours and exchange visits: there will be four study tours/ exchange visits to seven communities within Thua Thien Hue province. In addition, three study tours/ exchange visits will be organized to three other provinces, possibly Quang Tri, Quang Nam and Dak Lak. Participation in all study tours/ exchange visits will include provincial FGLG members, provincial and district officials, and local farmers.

2. Assistance to village forest protection and development: a selected village will be supported by the provincial team with development and implementation of a village forest protection and development plan that is easily understood by local people and appropriate to the local conditions.
3. Synthesizing lessons learnt and preparation of provincial report: all information collected from study tours/ exchange visits and village support will be documented and analyzed. Additional data collection will be conducted if needed to sufficiently address the major focus areas of the project. Findings and lessons learnt will be documented in a provincial report.
4. Sharing and dissemination of FGLG lessons and recommendations: all the documented lessons and recommendations will be shared with various stakeholders during a provincial workshop in Hue. In addition, documented findings will also be sent to concerned people in hard and electronic copies, whichever is relevant.

Activities for Dak Lak province

Similar to Thua Thien Hue, there will be four major groups of activities for Dak Lak province.

1. Study tours and exchange visits: there will be around five or six study tours/ exchange visits to seven communities within the province. In addition, three study tours/ exchange visits will be organized to three other provinces, possibly Dak Nong, Gia Lai and Thua Thien Hue. Participation in all study tours and exchange visits will include provincial FGLG members, provincial and district officials, and local farmers.
2. Exploration of possibility for village timber certification: in a selected village, the sustainability of the current forest management plan will be assessed and a report will be prepared to elaborate on the necessary steps to be taken towards acquiring village timber certification (based on FSC criteria). As no prior experience on village forest certification exists in and around the project site to be visited, this study will be done in consultation with organization(s) working in the field of timber certification in Vietnam, such as World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and Tropical Forest Trust (TFT).
3. Synthesizing lessons learnt and preparation of provincial report: all information collected from study tours/ exchange visits and village support will be documented and analyzed. Additional data collection will be conducted if needed to sufficiently address the major focus areas of the project. Findings and lessons learnt will be documented in a provincial report.
4. Sharing and dissemination of FGLG lessons and recommendations: all the documented lessons and recommendations will be shared with various stakeholders during a provincial workshop in Buon Ma Thuot. In addition, documented findings will also be sent to concerned people in hard and electronic copies, whichever is relevant.

Activities for Bac Kan province

Compared to Dak Lak and Thua Thien Hue, fewer activities will be happening in Bac Kan province. Involvement of Bac Kan in the project will be limited to participation in study tours and organization of a small provincial workshop, in which participants from the other two provinces will come and share lessons with Bac Kan. It is expected that up to three people (officials and farmers) in Bac Kan will be able to take part in a study tour to Dak Lak and Thua Thien Hue. They will also provide a short summary of lessons learnt from the visits and their relevance to Bac Kan province, which will be presented and discussion during the provincial workshop in Bac Kan in phase 3.

Activities at national level

At the national level, six major groups of activities will be undertaken in this phase:

1. Participation in FLEG process at the national level: FGLG members at the national level, particularly the convener, will represent FGLG in FLEG network events in Vietnam.
2. Internal and external coordination: the convener will take care of the coordination of activities at the provincial level. He will also keep in close contact with the Forest Department, RECOFTC and IIED. In addition, the convener will be in charge of

coordination with the national Community Forestry Pilot Program and other relevant initiatives.

3. Preparation of legal 'handbook' for forest communities: a forestry legal expert will be hired to do an assessment of current problems in natural resource management that people are confronting. After that, concrete legal provisions for each problem will be compiled. These legal provisions will be put in simple language without losing the contents. An informal 'handbook' will then be prepared and distributed to local people to help improve their knowledge about state policy and laws related to forest management, particularly with regard to their rights and duties.
4. Participation in study tours and workshops at the provincial level: FGLG members and invited state officials will participate in study tours to Dak Lak and Thua Thien Hue to learn from their experience. In addition, national members and invited officials will also participate in workshops organized in the provinces.
5. Synthesizing lessons learnt and preparation of national report and policy brief: all findings from the provincial level will be synthesized into a national report. In addition, a policy brief of no more than four pages summarizing key findings and policy recommendations will also be prepared to convey FGLG lessons and recommendations to policy makers, who often do not have much time to read long reports.
6. Sharing and dissemination of FGLG lessons and recommendations: all lessons and recommendations from the field will be shared with various stakeholders during a national workshop in Hanoi. Documented findings will also be sent to concerned people in hard and electronic copies, whichever is relevant.

6.3 Expected outputs

The following outputs are expected by the end of the project:

For phase two (ending in August 2008):

- A policy brief based on findings from CF survey in phase 1
- One brief report for each village visited.
- Two draft reports documenting findings, lessons learnt and policy recommendations for Dak Lak and Thua Thien Hue provinces.
- A report assessing the forest management plan and outlining a process toward timber certification for a selected village in Dak Lak province

For phase three (ending in January 2009):

- A final synthesis report on lessons learnt and policy implications
- A policy brief summarizing major findings and policy recommendations

Annex: Detailed activities for 2008

	Activities	Time	Target group	No of people	Main responsible	Support	Location
I. For Thua Thien Hue province							
I.1	Study tours / visits within the province						
I.1.1	Visit to Nam Dong district	Jan 08	FGLG Hue, farmers, officials	18	Tuan		Thon 4 (Thuong Quang), Thon 5 (Thuong Nhat)
I.1.2	Visit to A Luoi district	Feb 08	ditto	12	Tuan		Thon 3 (Hong Kim), Aka Achi (A Roang)
I.1.3	Visit to Phong Dien district	March 08	ditto	12	Tuan		Son Qua (Phong Son), Pho Trach (Phong Binh)
I.1.4	Visit to Phu Loc district	April 08	ditto	12	Tuan		Thuy Yen Thuong (Thuy Duong)
I.2	Study tours / visits to other provinces				Tuan		
I.2.1	Visit to Dak Lak province	15-30 Jan 08	FGLG Hue, farmers, officials	12	Tuan		2 villages, including T'Ly
I.2.2	Visit to Quang Tri province	April 08	ditto	12	Tuan		Thon Ruong of Huong Hoa district
I.2.3	Visit to Quang Nam province	April 08	ditto	12	Tuan		Nam Giang
I.3	Preliminary assessment of findings and lessons learnt from visited villages	May 08					Hue
I.4	Conduct supplementary data collection	June 08					TBA
I.5	In-depth analysis and preparation of draft report	Jul – Aug 08					Hue
I.6	Support to development and implementation of simple and locally appropriate sustainable forest management plan	to Aug 08					Aka Achi village (A Roang)

I.7	Provincial workshop to discuss findings and recommendations	Oct 08		25	Tuan		Hue
I.8	Dissemination of project findings	Sep 08 – Jan 09			Tuan		
II. For Dak Lak province							
II.1	Study tours / visits within the province						
II.1.1	Visit to Ea Sol commune of Ea H'leo district	Dec 07 - Jan 08	Farmers in Ea Hiao, FGLG DL	12	Thu	Huy	T'Ly và Cham
II.1.2	Visit to Ea Hiao commune of Ea H'leo district	Dec 07 - Jan 08	Farmers in Ea Sol, FGLG DL	12	Thu	Huy	To be arranged (TBA)
II.1.3	Visit to Yang Mao commune of Krong Bong district	Mar – Apr 08	Farmers in Cu Dram, FGLG DL	12	Thu	Huy	Buon Tul
II.1.4	Visit to Cu Dram commune of Krong Bong district	Mar – Apr 08	Farmers in Yang Mao, FGLG DL	12	Thu	Huy	Cham B
II.1.5	Visit to villages with traditional CFM	May 08	TBA	12	Thu	Huy	TBA
II.2	Study tours / visits to other provinces						
II.2.1	Visit to Dak Nong province	May – Jun 08	Farmers in Cu Dram & Yang Mao, FGLG DL	12	Thu	Huy	Dak Tih
II.2.2	Visit to Gia Lai province	May – Jun 08	Farmers in Ea Sol & Ea Hiao, FGLG DL	12	Thu	Huy	TBA
II.2.3	Visit to Thua Thien Hue province	June 2008	TBA	10	Sac	Thu, Huy	TBA
II.3	Preliminary assessment of findings and lessons learnt from visited villages	July 2008			Thanh	Thu, Huy, Sac	Buon Ma Thuot
II.4	Conduct supplementary data collection	July 2008					TBA

II.5	In-depth analysis and preparation of draft report	Aug 2008			Thanh	Thu, Huy, Sac	Buon Ma Thuot
II.6	Assessment of current forest management situation and outlining process toward achieving village timber certification based on FSC criteria	to Aug 2008			Thanh	Sac, consultant	T'Ly village (Ea Sol)
II.7	Provincial workshop to discuss findings and recommendations	Oct 08		25	Thanh		Dak Lak
II.8	Dissemination of project findings	Sep 08 – Jan 09			Thanh		
III. For Bac Kan province							
III.1	Visit to Dak Lak province	Jan 2008	TBA		Ngai		TBA
III.2	Visit Thua Thien Hue province	June 2008	TBA		Ngai		TBA
III.3	Provincial workshop to discuss findings and recommendations	Oct 08		25	Ngai		Bac Kan
IV. For national level							
IV.1	Participation in FLEG process at the national level	Sep 07 - Aug 08			Tan		
IV.2	Internal and external coordination	Sep 07 - Aug 08			Tan		
IV.3	Preparation of legal forestry 'handbook'	Jan – Mar 08			Phuong	Tan, consultant	
IV.4	Study tours to provinces						
IV.4.1	Visit to Dak Lak province	Jan 2008	FGLG member, officials				TBA
IV.4.2	Visit Thua Thien Hue province	June 2008	FGLG member, officials				TBA

IV.5	Preparation of synthesis report and policy brief	Sep – Nov 08			Tan		
IV.6	National workshop to discuss findings and recommendations	Dec 08		35	Tan		
IV.7	Dissemination of project findings and recommendations	Sep 08 – Jan 09			Tan		