

Appendix 7

HIEU COMMUNE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

Vi ChRing Village

COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

5 YEARS: 2008 - 2012

VI CHRING VILLAGE



January 2008

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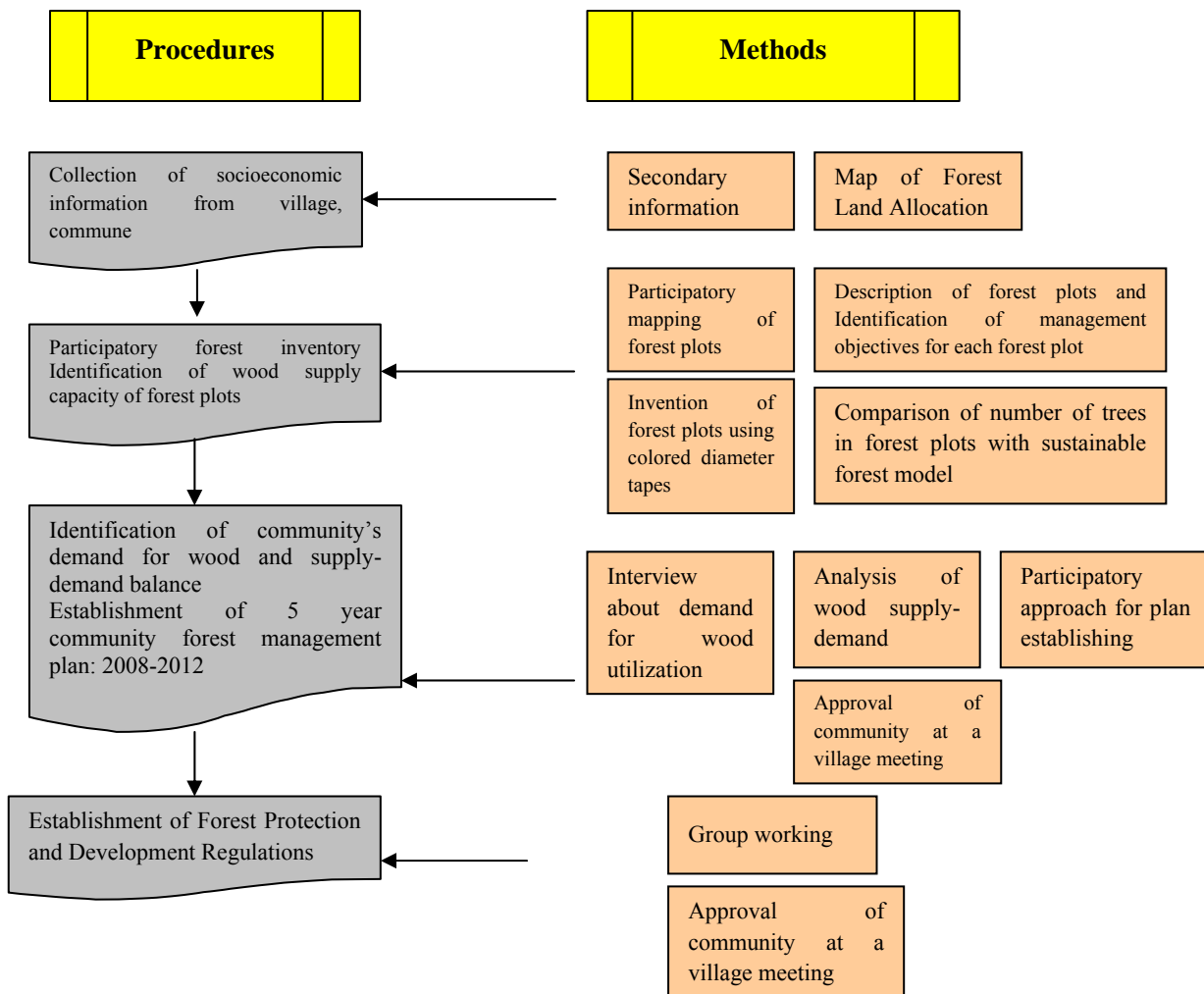
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1. Introduction

To continue the pilot land allocation in Vi ChRing Village, Hieu Commune, Kon Plong District, Kon Tum Province in June 2007, with the support of Project of Villager Support for Sustainable Forest Management in Central Highland by JOFCA/ JICA, the consultants including forestry lecturers in Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, Central Highland University conducted training and planning for CFM and RFPD from 20 January 2008.

The CFMP of Vi ChRing Village is established for the duration of five years: 2008 – 2012. Participatory approach has been used during the process; villagers also could access to the methods for natural resources inventory, monitoring, planning, measurement of trees by colored classes and use of stable forest model to compare and to be the basis for identification of wood supply capacity of forest plots. The process and planning methods for CFM and RFPD are presented in the following diagram: (Work schedule is presented in the annex)

In the planning process, in addition to the participation of villagers, there are supports from consultants (Dr. Prof. Associate Bao Huy, Dr. Vo Hung; Master: Cao Thi Ly Hoang Trong Khanh) and the participation of learners from CFM training from relevant agencies including Sub-



Department of Forest Protection (Sub-DFP), Division of Economics, District DONRE, extensionists, forest rangers and forest enterprises in Kon Plong District, Hieu Commune and members from Vi ChRing CFM Board. List of participants are attached in the Annex)

2. Conditions in Vi ChRing Village

Vi ChRing Village (also called Village no. 5) is in Hieu Commune, Kon Plong District, Kon Tum Province. The residential area is located at commune center. Hieu Commune is 28 km from Center of Kon Plong District to the South West and located along National Road No. 24 from Kon Tum to Quang Ngai Province. Hieu Commune has total area of 20,505ha.

There are 32 households in Vi ChRing Village, most of people are of M' Nam ethnic group (27 households) and there are 5 households of Kinh ethnic. The village has population of 125 people, out of which, there are 64 man and 61 women. Number of labors is 58 people.



First village meeting to inform about CFM

Main cultivation is one crop paddy; paddy fields located along streams in forest and some people cultivate on former upland farms. The livelihood is difficult and people rely heavily on forest. The intellectual level is rather low.

Number of poor households account for 75% total households; most of non-poor households are of Kinh ethnic. The number shows that the economic situations of the villagers are difficult. Most of poor households have small cultivation area. Therefore, land and forest allocation and CFM planning is the basis to attract poor households with small area to work in forestry and have income from forestry.

There are 20 households accessed to national power network, mainly used for domestic needs not for production.

The irrigation in the village is almost null, only few channels made by farmers.

Domestic water is insufficient for many households, villagers lack of domestic water in dry season.

3. Objectives of Five - Year Community Forest Management Plan

The CFMP of Vi ChRing Village is established with following objectives:

- Support the community to manage 808ha of natural forest in sustainable manner
- Contribute to stabilize forest, protect water resources for domestic use and production
- Provide stable forest products and gradually improve villagers' livelihood.

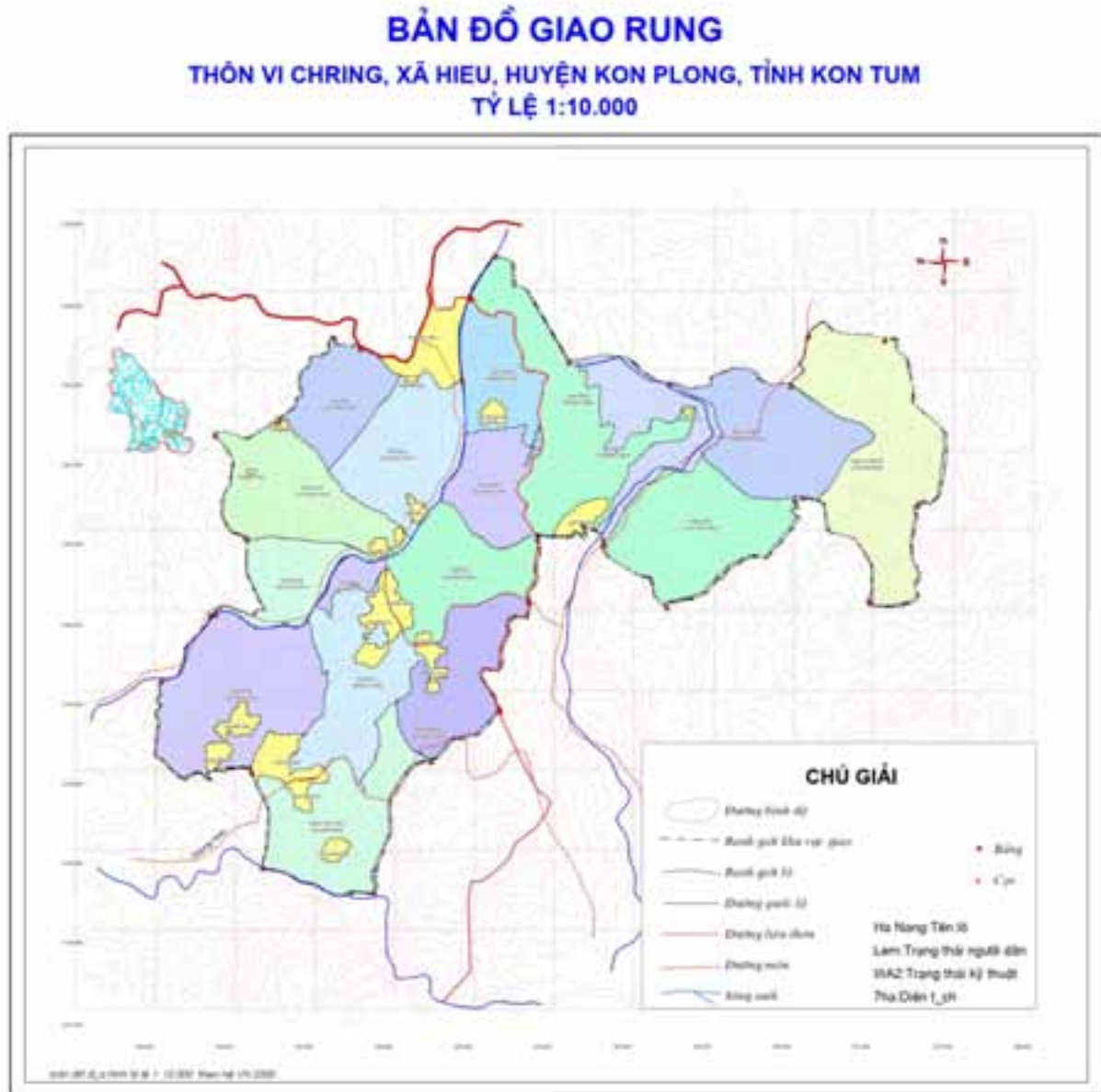
4. Community forest resources and supply capacity in five years

Division of forest plots, naming, status, management objective identification, area

There are 17 forest plots in 4 compartments in Block 497 and 1 compartment in Block 498 allocated to the community; the plots have been mapped, named by location; objectives have been set, area has been measures and forest status has been identified. Total forest and forestry land of 17 plots is 808ha. These plots are in the production forest area.

Forest plots of Vi ChRing Village

No.	Block	Compartment	Plot name Location	Forest status		Area (ha)	Community management objective	3 types of forest planning
				Technical	Local			
1	497	1	Dak Pac	IIIA2	Lem	38	Take big timber and NTFPs	Production forest
2			Dak Kiec Penh	IIIA1	Me	68	Take big timber and grazing	
3		2	Dak Dreng	IIIA1	Me	31	Take big timber & NTFPs	
4			Dak Nech	IIIA2	Lem	31	Take big timber & NTFPs	
5			Dak Pui	IIIA2	Lem	43	Take big timber & NTFPs	
6		3	Dak Doc	IIIA2	Lem	32	Take big timber & NTFPs	
7			Dak Mua	IIIA2	Lem	51	Take big timber & NTFPs	
8			Dak Roc A	IIIA2	Lem	53	Take big timber & NTFPs	
9			Dak Roc B	IIIA2	Lem	27	Take big timber & NTFPs	
10		4	Ha Nang	IIIA2	Lem	7	Cemetery forest	
11			Ngoc Chim Moc	IIIA2	Lem	55	Take big timber & NTFPs	
12			Dak Bo B	IIIA2	Lem	72	Take big timber & NTFPs	
13			Dak Bo A	IIIA1	Me	50	Take big timber & NTFPs	
14			Dak Deang	IIIA2	Lem	42	Take big timber & NTFPs	
15	498	1	Mang Rxo	IIIA2	Lem	62	Take big timber & NTFPs	
16			Ngoc Tu Bra A	IIIA2	Lem	58	Take big timber & NTFPs	
17			Ngoc Tu Bra B	IIIA2	Lem	88	Take big timber & NTFPs	
Total area						808		



Description and analysis of forest plots



17 forest plots have been described out of which 14 plots have status of IIIA₂ (Lem), including: Dak Pac, Dak Nech, Dak Pui, Dak Doc, Dak Mua, Dak Roc A, Dak Roc B, Ha Nang, Ngoc Chim Moc, Dak Bo B, Dak Deang, Mang Rxo, Ngoc Tu Bra A, Ngoc Tu Bra B. 3 plots have status of IIIA₁ (Me) including: Dak Kiec Penh, Dak Dreng and Dak Bo A. Together with plot description, the identification, analysis on difficulties, opportunities and solutions have been conducted for each forest plot. The results are presented in annex.

Villagers participating in forest plot description and

Assessment of wood supply from forest plots

Inventory of colored diameter classes has been conducted in all community forest plots. The colored diameter classes have been identified according to stable forest model as follows:

Colored diameter classes

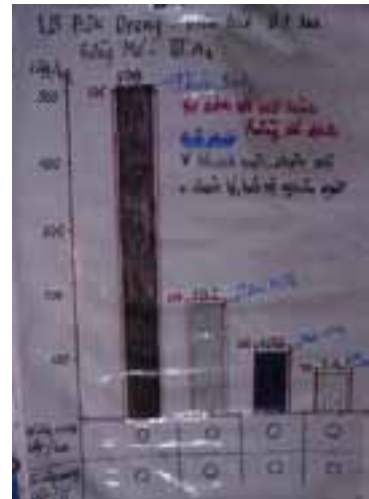
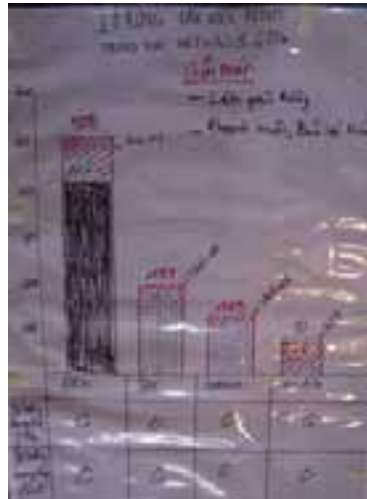
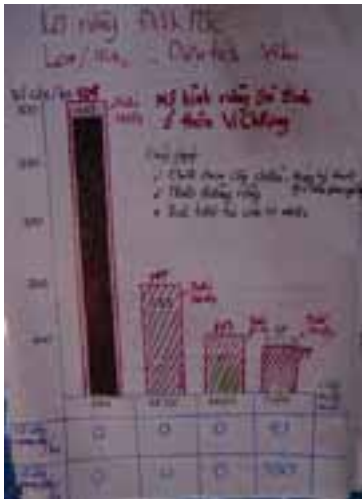
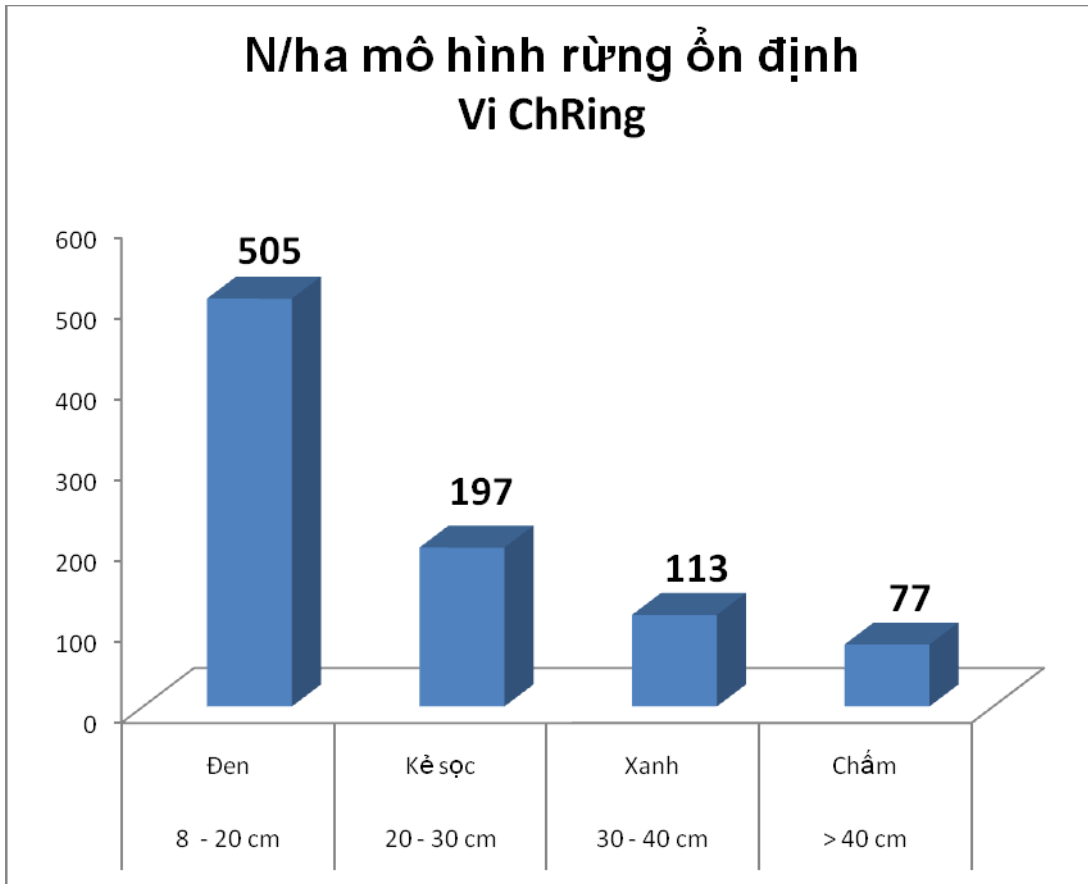


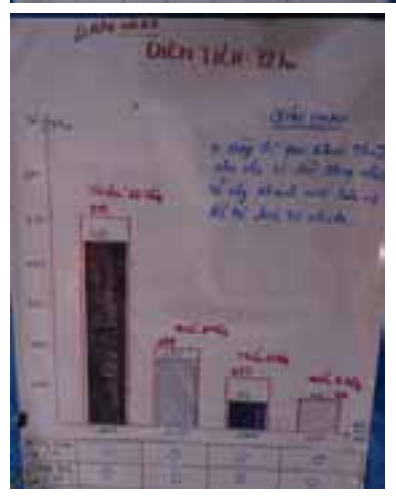
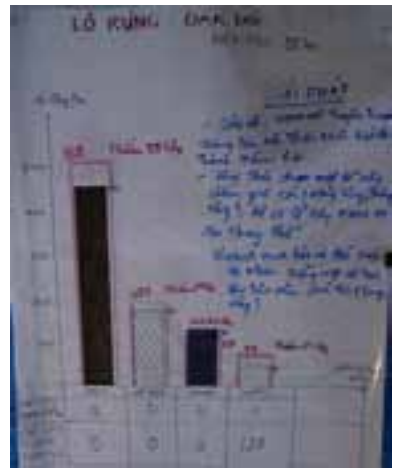
Black	Stripe	Green	dotted
8 - 20cm	21 - 30cm	31 - 40cm	> 40cm

Results of number of trees by colored diameter classes in 17 forest plots

N o.	Plot name	Inventor y plots	Number of trees per ha	Number of trees by colored diameter classes per ha				Number of trees in the plot	Number of trees by colored diameter classes per plot			
				Black	Stripe	Green	dotted		Black	Stripe	Green	dotted
1	Dak Pac	6	780	493	143	47	97	29,640	18,734	5,434	1,786	3,686
2	Dak Kiec Penh	6	750	426	157	87	80	51,000	28,968	10,676	5,916	5,440
3	Dak Dreng	7	872	508	182	108	74	27,032	15,748	5,642	3,348	2,294
4	Dak Nech	6	765	450	191	67	57	23,715	13,950	5,921	2,077	1,767
5	Dak Pui	6	312	124	57	61	70	13,416	5,332	2,451	2,623	3,010
6	Dak Doc	4	820	450	180	140	50	26,240	14,400	5,760	4,480	1,600
7	Dak Mua	9	823	367	225	104	127	41,973	18,717	11,475	5,304	6,477
8	Dak Roc A	9	964	543	213	84	124	51,092	28,779	11,289	4,452	6,572
9	Dak Roc B	6	902	526	193	70	113	24,354	14,202	5,211	1,890	3,051
10	Ha Nang	1	620	300	140	20	160	4,340	2,100	980	140	1,120
11	Ngoc Chim Moc	9	706	202	209	164	131	38,830	11,110	11,495	9,020	7,205
12	Dak Bo B	4	760	445	170	70	75	54,720	32,040	12,240	5,040	5,400
13	Dak Bo A	6	462	167	133	73	89	23,100	8,350	6,650	3,650	4,450
14	Dak Deang	6	1,139	723	223	103	90	47,838	30,366	9,366	4,326	3,780
15	Mang Rxo	12	856	583	154	52	67	53,072	36,146	9,548	3,224	4,154
16	Ngoc Tu Bra A	6	1,194	804	219	108	63	69,252	46,632	12,702	6,264	3,654
17	Ngoc Tu Bra B	9	804	429	184	87	104	70,752	37,752	16,192	7,656	9,152

Diagram of tree number per ha by colored diameter classes is compared with stable forest model to identify the supply capacity of those forest plots in five years.





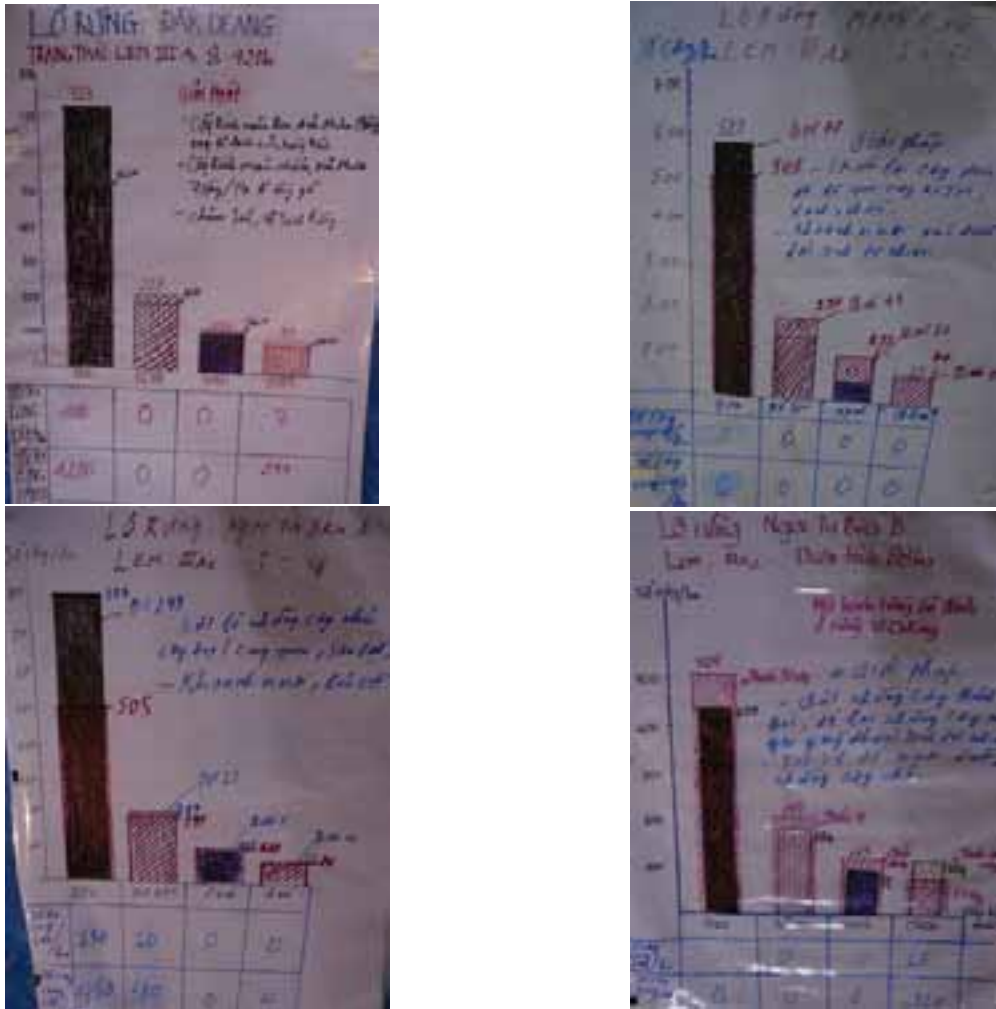


Diagram of tree number by colored diameter classes is compared with stable forest model to identify the wood supply capacity in five years

On the basis of comparing colored diameter classes with stable forest model, the wood supply per ha and wood supply per plot can be identified; with technical advice and orientation, villagers discussed to find out some silviculture measures for managing each forest plot. The results are 10 forest plots can supply wood in the coming five years, 6 other forest plots do not have sufficient tree number compared to stable forest model; therefore, they need maintenance; one religious plot is not counted for wood supply.

Number of trees can be used in forest plots in five years and measures proposed for each plot

Forest plots	Area (ha)	General solution	Colored diameter classes	Number of trees per ha	Number of trees can be used per ha	Number of trees can be used per plot
Dak Pac	38	- Selective cutting with dotted trees, keep trees for seeds - Forest maintenance	Black	493	0	0
			Stripe	143	0	0
			Green	47	0	0
			Dotted	97	10	380
Dak Kiec Pamb	68	- Forest enrichment - Forest maintenance	Black	426	0	0
			Stripe	157	0	0
			Green	87	0	0

Forest plots	Area (ha)	General solution	Colored diameter classes	Number of trees per ha	Number of trees can be used per ha	Number of trees can be used per plot
			Dotted	80	0	0
Dak Dreng	31	- Forest management and protection - Forest maintenance	Black	508	0	0
			Stripe	182	0	0
			Green	108	0	0
			Dotted	74	0	0
Dak Nech	31	- Forest management and protection - Forest maintenance	Black	450	0	0
			Stripe	191	0	0
			Green	67	0	0
			Dotted	57	0	0
Dak Pui	43	- Forest enrichment (Prunus arborea...), bam shoot bamboo along streams; plant Calamus	Black	124	0	0
			Stripe	57	0	0
			Green	61	0	0
			Dotted	70	0	0
Dak Doc	32	- Forest protection - Selective cutting of dotted trees (Dacrycarpus imbricatus...) - Forest maintenance - Plant NTFPs Rattan	Black	450	0	0
			Stripe	180	0	0
			Green	140	0	0
			Dotted	50	4	128
Dak Mua	51	- Selective cutting of dotted trees - Forest maintenance and natural regeneration - Protect timber forest and NTFPs	Black	367	0	0
			Stripe	225	0	0
			Green	104	0	0
			Dotted	127	10	510
Dak Roc A	53	- Selective cutting of dotted trees (old trees...) - Cut few black trees (except for fall due to logging of big trees)	Black	543	25	1325
			Stripe	213	0	0
			Green	84	0	0
			Dotted	124	20	1060
Dak Roc B	27	- Selective cutting of dotted trees (old trees...) - Leave more black trees in case logging dotted trees damage them and to supplement stripe and green trees	Black	526	0	0
			Stripe	193	0	0
			Green	70	0	0
			Dotted	113	15	405
Ha Nang	7	- Religious forest will be protected by all the community	Black	300		
			Stripe	140		
			Green	20		
			Dotted	160		
Ngoc Chim Moc	55	- Conduct selective cutting of dotted trees following technical guides - Open canopy for regenerated trees - Forest enrichment: Prunus arborea	Black	202	0	0
			Stripe	209	0	0
			Green	164	0	0
			Dotted	131	10	550
Dak Bo B	72	- Forest protection - Forest maintenance	Black	445	0	0
			Stripe	170	0	0
			Green	70	0	0
			Dotted	75	0	0
Dak Bo A	50	- Conduct selective cutting of dotted trees following technical guides - Forest enrichment: Prunus arborea - Plan shoot bamboo along streams	Black	167	0	0
			Stripe	133	0	0
			Green	73	0	0

Forest plots	Area (ha)	General solution	Colored diameter classes	Number of trees per ha	Number of trees can be used per ha	Number of trees can be used per plot
			Dotted	89	6	300
Dak Deang	42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selective cutting of black trees for firewood or fences - Conduct selective cutting of dotted trees following technical guides - Forest tending and protection 	Black	723	100	4200
			Stripe	223	0	0
			Green	103	0	0
			Dotted	90	7	294
Mang Rxo	62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not harvest, leave black trees to supplement the stripe, green and dotted trees. - Forest maintenance 	Black	583	0	0
			Stripe	154	0	0
			Green	52	0	0
			Dotted	67	0	0
Ngoc Tu Bra A	58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest protection - Cut small trees (black and stripe), poor growth trees (bent, infected with pest and diseases) for fence or animal houses - Forest maintenance 	Black	804	150	750
			Stripe	219	10	580
			Green	108	0	0
			Dotted	63	0	0
Ngoc Tu Bra B	88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selective cutting of dotted trees, mature trees, keep mother trees for seeds - Forest protection, maintain regenerated trees and small diameter trees 	Black	429	0	0
			Stripe	184	0	0
			Green	87	0	0
			Dotted	104	15	1320
Total	808		Black			6275
			Stripe			580
			Green			0
			Dotted			4947

5. Timber needs of Vi ChRing Village in five years and supply - demand balancing



Farmers participated in need analysis of forest

Results of timber community timber need analysis reveals the needs for building houses, animal houses, rice store, furniture, box and fence.

Representative farmer group discussed with facilitator group and identified the needs of forest products for households in the village in five years as follows:

Timber needs of Vi ChRing Village in five years 2008 – 2012

Products from wood	Colored diameter classes	Needs for individual product A	Needs for new house construction in the village per year B=A*households need new houses in a year	Maintenance of the village in a year C=(A/ use duration)* Number of user households	Total timber needs of the village in a year D=B+C	Total timber needs of the village in five years E=D*5	Remarks
House construction	Stripe	2	8	6	14	70	4 new houses in a year There are 27 wooden houses in the village Maintenance time: 10 years
	Green	8	32	22	54	270	
	Dotted	8	32	22	54	270	
Cattle/buffalo stables	Black	20	140	129	269	1345	7 new stables in a year There are 27 houses having stables Maintenance time: 5 years
	Stripe	8	56	43	99	495	
Rice store	Stripe	3	12	16	28	140	4 new stores in a year There are 27 households having stores Maintenance time: 5 years
	Dotted	1	4	5	9	45	
Fence	Black	41 stems per household	82 stems	$(41/2) \times 33$ households = 677	82+ 677 = 759	3795	2 households need new houses in a year All 33 households need fence Use duration: 2 years
Firewood (fresh trees)							Utilize barks, branches after harvest, old pillar, fence... for firewood - do not cut living trees.
Furniture	Table and chair	Dotted	1/3	$(33/10) \times 1/3 = 1$	1	5	There are 33 households 1 set of table and chairs Use in 10 years

Products from wood	Colored diameter classes	Needs for individual product A	Needs for new house construction in the village per year B=A*households need new houses in a year	Maintenance of the village in a year C=(A/ use duration)* Number of user households	Total timber needs of the village in a year D=B+C	Total timber needs of the village in five years E=D*5	Remarks	
	Bed	Dotted	1/3		$(66/15) * 1/3 = 2$	2	10	There are 33 households 2 beds per household use in 15 years
	Cabinet	Dotted	1/3		$(33/15) * 1/3 = 1$	1	5	There are 33 households 1 cabinet per household Use in 15 years
Box	Dotted	1	2			2	10	
Total								

Remarks:

- ~ Wood for house construction: *Juniperus*, *Zyzygium grandis*, *Castanopsis*
- ~ Furniture: *Juniperus*, *Prunus arborea*
- ~ Box: *Zyzygium grandis*
- ~ Fence: low value species with black diameter - each household needs 2 small poles, 3 big poles/1m - 1 black tree can be made into 12 pole; number of black trees per household is 41.
Yearly maintenance for each households requires half of fencing poles

Timber needs for each household:

House structure	Volume	Colored diameter classes		
		Dotted	Stripe	Green
Main pole 4m	8	1		
Subordinate pole: 3m	8	1/3		
Tie-beam	8	2/3		
Vertical beam 8m	12	1/2		
4.5m cross bar	8	1/2		
Ridge holder	1		2	
Poles under floor and wall 2.5	90	1		
Floor board and wall	90 + 130			8
Rafter 2.5m	45	1		

		Colored diameter classes		
<i>Roof rafter and bar</i>	<i>60 rafters + 120 bars</i>	<i>1</i>		
<i>Reserve</i>		<i>2</i>		
Total number of trees		8	2	8

From the result of comparing colored diameter of 16 forest plot with stable forest, number of trees with timber provision volume of 10 forest plots in five years have been identified including: Dak Pac, Dak Doc, Dak Mua, Dak Roc A, Dak Roc B, Ngoc Chim Moc, Dak Bo A, Dak Deang, Ngoc Tu Bra A, Ngoc Tu Bra B; and based on timber needs analysis, the supply - demand balance has been prepared.

Balancing of timber supply - demand of Vi ChRing Village in five years: 2008 - 2012

Forest plots	Number of trees by colored diameter classes			
	<i>Black</i>	<i>Stripe</i>	<i>Green</i>	<i>Dotted</i>
Dak Pac				380
Dak Doc				128
Dak Mua				510
Dak Roc A	1325			1060
Dak Roc B				405
Ngoc Chim Moc				550
Dak Bo A				300
Dak Deang	4200			294
Ngoc Tu Bra A	750	580		
Ngoc Tu Bra B				1320
Total tree supply by diameter of 10 forest plots in five years	6275	580	0	4947
Timber (tree) needs of the village in five years	5140	705	270	345
Supply - demand balancing	1135 redundant	125 insufficient	270 insufficient	4602 redundant
Forest harvest plan for use in five years	5140	580	0	345 + 43 (for insufficiency of stripe trees) +135 (for insufficiency of green trees) = 523
Commercial timber harvest plan in five years	0	0	0	4424
Total harvested trees in five years	5140	580	0	4947

Supply - demand balance results show that trees in green diameter is not sufficient in all plots; 3 classes of black, stripe and dotted allow harvesting when compared to stable forest model; especially all plot are redundant of dotted diameter trees; that means forest here are mature. Therefore, timber supply capacity of 10 plots for household needs and commerce is sufficient for coming five years. However, the community needs to change to use the dotted trees to replace stripe and green because the two classes are insufficient. Harvest for commerce should take all the dotted trees after meeting demand of the community to avoid over maturity of tree and facilitate growth of regenerated trees.

6. 5 year Community Forest Management Plan in Vi ChRing Village 2008 - 2012

Results of five year CFMP were established based on previous discussion results including:

Management objectives of forest plot which include difficulties, opportunities/advantages, and specific measures for each plot.

Chart to compare colored diameter trees in forest plot compared with stable forest model to identify the wood supply demand in coming five years and analyze measures for different plots.

Results of needs analysis and supply - demand balance of forest products in five years.

Plan has been prepared by following measures:

- i) Forest protection
- ii) Forest enrichment and development of NTFPs
- iii) Forest utilization: Timber harvest

In the forest utilization plan, there are 10 forest plot will be selectively harvested in five years (2008 – 2012). Number of selectively cut trees by diameters is identified so as to ensure the uses of the community in five years (2008 - 2012), number of redundant trees harvestable can be sold to create income and add to community forest development fund and share among households.

The areas allocated to the community are production forest; however, some plots are watershed of big stream; therefore, in addition to the identification of harvestable trees, the checking of harvest intensity and canopy after harvest have been conducted. The results shows that forest plots with selective cutting intensity is less than 10% and after harvest canopy is more than 0.6 (60%); the number meets the selective cutting standards of intensity (5%), short rotation (5 years on average) and is suitable to the community management capacity, in addition, the harvest has low impact on forest. From the timber supply - demand balance, the wood supply is enough for furniture, the redundant number is for commercial purpose.



Village meeting to agree upon forest management plan

Selective cutting indicators for forest plot

Plot	Area (ha)	M (m3/ha)	N cutting per ha	M cutting (m3/ha)	Canopy before harvest	Canopy after harvest	Cutting intensity (%)	Rotation (year)
Dak Pac	38	376	10	24	0.80	0.77	6.5	5.3
Dak Doc	32	350	4	10	0.80	0.79	2.8	2.9
Dak Mua	51	516	10	24	0.80	0.78	4.7	4.1
Dak Roc A	53	504	20	49	0,8	0.76	9.6	7.4
Dak Roc B	27	456	15	36	0.80	0.77	8.0	6.3
Ngoc Chim Moc	55	554	10	24	0.80	0.78	4.4	3.9
Dak Bo A	50	343	6	15	0.70	0.68	4.2	3.8
Dak Deang	42	458	7	17	0.80	0.79	3.7	3.5
Ngoc Tu Bra A	58	403	160	18	0.80	0.72	4.5	4.0
Ngoc Tu Bra B	88	436	15	36	0.80	0.77	8.4	6.6
Medium		440	26	25	0.79	0.76	5.7	4.8

Plan for forest protection

No.	Block	Compartment	Forest plots	Plot area (ha)	Plan implementation duration					Activity	Finance	
					2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		Budget (VND)	Sources
Forest protection												
1	497	1,2,3, 4	All 17 forest plots	808	x	x	x	x	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct works to protect forest at village T- Junction of village road and National Road no. 24: + Map of community forest: Conjugated steel signboard, iron pole (1.5m x 2.0m) + Village regulation board is constructed with cement, written with paint (2.5 x 2.5) - Village regulations with formica, decal letters (1.2 x 2.4) at the communal house - Hand out regulations: is printed in A4 hard cover, and covered with plastics to distribute to households (33 copies x VND 15,000/copy) - Map printed on A0 plastic covered (3 sets for 3 forest protection groups) - Establish 3 forest protection groups. - CPC informs on allocated forest area of Vi ChRing Village to neighboring villages <p><i>Assign plots to forest protection groups</i> <i>Group 1: Dak Doc, Dak Mua, Dak Roc A, Dak Roc B, Dak Nech, Ha Nang</i> <i>Group 2: Dak Pac, Kiec Penh, Mang Rxo, Ngoc Tu Bra A, Ngoc Tu Bra B</i> <i>Group 3: Dak Bo A, Dak Bo B, Dak Pui, Dak deang, Ngoc Chim Moc, Dak Dreng.</i> <i>Task allocation in forest protection groups: 2 subgroups; checking twice a month (on the 1st and 15th monthly)</i></p>	6.000.000 10.000.000 1.000.000 500.000 1.000.000	JICA Project
Total				808							18.500.000	

Plan for forest development

No.	Block	Compartment	Forest plots	Plot area (ha)	Plan implementation duration					Activity	Finance	
					2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		Budget (VND)	Sources
Forest enrichment												
1	497	2	Dak Dreng Dak Nech	31 31								Community organizes to work
2	497	1	Dak Kieoc Penh	68	68							
3	498	1	Mang Rxo	62		62						
4	497	3	Dak Mua Dak Pui	51 43			23 43					
5	497	4	Dak Bo B	72				66				
Total						62	68	62	66	66		
Development of NTFPs												
1	497	1	Dak Kieoc Penh	68		(tree) 270	(tree) 270	(tree) 270	(tree) 270	(tree) 540		JICA Project. Program: 168, 304, 135
	497	2	Dak Dreng	31		270		270	270	540		
	497	2	Dak Nech	31		270		270	270	540		
												Plant shoot bamboo: Distance: 8m x 8m Plant on the two stream banks, 3 rows each bank <i>Seedlings for shoot</i>

No.	Block	Compartment	Forest plots	Plot area (ha)	Plan implementation duration					Activity	Finance	
					2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		Budget (VND)	Sources
2	497	1	Total Dak Kiec Penh		810	810	810	810	1620	Calamus plantation Plant under poor or young forest canopy or after upland farming farms.	12.150.000 3.320.000	Take from community forest development fund (from commercial harvest)
Total						310			1350		3.320.000	
Grant total											15.470.000	

Timber harvest and utilization of Vi ChRing Village in the period of 2008 - 2012

No.	Block	Compartment	Forest plots	Plot area (ha)	Activity	Diameters	Number of trees harvested in five years	Activity description	Number of tree harvested by year					Finance			
									2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Budget	Sources		
1	497	3	Dak Roc A	53	Selective Cutting	Black Dotted	1028 1060	- Selection of trees to cut	1028								
2	497	3	Dak Roc B	27	Selective Cutting	Dotted	405	- Log with proper techniques with machine saw	405								
3	498	1	Ngoc Tu Bra A	58	Selective Cutting	Black Stripe	500 580	- Forest cleaning	500								
4	498	1	Ngoc Tu Bra B	88	Selective Cutting	Dotted	1320	- Open feeder roads	116	116	116	116					
5	497	4	Ngoc Chim Moc	55	Selective Cutting	Dotted	550	- Transport with machine.			550						
6	497	4	Dak Bo A	50	Selective Cutting	Dotted	300	- Harvest supervision			300						
7	497	4	Dak Deang	42	Selective Cutting	Black Dotted	3612 294	- Bidding to sell timber.	528		1028	1028	1028				
8	497	3	Dak Doc	32	Selective Cutting	Dotted	128					294					
9	497	1	Dak Pac	38	Selective Cutting	Dotted	380							380			
10	497	3	Dak Mua	51	Selective Cutting	Dotted	510							510			
Total									1028	1028	1028	1028	1028	1028			
									116	116	116	116	116	116			
									1320	1465	850	422	890				

Remarks:

- Selection of trees to cut: Mature dotted trees; black and stripe trees suitable to community use for furniture.

- First year: Hire enterprise to harvest, open roads and feeder roads; pay after selling harvested timber

- Following years: The village buys saws with money from sold timber, villagers will harvest

- Community forest management board monitor the harvest; coordinate with DPC and CPC to organize bidding

- Villagers clean forest with simple equipment, utilize branches for firewood.

7. Implementation arrangement

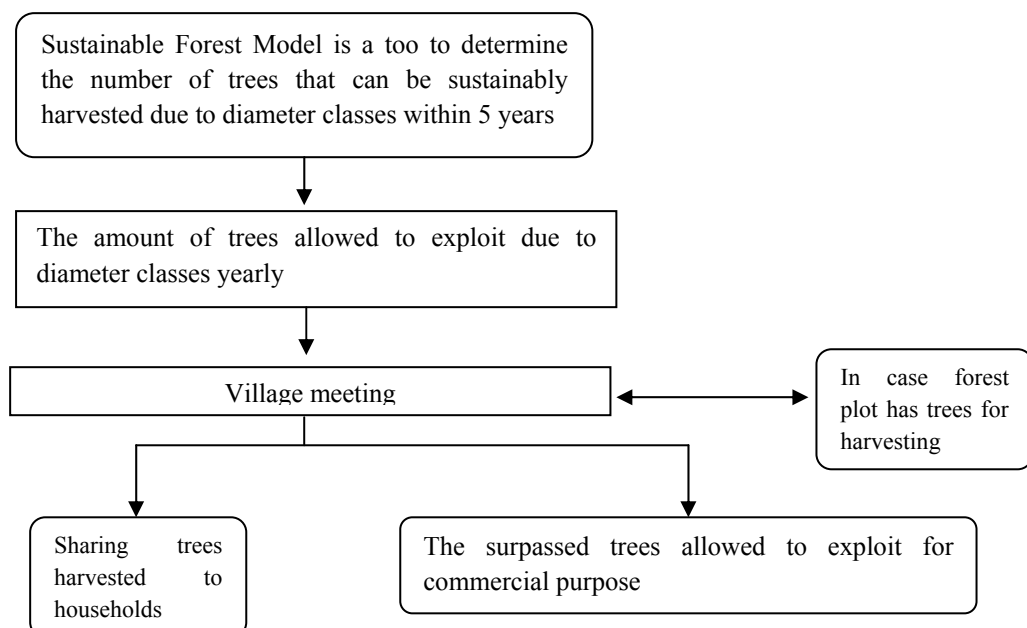
i) Task allocation

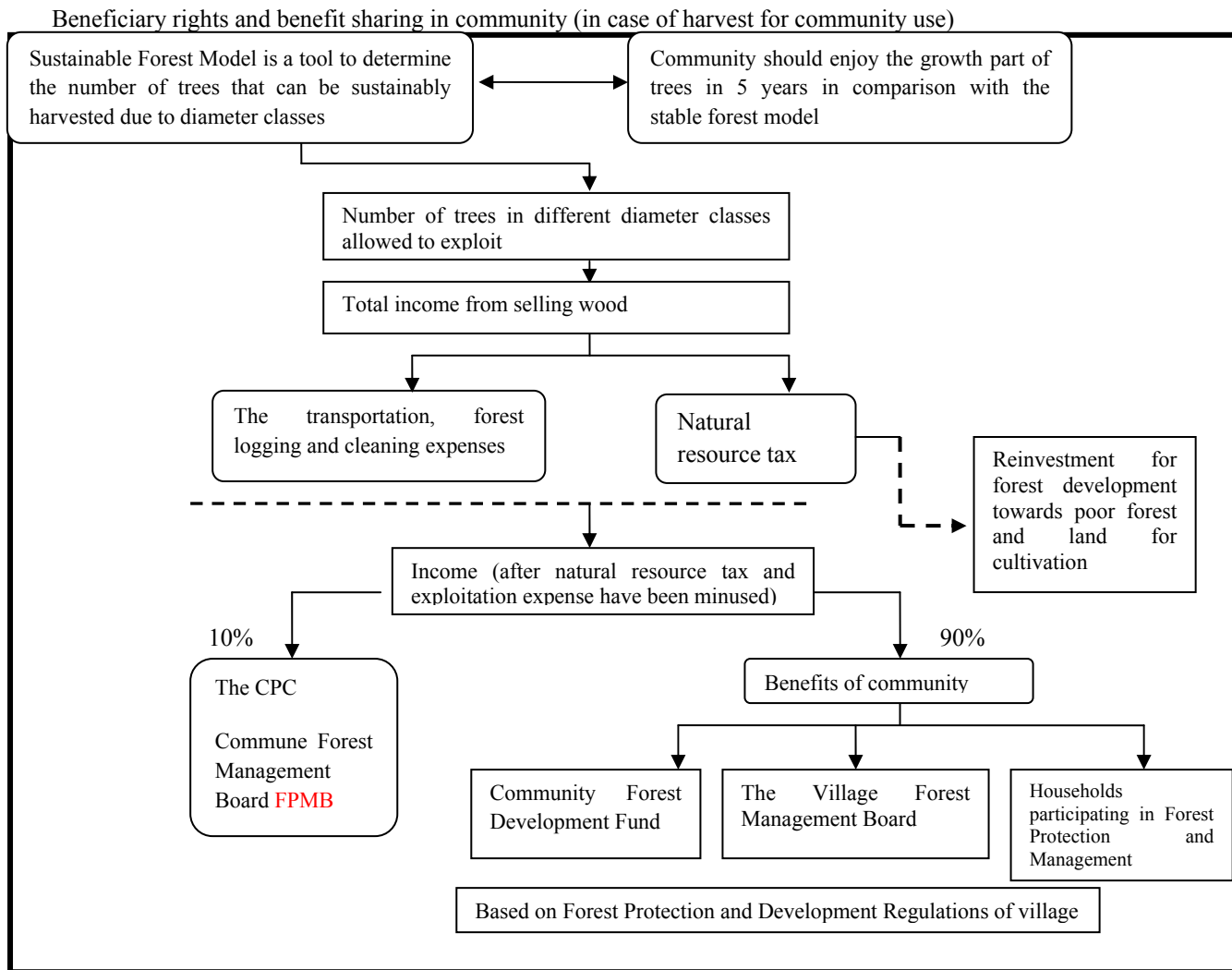
Assign tasks for implementing activities in forest management plan

Forest management activities	Responsibilities	
	Household	Community Forest Management Board
Forest protection	Participate to forest protection according to tasks assigned by forest protection group	Form 3 forest protection groups for forest plots Coordinate and record workdays
Forest development: Forest enrichment and plantation of non-timber forest products	Participate in task allocation	Allocate tasks for groups to conduct forest enrichment and plantation of non-timber forest products Coordinate and record workdays
Timber harvest	Mark trees, and clean forest	Organize harvest according to plans Supervise Organize timber bidding
Benefits share		Share harvested timber to households for use Supervise the benefit sharing after selling timber according to RFPD

ii) Benefit and benefit sharing

- **With regards to timber for house construction and furniture:** Annually CFMB organizes village meeting to prepare plan and vote for households to construct houses in the year. For other domestic timber for kitchen, animal houses, furniture..., households are allowed harvesting in plots according to the plan.
- **With regards to non-timber forest products:** Households can use for their needs according to RFPD.
- **With regards to commercial timber:** Organize harvest and bidding. Pay natural resources tax according to current regulations. After excluding tax and other harvest contract cost, pay to CPC 10% for the operation of commune forestry board and support the community in forest management; 90% are community benefit and shared among households and pay to community forest development fund according to RFPD, in which 20% is kept in the fund as community income





Beneficiary rights and benefit sharing in community (in case of harvest for commercial purpose)

iii) Management of community forest development fund

Community forest development fund is from commercial harvest and NTFP harvest and sell or fine from violations.

The fund is managed by CFMB accountant and treasurer; the spending is according to RFPD; receipts and payment notes must be available and reported in quarterly village meeting.

8. Conclusions and recommendations

i) Conclusions

The 5 year forest management plan of Vi ChRing Village was prepared on the basis of assessing forest resources and community needs; the results show that community timber needs can be met; forest harvest for self use and commerce can ensure the suitable forest development; low harvest intensity and short rotation have low impact on forest.

With the support of local governments and functional agencies, in the community has sufficient capacity to protect and develop forest in the next five years.

ii) Recommendations

The following steps are necessary:

- Issue red book for forest and forest land for the community in Vi ChRing Village
- DPC approves RFPD and annual and five year CFMP and harvest plans
- CPC approves annual CFMPs
- Community implements the RFPD and CFMPs

Annexes

ANNEX 1: Schedule for CFM planning and RFPD establishment in Vi ChRing Village

Training objectives

At the end of the training courses, participants will have capacity of

- Support communities to establish five years forest management plans
- Facilitate communities to establish RFPD
- Guide the community to apply silviculture techniques in selective cutting

Output s of the training: Through the training and working with the community, some outputs will be produced and submitted for approval:

- i) Five year plan CFM
- ii) Community RFPD

Participants: All participants from the training of Land and Forest Allocation, maximum number is 20 people

Time/venue: 7 days: From 14 to 20 January 2008 at a hotel in KonPlong District and ViChRing Village, Hieu Commune. Morning: 8:00 – 11:30; Afternoon: 13:30 – 17:00.

Training schedule

Date/time		Methods	Location	Activity	Tools and Documents	Learners	Villager participants
1 14/1/08	Morning	Presentation	Hotel/Kon Plong District	<input type="checkbox"/> Opening of Community Forest Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest allocation documents <input type="checkbox"/> Forest allocation map (2 copies) <input type="checkbox"/> Training materials <input type="checkbox"/> Stationery	Whole	No
	Afternoon	Presentation Individual exercise		<input type="checkbox"/> Participatory forest inventory <input type="checkbox"/> Identification of supply capacity of forest plots			
2 15/01	Morning	Group exercise		<input type="checkbox"/> Identify village needs of forest products <input type="checkbox"/> Establish five year Community Forest Management Plan			
	Afternoon	Presentation		<input type="checkbox"/> Establish Community RFPD <input type="checkbox"/> Field plan			
3 16/01	Morning 8:30 – 11:00	Village meeting	At Vi ChRing Village	<input type="checkbox"/> Introduction to community forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare plan for working in the village <input type="checkbox"/> Form work groups	<input type="checkbox"/> Stationery <input type="checkbox"/> Working schedule at the village <input type="checkbox"/> List of core farmers	All learners	All households in the village
	Afternoon	Group work	At the village	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest description <input type="checkbox"/> Identify management objectives for forest plots, problems, issues and measures	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheet for forest plot description <input type="checkbox"/> Stationery	Form 4 groups	12 core farmers (and community forest management board) are formed in 4 groups
4 17/01	Morning	Group work	At the village	<input type="checkbox"/> Data analysis on wood supply from forest plots	<input type="checkbox"/> Data synthesis sheet <input type="checkbox"/> Model of stable forest	4 groups	4 groups

Date/time		Methods	Location	Activity	Tools and Documents	Learners	Villager participants
	Afternoon	Group work	At the village	<input type="checkbox"/> Assessment on forest product needs <input type="checkbox"/> Balance of supply and demand	<input type="checkbox"/> Table of supply demand balancing <input type="checkbox"/> Stationery <input type="checkbox"/> Transparency paper <input type="checkbox"/> Model of stable forest	4 groups	4 groups
5 18/01	Morning	Group work	At the village	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare 5 year CFM plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning sample sheet <input type="checkbox"/> Stationeries	4 groups	4 groups
	Afternoon	Group work	At the village	Objectives of establishment of RFPD, topics Establish RFPD by topics	<input type="checkbox"/> Stationery <input type="checkbox"/> Maps of forest plots	4 groups	4 groups
6 19/01	Morning	General working	At the village	Draft of the regulations	<input type="checkbox"/> Stationery	Whole	12 representatives/village
	Afternoon	General working session at forest	At the village	Simple silviculture technical training in selective cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> Stationery <input type="checkbox"/> Measurement tape <input type="checkbox"/> Colored diameter tapes <input type="checkbox"/> Compass <input type="checkbox"/> Poster on silviculture techniques <input type="checkbox"/> GPS <input type="checkbox"/> Tree marking sheet	Whole	12 representatives/village
7 20/01	Morning	Village meeting 8:30 – 11:00	At Vi ChRing Village	Agree upon the CFMP and RFPD	<input type="checkbox"/> Draft Five year Community Forest Management Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Draft RFPD is written on A0 paper	All learners	All households in the village

ANNEX 2: List of participants to CFMP establishment in Vi ChRing Village
List of participants to the training

No.	Full name	Local	Remarks
1	Ho Dac Huy	PMU of forestry projects in Kon Tum Province	Project staff
2	Nguyen Dang Trinh	Management division, Sub-Department of Forest Protection, Kon Tum Province	Forest rangers
3	Do Van Khanh	Division of Natural Resources and Environment in Kon Plong District:	Officer
4	Tran Van Thanh	Forestry, Agriculture and Industry Development Investment and Services Company in Kon Plong District	Technician
5	Nguyen Cong Tuong	Forest protection station in Kon Plong District	Forest rangers
6	Dang Tuan	Forest protection station in Kon Plong District	Forest rangers
7	Tran Van Nhu	Mang La Forest Enterprise, Kon Plong District	Vice Director cum JICA Project staff
8	Nguyen Ngoc Xuan	Kon Plong District Division of Economics	Technician
9	Ho Thi Thanh Nga	Hieu Commune extension worker	Technician
10	Dinh Xuan Do	Hieu Commune People's Committee	Chairman
11	Dinh Xuan Dam	Vi ChRing Village	Village Chief
12	Dinh Van Dich	Community Forest Management Board of Vi Chring Village:	Head
13	Dinh Xuan Hai	Community Forest Management Board of Vi Chring Village:	Vice head
14	Dinh Xuan Trai	Community Forest Management Board of Vi Chring Village:	Members
15	Y On	Community Forest Management Board of Vi Chring Village:	Members
16	Dr. Assoc. Prof. Bao Huy	Central Highland University	Consultant
17	MA. Cao Thi Ly	Central Highland University	Consultant
18	Dr. Vo Hung	Central Highland University	Consultant
19	Engineer Hoang Trong Khanh	Central Highland University	Consultant

Form 4 work groups

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Trainers	Ho Dac Huy Dang Tuan Ho Thi Thanh Nga Dinh Xuan Hai	Nguyen Cong Tuong Tran Van Thanh Dinh Xuan Do Dinh Xuan Trai	Tran Van Nhu Do Van Khanh Dinh Van Dich	Nguyen Ngoc Xuan Nguyen Dang Trinh Dinh Xuan Dam Y On
Allocated tasks			Facilitate the first village meeting	Facilitate the 2nd village meeting, get consensus on results.
Participated famers	Dinh Van Loi A Chieng	A Hong Y Bom	Tran Van Thanh A Vang Y Tre	Tran Quang Hai Dinh Thanh Tim A Bong

List of participated farmers

No.	Full name	Local	Remarks
1	Dinh Van Loi	Vi ChRing Village	Farmer
2	A Chieng	Vi ChRing Village	Farmer
3	A Hong	Vi ChRing Village	Farmer
4	A Vang	Vi ChRing Village	Village leader
5	Y Bom	Vi ChRing Village	Farmer
6	Y Tre	Vi ChRing Village	Farmer

No.	Full name	Local	Remarks
7	A Bong	Vi ChRing Village	Farmer
8	Dinh Thanh Tim	Vi ChRing Village	Farmer
9	Tran Quang Hai	Vi ChRing Village	Farmer
10	Tran Van Thanh	Vi ChRing Village	Hieu Commune Cadastral Officer

ANNEX 3: Results of forest plot description and analysis**Sheet for forest plot 1 description**

Date	15/1/2008	Block	497
Province of	Kon Tum	Compartment	1
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Dak Pac
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	38ha/lem/IIIA2
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Ho Thi Thanh Nga

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
			X

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
	x		

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
				x
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: thank Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
Density	- Thin x	- Medium	- Thick	

Species	name of big timber species		Name of small timber species	
	Red Juniperus (Long Ka Pong), Zyzygium (Long Ho reng), Schima superba (Long ta mot) Castanopsis (Long Ka sa) Long heo		Castanopsis (Long Ka sa eo)	

Canopy	Thin		Thick	
			x	

Openings in forest	Not available		few	many
			x	

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
	x		

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?		yes x	no
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested.			
	Timber: Red Juniperus, Zyzygium, Schima superbam, Castanopsis, Long heo Non-timber forest products Anoectochilus lylei			

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dungs, footprints, or eaten grass...			
	high level	medium level	low level	no x

Table for Specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Dak Pac
Management objectives	Forest for provide big timers, NTFPs (orchid)
Problems/difficulties	High impact from villagers Take timber for house construction, and take orchids
Advantages/opportunities	Still many big timber trees are remaining with high stock volume Close to road, can be harvested in coming years Less steep, easy to access
Solutions	Forest protection according to village RFPD Plant shoot bamboo Natural regeneration and development of orchids Forest enrichment after harvest

Sheet for forest plot 2 description

Date	15/1/2008	Block	497
Province of	Kon Tum	Compartment	1
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Dak Kiec Penh
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	68ha/me/IIIA1
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Ho Thi Thanh Nga

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
			x

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
	x		

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
			x	
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: thank Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
		x		
Density	- Thin	- Medium	- Thick	
	x			

Species	name of big timber species	Name of small timber species
	Prunus arborea (Long H soa), Zyzygium (Long Ho reng), Schima superba (Long ta mot) Castanopsis (Long Ka sa)	Forest Nephelium lappaceum

Canopy	Thin	Thick
	x	

Openings in forest	Not available	few	many
			x

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
			x

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?	yes	No x
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested.		
	Timber: Prunus arborea, Castanopsis, Zyzygium, Schima superba Non-timber forest products forest banana, Bambusa procerca		

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dungs, footprints, or eaten grass...			
	high level x	medium level	low level	No

Table for Specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Dak Kiec Penh
Management objectives	- Establish area for grazing - Develop area for agriculture: tea, jackfruit, banana, short term species in open agriculture area.
Problems/difficulties	- Grazing is difficult to control - Steep, there area many forest banana causing difficulties in cultivation - Few or no big timber trees
Advantages/opportunities	- Close to the village - Good soil for agriculture species and grazing
Solutions	- Establish grazing area (specified in the RFPD) - Plant grass, industrial species and short term species

Sheet for forest plot 3 description

Date	15/1/2008	Block	497
Province of	Kon Tum	Compartment	2
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Dak Dreng
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	31ha/me/IIIA1
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Nguyen Cong Tuong

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
			x

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
	x		

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
			x	
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: than Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
Density	- Thin	- Medium	- Thick	

Species	name of big timber species		Name of small timber species	
	Red Juniperus (Long Ka Pong). Zyzygium (Long Ho reng), Schima superba (Long ta mot) Castanopsis (Long Ka sa)		Garcinia oblongifolia Bamboo	

Canopy	Thin	Thick
	x	

Openings in forest	Not available	few	many
			x

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
		x	

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?		yes x	no
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested.			
	Timber: Red Juniperus, Zyzygium, Schima superbam, Castanopsis Non-timber forest products bee honey, firewood			

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dung, footprints, or eaten grass...			
	high level	medium level	low level x	No

Table for Specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Dak Dreng
Management objectives	Provide domestic timber, and NTFPs
Problems/difficulties	- Villagers harvested timber for house construction resulting in poor forest - Few big and good timber trees - few or no precious timber trees
Advantages/opportunities	- accessible, close to the village - There are many regenerated trees in forest openings
Solutions	- Forest maintenance, tending and natural regeneration - Trial of bee keeping in the forest - Plan shoot bamboo along streams

Sheet for forest plot 4 description

Date	15/1/2008	Block	497
Province of	Kon Tum	Compartment	2
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Dak Nech
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	31ha/lem/IIIA2
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Tran Van Thanh

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
			X

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
	x		

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
				x
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: thank Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
Density	- Thin	- Medium	- Thick	

Species	name of big timber species		Name of small timber species	
	Red Juniperus (Long Ka Pong). Zyzygium (Long Ho reng), Schima superba (Long ta mot) Castanopsis (Long Ka sa) Prunus arborea Alstonia scholaris (Long la li)		Castanopsis (Long Ka sa eo) Garcinia oblongifolia Dendrobium primulinum Long Hnhe	

Canopy	Thin	Thick
		x

Openings in forest	Not available	few	many
		x	

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
	x		

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?		yes x	no
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested.			
	Timber: Red Juniperus Non-timber forest products Thoracostachyum (for bedsheet)			

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dungs, footprints, or eaten grass...			
	high level	medium level	low level x	No

Table for Specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Dak Nech
Management objectives	Forest provides timber for use and commerce and non-timber forest products: bamboo, orchids.
Problems/difficulties	People from other villages come to harvest firewood
Advantages/opportunities	accessible, close to the village There are still big timber trees
Solutions	Increase communication to other villages for forest protection and management.

Sheet for forest plot 5 description

Date	15/1/2008	Block	497
Province of	Kon Tum	Compartment	2
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Dak Pui
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	43ha/lem/IIIA2
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Tran Van Thanh

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
			x

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
		x	

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
			x	
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: thank Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
Density	- Thin	- Medium	- Thick	

Species	name of big timber species	Name of small timber species
	Red Juniperus (Long Ka Pong). Prunus arborea Zyzygium (Long Ho reng), Schima superba (Long ta mot) Toxicodendron succedanea	Garcinia oblongifolia Long Rngam Long Hleo

Canopy	Thin	Thick
		x

Openings in forest	Not available	few	many
		x	

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
	x		

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?		yes x	no
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested.			
	Timber: Red Juniperu, Zyzygium Non-timber forest products bee honey, firewood			

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dungs, footprints, or eaten grass...			
	high level	medium level	low level	no x

Table for Specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Dak Pui
Management objectives	Provide domestic timber, commercial timber and NTFPs: Orchids.
Problems/difficulties	- People from other villages come to harvest wood - Difficult to access in rainy season
Advantages/opportunities	- There are still big timber trees - Easy to harvest timber
Solutions	- Forest tending and protection - Communicate to other village on community forest management and protection.

Sheet for forest plot 6 description

Date	15/1/2008	Block	497
Province of	Kon Tum	Compartment	3
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Dak Doc
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	32ha/lem/IIIA2
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Nguyen Dang Trinh/group 4

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
			x

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
	x		

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest (low impact)	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
			x	x
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: thank Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
Density	- Thin	- Medium	- Thick	

Species	name of big timber species	Name of small timber species
	Red Juniperus (Long Ka Pong). Zyzygium (Long Ho reng), Schima superba (Long ta mot) Castanopsis (Long Ka sa) Dacrycarpus imbricatus (Long ha mia)	

Canopy	Thin	Thick
		x

Openings in forest	Not available	few	many
	x		

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
	x		

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?		yes x	no
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested.			
	Timber: Red Juniperus, Dacrycarpus imbricatus, Zyzygium, Schima superbam, Castanopsis Non-timber forest products palm leaf (for roofing material), leaf of Acanthopanax lasiogyne (for medicine), mushrooms and orchids.			

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dung, footprints, or eaten grass...			
	high level	medium level	low level x	No

Table for Specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Dak Doc
Management objectives	Produce timber and non-timber forest products Leaf for roof, medicine materials, charcoal
Problems/difficulties	- People from other village come to harvest timber for their house construction - The trees are too big making it difficult for farmers in sawing - Difficult to transport after logging. - There are many mature trees, if no harvest, they will fall or have hollow
Advantages/opportunities	- Close to National Road no. 24 - Flat terrain, easy to harvest - High commercial timber stock volume
Solutions	- Establish forest protection groups for frequent patrol

	<p>The CPC is requested to inform neighbouring villages on the community forest boundary to avoid encroachment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Use suitable diameter trees for house construction (green - dotted)- Harvest mature trees to sell and avoid waste in falling, hollow and create favourable conditions for regenerated trees.
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Sheet for forest plot 7 description

Date	15/1/2008	Block	497
Province of	Kon Tum	Compartment	3
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Dak Mua
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	51ha/lem/IIIA2
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Nguyen Cong Tuong/group 3

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
			X

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
	x		

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	x Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: thank Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
	Density	- Thin	- Medium	- Thick

Species	name of big timber species		Name of small timber species	
	Red Juniperus (Long Ka Pong), Zyzygium (Long Ho reng), Schima superba (Long ta mot) Castanopsis (Long Ka sa)		Castanopsis (Long Ka sa eo) Long Hnh Garcinia oblongifolia (Long Hbi) Forest Nephelium lappaceum	

Canopy	Thin	Thick
		x

Openings in forest	Not available	few	many
	x		

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
	x		

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?		yes x	no
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested. Timber: Red Juniperus, Zyzygium, Schima superbam, Castanopsis Non-timber forest products Bee honey, Calamus, orchids			

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dungs, footprints, or eaten grass...)			
	high level	medium level	low level	no x

Table for Specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Dak Mua
Management objectives	Provide domestic and commercial wood
Problems/difficulties	Difficult to access in rainy season: muddy and have to cross strong water current stream
Advantages/opportunities	- Close to the village - Flat terrain, easy to access and harvest - There are many big and good timber trees
Solutions	- Forest protection - Selective cutting to keep precious and good species

Sheet for forest plot 8 description

Date	15/1/2008	Block	497
Province of	Kon Tum	Compartment	3
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Dak Roc A
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	53ha/lem/III A2
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Nguyen Dang Trinh/n4

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
			X

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
		x	

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
			x	x
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: thank Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
Density	- Thin	- Medium	- Thick	

Species	name of big timber species		Name of small timber species	
	Red Juniperus (Long Ka Pong). Zyzygium (Long Ho reng), Schima superba (Long ta mot) Castanopsis (Long Ka sa) Dacrycarpus imbricatus (Long ha mia)			

Canopy	Thin		Thick	
			x	

Openings in forest	Not available		few		many	
	x					

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
	x		

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?			yes x	no
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested.				
	Timber: Red Juniperus, Zyzygium, Schima superbam, Castanopsis, Dacrycarpus imbricatus Non-timber forest products Palm leaf (roof) Acanthopanax lasiogyne (medicine), mushroom, orchids				

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dungs, footprints, or eaten grass...			
	high level	medium level	low level x	No

Table for Specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Dak Roc A & Dak Roc B
Management objectives	Provide timber and non-timber forest products leaf for roof and medicine
Problems/difficulties	- Difficult to transport after logging. - Trees are too big to saw - Trees are too mature, already fell or hollow
Advantages/opportunities	- Flat terrain, easy to harvest - little impacted by outsiders - Easy in management - High stock volume for use and commerce - There are many non-timber forest products for the community
Solutions	- Harvest mature trees soon to sell and avoid waste from falling and hollow - Rent truck to transport logged timber. - Study and trial of orchid development to increase income from forest

Sheet for forest plot 9 description

Date	15/1/2008	Block	497
Province of	Kon Tum	Compartment	3
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Dak Roc B
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	27ha/lem/IIIA2
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Nguyen Dang Trinh

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
			x

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
			x

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
			x	x
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: thank Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
Density	- Thin	- Medium	- Thick	

Species	name of big timber species	Name of small timber species
	Red Juniperus (Long Ka Pong), Zyzygium (Long Ho reng), Schima superba (Long ta mot) Castanopsis (Long Ka sa) Dacrycarpus imbricatus	Castanopsis (Long Ka sa eo)

Canopy	Thin	Thick
		x

Openings in forest	Not available	few	many
	x		

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
	x		

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?		yes x	no
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested.			
	Timber: Red Juniperus, Zyzygium, Schima superbam, Castanopsis, Dacrycarpus imbricatus Non-timber forest products wild palm leaf, Acanthopanax lasiogyne, mushroom, orchids			

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dungs, footprints, or eaten grass...			
	high level	medium level	low level x	No

Table for Specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Similar to Dak Roc A Plot
Management objectives	
Problems/difficulties	
Advantages/opportunities	
Solutions	

Sheet for forest plot 10 description

Date	15/1/2008	Block	497
Province of	Kon Tum	Compartment	4
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Ha Nang
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	7ha/Iem/IIIA2
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Tran Van Thanh/ group3

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
	x		

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
	x		

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
				x
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: thank Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
Density	- Thin	- Medium	- Thick	

Species	name of big timber species	Name of small timber species
	Red Juniperus (Long Ka Pong), Zyzygium (Long Ho reng), Schima superba (Long ta mot) Castanopsis (Long Ka sa)	Castanopsis (Long Ka sa eo) Syzygium wightianum

Canopy	Thin	Thick
		x

Openings in forest	Not available	few	many
	x		

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
	x		

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?		yes x	no
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested.			
	Timber: Red Juniperus, Zyzygium, Schima superbam, Castanopsis Non-timber forest products Neohouzeana, orchids			

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dungs, footprints, or eaten grass...			
	high level	medium level	low level	no x

Table for Specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Ha Nang
Management objectives	Religious forest: Village graveyard
Problems/difficulties	
Advantages/opportunities	Do not cut
Solutions	Maintain for graveyard purpose

Sheet for forest plot 11 description

Date	15/1/2008	Block	497
Province of	Kon Tum	Compartment	4
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Ngoc Chim Moc
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	55ha/lem/IIIA2
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Tran Van Thanh

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
			x

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
	x		

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
			x	
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: thank Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
Density	- Thin	- Medium	- Thick	

Species	name of big timber species	Name of small timber species
	Prunus arborea Zyzygium (Long Ho reng), Schima superba (Long ta mot) Castanopsis (Long Ka sa)	Castanopsis (Long Ka sa eo) Garcinia oblongifolia Syzygium

Canopy	Thin	Thick
		x

Openings in forest	Not available	few	many
		x	

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
		x	

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?		yes x	no
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested.			
	Timber: Prunus arborea, Castanopsis, Zyzygium, Schima superba Non-timber forest products			

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dungs, footprints, or eaten grass...			
	high level	medium level	low level x	No

Table for Specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Ngoc Chim Moc
Management objectives	Provide big timber and non-timber forest products Orchids.
Problems/difficulties	- Difficult hauling - People from other village often come to harvest timber for their house construction - Mature trees have hollows
Advantages/opportunities	- Big timber trees have high stock volume - There are many non-timber forest products: Orchids, roofing leaves... - Easy to protect due to low impact
Solutions	- Establish forest protection group, fine and rewards according to RFPD - Organize harvest - Hire trucks to transport when harvesting

Sheet for forest plot 12 description

Date	15/1/2008	Block	497
Province of	Kon Tum	Compartment	4
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Dak Bo B
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	72ha/lem/IIIA2
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Nguyen Dang Trinh/n4

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
			x

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
	x		

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
			x	x
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: thank Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
	x			
Density	- Thin	- Medium	- Thick	
	x			

Species	name of big timber species	Name of small timber species
	Prunus arborea Schima superba (Long ta mot) Castanopsis (Long Ka sa)	Castanopsis (Long Ka sa eo)

Canopy	Thin	Thick
		x

Openings in forest	Not available	few	many
	x		

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
		x	

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?		yes x	no
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested.			
	Timber: Prunus arborea, Castanopsis, Schima superba Non-timber forest products mushroom, Schizostachyum aciculare for wine tube			

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dung, footprints, or eaten grass...			
	high level	medium level	low level	no x

Table for Specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Dak Bo B
Management objectives	Provide timber and non-timber forest products
Problems/difficulties	- Far from roads - Difficult to transport due to steep terrain
Advantages/opportunities	- It is easy to sell NTFPs - It is advantageous to protect the forest because farmers live in plot area - There are many good timber and valuable non-timber forest products
Solutions	- Rent truck to haul timber - Harvest at low slope degree and follow silviculture techniques - Specify the harvest of non-timber forest products in RFPD

Sheet for forest plot 13 description

Date	15/1/2008	Block	497
Province of	Kon Tum	Compartment	4
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Dak Bo A
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	50ha/me/IIIA1
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Tran Van Thanh

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
			X

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
	x		

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	x Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: thank Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
	Density	- Thin	- Medium	- Thick

Species	name of big timber species		Name of small timber species	
	Red Juniperus (Long Ka Pong), Zyzygium (Long Ho reng), Schima superba (Long ta mot) Castanopsis (Long Ka sa)		Castanopsis (Long Ka sa eo) Syzygium wightianum Garcinia oblongifolia	

Canopy	Thin		Thick	
	x			

Openings in forest	Not available		few		many	
			x			

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
	x		

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?		yes x	no
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested.			
	Timber: Red Juniperus, Zyzygium, Schima superbam, Castanopsis Non-timber forest products Neohouzeana, orchids			

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dung, footprints, or eaten grass...			
	high level	medium level	low level	no x

Table for specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Dak Bo A
Management objectives	Provide timber
Problems/difficulties	There are many trees with little value
Advantages/opportunities	There is old feeder road constructed by forest enterprise Easy to transport on inter-village roads
Solutions	Protection and natural regeneration

Sheet for forest plot 14 description

Date	15/1/2008	Block	497
Province	Kon Tum	Compartment	4
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Dak Deang
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	42ha/lem/IIIA2
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Tran Van Thanh

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
			x

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
	x		

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	x Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: thank Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
	Density	- Thin	- Medium	- Thick

Species	name of big timber species		Name of small timber species	
	Red Juniperus (Long Ka Pong). Zyzygium (Long Ho reng), Schima superba (Long ta mot) Castanopsis (Long Ka sa) Prunus arborea Taloma (Long Ka lenh)		Castanopsis (Long Ka sa eo) Long Hnhe Long Hlim Long A sen	

Canopy	Thin	Thick
		x

Openings in forest	Not available	few	many
	x		

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
	x		

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?		yes x	no
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested.			
	Timber: Schima superba, Castanopsis Non-timber forest products Calamus			

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dungs, footprints, or eaten grass...			
	high level	medium level	low level x	No

Table for Specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Dak Deang
Management objectives	Provide big timber and non-timber forest products
Problems/difficulties	People from other village come to harvest timber and firewood
Advantages/opportunities	- Close to roads and feeder road is available - There are many big and good trees - There are lots of Calamus
Solutions	- CPC inform to villages the community forest boundaries to avoid impact - Protect and harvest timber according to the guidelines for domestic use and commerce

Sheet for forest plot 15 description

Date	15/1/2008	Block	498
Province	Kon Tum	Compartment	1
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Mang Rxo
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	62ha/lem/IIIA2
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Ho Thi Thanh Nga

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
			x

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
		x	

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
				x
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: thank Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
Density	- Thin x	- Medium	- Thick	

Species	name of big timber species	Name of small timber species
	Taloma Zyzygium (Long Ho reng), Schima superba (Long ta mot) Castanopsis (Long Ka sa) Long heo	Castanopsis (Long Ka sa eo)

Canopy	Thin	Thick
		x

Openings in forest	Not available	few	many
		x	

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
	x		

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?		yes x	no
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested.			
	Timber: Taloma, Syzygium, Schima superba, , Long heo Non-timber forest products Shoot bamboo			

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dungs, footprints, or eaten grass...			
	high level	medium level	low level	no x

Table for Specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Mang Rxo
Management objectives	Provide domestic and commercial wood
Problems/difficulties	- People from other villages come to hunt and log timber for house construction - Difficult to protect and manage due to easy access
Advantages/opportunities	- There is old feeder road by forest enterprise for boundaries - Flat terrain - There are still big timber trees
Solutions	- Harvest with proper techniques and guidelines in next five years - Plant more non-timber forest products: Calamus, Amomum xanthioides, and shoot bamboo by stream banks - Communicate and inform other villages about the forest managed by the community

Sheet for forest plot 16 description

Date	15/1/2008	Block	498
Province of	Kon Tum	Compartment	1
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Ngoc Tu Bra A
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	58ha/lem/IIIA2
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Ho Thi Thanh Nga

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
			x

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
		x	

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
				x
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: thank Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
Density	- Thin x	- Medium	- Thick	

Species	name of big timber species	Name of small timber species
	Taloma Zyzygium (Long Ho reng), Schima superba (Long ta mot) Castanopsis (Long Ka sa) Long heo	Castanopsis (Long Ka sa eo)

Canopy	Thin	Thick
		x

Openings in forest	Not available	few	many
		x	

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
			x

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?		yes x	no
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested.			
	Timber: Taloma, Zyzygium, Schima superba, , Long heo Non-timber forest products Neohouzeana			

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dungs, footprints, or eaten grass...			
	high level	medium level	low level	no x

Table for Specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Ngoc Tu Bra A
Management objectives	Provide big timber and non-timber forest products
Problems/difficulties	- Far from the village - Steep terrain - People from other village come to hunt and trap - No feeder roads
Advantages/opportunities	- There are still big timber trees - There are Neohouzeana and shoots
Solutions	- Establish protection group, frequent patrol - Protect for long term harvest - Inform other villages about the community forest boundaries to avoid encroachment

Sheet for forest plot 17 description

Date	15/1/2008	Block	498
Province of	Kon Tum	Compartment	1
District	Kon Plong	Plot	Ngoc Tu Bra B
Commune	Hieu	Area/status	58ha/lem/IIIA2
Village	Vi ChRing	Notes taker	Ho Thi Thanh Nga

Major use purposes	Culture, history, belief, religion	Less critical protection forest	Production timber forest
			x

Access	How long does it take from the village to the plot?		
	less than 1 hour (<5km)	From 1 to 2 hours (5 - 10 km)	More than 2 hours (more than 10 km)
			x

Forest type & some plot features	Forest type	Some features		
	Young forest rehabilitated after upland farming,	Rehabilitation time is less than 5 years	Rehabilitation between 5 -10 years	Rehabilitation more than 10 years
	Harvested timber forest	Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
				x
	Mixed timber - bamboo forest	Bamboo: Thin Timber: Only has small trees of less than 15cm diameter	Bamboo: Medium Timber: has trees with diameter from 15cm to minimum harvestable diameter	Bamboo: thank Timber: has trees with diameter greater than minimum harvestable diameter
	Bamboo forest: - Diameter.	- Small Neohouzeana.	- Medium Neohouzeana.	- Big Neohouzeana
Density	- Thin x	- Medium	- Thick	

Species	name of big timber species	Name of small timber species
	Zyzygium (Long Ho reng), Schima superba (Long ta mot) Castanopsis (Long Ka sa) Long heo	Castanopsis (Long Ka sa eo)

Canopy	Thin	Thick
		x

Openings in forest	Not available	few	many
		x	

Slope degree	Is it easy to move in the plot		
	Easy (less slope)	normal (medium slope)	Difficult (high slope)
			x

Forest products	Is it possible to harvest forest products in the plot in the next five years?		yes x	no
	If harvestable, specify 3 main forest products that can be harvested.			
	Timber: Syzygium, Schima superba, Castanopsis, Long heo Non-timber forest products Neohouzeana, shoots (Knui)			

Forest fire risk	Has the plot been fired?			
	in the last five years	no, in the last 5 years	no, in the last 10 years	never x

Grazing	Situation of cattle grazing in the forest plots through signs like cattle dung, footprints, or eaten grass...			
	high level	medium level	low level	no x

Table for Specifying forest plot management objectives

Plot name/Plot No.	Ngoc Tu Bra B
Management objectives	Provide timber and non-timber forest products
Problems/difficulties	- Far from the village, steep terrain, difficult to access - It is difficult to identify boundaries, can not use natural boundaries like: stream, river or feeder roads.... - No feeder roads to the plot - Not many people know the plot location
Advantages/opportunities	- There are many big timber trees; the forest is little impacted - Easy in management and protection
Solutions	- Protect and manage as RFPD for harvest of commercial timber - Make landmarks to mark plot boundaries and location - CPC informs to other villages to avoid impact and encroachment to the community forest resources.

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Xã Hiếu, ngày 26 tháng 1 năm 2008

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THƯỜNG

"Vụ Thông qua kế hoạch quản lý bảo vệ phát triển rừng cộng đồng"

Hôm nay vào lúc 8 giờ 30 phút, ngày 26 tháng 1 năm 2008 tại nhà văn hóa thôn Vichiring, chúng tôi tập thành tổ chức cuộc họp.

Thành phần tham dự:

- 1, ĐTD Bên và các KT - Trưởng Đại học Tây Nguyên
- Ông: PGS-TS Bảo Huy - giáo viên
- 2, ĐTD Ban QL DA làm nghiệp vụ Kon Tum
- Ông: HD Đắc Huy - cán bộ DA
- 3, Đại Diểu chi cục kiểm lâm
- Ông: Nguyễn Đăng Trình - cán bộ
- 4, Đại Diểu Dự án JICA
- Ông: Nguyễn Duy Đăng - cán bộ
- 5, Đại Diểu UBND xã Hiếu
- Ông: Đinh Xuân Dó - Chủ tịch UBND xã
- 6, Tất cả các thành viên tổ công tác gđđt
cùng toàn thể các hộ dân trong thôn Vichiring.

NỘI DUNG

- 1, ĐTD: Đình Xuân Lâm - Thông tư: giới thiệu mục tiêu, nội dung cuộc họp.
- 2, Tóm tắt thành quả giao đất giao rừng để mọi người đều cùng nhớ lại rõ nhất.
- 3, ĐTD: A Chung - Đại Diểu hộ dân:
- Trình bày mục tiêu quản lý của 17 hộ rừng được giao cho cộng đồng.
- 4, ĐTD: A Thái;
- Trình bày kết quả xác định chủ rừng cộng đồng cấp lần sau của hộ rừng.

S, ĐC: Đinh Văn Dich - Trưởng QLRCĐ:

- Trình bày kết quả xác định nhu cầu sử dụng gỗ của cộng đồng.

G1 ĐC: y.đ: Trình bày kết quả các đời cây cầu lâm sản.

Đ, ĐC: Hải, Dâm: trình bày kế hoạch quản lý bảo vệ, phát triển rừng gỗ:

- Kế hoạch quản lý bảo vệ rừng hàng năm, 5 năm: về xây dựng Đản đồ, bảng quy ước chi tiết tại từng tàn của thôn, xã.

- Kế hoạch làm giàu rừng hàng năm: 2008 - 2012.

- Kế hoạch phát triển lâm sản ngoài gỗ: 2008 - 2012.

- Kế hoạch khai thác sử dụng gỗ trong rừng: 2008 - 2012.

* Thảo luận về kế hoạch QLRCĐ:

- Ý kiến của nhân dân: nhất trí 100% với kế hoạch đã lập.

- Thêm ý kiến (Chuyên): vào tiểu khai thác gỗ làm nhà hàng năm ở các lổ gỗ.

* Cam kết thực hiện kế hoạch quản lý, bảo vệ, phát triển rừng của

Ban QLRCĐ:

Triển khai các kế hoạch lâm nghiệp 10 giờ để phát cộng đồng. Đốt mọi ngày cùng thối nhất.

Xác nhận của Trưởng

Thôn Vĩ Chiring

[Signature]

Đinh Xuân Dân

Ban QLRCĐ

Trưởng Ban

[Signature]

Đinh Văn Dich



Lê Xuân
Chỉ tịch

Đinh Xuân Dân

Appendix 8

HIEU COMMUNE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

Vi ChRing Village

Vi ChRing Village 2008 CFMP

Hieu Commune, Kon Plong District, Kon Tum Province



March 2008

APPROVAL

CFMB, Vi ChRing Village	Working group	Hieu CPC	Kon Plong DPC

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1. Introduction

On the basis of five year CFMP (2008 - 2012) of Vi ChRing Village, the year 2008 plan has been established.

The participatory planning process including 19 participants out of which 12 are from related agencies in district like economics divisions, district DONRE, FEs, in provincial level like DARD, DONRE, Sub-DOF, FPMB; 7 members are commune staff, CFMB and villagers from Vi ChRing, with the support and monitoring of Assistant to Chief Representative of JICA Vietnam Office and CTA of JICA Project and coordinator from FSIV. The discussion is assisted and facilitated with consultant team from Central Highland University including: Dr. Prof. Associate Bao Huy, Dr. Vo Hung, M.A. Cao Thi Ly, Enginer Pham Doan Phu Quoc. (Refer to list of participants).

2. Objectives of CFM Plan 2008

Vi ChRing Village 2008 CFMP has been established with following objectives:

- Implement and complete gradually the established five year plan to contribute to stabilize forest, protect water resources for living and production and create income from CFM for Vi ChRing villagers.
- Detailed planning for activities needs implementing in 2008 as basis for effective implementation.

3. Vi ChRing Village 2008 CFMP

2008 CFMP was established based on five year plan including activities in 3 solution groups: Forest protection, enrichment planting and development of NTFP and forest use. There are 4 main activities discussed for establishing 2008 plan, including:

- Forest protection
- Forest development:
 - Additional planting with 2 local species of Hong tung and Melia Aderazach
 - Plant bamboo along stream
- Forest utilization: Selective cutting with small intensity, short rotation to meet Vi ChRing community needs in 2008, and the surplus is sold to make Forest Development Fund for Vi ChRing Community and income for member households participating in CFM.

3.1. Forest Development Plan

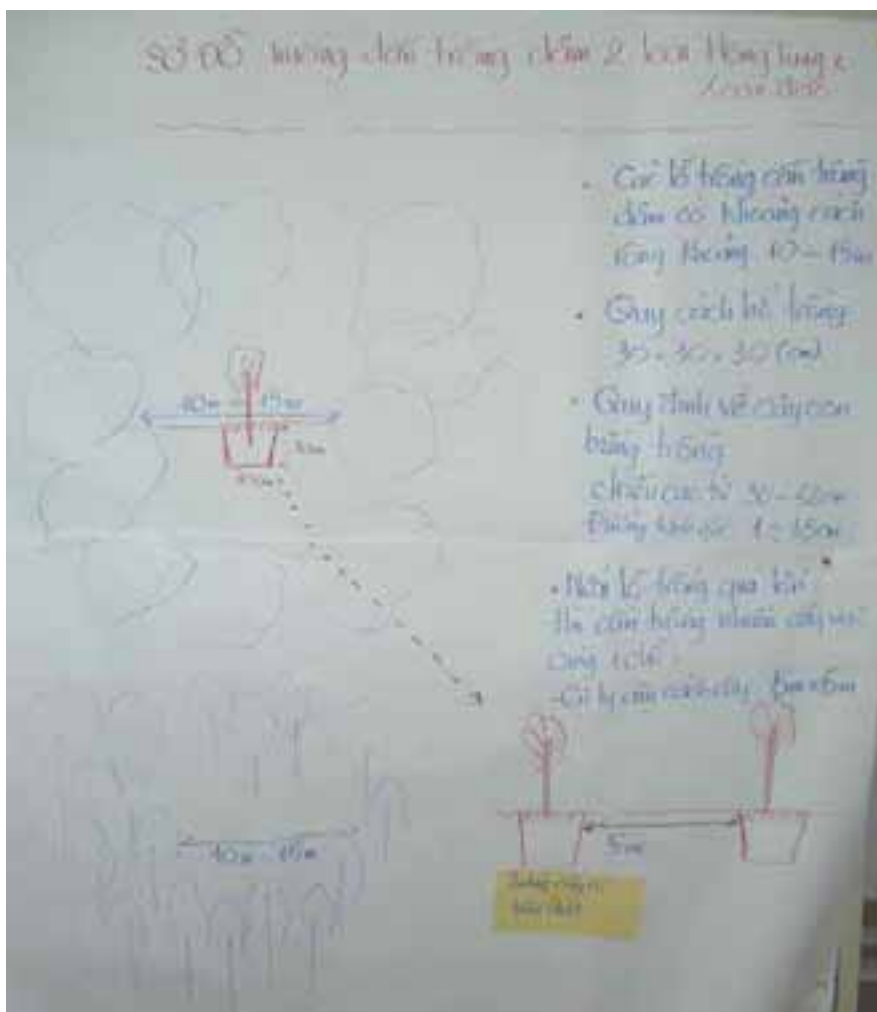
No.	Activity	Time(Solar Calendar month)	Location	Area/quantity	Needs (material, advice, budget, labor...)	Responsibility
1	Construct of forest protection schemes: + Map of community forest: Conjugated iron, iron pole (1.5m x 2.0m) + RFPD board constructed with cement and written with paint (2.5m x 3.5m)	May 2008	T-Junction for inter-village road and national road no. 24	1 map 1 RFPD	VND 6,000,000 VND 10,000,000	JICA Project finances and hires people for construction CFMB monitors
2	Mica RFPD board, decal letter (1.2m x 2.4m)	May 2008	Put at communal house	1 board	VND 1,000,000	
3	Hand-out RFPD: printed on A4 plastic coated hard cover for households: (33 copies x VND 15,000/copy)	April 2008	Deliver to households	33 copies	VND 500,000	
4	Colour printed and plastic coated map on A0 paper	April 2008	Deliver to 3 forest protection groups	3 maps	VND 1,000,000	
5	Deliver to 3 forest protection groups.	April 2008	Vi ChRing Village	3 forest protection groups		CDMB 32 households in the village
6	Inform about forest area allocated to Vi ChRing Village	Frequently by information media	To all villages in the commune			Hieu CPC

3.2. Forest development plan:

i) Additional planting with 2 local species of Hong tung and Melia Aderazach

No.	Activity	Time	Location	Area/quantity	Needs (material, seeds, breeds, advice, budget, labor...)	Responsibility
1	Organize whole village meeting and divide forest plantation groups	6/ 2008	Vi ChRing Village	32 households divided into 2 groups - each has 16 households		Village Chief & CDMB
2	Survey locations with seedlings of Hong tung and Melia Aderazach	7/2008	Ngoc Chim Moc Plot & Dak Pui Plot	55 ha 43 ha	2 workdays/ household 2 workdays/ household	16 households in group 1 16 households in group 2
3	Survey and identify opening for plantation and digging holes	7/2008	Dak Dreng Dak Nech	31 ha 31 ha	5 - 7 workdays/ household 5 - 7 workdays/ household	Group 1 Group 2
4	Carry seedlings	8/2008	At 2 plots Ngoc Chim Moc and Dak Rui where seedlings are available	1,600 seedlings of 2 species/ 2 plots 50 seedlings/ household		All 32 households arrange time to participate
5	Plant seedlings to the hole	8/2008	At openings in 2 plots of Dak Dreng and Dak Nech	800 seedlings/ Dak Dreng plot- 50 seedlings/ household 800 seedlings/ Dak Nech plot- 50 seedlings/ household		Group 1 Group 2
6	Tending, protection and monitoring	Frequently and periodically from planting time	At planted area	All 17 CFM plots Pay attention to new plantation areas		All community participate Forest protection groups are assigned

Map for additional planting of Hong tung and Melia Aderazach in openings of young and poor forest



ii) Plant bamboo along stream

No.	Activity	Time(Solar Calendar month)	Location	Area/quantity	Needs (material, seeds, breeds, advice, budget)	Responsibility
1	Assign location for planting to households	May 2008	At 3 forest plots: Dak Kiec	810 seedlings	Seedlings:: provided by JICA Project in 2008 = VND 12,150,000	CFMB and all village households
2	Hole digging	From 1st - 15th of June 2008	Penh, Dak Dreng, Dak Nech	Assigned to responsible households: 30 seedlings/ household		Each household plants themselves and conduct
3	Stir soil and prevent water log in the hole	16 – 30/6/2008				

						tending in identified locations
4	Bamboo planting	July 2008				
5	Tending and protection	August - December 2008				

Map for bamboo planting along streams



Important technical notice for bamboo planting activity:

Bamboo has wide ecological area; however, shoot bamboo fit elevation between 500m and 600m; therefore, it is necessary to survey suitable bamboo species in high area like Vi ChRing with elevation of 1,200m and cold climate in winter. If so, bamboo has higher survival rate. In Addition, bamboo is

light demanding species, therefore, it is important to have plan for vegetation clearing, and not plant under forest canopy by stream banks.

Bamboo species fit Vi ChRing conditions is: *Phyllostachys pubescens*. Refer to Guidelines for *Phyllostachys pubescens* attached to this plan to prepare seedlings and guide to community.

3.3. Forest utilization plan in 2008

No.	Activity	Time	Location	Area/quantity	Needs (material, seeds, breeds, advice, budget)	Responsibility
1	Silviculture technical training in selective cutting	10 – 15/4/2008	Vi ChRing Village	15 - 17 households 6 - 7 technicians	Consultants from Central Highland University Rulers, paint, stationeries...	District working group CDMB. JICA Project supports
2	Mark trees by paint (only mark colored diameter class: dotted) Take not the number of marked trees by diameter classes	1 – 10/5/2008	Ngoc Tu Bra B Plot Go for tree marking and stay in forest	1,320 dotted trees	All participants joined Assign tasks for households Paint, 30m tape, canvas...	District working group (Forest Protection Station has core role). CDMB. JICA Project supported allowances for technicians and materials
3	Timber harvest permit	20 – 30/5/2008	Kon Plong District			Hieu Commune Forestry Board Kon Plong DPC (advised by Forest Protection Station).
4	Cut dotted trees and clean forest Cut stripe and black trees when the community needs.	June 2008	Ngoc Tu Bra B Plot Ngoc Tu Bra A & Dak Deang	1,320 dotted trees 116 stripe trees 1,028 black trees	Machine saws (3 saws) .	JICA Project supported machine saws. Mang La Forest Enterprise gave technical support CDMB assigned tasks Households worked
5	Timber trailing (bring timber to log field)	15/6 – 31/7/2008			Contract with Kon Plong Company	CDMB assigned persons to

No.	Activity	Time	Location	Area/quantity	Needs (material, seeds, breeds, advice, budget)	Responsibility
						monitor
6	Mark trees prepare timber profile	15/8/2008	Log field			Forest Protection Station, Kon Plong District CDMB
7	Timber bidding Broadcast information on mass media	September 2008	Hieu CPC			Hieu CPC CDMB Economic Division of Kon Plong District
8	Benefit sharing among the community as RFPD	October 2008	Vi ChRing Village			CDMB

Timber harvest plan in 2008 of Vi ChRing Village was based on five year CFMP (2008 - 2012), in which timber harvest has two objectives: i) community use; ii) the surplus is sold to create income for community, raise fund for Forest Development Fund and pay natural resources tax and pay to CPC for forest management.

Number of harvested trees for use and trade in forest plots in 2008

Diameter classes (cm)	Colored diameter classes	Total harvestable trees	Forest plot	Area (ha)	Number of trees for community use	Number of commercial trees
8 - 20	Black	1028	Ngoc Tu Bra A Dak Deang	58 42	500 528	0
20 - 30	Stripe	116	Ngoc Tu Bra A	58	116	0
30 - 40	Green	0			0	0
> 40	Dotted	1320	Ngoc Tu Bra B	88	105	1215
Total		2,464			1,249	1,215

In addition to identifying number of trees on stable forest model basis, relevant technical indicators of forest harvest are checked like: Forest standard for harvest like stock volume, harvest diameter class; selective cutting indicators like intensity, canopy, timber harvest rotation.

Checking results of Ngoc Tu Bra B Plot, 88 ha is included for big timber harvest in 2008 show that, the plot is qualified for harvest and harvest principles in CFM are ensured including small intensity, short rotation, harvest with low impact:

- The forest is medium stocking or above, the stock volume is high (above 400m³/ha); and there are many mature trees. Ensure standards for timber harvest forest.
- Number of harvested trees is small (15 trees/ha), intensity by stock volume is 8% with rotation of 5 years. Compliance to regulations on community forest harvest with intensity less than 10% with 5-year rotation

The standards for timber harvest forest and indicators by stock volume is *compliance to requirements in Official Document No. 2324/BNN-LN by MARD dated 21st August 2007 on guidelines of technical indicators and procedures for community forest harvest.*

Indicators for selective cutting of the forest plots in 2008

Plot	Area (ha)	M (m ³ /ha)	N cutting/ha	M cutting (m ³ /ha)	Canopy before harvest	Canopy after harvest	Cut Intensity by stock volume (%)	Rotation (year)
Ngoc Tu Bra B	88	436	15	36	0.80	0.77	8.4	5

4. Forecast on economic efficiency and benefit sharing from commercial timber in 2008

Economic efficiency from commercial timber harvest in 2008 is calculated at lowest level like low price, highest cost (as contingencies for difficulties in harvest site and transport) Results are shown in following table

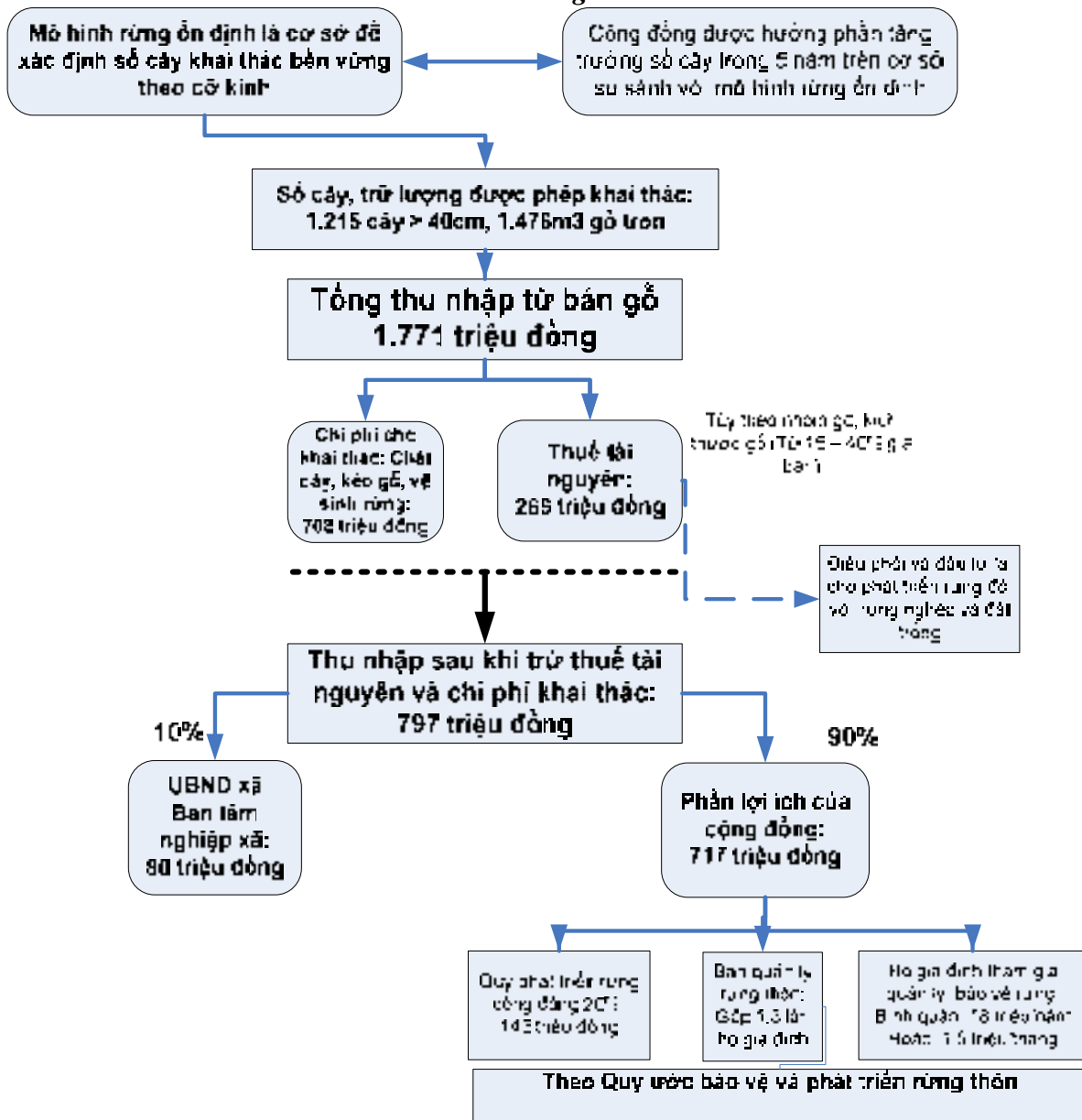
Forecast on economic efficiency of commercial timber harvest in 2008, Vi ChRing Village

Diameter classes (cm)	Color diameter classes	Total harvestable trees	Number of trees for community use	Number of commercial trees	Commercial round log (m ³)	Unit price (million VND/m ³)	Total income (million VND)	Cost for logging and trailing (million VND)	Profit (million VND)
8 - 20	Black	1028	1028	0	0				
20 - 30	Strip	116	116	0	0				
30 - 40	Green	0	0	0	0				
> 40	Dot	1320	105	1215	1,476	1.2	1,771	708	1,063
Total		2,464	1,249	1,215	1,476	1.2	1,771	708	1,063

Calculated results show that:

- Total income from commercial timber: VND 1,771 million
- Fee and tax cost:
 - o Total cost for harvest (logging, cleaning and trailing): VND 708 million
 - o Natural resources tax (25% on average): VND 266 million
- After tax income and cost: VND 797 million, benefits are shared as follows:
 - o Pay to Hieu CPC VND 80 million
 - o Benefit for Vi ChRing Village: VND 717 divided as specified in RFPD:
 - Community Forest Development Fund 20%: VND 143 million
 - Average household income: VND 18 million/year or VND 1.5 million/month;
in which members of CFMB received 1.3 times as normal household.

Diagram for benefit sharing in commercial timber harvest in 2008, ViChRing Village



Conclusion and recommendations

i) Conclusions

CFMP 2008 of Vi ChRing Village is described with 4 major activities. The plan was discussed in details with balance on community labor, time, budget, capacity... to ensure the feasibility.

If the plan is implemented in 2008, it will contribute to the first step of implementing 5 year CFMP; this is total new implementation for the locality and helps initiate the CFM process.

The implementation of CFMP 2008 will create income as well as mobilize resources from the community to forest development course; in addition, CFM capacity will be gradually improved with the support of relevant stakeholders.

ii) Recommendations

To implement CFM approach and CFMP 2008 of Vi ChRing Village, government agencies and JICA project need to work on following issues:

- Kon Plong DPC grants land and forest use certificate for Vi ChRing Village community.
- Hieu Commune People's Council agrees and Kon Plong DPC approves Regulations on forest protection and development and five year CFMP of Vi ChRing Village.
- CPC approves CFMP 2008
- District People Committee approves and grants timber harvest permit for 2008 to Vi ChRing Village.
- Departments and sectors support, facilitate the community to implement RFPD and CFMP 2008 of Vi ChRing Village.
- JICA Project supports training, necessary materials and equipment to implement CFM activities in 2008 in Vi ChRing Village.

Annex**List of participants of Vi ChRing Village 2008 CFMP**

No.	Full name	Location	Position
1	Ho Thi Quy Phi	FPMB, Kon Tum Province	Deputy Head of FPMB
2	Ho Dac Huy	FPMB, Kon Tum Province	Project management
3	Nguyen Duc Thang	Kon Tum DARD	Officer
4	Nguyen Huu Ngoc	Sub-DFP	Officer
5	Nguyen Hai Van	DONRE	
6	Bui Van Khiem	Sub-DFP	
7	Le Dinh Thang	Sub-DFP	Forest ranger
8	Tran Van Thanh	Agriculture, Forestry, Industries and Services Investment and Development Company, Kon Plong District	Technician
9	Tran Van Nhu	Mang La Forest Enterprise, Kon Plong district	Vice Director cum Jica Project staff
10	Nguyen Ngoc Xuan	Economic Division of Kon Plong District	Technician
11	Po Ly Chau	Kon Ray District DONRE	Technician
12	Duong Thanh Phuong	Mang La Forest Enterprise	Technician
13	Nguyen Thi Hoa	Hieu CPC	Technician
14	Dinh Xuan Do	Hieu CPC	Commune officer
15	Dinh Xuan Dam	Vi ChRing Village	Village Chief
16	Dinh Van Dich	CFMB, Vi ChRing Village	Head
17	A Vang	CFMB, Vi ChRing Village	Vice- head
18	Y Tre	Vi ChRing Village	Farmer
19	Y Oanh	Vi ChRing Village	Farmer
20	Kazuhisa Kato	JICA Project in Kon Tum	CTA
21	Imayoshi Moeko	JICA Vietnam Office	Assistant to JICA Chief representative to Vietnam
22	Tran Lam Dong	FSIV	Coordinator
23	Dr. Prof. Associate Bao Huy	Central Highland University	Consultant
24	M.A. Cao Thi Ly	Central Highland University	Consultant
25	Dr. Vo Hung	Central Highland University	Consultant
26	Engineer Pham Doan Phu Quoc	Central Highland University	Consultant

Group formulation

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Officers in different levels	Tran Van Nhu Nguyen Hai Van Ho Thi Quy Phi Po Ly Chau	Tran Van Thanh Bui Van Khiem Nguyen Huu Ngoc Nguyen Ngoc Xuan	Ho Dac Huy Nguyen Duc Thang Le Dinh Thang Duong Thanh Phuong
Location	Dinh Van Dich Y Oanh	Dinh Xuan Do A Vang Y Tre	Dinh Xuan Dam Nguyen Thi Hoa

Appendix 9

**HIEU COMMUNE
PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE
Vi Chring Village**

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence – Freedom - Happiness**

**REGULATIONS ON
COMMUNITY FOREST PROTECTION AND
DEVELOPMENT
Vi ChRing Village**



January 2008

**HIEU COMMUNE
PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE
Vi Chring Village**

**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence – Freedom - Happiness**

REGULATIONS ON COMMUNITY FOREST PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT Vi ChRing Village

I. Works to be done:

- The community must protect the watershed forest of streams of Dak Mua, Dak Nech, Dak Ram, Dak So,...
- Members of the community and households must participate in forest enrichment, NTFP development according to annual plans.
- Members of the community and households must participate in forest protection groups according to the appointment of Community Forest Management Board.
- Timber harvest must follow the approved annual plans: by forest plots, number of logged trees, diameter class allowed for harvest.
- Timber harvest includes: tree selection, logging, forest cleaning after harvest, trailing... all works must be done properly according to silviculture techniques.
- In case a household urgently needs small timber for use: Back trees (diameter of 8-20cm), stripe trees (diameter of 20-30cm), the household must report to get the approval and guideline from Community Forest Management Board (CFMB).
- Free grazing is not allowed; grazing must be taken care of; animal must be kept in stables at night.

II. Works can be done:

- Community members are allowed harvest and use of NTFPs like bamboo, bee honey, bamboo, forest vegetable, medicinal plants, leaf for roofing material...
- Community members are allowed harvest NTFPs to sell including: Smilax leaf, bee honey, forest vegetable... to improve household income.
- Households can cultivate on their former upland farms.
- Community members and households can harvest timber for household use according to annual approved plan.
- Community can harvest commercial timber by annual approved plan.
- Destructive animal can be caught including: rat, sparrow, bamboo rat.

III. Works encouraged to do:

- Community members learn how to harvest, use, develop and management forest.
- Increase intensive farming in paddy field, upland farms and home garden.
- It is advisable to plant perennial trees with annual crops on upland farms.
- Plant high productivity grass to develop animal husbandry.
- Conduct traditional bee keeping by boring trees in the forest for bees to build their hives.
- Plant shoot bamboo by the streams to get more income and contribute to maintain water resources in the upstream.

- Use available tools and equipment to harvest and transport logs: Log with hand saw and axe; transport with buffalo and cattle.
- Utilize branches and barks of logged trees for firewood, animal houses, fence...
- Use smoke to get bee honey; do not use fire to burn bees.
- When harvesting NTFPs, some NTFPs should be remained for long term use and development.
- Cattle and buffalos are grazed in Dak Kiec Penh Plot and around household field.

IV. Works can't be done:

- Community members and households are not allowed harvesting commercial timber without approval. The harvest must be organized for all community.
- Community members are not allowed harvesting NTFPs with large scale for sales. The harvest must be organized for all community.
- Forest cutting for upland farming is not allowed.
- Hunting of wildlife is not allowed.
- It is not allowed to cut big timber trees by streams.
- Use of explosive, electricity to catch fish, frog... in streams is not allowed.

V. Benefit and rights of the village and villagers:

1. Benefit and rights of the village and villagers:

- Access to land and forest use rights (red book)
- Benefited on allocated forest and land area.
- Technically supported in forest protection and development.
- Entitled to integrate rural development program to develop community forest.
- Access to compensation of labor and investment if the government conducts land acquisition for other public purposes.

2. Benefit and rights of villagers:

- Access to participation and decision of CFMP and RFPD
- Be equal in benefit sharing from community forest.
- Benefited from timber and NTFPs from CFMP and RFPD.
- Can use forest and forest land for livelihood improvement

VI. Benefit sharing in community and forest development fund management:

1. Benefit sharing from household use wood:

- Hold village meeting to vote for households to construct new house annually.
- Each household is allowed to cut 10 dotted trees (diameter > 40cm), 2 stripe trees (diameter: 30 - 40cm)
- Households want to build animal houses, store, fence or furniture must take trees in the right plot in the annual plan and get agreement from CFM Board.

2. Benefit sharing from commercial timber

- CFM Board organizes harvest and selling of commercial timber by annual plan and shares benefit within the community as follows:
 - + Pay natural resources tax according to government regulations.
 - + Pay the labor of logging and transport.
- The remaining is shared as follows:
 - + 10% is paid to CPC for the operation of commune forestry board.
 - + 90% is community benefit and shared as follows:
 - 20% is allocated in village development fund.

- The remaining is shared equally in 3 parts as follows: 1 part is divided for all households according to number of people in the households; 2 remaining parts are shared between households and community members by labor contribution, the members of CFM Board are benefited 1.3 times compared to normal household labor.

3. Management of community forest development fund

- The objectives of the fund are to pay for forest protection, development and common community benefit.
- Community forest development fund is managed by CFM Board.
- CFM Board assigns one person to be accountant and one to be cashier.
- Payment and receipt must have bill and signatures of 3 person: Head of Community Forest Management Board, accountant and cashier. If head of CFM Board is not present, the Vice Head can sign instead.
- CFM Board expenditure is decided by its head, and reported at village meeting.
- The expense amounted to VND 500,000 must be discussed and agreed by the community; pay note must be prepared.
- Annually, CFM Board must report in village meeting about the use and management of the fund.
- In case the fund management is not proper, the wrong payment amount must be repaid by the wrong doers and those persons are not allowed to continue the job.

VII. Responsibilities and authorities of CFM Board and community members:

1. Responsibilities and authorities of CFM Board:

- Establish, monitor and implement CFMP and RFPD.
Establish and allocate tasks for community forest protection groups.
- Record work days for community members, households participating in forest protection and development activities. Work days for following activities will be recorded:
 - + With regards to households: Patrol to protect forest, plant trees, plant NTFPs, harvest, clean forest, participate in village meeting related to forest management and protection.
 - + With regard to Community Forest Management Board: Labor work is similar to households. In addition, work days will be recorded for meeting of CFM Board, preparation of report and solving related issues.
- Organize rewards and compensation.
- On behalf of the community to solve related issues to forest management and protection.
- Archive records and quarterly report to PPC on the management of community forest.

2. Responsibilities and rights of community households and members:

- Equal in participating to community forest management activities.
- Establish and implement CFMP and RFPD;
- Monitor, prevent and report in time to CFM Board the violations to community forest.
- Protect wildlife
- Participate in forest fire extinguishment when mobilized by CFM Board and CPC.
- Monitor activities of CFM Board.

VIII. Rewards and compensation:

1. Rewards:

- The detector of violation (logging, harvest of NTFPs, hunting of wildlife) will be rewarded by half of work day number of the violators, if violators are people inside the village.
- The detector of violation (logging, harvest of NTFPs, hunting of wildlife) will be rewarded by 1/4 sales of sold products, if violators are outsiders. In case releasing living wildlife to the forest, the work days will be paid as above case.
- In case of preventing the violation and report to CFM Board will be paid with 4 work days per case.
- Person detecting violation many times will be listed for the CPC or DPC to reward.

2. Compensation:

- In case, villagers log timber without plan, all timber, logging tool and equipment will be seized; if cut green trees with diameter of 30 - 40 cm, three work days will be excluded, if cut dotted trees with diameter of above 40cm, four work days will be excluded.
- If villagers hunt wildlife, the wildlife and tools will be seized then sold to pay the CFM fund and 3 work days will be excluded; if wildlife are alive, they will be released to forest.
- If villagers harvest to sell NTFPs with large quantity, products will be seized and paid to the CFM Fund, exclude 4 work days, if the products are already sold, 4 work days will be excluded, and work days equivalent to product sales will be excluded.
- If outsiders cut timber and hunt wildlife in the community forest, products and tools will be seized and reported to CPC; amount got from product selling will be paid to CFM Fund; if wildlife are still alive, they will be released to the forest.
- If outsiders harvest NTFPs in community forest, products and tools will be seized then sold to pay to the fund.
- If one person lets cattle and buffalos to destroy crops of other households, he/she must compensate with an amount equivalent to the loss and area damaged.
- If a person catches fish with explosive, poisons and electricity, his/her tools will be seized and 3 work days will be excluded. If outsiders violated, they will be transferred to CPC for penalty.

IX. Procedures for rewards and compensation

1. Procedures of rewards

- Hold village meeting to vote for person to be rewarded in forest protection and development. The reward level will be decided by the community and paid from village fund.
- Rewards to detection the violation require:
 - + Minutes of RFPD violation, minutes of compensation.
 - + Minutes of seized product sales and voucher for receipt.
 - + Confirmation of reward level.
 - + In case of selling products and reward with cash, pay note must be prepared.
- Annually, CFM Board must report in the village meeting on rewards in forest protection and development.

2. Compensation procedures

Steps for compensating:

- Prepare Minutes of RFPD violation and minutes of compensation.
- Write confirmation to exclude the work days of violators,

- In case, the products are sold, CFM Board must organize the selling and pay the fund; voucher of receipt must be prepared.
- Annually, CFM Board must report in the village meeting on compensation in forest protection and development.

The contents of RFPD have been agreed on 20 January 2008.

Signed by household heads

Vi ChRing Village, 20 January 2008

1. Household head:
2. Household head:
3. Household head:

On behalf of the community

Secretary

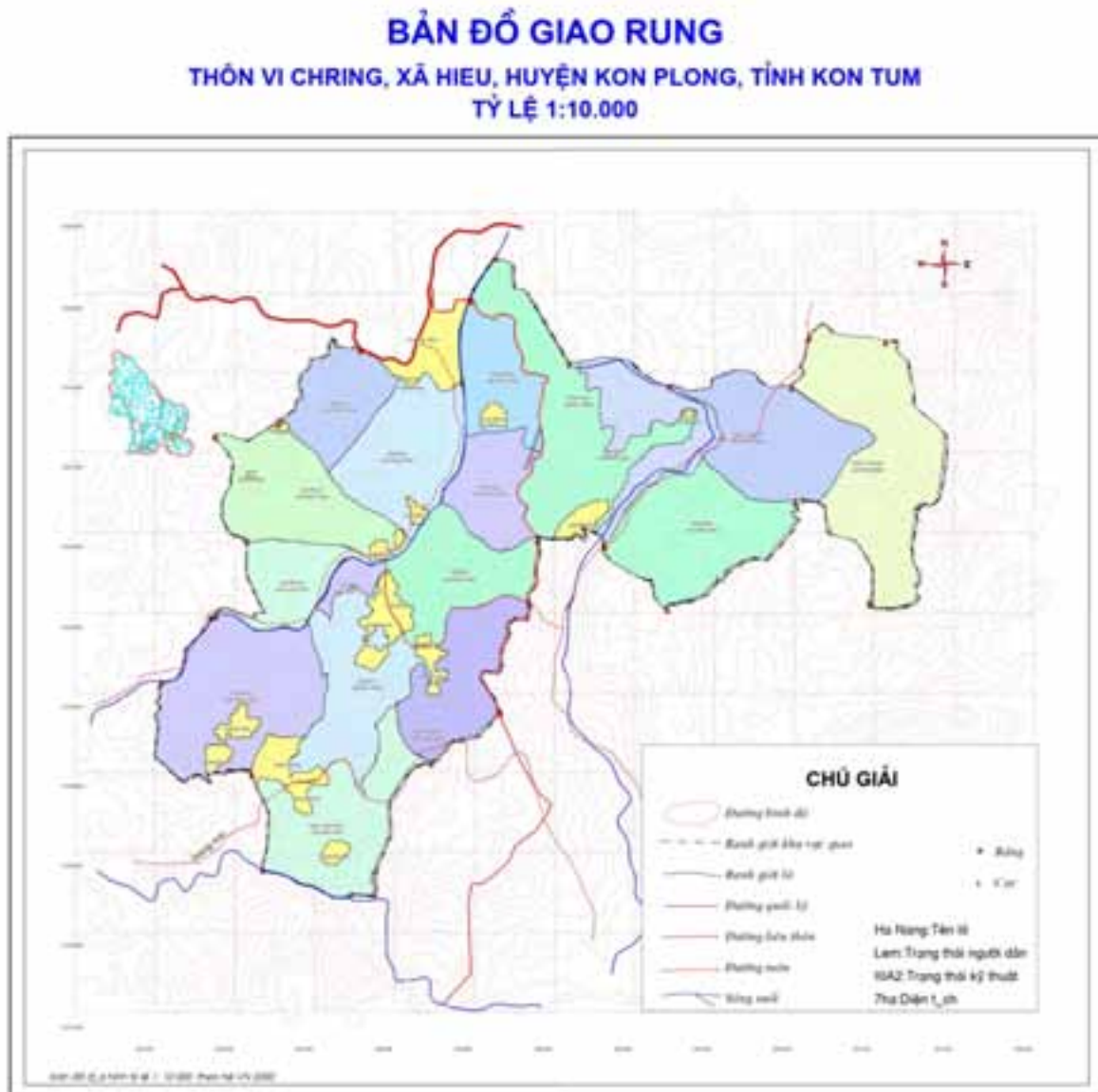
Village Chief

(Signature and fullname)

(Signature and fullname)

Ho Thi Thanh Nga

Dinh Xuan Dam



COMITÉ HÒA XÃ HÒI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Xã Thuận, ngày 20 tháng 01 năm 2008

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THƯỜNG

"Về thực qua quy ước bảo vệ và phát triển rừng cộng đồng"

- Thời gian: 10 giờ 20 phút ngày 20/1/2008
- Địa điểm: Tại nhà văn hóa thôn Vichiring
- Thành phần gồm: Đại diện ban tư vấn lập kế hoạch, đại diện một số cơ quan ở tỉnh, huyện; Tổ công tác giao đất giao rừng và triển khai thực hiện công tác giao đất giao rừng.

Qua các hội thảo đã thực hiện từ lập kế hoạch giao đất giao rừng đến lập ra kế hoạch khai thác, bảo vệ lâm phần rừng hàng năm. Nhờ vậy đã thực hiện và đưa ra các quy ước bảo vệ và phát triển rừng.

⇒ Mục: Định kiến Diệt - Thực hiện R.CĐ: Thực qua quy ước gồm:

- + Những việc công đồng phải làm trong việc bảo vệ phát triển rừng.
- + Những việc công đồng tuyệt đối làm.
- + Những việc không khuyến khích công đồng làm.
- + Những việc công đồng không được làm.
- + Những quyết định công đồng, thôn và thành viên trong công đồng tuyệt đối thực hiện giao đất giao rừng.
- + Thực hiện, tuyên truyền, vận động, Ban A.C.R.CĐ là các thành viên công đồng.
- + Chia sẻ lợi ích rừng cộng đồng và quản lý quỹ phát triển rừng cộng đồng.
- + Vai trò về khen thưởng, bồi dưỡng: - Chưa thưởng nhưng thành viên hoặc nhân viên có công trong việc quản lý, bảo vệ phát triển rừng.
- Bồi dưỡng, đãi ngộ: Đãi ngộ những đóng góp trong và ngoài cộng đồng có đóng góp vào các hoạt động đã nêu trong quy ước.
- + Thực hiện, khen thưởng và bồi dưỡng: Sẽ được thực hiện qua hàng năm về những người có thành tích hoặc những người có phần trong các cuộc họp thôn.

Appendix 10

Below is the detail results produced from group discussions during the participatory evaluation exercises. Numbers in the parenthesis indicate the number in each group. The scores are the sum of seeds put by each of the participants individually - from 1 (lowest) to 4 (highest).

1. Cattle

Village	Benefit		Challenge		Lessons Learnt	
	Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)	
Dak Koi (6)	Can sell with higher price than before	20	Lack of vet medicine	22	Have new skills	20
	Decreased diseases	18	Not know how to treat diseases	18	Know how to make compost	18
	Have good manure for crops/trees	18	Lack of feed during dry season	16	Know how to sell higher prices	17
	Have hybrid bull	11				
Poe (11)	Decreased death of cattle/buffaloes	42	Lack of land for grazing	40	How to make suitable stables (ex. cover to keep inside warm)	44
	Have compost for use in paddy	42	Lack of cement to make stable floor	37	How to treat some general diseases such as scabby	39
	Planted grass for animal food source	41	Rainy and cold weather	36	How to care baby cattle/buffaloes	39
	Able to find day of delivery	39	Lack of fodder grass seeds	33	How to find pregnancy	29
Hieu (11)	Have technical training	40	Rainy and cold weather	38	Learn how to plant fodder grasses	39
	Have animals	40	Lack of bulls	36	How to find diseases	38
	Have material for stable	34			How to cage animals	37
	Have fodder seeds	26			How to care animals	31
Ngoc Tem (5)	Have income by selling animals	20	Lack of ropes to keep animals	20	How to make stables	20
	Have grass for animal foods.	16	Lack of hybrid grass seeds	18	Hw to herd animals	20
	Make compost	15	Foot-and-mouth diseases	16	How to prevent diseases	19
	Have used animals to plow	5				
Dak Pne (6)	Have manure/compost	24	Lack of vet medicine	24	How to care animals	22
	Have materials for stable	23	Lack of grass during dry season	19	How to process and preserve animal food	21
	Have income by selling animals	20		16	How to make stables	21
	Have animals (breed)	18			How to select good breed	18
	Have plow/traction	17			How to share benefit with community	18
	Have access to training	14				

2. Pig

Village	Benefit		Challenge		Lessons Learnt	
	Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)	
Dak Koi (5)	Have skills to raise new kind of pigs	12	Lack of vegetable and water during dry season	20	How to share benefit with community (animal bank system)	19
	Have income source for household	11	Lack of vet medicines	18	How to treat newborn pigs (cut teeth/navel and castrate).	17
	Able to utilize manure for trees/crops around houses.	10	Lack of labor to collect firewood to cook bran for pigs.	17	How to feed mother pig (snails, crab, fish) to prevent paralysis after delivery	13
					How to use manure for trees/crops.	12
Poe (11)	Use manure to make compost	36	Lack of cement/roof to make stable	44	How to make stables	34
	Keep stables clean and neat	33	Lack of animal foods	44	Crossbreeding skills	33
	Have income	28	Easily have disease	24	How to use manure for crops/trees	33
	Prevent diseases.	28	Cold weather	22	How to find some general diseases	27
			Lack of sow for breeding	22		
Hieu (11)	Have technical training	40	Rainy and cold weather	38	Learn how to plant fodder grasses	39
	Have animals	40			How to find diseases	38
	Have material for stable	34			How to cage animals	37
	Have fodder seeds	26			How to care animals	31
Ngoc Tem (6)	Know how to raise animal inside stable	22	Lack of water (to keep stable clean)	31	How to make stables	28
	Have sows for breeding	19	Diseases	23	How to prevent scabies	24
	Know care and hygiene	16	Lack of hybrid sow	21	How to crossbreed pigs	24
	Able to make compost	15			How to raise F1 pigs	24
	Have income by selling pigs	12			How to cage pigs in stable	22
Dak Pne (7)	Have income by selling pigs	28	Lack of feed during dry season	27	How to use new knowledge to have better results	26
	Use manure for trees/crops	25	Lack of labor to process foods for pigs	21	Needs to plant and preserve feeds for pigs (maize/cassava)	26
	Make it easier to care pigs	23	Lack of water	18	How to share benefit with community (animal bank system)	20
	Less diseases due to hygiene		Difficult to reserve maize/cassava (animal foods)	14		
			Lack of vegetable (animal foods)	8		

3. Fish

Village	Benefit		Challenge		Lessons Learnt	
	Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)	
Dak Koi (6)	Have new skills of fish raising	24	Diseases	24	Make fish feeds not stick to pond hedge (use frame)	24
	Have income source for household	22	Lack of water during dry season	22	How to sell fish at better prices	19
	Share fingerings within the village	11			How to strengthen pond hedge before rainy season	16
Poe (11)	Have income for by selling fish	44	Rain damage pond hedge - fish flow away	39	How to dig pond	44
	Have fish for crossbreeding	42	Lack of water during dry season	37	How to clean pond water	42
	Improve daily meal for family	40	Diseases	27	how to care fish	40
	Share fingerings in/out of village	16			How to frame fish feeds	39
Hieu (9)	Improve livelihoods	28	Not able to find disease	28	Feed (2 times per day)	28
	Have technical training	28	Lack of initial foods	28	Use manure to feed fish	26
	Have fingerings	24	Lack of marketing skill	22	How to clean pond water	20
	Have material to make ponds	24	Slow growth in cold season	20	How to dig pond	17
	Have Income	13				
Ngoc Tem (9)	Have pond with sufficient water	35	lack of fingering	20	How to use manure for fish feed	35
	Have income for household by selling fish	34	Fish flow away due to pond hedge damaged	13	How to make pond	33
	Have fingerings	33			How to frame fish feeds to prevent feeds flowing away	33
	Easier to raise fish	28			How to make gutter for in-out of water	32
Dak Pne (7)	Have income for household by selling fish	24	Lack of water during dry season	25	How to make fish pond	28
	Know how to clean pond water	22	Lack of fingering	22	How to care and feed (use frame)	25
	Improve daily meal for family	21	Lack of feeds during dry season	20	Share benefit with community	24
	Know how to care fish	16				

4. Duck, Goats and Rabbits

Village	Benefit		Challenge		Lessons Learnt	
	Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)	
Dak Koi (5) (duck, goats, rabbit)	Have skills to care and make stables	18	Low education level of villagers (difficult to understand new knowledge)	16	How to raise and prevent/cure some general diseases.	18
	Have fodder grass seeds for animal feeds	15	Diseases	12	How to make stable	16
	Use manure to fertilize crops/trees	14	Lack of labor to herd animals	10	How to feed duck (snails, fish)	15
	Reduced diseases	14	Lack of feeds during dry season.	10	How to plant grass for feeds	13
	Increase income	12				
	Improve daily meals of family (duck egg)	12				
Poe (11) (duck)	Have ducks	40	Cold weather	38	How to care duck	38
	Have eggs to sell or eat	34	Many death of duck	35	How to make cages to raise ducks	35
	have made cages	33	Diseases	31	How to keep duck warm by cover cages	31
Hieu (9) (duck)	Have technical training	29	Lack of initial foods	26	Caring skills	26
	Income	23	Damage by crow	25	How to prevent diseases	23
	Improve daily meal	21	Rainy and cold weather	24	How to make cage	22
Ngoc Tem (12) (duck)	Easier to raise duck	63	Diseases	75	How to make cage	64
	Have income	55	Difficulty in caring baby ducks	58	How to care duck	56
	Duck not damage crops	54			How to select eggs to be hatched	50
	Duck grow fast	50				
	Improved meals of family					
Ngoc Tem (4) (goats)	Use natural grasses	12	Foot-and-mouth diseases	11	How to crossbreed.	12
	Goats breed provided	12	Not enough herding	10	How to raise goats in cages	12
	Learnt how to care goats	9	Damage crops	10	How to care goats	12
	Learnt how to make stable and prevent diseases	9				
	Had better delivery outcomes	8				
Dak Pne (6) (duck, goats, rabbits)	Have animals provided	24	Some species not suitable for local conditions	22	How to make stable	23
	Have received technical training	23	Diseases	21	How to cure diseases with local medicine	22
	Have grass seeds provided	20	Not enough ability to care	18	How to feed rabbits	19

5. SLA

Village	Benefit		Challenge		Lessons Learnt	
	Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)	
Dak Koi (6)	Received new seedling/seeds		Difficult to plant new species		How to plant new species	
	Have impact to preserve soil.		Lack of family labor		How to find contour lines	
	Have income					
Poe (5)	Better soils helps growth of cassava		Insects damage Teflosia seeds		How to make contour lines by A-frame	
	Increase family income		Damage by free grazing animals		How to plant Teflosia	
	Got seeds/seedling for next crop		Cold weather			
Hieu (9)	Have technical training	28	Not able to sell produces	26	How to use compost	26
	Income	26	Animals damage	25	How to care trees	24
	Received seedling	22	Cold climate	22	Place trees on contour lines	21
	Improve daily meal	18	Not able to follow training	21	How to design SLA	18
Dak Pne (6)	Easy to plant	24	Lack of seeds/seedling/material	24	How to prevent soil erosion	24
	Able to use land longer	24	Long hot and dry season	16	How to increase land fertility	19
	Harvest faster	23	Lack of family labor	13	How to share experience with community	12
	Able to sell at higher prices	23			How to use trees/crop for expansion	12
	Easier to sell	22			How to use Teflosia for better soil	12

6. Fruits trees

Village	Benefit		Challenge		Lessons Learnt	
	Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)	
Dak Koi	Able to use manure spoiled on sloping land		Lack of chemical to protect plant		How to make holes for different kinds of trees	
	Received seedling		Not able to identify diseases of trees		How to fertilize trees with use of manure	
	Acquire planting skills		Lack of water during dry season		How to prune branches	
Poe (11)	Received seedlings		Lack of seedling		How to make holes to plant	
	Had income by selling fruits		Lack of skills to fertilize		How to plant fruits	
			Easily get diseases		How to take care of seedling	
					How to select good seedling	
					How to select kinds of trees suitable for climate	
Dak Pne (5)	Obtained skills of planting	15	Lack of chemical to protect plant	20	How to make holes for different kinds of trees	19
	Able to use manure spoiled on sloping land	13	Lack of water during dry season	18	How to fertilize trees with use of manure	15
	Received seedling	13	Lack of seedling	18	How to make fence around trees	12
			Damage by animals	10		

7. Tree planting

Village	Benefit		Challenge		Lessons Learnt	
	Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)	
Dak Koi	Have income		Trees die due to lack of water in dry season		How to make seedling nursery	
	Able to use trees for fence and firewood				Planting skill on sloping land	
	Received seeds to make seedling					
Poe (3)	Not yet		Trees die		How to fertilize with manure	
					How to make holes to plant	
					How to plant trees	
Hieu (11)	Have technical training	40	Insect damage roots	40	Planting skills	39
	Have seedling	39	Disease	40	How to find diseases	38
	Improve daily meal	30	Cold climate	32	How to cut branch	30
	Income	27	Leaf drop	28		
Ngoc Tem (8)	Have income	21	Plant at inappropriate timing	21	How to fertilize trees with use of manure	23
	Prevent soil erosion	21	Lack of seedling/water	16	How to plant trees	21
	Received seedling	20				
	Can fertilize trees by using manures	19				
Dak Pne (7)	Increase income	28	Insect damage	22	How to make seedling nursery	28
	Easily planted	25	Lack of fertilizer	21	How to plant	25
	Easy to care	19	Long hot season	21	How to dig holes for fertilizing	20
			Low survival of tree	15		

Note: Poe and Hieu (bamboo), Ngoc Tem (Beetle nuts, acacia and bamboo), Dak Koi and Dak Pne (Boi Loi)

8. Vegetables

Village	Benefit		Challenge		Lessons Learnt	
	Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)	
Dak Koi (5)	Have vegetable at daily meals		Lack of water during dry season		How to use of manure for vegetable	
			Fence made by weak material -easily damaged by animals		Planting skills of some new vegetable species	
					How to care and harvest vegetable	
Poe (6)	Improve daily meals of family		Damage by insects		How to prepare land (beds)	
	Increase income		Damage by chickens		How to plant vegetable	
	Received seeds		Cold weather		How to care vegetable	
Hieu (9)	Have technical training	29	Lack of watering tools	29	Planting skills	28
	Improve daily meal	23	rainy and cold climate	26	How to use compost	28
	Income	18	Far from water source	23	How to care vegetable	23
Dak Pne (8)	Improve daily meals of family	31	Lack of water during dry season	29	How to share experience with community	30
	Received seeds	27	Lack of seeds	29	How to prepare land	30
	Received training	22	Lack of chemicals for plant protection	28	How to care and harvest vegetable	25
	Increase income	20			How to prevent insect by local knowledge	23
Ngoc Tem (8)	Improve daily meal	46	Lack of water	41	How to fence gardens	38
	Increase income	41	Diseases of plants	41	How to plant vegetable	37
	Received seeds	38	Lack of fertilizers	36	How to use of manure for vegetable	36
	Gained planting and caring skills	35	Lack of seeds	35	How to care vegetable	35

9. Compost

Village	Benefit		Challenge		Lessons Learnt	
	Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)		Indicator (score)	
Poe (20)	Use compost resulted in better rice yield		Lack of sheets		How to make compost	
	Environment get cleaner		Lack of lime			
	Better tree growth by fertilizing with compost					
	Reduced diseases/insects					
Dak Pne (6)	Better tree growth by applying compost	24	lack of cement to make stable	22	How to make compost	24
	Use compost resulted in better rice yield	24	lack of skills of fertilization	8	How to utilize manure	23
	Environment get cleaner	22	Lack of lime	8	How to fertilize crop/trees	22
	Reduced weeds	22				

Appendix 11

Appendix 11 Draft Plan of Livelihood Improvement for 10 Other Villages

PoE Commune

Village 1 (Total 64 households)

Technical Transfer/Exchange Plan

Activity	Basic Information	Advantages	Disadvantages	Measures to cope with the disadvantages	Contacting person	Expected time to contact Kon K Tau/start activity	Participant
Fish rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No fishpond - No assistance from ADB project yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having experience of duck rearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water is too cold for fish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Searching cold-resistance fish species 	A Ngao	After Tet.	A Minh, A Dat, A Ria, A Khong, A Xoi, A Soi, A That, A Ren, A Dai, A Nghiem, A Ngao, A Do, A Vang, A Pham, A Tron
Duck rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - some HH own duck 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having experience of duck rearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of knowledge on how to feed ducks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using remaining foodstuff for pigs for ducks 	A Ngao	After Tet	A Minh, A Dat, A Ria, A Khong, A Xoi, A Soi, A That, A Ren, A Dai, A Nghiem, A Ngao, A Do, A Vang, A Pham, A Tron
Pig rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 64 HH own local pigs - 32 HH has sites for pigs - No training provided by ADB project yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foodstuff is available (corn, cassava, broken rice, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no stable with concrete floor - There is no hybrid pigs (local species only) 	-	A Ngao	After Tet	A Dut - A Trieu
Cattle/buffalo rearing, compost making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 HH own cattle (on their own) - There are stables for all cattle (some individual, some collective) - 3 stables built by ADB project (3HH per 1 stable) - Training on cattle rearing was provided twice - 38 HH own buffaloes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grass available year-round - Epidemic is not often happening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No knowledge on how to make compost - There is no stable - Grazing of cattle and buffalo causes damage to the field - Cattle and buffalo die of too cold temperature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning from Mr. A Ram (Kon K Tau) - Making stables by themselves using local materials 	A Ngao	After Tet	A Ngao want to make compost and he will learn from A Ram (Kon K Tau village)
Paddy rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No training provided by ADB project yet - More than 10km 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seeds are subsidized by the government - Training provided by the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No knowledge on how to apply compost - No knowledge on how to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning technique from Mr. A Ram 	A Ngao	After Tet	*A Ngao is liaison leader -Bi-weekly

	between houses and the paddy fields - 1 harvesting per year	government	train buffalo plowing - No knowledge on how to weed and stir mud for rice - Weather is unsuitable for 2 nd crop (too cold) - Paddy fields are too far from home (1 day walking)	(Kon K Tau village)	meeting
Other crops	- Villagers are only interested in vegetable garden		- Lack of seeds - Lack of technique - Temperature is too cold in many months of a year	- Villagers can afford buying seeds in town - CF Tuan of Dak Phe can assist on technique	A Thai, A Dut, A Ngao, A Dat.
Fruit tree planting	- Orange				
Agroforestry	- No slopeland agroforestry practiced				
Tree and other planting	- Boiloi, Acacia, Rattan, Bamboo planted - Acacia, Rattan, Bamboo seedlings provided by ADB project - No training provided by ADB project				

Plan of Establishment of the Liaison persons

1. Members	Name	Activity in charge of:
	A Ngao	Leader (temporarily in charge of all activities)
		Other members to be assigned by A Ngao
2. Meeting	(1) Frequency	Bi-weekly
	(2) Venue	Community House
	(3) Topic to discuss	Scheduling of visit to the model village, report of visiting to the model village
3. Activities	(1) Coordination of technical transfer/exchange with the model village	
	(2)	
	(3)	
	(4)	

Village 2 (Total 72 Households)

Technical Transfer/Exchange Plan

Activity	Basic Information	Advantages	Disadvantages	Measures to cope with the disadvantages	Contacting person	Expected time to contact Turobang/start activity	Participant
Fish & Duck rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No HH has a fishpond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Villagers have been trained on fish rearing - Land for fishpond is available - Some HH have already had experience on fish rearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Still lack of experience on fish rearing - No money for buying fingerlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visiting the model village to learn more about the activities 	A Ro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After Tet (February), A Ro will visit Kon K Rau village to know more about the activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Y Ngai, A Len, Y Tai, Y Toi, Y Mon, Y Tun, A Ron, A Ro, A Doong, Y Noi, Y Thao, A Duci, Y Nhao, A Duc, Y Thoan, A Tan, Y Tan, A The, Y Din, Y Than, Y Rua, Y Honh, Y Trem, Y Don, A Nai, Y Trut, Y Trai, Y K Re, Y Dung, A Tinh, Y Hai, A Thap, Y Thanh, Y Rong, Y Noi, Y Thao, A Duc, Y Hao, A De, A Ron
Duck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - some HH own ducks; purchased by themselves - No assistance from ADB project yet - Keeping ducks under the houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foodstuff for duck is available - Baby ducks can be provided by villagers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no duck pen - Still lack of experience on duck rearing 				
Pig rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All HH own pigs (local); purchased by themselves - About 80 % of HH own stables - Grazing and sty keeping combined - No HH assisted by ADB project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foodstuff is available - 80% of HH already have pig-sties - Land is available for planting fodder - Local species pig suitable with weather condition - Local veterinarian is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Still let pig go freely damaging cultivation work - Unable to deal with pig diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning experience from Kon Ktau village 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After Tet (February) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ?
Cattle/buffalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Almost all HH own 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are stable obtained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buffalo go freely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Villagers want 	A Ro		No villagers

rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> buffaloes; purchased by themselves No cattle About 10 stables (collective) Mostly grazing no HH makes compost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enough dung can be collected for making compost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> damaging cultivation work Die in cold season Diarthera in March, April Lack of grass in dry season No concrete stable 	to see what has been done by Project before considering about practicing	A Lo	After Tet (Feb)	Villagers only want to harvest 1 crop/year; it is too difficult to harvest 2 nd crop due to cold weather	can consider practicing the activity before seeing Kon K Tau village.
Paddy rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting once per year Distance between houses and the field: 10 min. and more; average 2 hours 2-month lack of rice Hybrid rice subsidized for poor HH Local rice seeds provided for not-so-poor HH No technical assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how to apply fertilizer 7 compost Already use buffaloes for plowing fields Using local species of rice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temperature is too cold Paddy field is located far from home road conditions to the fields are bad Some fields are lack of water (March – May) Some fields are too deep to plow by buffalo Fields are scattered 					
Other crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local cassava for wine-making only Most HH practice home-garden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land is available for vegetable garden About 10 HH know how to plant bamboo Some HH received cabbage, bean from Economic sector SLA less damage by pig or other animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural products on slope land become worse due to soil erosion Ant is damaging the crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers want to see what has been done by Project before considering about practicing 	A Tan will contact Y Min & A Thong in Kon K Tau vil * Dinh Lo is main responsible person to contact with Kon K Tau * Meeting 2 times / month	To be confirmed	No villagers can consider practicing the activities before seeking Kon K Tau village	
Fruit trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orange Jack fruit Self consumption only No technical assistance by ADB project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruit trees are planted near houses and easier to care District staff provided training on fruit tree planting Know how to use buffalo dung as a kind of organic fertilizer for fruit trees Fruit trees are less damaged by insects SLA is less damaged by pig or other animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruit trees planted near the houses are damaged by cattle from Village 1 					
Agroforestry								

Tree planting	- Acacia planting - Seedlings and trainings for planting provided by the government						
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Plan of Establishment of the Liaison persons

	Name	Activity in charge of:
1. Members	Dinh Lo	Leader
	A Lo	Paddy rice
	A Ro	Cattle/buffalo rearing, compost making
	A Tan	Vegetable garden, Agroforestry, Fruit tree planting, Tree planting
2. Meeting	(1) Frequency	Bi-weekly
	(2) Venue	Community House
	(3) Topic to discuss	Scheduling of visit to the model village, report of visiting to the model village
3. Activities	(1) Coordination of technical transfer/exchange with the model village	
	(2)	
	(3)	
	(4)	

Hieu Commune

Village 2 (Total # HH: 81)

Technical Transfer/Exchange Plan

Activity	Basic Information	Advantages	Disadvantages	Measures to cope with the disadvantages	Contacting person	Expected time to contact Viciring village/start activity	Participant
Pig rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 30 HHs own pigs (local); they purchased the pigs by themselves. Some HHs want to have Mong cai pigs. All pig raisers own pig sties (in accordance with rule). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foodstuff is available: Cassava; sweet potatoes; tarrow; broken rice; rice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers do not know how to treat diseases There is not hybrid pigs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask commune veterinarians. Make pig-sties. Request support from the government. Request training course 	Đình Đốc	25/07/2008: meet Y Tron or Y Nui	A Đôn; Y Thiều; Y Nghiêm; Y Chanh; Đình Đốc; Y Ngã; Y Ngát; Y Bin; Y Héo; Y Tiết
Cattle/buffalo rearing & Compost making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 60 HHs own cattle and 20 HHs own buffaloes. All cattle/buffalo raisers own stables (in accordance with rule) No HH has experience of compost making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foodstuff is available (grass in the forest). Workforce is available. Land for grass plantation is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not have baby cattle/buffalo. Lack of iron sheet for roofing Not know how to rear animal properly Not know how to make compost Not know how to apply compost No concrete block for foundation No medicine for animal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request training course on treatment of diseases Learn from Viciring village. Request any donor for baby cattle/buffalo Ask Viciring village for Elephant Grass. 	Đình Xuân Nhura	25/07/2008: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet A Pho to learn experience on cattle Meet A Tim Pho to learn experience on buffalo Meet A Dich, A Pho, A Tim on how to make compost 	Đình Đốc; Đình Hồng Vuông; Y Xít; A Réo; A Trinh; Y Dê; A Binh; A Rích; Y Be; Y Chanh; Y Phương; Y Tiết; A Ham; A Lem; Đình Xuân Nhura; Đình Xuân Bền; A Thái
Coffee/SLA/Veg/ Ginger Chayote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No HHs grow coffee or practice SLS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather suitable Land close to home Land available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need insecticide; fertilizer, farming tools Not find where for seeds/seedlings or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request support from the Gov on seeds/seedlings or 	Đình Xuân Bền	20/07/2008: Meet A Dich	Đình Xuân Bền; Minh Quang Vun; Minh Phạm Tién; A Đôn (Tò phò); A

1. Members	Name	Activity in charge of:
	Đình Dốc	Pig rearing
	Đình Xuân Nhura	Cattle rearing/ Buffalo rearing
	Đình Xuân Bền	Coffee planting/SLA/Vegetable planting/Ginger planting/Chayote planting
	A Ruông	Duck, fish rearing
	A Thảo	Fruit tree, bamboo planting
2. Meeting	(1) Frequency	Monthly meeting held on 2 nd day of every month - Đình Xuân Bền as group leader
	(2) Venue	Rong house of village 2
	(3) Topic to discuss	
3. Activities	(1) Discuss how to treat/prevent pig having diseases	
	(2) Discuss purchasing hybrid cattle; plant grass, where to get grass	
	(3) Discuss planting coffee/SLA/Plant vegetable; ginger, chayote	
	(4) Discuss experience on planting fruit trees, bamboo	
	(5) Discuss how to get fingerlings	
	(6) Discuss how to dig fish pond	
	(7) Discuss how to treat water in fish ponds	

Village 11 (Total # HH: 73)

Technical Transfer/Exchange Plan

Activity	Basic Information	Advantages	Disadvantages	Measures to cope with the disadvantages	Contacting person	Expected time to contact Nuoc Not village/start activity	Participant
Pig rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About a half of total HHs own pigs (local). The villagers purchased the pigs by themselves. All pigs are kept in sties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foodstuff available: Cassava, Sweet potatoes, broken rice, rice Fertile land for food trees Local materials for Pig-sty Work force available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No money to buy Mong Cai Piglet Not know how to keep pig properly No medicine when pig sick Lack of foodstuff for piglet No iron-sheet for roofing/ no concrete-blocks for foundation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask Gov for hybrid pig Ask Gov. for food stuff for piglet Ask for training from district level Ask for medicine , iron sheet, cement. 	A Dô	25/month meet Y Núi / Y Tron in Vichiring	Y Biên; Y Hit; Y Cáu; Y Xuân; A Dô; A Blai; A Buôn; Y Bôm; Y Ôi; Y Liêm; A Ôi; A Nhoan; Y Bê; Y NgRã; Y Xuân; Y Né; Y Nghiêp; Y Ne; Y Noã; Y Đun; Y Nin
Cattle rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 12 – 13 HHs own cattle and 40 HHs own buffaloes. The villagers purchased cattle/buffaloes by themselves. All cattle/buffalo raisers own stables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food stuff available Easy to rear Local material available for cattle-stable construction Work force available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not know how to cure disease Not have hybrid cattle Not know how to plant grass for animal No grass stem/seedlings Not know how to make compost No iron sheet/cement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask for injection from Gov. Buy baby cattle by themselves/gov. give support to exceptional poor Hhs Ask district for training Ask district for iron sheet & cement Learn from Vichiring Ask Vichiring (A Lôi) for elephant grass 	A Đoàn	15 & 25/month A Đoàn meet A Dich or A Tim or A Lôi for help	A Đoàn; A Den; A Diên; A Ka; A Dean; A Đô; Y Ngáp; Y Tai; A Giô; Y Déap; A De; Y Rú; Y Điết; Y Duyth; Y Hoá; Y Tem; Y Déat; A Rét
Duck rearing, Fish rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No HH owns ducks. There are about 20 fishponds in the village but only one of them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foodstuff available: Cassava, Sweet potatoes, broken rice, rice Local material available for cattle- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No money to buy baby duck/fingerlings Not know how to rear properly Epidemic happen to duck quite often 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask gov./donor for baby ducks/fingerlings. Request DPC for training Contact Mr A Dich of Vichiring for 	A Sâm	25/month go to vil 5 to meet A Dich/ A Pho/A Lôi/A Triêu	A Dê; A Đã; A Di; A Quyên; A Dorn; A Sâm; Y Dai; Y Inh; A Minh; A Hing

	has fish (tilapia).	stable construction - Work force available - Some fishpond exist - Water abundant	- N medicine for animal - No limestone/PVC (water pipe)	fingerlings (Ró phi/Tilapia) - Buy limestone by themselves. Use bamboo for inlet & outlet (instead of PVC)		
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Plan of Establishment of the Liaison persons

	Name	Activity in charge of
1. Members	A Dó	Pig rearing
	A Doàn	Cattle rearing/buffalo rearing/compost making
	A Sâm	Duck, fish rearing
2. Meeting	(1) Frequency	Monthly meeting held on 24 th day of every month/ Mr. A Do as group leader
	(2) Venue	Rong house village of 11
	(3) Topic to discuss	
3. Activities	(1) How to treat/prevent pig having diseases	
	(2) Discuss purchasing hybrid cattle; plant grass, where to get grass	
	(3) How to make compost	
	(4) How to treat water in fish ponds	
	(5) Discuss how to get fingerlings	
	(6) How to dig fish pond	
	(7)	

Draft Plan of Livelihood Improvement for Other Villages for Ngoc Tem Commune

Village 2 (Total # HH: 49)

Activity	Basic Information	Advantages	Disadvantages	Measures to cope with the disadvantages	Contacting person	Expected time to contact Nuoc Not village/start activity	Participant
Pig rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - About 35 HHs own (local) pigs. - All pig raisers keep pigs in a stable for 2 reasons; 1) to protect the home-garden; 2) to prevent pigs get transmitted to diseases. - Villagers received no assistance on stable construction or pig raising. - Pig raisers give the remaining pig food to ducks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foodstuff is abundant: cassava, sweet potatoes, broken rice, corn - Land is fertile - Local material is available - Water available to clean pig-sty - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No money to buy piglet - Not know how to care pig properly - No medicine for pig - Not know how to cut teeth for newly-born piglet - Epidemic happen every 2 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Request loan from Gov. - Exchange piglet/buy piglets from each others - 	- Dinh Xuan Bien	Every Thursday	Dinh Xuan Bien, A Ro, A Hon, Y Nhic, Y Thanh, Y Thuy, Y Ngeo, Y Luoc, Y Co, Y Duoc, Y Can, Y Do, A Di
Cattle rearing/compost making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of HHs own (local) cattle. - All cattle raisers have a stable. - Grazing only takes place in certain permitted areas. - Villagers have no experience of making compost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foodstuff available - Easy to keep cattle - Local material available for stable construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not know how to deal with diseases - Not know how to make stable properly - No hybrid cattle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contacting commune vet. - Attending training - Learning experience from vil 7 - Want loan from Gov 	A Ha	20/6/2008	Y Thang, Y Din, Y Be, Y Hong, Y Plang, Y Lai, Y Thap, Y Tam, Y Tan, Y Hai, Y Ton, A Lien, A Ty, A Kho, A Vieng, A Deo, A Khanh, A Ba, A Ha
Goat rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 HHs own (local) goats. - There is no stable. - Goats are tied under the house. - Grazing for goats is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foodstuff available - Grass land available - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No hybrid goat - Not know how to deal with diseases - Diarrhoea happen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Request for hybrid goat - Contact with village 7 - Contact with commune vet 	A Ha	20/6/2008	Y Thang, Y Din, Y Be, Y Hong, Y Plang, Y Lai, Y Thap, Y Tam, Y Tan, Y Hai, Y Ton,

	carried out with that for cattle in the same areas.								A Lien, A Ty, A Kho, A Vieng, A Deo, A Khanh, A Ba, A Ha
Duck rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 HHs keep ducks - All ducks are kept in a restricted area. - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foodstuff available: vegetables, corn, broken rice.. - Local materials available for duck-pen - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No money to buy baby duck - No tech. to raise duck - Epidemic - No preventive medicine - No training - Epidemic happen every 3 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Request loan or duck from the gov. - Request training - Contact with commune vet. - Contact with villagers in village 7 	A Do	Every Thursday go to vil 7			A Gio, Dinh Xuan Bien, Y Co, A Di, A Hon, Y Thuy, Y Luoc, A Nhich, Y Nhao, Y Duoc
Fish rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 HHs own a fishpond; started less than 2 years ago. - Fish raisers received very small amount of fingerlings from their relatives in Quangai. - Tilapia, carp, grasscarp are raised. - Tilapia has reproduced fingerlings where as grasscarp does not grow well or reproduce. - Villagers are interested in construction of the fence along the fishpond. - Villagers have knowledge about using dung as food for fish but do not want to apply it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for fish pond available - Workforce available - Foodstuff available (dung, cassava leaves) - Water available - Suitable climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of tech (not know how to treat with water) - No fingerlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learn experience from village 7 - Get fingerlings from village 7 	A Huong	Next Thursday meet with A Doa in vil 7			A Linh, A Diem, A Lo, A Rang, A Ny, Y Nhon, Y Nhung, A Huong

Plan of Establishment of the Liaison persons

1. Members	Name	Activity in charge of:
	Dinh xuan Bien	Pig rearing
	A Ha	Cattle rearing
	A Ti	Goat rearing
	A Huong	Fish rearing
	A Do	Duck rearing
2. Meeting	(1) Frequency	Meet with Mr. Dung (CF) on June 26 th , 2008 at Nuoc Not village
	(2) Venue	House of Head of vil 2
	(3) Topic to discuss	
3. Activities	(1) How to prevent pig from epidemic	
	(2) How to construct pig-sty/cattle-stable in a proper way	
	(3) Dig fish pond	
	(4) How to obtain hybrid cattle	
	(5) Visiting Nuoc Not Village to buy ducks	
	(6) Suggesting CPC to organize training courses on rearing Pig and cattle	
	(7)	

- Most of the HHs practice vegetable garden
- In the vegetable garden, the villagers grow: long bean; gourd; bitter-gourd; pumpkin, etc.
- Crops are for self-consumption only; there is no buyer around.
- Grapes and mangos are planted; seeds were bought in a town.
- Acacia has been planted and growing well; each HH received 100 seedlings from CPC.

Village 5 (Total # HH: 69)

Technical Transfer/Exchange Plan

Activity	Basic Information	Advantages	Disadvantages	Measures to cope with the disadvantages	Contacting person	Expected time to contact Nuoc Not village/start activity	Participant
Pig rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many HH used to keep (local) pigs but most of them died due to epidemic and there are few pigs in the village now. - There are about 20 pig sites in the village; no pigs are kept. - The villagers kept pigs in a sty while food stuff (cassava, corn, etc.) was available; grazing took place while the food stuff was not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foodstuff is abundant: cassava, sweet potatoes, broken rice, corn, etc. - Land is fertile. - Local materials to build sties are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Epidemic happens occasionally. - There is lack of technology. - There is no hybrid pig. - Villagers do not have knowledge about what kind of foodstuff should be given for each growth stage of a pig. - Villagers do not have knowledge about how to treat pigs when they get diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report to the commune veterinarian and keep pigs in a sty. - Get experience from vil.7, attending training courses - Contact with veterinarian available in the village. 	-A Ron	15/6/2008	A Ron, A Ve, A Nua, Y Mang, A Do
Cattle rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than 20 HHs own cattle. - Most of the villagers who own cattle have a stable. - The villagers do not make compost because (they believe) the soil is already fertile and compost is not necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foodstuff available (in forest) - Cattle is kept in cattle stable - Vaccination is provided - Cattle is provided by Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not know symptoms of diseases - Not know how to cure - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contact with vet. - Attending training courses - Learn experience from VDB of vil 7 - 	A Hung	20/6/2008	A Hung (a), A Y, A Trung, A Veng, A Kloc, A Vi, A Va, A Hung (b), A Deng, A Klut, A Tap, A To, A Danh, A Binh, A Bien, A Me, A Lien, A Hoang, A Dien, A Tai, A Bang, A Hieu, A Di
Goat rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 HHs own goats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suitable climate - Local material available for stable construction - Easy to keep, female goat is fertile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No hybrid cattle - Epidemic happen - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buy at cheaper price / supported by Gov. - Not let animal 	A Roi	20/6/2008	A Dieu, A Roi, A Bun, A Chen, A nga, A Quyt, Y Glu, Y Tim

Rabbit rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No HH owns rabbits. - - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foodstuff available: vegetables, broken rice - Local materials available for construction of sty - No money to buy baby duck - No tech. on how to keep ducks - Epidemic - No money to buy baby rabbit - No tech. on how to keep rabbit - Epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No money to buy baby rabbit - No tech. on how to keep rabbit - Epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Money contributed from some people - Borrow from relatives/suppo rt from Gov - Learn experience from others - Report to veterinarian - Keep rabbit in a pen 	A Thiet	Next Thursday go to Vil 7 to meet A Que	A Sut, A Senh, Y Minh, Y Tu, Y Ba, A Suong, A Thiet, Y Be, Y Tieu, A Roi, A Nua
Duck rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No HH owns ducks. - - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foodstuff available: vegetables, corn, broken rice - Local materials available for duck-pen - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No money to buy baby duck - No tech. on how to keep ducks - Epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Money contributed from some people - Borrow from relatives/suppo rt from Gov - Learn experience from others - Report to vet., kept in duck – pen 	A Thiet	Next Thursday go to Vil 7 to meet A Que	A Sut, A Senh, Y Minh, Y Tu, Y Ba, A Suong, A Thiet, Y Be, Y Tieu, A Roi, A Nua
Fish rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 -7 HHs own a fishpond. - The villagers made the fishpond by themselves. - Fingerings were purchased in Quangai. - The villagers rear “troph/ Tilapia” which is small; they want to rear larger fish like grass carp. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foodstuff available: vegetables, corn, broken rice - Land for fish pond available - - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No money to buy fingerlings - No tech. on how to rear fish - Epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Money contributed from some people - Borrow from relatives/suppo rt from Gov - Learn experience from others 	A Thiet	Next Thursday go to Vil 7 to meet A Que	A Sut, A Senh, Y Minh, Y Tu, Y Ba, A Suong, A Thiet, Y Be, Y Tieu, A Roi, A Nua

Tree planting	- - -	- Land available for Acacia, fruit trees - Work force available -	- No Acacia seedlings/seeds - Not know how to make nursery - Not know how to treat with seeds	- Contacting with Nuoc Not for Acacia seedlings - Buy Acacia seedlings where available - Contacting with relatives/other projects in commune for Acacia seedlings	A Dieu	13/6/2008	A Cau, A Que, A Tre, A Dieu
Fruit tree planting	- There is no fruit tree in the village. - -	- Land available - Work force available	- No seedlings/seeds - Not know how to make nursery - Not know how to treat with seeds - No money for Fruit trees seedlings	- Contacting with Nuoc Not for seedlings/seeds - Buy seeds/seedlings where available - Contacting with relatives/other projects in commune for seeds/seedlings	A Dieu	13/6/2008	A Cau, A Que, A Tre, A Dieu
Bamboo planting	- The villagers used to plant bamboo with assistance from the outside but all seedlings died.	- Land available - Work force available	- No seedlings/seeds - Not know how to make nursery - Not know how to treat with seeds - No money for Fruit trees seedlings	- Contacting with Nuoc Not for seedlings - Buy seedlings where available - Contacting with relatives/other projects in commune for seedlings	A Dieu	13/6/2008	A Cau, A Que, A Tre, A Dieu

Plan of Establishment of the Liaison persons

1. Members	Name	Activity in charge of:
	A Ron	Pig rearing
	A Hung	Cattle rearing
	A Roi	Goat rearing
	A Thiet	Rabbit, duck, fish rearing
	A Dieu	Tree, fruit tree, bamboo planting
2. Meeting	(1) Frequency	Meet with Mr. Dung (CF) on June 16 th , 2008 at Nuoc Not village
	(2) Venue	Rong House of Village 5
	(3) Topic to discuss	
3. Activities	(1) How to prevent pig from epidemic	
	(2) How villagers can get hybrid cattle	
	(3) How to buy Goat from Village 7	
	(4) Experience and technique on planting fruit trees and bamboo	
	(5) How to buy fingerlings in Village 7	
	(6) How to dig fish pond	
	(7) How to treat water in the fish pond	

Draft Plan of Livelihood Improvement for Other Villages for Dak Pne Commune

Village 2

Technical Transfer/Exchange Plan

Activity	Basic Information	Advantages	Disadvantages	Measures to cope with the disadvantages	Contacting person	Expected time to contact Kon K Tau/start activity	Participant
Fish rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 HH have a fishpond; 1 HH has a fishpond with fish (tilapia) and experience of fish rearing; purchased fingerlings from the Kin people living in the village - No assistance from ADB project yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for making fishpond is available - There is sufficient water sources - Fishponds are close to the houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some fishponds become lack of water from January to May - No money to buy fingerlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning experience from Kontuc village - Taking advantage of ADB project 	Ha Dong	Dec 11 th , 2007	A Hanh, A Hyau, Ha Dong, A Tien, Y Thai, A Mai, A Don, A Ldui, A Choh (9 persons)
Pig rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 HH owns a pig; purchased by himself - 1 sty for the pig - No technical assistance by ADB project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work force is available - Foodstuff is available - Land for fodder planting is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of rearing technique - Lack of initial money for stable construction - Lack of initial money to buy a pig 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requesting assistance from Mrs. Y Brai of Kontuc village - Constructing sties by using local materials - Forming a group to raise fund to buy a pig 	A Bo	Around Dec 19 th , 2007	A Bron, A La, A Bo, Y Nhai *These participants are organized into an animal rotation group.
Cattle rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - About 10 HH own cattle; purchased by themselves - 9 stables for cattle (all individual) - No assistance by ADB project yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workforce is available - Climatic condition is suitable - Villagers have rearing technique - 50% of cattle is already vaccinated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of initial money to construct stable, buy cattle, lime, bull, elephant grass, etc. - Lack of knowledge on how to treat cattle diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taking advantage of ADB project 	?	To be confirmed	A Hao, A Dum, A Xin, Y Pec, A Phe, A Si, A Ka, A klui, A Tor, A Poi, Y Net, A Dut, A Luong, A Quang, A Chet, A Phyanh, A

								Truong, A De, A Hem, A Hinh, A Phoi, A Deo, Y Krut, Y Sanh, Y Nhai, A Tieng, Y De, Y Nhai
Goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 goats provided by ADB project; 4 died eating plastic bags and 2 (female) survive - 5 HH form an interest group to share goats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water is abundant - Footstuff is available - Workforce is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of initial money for stable construction - No money to buy goat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contacting CF Tuan of Kon Tuc village 	A Hao	To be confirmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contacting Y Brai (Kontuc village) to buy ducks for cheaper price - Requesting assistance from Y Brai and A Bao (Kontuc village) 	A Bai, A Thang, A Bui, A Nha, A Riet, A Hyak, A Bing, Y Hon, Y Quar, Y Blong, A Koh, Y Nhat, A Hao (12 persons)
Duck rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - some HH own duck 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water is abundant - Footstuff is available - Workforce is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No experience of rearing duck 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contacting Y Brai (Kontuc village) to buy ducks for cheaper price - Requesting assistance from Y Brai and A Bao (Kontuc village) 		To be confirmed		
Paddy rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harvesting twice per year - Training (growing and compost making/ theory only) provided by ADB project - 5 min. to 1 hour between houses and the paddy fields - variety of seeds provided by the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paddy field is available - Harvesting twice per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of rice seeds - Lack of water for 2nd crops - Lack of farming tools - Lack of pesticide - Paddy field is far from home for some HH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussing with ADB project for solution 		To be confirmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Y Danh, Y Sat, Y Loi, Y Lian, Y Vat, Y Nia, Y Jai, A Hot, A Nhai, A Brong, A Phip, A Boi, A Hlau, Y Troi, Y Nhem, Y Don, Y Peng, A Bleng, A Bac, A Rai, A Rao, A Suat, A Sgeo, A Dop, A Seo, A Plui, A Cham, A Min, A Do, A kip, A Pheu, A Du, Y He, Y Bac 	
Other crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slopeland agroforestry practiced (with training) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land is available - Work force available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of initial money to buy seeds/seedlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning experience on 	A Ngat, A Hanh	To be confirmed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Ngat, Y Poch, Y Len, A 	

	provided by ADB project) - 2 homegarden - Hybrid corn for selling - 2 HH assisted by ADB project for avocado and grapefruit - 4 HH practice (slope land) agroforestry with boilloi, pineapple, beans	- Dung is available for making compost	- Lack of planting and tending technique	vegetable garden from CF Tuan of Kontuc Village		Hanh *ADB Project already supports on SLA
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Plan of livestock rotation system

1. Types of livestock	(1) pigs	(2) ducks	(3) fish	(4) Others (specify)	
2. Participants	A Bo A Bron A La Y Nhai				
3. Responsibility of participants	(1) Construction of a sty for the pig (technical support from the model village)				
4. System	(2) Feeding and caring of the pig				
5. How to breed	(3)				
6. How to settle the case of animals being killed	(4)				
	(5)				
	(1) One piglet will be purchased from Turobang village				
	(2) The mother pig will be shifted to a next raiser after each farrow				
	(3) All piglets will be kept by the raiser				
	(4)				
	(5)				
	(1) To be consulted by the pig raisers of Turobang village				
	(2)				
	(3)				
	(1) Case in which the animals are killed by epidemic, accident or any causes which cannot be attributed to the raiser				
	To be decided among the participants				
	(2) Case in which the animals are killed due to negligence of the raiser				
	To be decided among the participants				

Plan of Establishment of the Liaison persons

	Name	Activity in charge of:
1. Members	A Bo	Pig rearing, Leader
	A Hao	Goat, Duck, Rabbit rearing
	Ha Dong	Fish rearing
	A Ngat	Vegetable garden, SLA, Fruit tree planting, Tree planting
	A Hanh	Vegetable garden, SLA, Fruit tree planting, Tree planting
2. Meeting	(1) Frequency	Monthly
	(2) Venue	Community House
	(3) Topic to discuss	Scheduling of visit to the model village, report of visiting to the model village
3. Activities	(1) Coordination of technical transfer/exchange with the model village	
	(2)	
	(3)	
	(4)	

Village 3 (Total 35 Households)

Technical Transfer/Exchange Plan

Activity	Basic Information	Advantages	Disadvantages	Measures to cope with the disadvantages	Contacting person	Expected time to contact Turobang/start activity	Participant
Fish & Duck rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 HH have fishponds - 1 HH assisted by ADB project (fishpond making and rearing) - tilapia for self-consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for fish pond is available - There is sufficient water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of technique on making fishpond and rearing fish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning experience from Kontuc villagers - Taking advantage of ADB project 	A Doi, A Bin	To be confirmed (after Tet holiday)	A Doi, A Bin
Pig rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 HH own pigs; purchased by themselves - 4 HH have stables - grazing and sty keeping combined - No HH assisted by ADB project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work force is available - Foodstuff is available - Land for fodder planting is available - Land for stable is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of rearing technique - Lack of initial money for stable construction - Lack of initial money to buy a pig 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requesting assistance from Y Brai of Kontuc village - using local materials for stable construction - Taking advantage of ADB project 	Y Mili	To be confirmed (after Tet holiday)	Uoc, Mili, Y Phuong, Y Dop, A Dem, A Ho *Uoc, Y Mili and Y phuong want to buy piglets from Kontuc vil.
Duck, rabbit, goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7 HH have goats; purchased by themselves - 4 HH have ducks - No assistance from ADB project yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water is abundant - Foodstuff is available - Workforce is available - Land for making stables is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of initial money for stable construction (for Goat) - No money to buy goat - No experience on rearing duck, goat, rabbit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using local materials for stable construction - Contacting Y Brai (Kontuc village) for buying ducks for soft price - Requesting assistance from Y Brai and A Bao of Kontuc village 	Y Mili	To be confirmed (after Tet holiday)	Y Xit, Y Treng, Y Voi, Y Huyet, Y Dui, Y Tot, Y Et, Y Khoc, Y Mili, A Bin
Cattle/buffalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 28 HH own cattle; 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workforce is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of knowledge on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contacting Y 	Y Mili	15 th , Dec	A Khip, A

rearing and compost making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HH assisted by ADB project - 2 HH own stables (individual) - Mostly grazing - no HH makes compost - cattle grazing causes damage to corn and rice - cattle browsing in the forest dies of choking with lope - rice straw/silage (?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local materials for stable construction are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how to treat cattle diseases - Lack of knowledge and technique on how to make compost and silage - Lack of grass in December 	Brai of Kontuc village			Dieng, A Bin, A Hric, Y Mili, Y Phuong
Paddy rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - harvesting twice per year - distance between houses and the field: 2 - 3 min. to 2 km - hybrid rice subsidized for poor HH - local rice seeds provided for not-so-poor HH - technical assistance (training) done for 5 HH 						
Other crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - annual yield not known - ADB plans assistance but not implemented yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workforce is available - Land is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of initial money for buying seeds/seedlings - Lack of technique on planting - Lack of knowledge on how to use pesticide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taking advantage of ADB Project - Requesting CF Tuan of Kon Tuc Village for assistance 	A Bok	Dec 10 th or 12 th , 2007	A Dep, A Mon, Y Mili, Y Va, Y Dem
Fruit trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grapefruit - Custard apple - Avocado - Jack fruit (wild) - Mango (wild) - Annual yield not known - Self consumption only - Technical assistance of ADB project for 30 HH 						
Agroforestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical training for 30 HH planned by ADB project - Providing training for 5 HH so far 						
Tree planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boiloi planting 						

	- There is a plan for framing						
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Plan of Establishment of the Liaison persons

	Name	Activity in charge of:
1. Members	Y Mili	Pig rearing, Cattle rearing, Goat/duck/rabbit rearing, Leader
	A Doi	Fish rearing
	A Bin	Fish rearing
	A Bok	Vegetable garden, Agroforestry, Fruit tree planting, Tree planting
2. Meeting	(1) Frequency	Monthly
	(2) Venue	Community House
	(3) Topic to discuss	Scheduling of visit to the model village, report of visiting to the model village
3. Activities	(1) Coordination of technical transfer/exchange with the model village	
	(2)	
	(3)	
	(4)	

Draft Plan of Livelihood Improvement for Other Villages for Dak Koi Commune

Village 6

Technical Transfer/Exchange Plan

Activity	Basic Information	Advantages	Disadvantages	Measures to cope with the disadvantages	Contacting person	Expected time to contact Turobang village/start activity	Participant
Fish rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 HH has a fishpond (without any assistance from the outside) - Used to practice fish rearing for self-consumption only - All fish stolen and no fish in the pond now 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Villagers willing to help each other - Fish rearing used to be practiced - Climate is suitable - Foodstuff (cassava, pumpkin leaves, etc.) available - There is land available for making fishponds - Water source is secured - Workforce is available - Soft soil; easy for digging fish ponds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No money to buy fingerlings - Difficult to dig fishponds in some places 	Learning experience from A Binh (Turobang village)	A Noa	To be confirmed after the rice harvest season	Noan, Dien, Co, Noa, De, Hon, Ve, Hoan (8 persons)
Pig rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 HH has a pig - 1 pig sty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foodstuff for pig available (broken rice, cassava, sweet potatoes, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of experience - Lack of knowledge on new technique 	Learning experience from Y Huong (Turobang village)	Y Ve	To be confirmed after the rice harvest season	Y Ve, Y Sang, Y Hien (3 persons); want to apply a rotation system for pig rearing
Cattle rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nearly all HH have cattle (avg. two cows owned per HH) - Seven cattle provided by ADB project - 8 stables (all individual) - Mainly grazing (no experience of feeding cattle with rice straw) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cattle is good income source - Collecting dung is easy (for making compost) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of grass in February and March - Foot & mouth disease - Lack of knowledge on new technique - No cattle stable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using rice straw as foodstuff - Learning experience from A Duong and A Thanh (Turobang village) and 	A Chinh and A Thoa	To be confirmed after the rice harvest season	Y Hien, Y Kha, A Moi, Y ka, Y Dich, Y Mien, Y Ro, Y Ninh, Ha Van Thoa (9 persons)

Duck rearing	- No duck	- Foodstuff is available	- All ducks died of epidemic - Duck laid small amount of eggs	Dak Koi CPC Observing duck rearing activity of Turobang village	Y Lan	To be confirmed after the rice harvest season	Y La, Y Mot, Y Reo, Y san, Y Ven, Y Dinh, Y Tieu (& more persons) Y Phien, Y Ly, Y Sen, Y Hoang, Y Trong, Y Xe, Y Nieng, Y Peng, Y Bai, Y Dich, Y Tinh, Y Phem (12 persons)
Paddy rice	- Harvesting twice per year - Two month lacking rice - 15 min. to more than one hour walk to the paddy fields from the houses - Training provided by ADB project	- Workforce is available - Climate is suitable - Source of increasing income - Villagers willing to help each other	- No money to buy hybrid rice seeds, fertilizer, insecticide, etc. - Bad road condition to the paddy field - Some villagers have small area of the paddy field	- Using compost - Learning experience from A Duong (Turobang village)	A Bong and Lo Van Tung will visit Turobang village to learn compost making	When the next compost making starts in Tu Ro Bang	
Other crops	- Hybrid cassava for self-selling - Local cassava for self-consumption - Hybrid corn for self-selling - local corn for self-consumption - No assistance from ADB project	- Workforce available - Easy to plant - Fruit trees can be planted around the land as fence - Source of increasing income - Villagers willing to help each other	- No money to buy fertilizer, insecticide, etc. - Bad road condition to the cultivating land - Some villagers have small area of the cultivating land				
Fruit tree planting	- Orange, lime, mango, etc. - Villagers want to plant Jack-fruit - Assistance from the government	- Fruit trees can be planted around the land as fence	- Lack of planting and tending technique				
Tree planting	- Boiloi - Seedlings collected from the forest						

Activity Implementation Plan:

PURPOSE	ACTIVITIES	TARGET	NECESSARY INPUT		IMPLEMENT ACTION SCHEDULE	PARTICIPANT
			INTERNAL	EXTERNAL		
Harvesting fish for	Fish rearing					Noan, Dien, Co,

self-consumption	- Fishpond making	Participating HH completes fishpond making by xx, 2008	- Land to make fishponds - Labor force - Dung - Communist grass - Equipment for digging	- Technical assistance from the model village - Lime	After the rice harvesting finishes, 2007	Noa, De, Hon, Ve, Hoan
	- Fish rearing	Participating HH harvests xx kg of fish	- cassava leave - rice wine residue - dung	- Fingerlings from the model village - Technical assistance from the model village	xx, 2008	
Making compost for increasing yield of rice	Compost making	Participating HH increases yield of rice by xx %	- Dung - Communist grass	- Lime - Technical assistance from the model village	After learning how to make compost from Turobang village	Y Phien, Y Ly, Y Sen, Y Hoang, Y Trong, Y Xe, Y Nieng, Y Peng, Y Bai, Y Dich, Y Tinh, Y Phem

Plan of livestock rotation system

1. Types of livestock	(1) pigs	(2) ducks	(3) fish	(4) Others (specify)
2. Participants	Y Ve			
	Y Sang			
	Y Hien			
3. Responsibility of participants	(1) Construction of a sty for the pig (technical support from the model village)			
	(2) Feeding and caring of the pig			
	(3)			
	(4)			
4. System	(5)			
	(1) One piglet will be purchased from Turobang village			
	(2) The mother pig will be shifted to a next raiser after each farrow			
5. How to breed	(3) All piglets will be kept by the raiser			
	(4)			
	(5)			
	(1) To be consulted by the pig raisers of Turobang village			
	(2)			

	(3)
6. How to settle the case of animals being killed	<p>(1) Case in which the animals are killed by epidemic, accident or any causes which cannot be attributed to the raiser To be decided among the participants</p> <p>(2) Case in which the animals are killed due to negligence of the raiser To be decided among the participants</p>

Village 7 (Total # HH: 38 (7A); 12 (7B – No participant))

Technical Transfer/Exchange Plan

Activity	Basic Information	Advantages	Disadvantages	Measures to cope with the disadvantages	Contacting person	Expected time to contact village/start activity	Participant
Fish rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 HH has a fishpond; built by himself - No assistance from ADB project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land for making fish pond is available - Foodstuff is available - Workforce is available - Fish can improve daily diet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no fingerlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchasing fingerlings for soft price from A Binh (Turobang village) - Contacting A Binh for more knowledge on fish rearing 	A Mui, Y Huong	To be confirmed after the rice harvesting season	A Ni, A Phuong, A Mui, A Bre, Y Huong, Y Ngroc, Y Nhua, Y Hao, Y Kiang, A Reo (10 persons)
Duck rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Duck used be raised; purchased by themselves - Epidemic killed all - No pen - Villagers want to purchase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foodstuff is available - Workforce is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no duck - Lack of knowledge on how to treat diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchasing duck from NT Loan (Turobang village) - Contacting NT Loan for more knowledge on duck rearing 	Y Ve	To be confirmed after the rice harvest season	Y La, Y Hon, Y Roan, Y Tuy, Y Mon, Y Ve, Y Bien (& more persons)
Pig rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No HH has pigs - 4 sties (previously used) - Regulation: raisers of pigs, ducks, etc. have to keep the livestock in the stable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foodstuff is available - Pig-sty is available - Suitable climate - There is time available for taking care of pigs - Villagers have experience on traditional pig rearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of knowledge on how to treat diseases - Have no idea about buying & selling prices - Lack of water to clean pig-sty - pigs are too expensive to buy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contacting Animal health staff (CF Tram) - Find out information on pig price (CF Tram) - Contacting Y Huong (Turobang village) for more 	Y Ve	To be confirmed after the rice harvest season	Y La, Y Hon, Y Roan, Y Tuy, Y Mon, Y Ve, Y Bien (& more persons)

Cattle rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - About 30 HH have cattle in the Village 7A (each HH has 2 to 3 cattle) - Most HH purchased cattle by themselves - 2 HH were provided with Cattle by ADB project - 2 stables - Cattle are let the field graze and kept in one place during the night - 11 HH grow elephant grass - Some HH make silage - No HH makes compost - There are 6 buffaloes (3 HH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is easy to collect dung to make compost - Source of income generation - Making compost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grass is not available from March to May - Lack of knowledge on how to treat diseases - No cattle stable 	<p>information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making silo - Collecting rice straws as foodstuff - Contacting Animal health staff of CPC - Learning from A Duong (Turobang village) 	A He, A Than	To be confirmed after the rice harvest season	A Bria, A Blien, A May, A Tham, A He, Y Rac, A Nong, Y Phan, A Re, A Ha, Y Ve, A Keng, A Bro (13 persons)
Paddy rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - harvesting twice per year - rice is available year-round - 5 to 10 minutes between the houses and the paddy fields - ADB project provided training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rice is sufficient all year-round 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hybrid rice seeds are not enough - Lack of water for 4 months - Lack of knowledge on how to apply fertilizers - Lack of knowledge on how to use compost - Lack of knowledge on how to transplant seedlings of different rice varieties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requesting government (CPC) for support - Knowledge will be informed (Hien will contact Mr. Luc) - CF Tram will inform the date to introduce tech. on compost 	?	To be confirmed after the rice harvesting season	Bak, Bria (b), A Blit, Y Hon, Y Ting (5 persons)
Other crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hybrid corn used to be grown for selling, not now since price was going down 						
Fruit tree planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willing to plant fruit trees for consumption and selling 						
Tree planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boiloi by support of the government in 1998 - seedlings are collected 						

	from the forests - no fruit tree planting					
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Activity Implementation Plan:

PURPOSE	ACTIVITIES	TARGET	NECESSARY INPUT		IMPLEMENT ACTION SCHEDULE	PARTICIPANT
			INTERNAL	EXTERNAL		
Harvesting fish for self-consumption	Fish rearing					
	- Fishpond making	Participating HH completes fishpond making by xx, 2008	- Land to make fishponds - Labor force - Dung - Communist grass - Equipment for digging	- Technical assistance from the model village - Lime	After the rice harvesting finishes, 2007	A Ni, A Phuong, A Mui, ABre, Y Huong, Y Huong, Y Ngroc, Y Nhua, Y hao, Y Klang, A Reo
Making compost for increasing yield of rice	- Fish rearing	Participating HH harvests xx kg of fish	- cassava leave - rice wine residue - dung	- Fingerlings from the model village - Technical assistance from the model village	xx, 2008	
	Compost making	Participating HH increases yield of rice by xx %	- Dung - Communist grass	- Lime - Technical assistance from the model village	After learning how to make compost from Turobang village	A Bria, A Blien, A May, A Tham, A He, Y Rac, A Nong, Y Phan, A Re, A Ha, Y Ve, A Keng, A Bro

Appendix 12

Annual Plan of Operation (APO) for the year from April 2008 to September 2008

Activities	Detailed Activities	Target (Expected Output)	Year 2008							Person in charge	Input			
			Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		management personnel	Participants	Materials/equipment	budget
0.3 Manage JCC meeting.	0.3.1 Prepare the JCC meeting (arrangement of venue, participating invitation, making and distributing resume, etc.).	Plan								PL: Mr. Kato and Ms. Takinaga, Mr. Thien				
	0.3.2 Hold the JCC meeting.	Plan								PL: Mr. Thien (DoF, MARD)	JCC members		airfare, travel allowances of the participants	
0.4 Operate PR activities	0.4.1 Collect information to appear in the homepage.	Plan								PL: Mr. Chiba and Ms. Takinaga, local staff of the Project Team				
	0.4.2 Renew the homepage.	renewed homepage	Plan							PL: Mr. Chiba and Ms. Takinaga				
1.1 Implement technical training on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and agroforestry.	1.1.1 Prepare detailed schedule of the each field training based on the LIP.	Plan							PL: Ms. Phi	the 5 CFFs, Japanese short term experts, local staff of the Project Team				
	1.1.2 Prepare the implementation of the field training plan (selection of lecturer, request to lecturer to prepare textbook, lecture place, invitation of the participants, etc.).	Plan							PL: Ms. Phi	the 5 CFFs, Japanese short term experts, local staff of the Project Team				
	1.1.3 Implement the field training according to the detailed plan.	Plan							PL: Ms. Phi	the 5 CFFs, Japanese short term experts, local staff of the Project Team	members of VDB, Villagers concerned to the training contents, some CPC staff.	Cars, Stationary, PC, Projector, white boards, etc.	Lecturer's cost, Traveling allowance cost	

Activities	Detailed Activities	Target (Expected Output)	Year 2008							Person in charge	Input			
			Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		management personnel	Participants	Materials/ equipment	budget
1.2 Observe other villages located in the Central Highland.	1.2.1 Prepare the implementation of the study tours (decision of the place for the visits, schedule and contents of the visit, decision and invitation of participants, arrangement of transportation etc.)	Plan		■		■				PL: DL: CL: VL: Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:	Japanese short term experts, local staff of the Project Team			
	1.2.2 Implement the study tours based on the plan.	Progress						■		PL: DL: CL: VL: Pro: Mr. Watanabe Ot:	the 5 CFS, Japanese short term experts, local staff of the Project Team	Bus, Cars, stationary	Traveling allowance cost	
1.3 Establish model agroforests as successful model.	1.3.1 Make the monthly plan of SFP in each model village.	Plan	■	■	■	■	■	■		PL: DL: CL: VL: Pro: Mr. Ban Ot:	the 5 CFS, Japanese short term experts, local staff of the Project Team	Car, Stationary, PC, Projector, white boards, etc.		
	1.3.2 Procure the materials for the implementation of the SFP in each model village based on the procurement plan.	Progress	■	■	■	■	■	■		PL: DL: CL: VL: Pro: Mr. Ban Ot:	the 5 CFS, Japanese short term experts, local staff of the Project Team	Pick-up car and truck for transportation of the materials	Ceiling of budget in this Japanese fiscal year is VND for all villages	
1.3.3 Implement the SFP in each model village.	Plan									PL: DL: CL: VL: Pro: Mr. Ban Ot:	the 5 CFS, Japanese short term experts, local staff of the Project Team	villagers who participate in each activity of the LTP in the model villages, VDB members		
	Progress									PL: DL: CL: VL: Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:	the 5 CFS, Japanese short term experts, local staff of the Project Team	Car, Stationary, PC, Projector, white boards, etc.		
1.3.4 Implement the participatory monitoring in each model village (including monthly workshop in each model village based on the monitoring and supervising method).	Plan									PL: DL: CL: VL: Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:	the 5 CFS, Japanese short term experts, local staff of the Project Team	villagers who participate in each activity of the LTP in the model villages, VDB members, CPC staff		
	Progress									PL: DL: CL: VL: Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:	the 5 CFS, Japanese short term experts, local staff of the Project Team	villagers of group leader of each activity, CPC staff, DPC staff, FPMB staff	Traveling allowance cost	
1.3.5 Hold quarterly meeting based on the monitoring and supervising method.	Plan									PL: DL: CL: VL: Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:	the 5 CFS, Japanese short term experts, local staff of the Project Team	Car, Stationary, PC, Projector, white boards, etc.		
		Progress								PL: DL: CL: VL: Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:	the 5 CFS, Japanese short term experts, local staff of the Project Team	Car, Stationary, PC, Projector, white boards, etc.		

Activities	Detailed Activities	Target (Expected Output)	Year 2008							Input									
			Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Person in charge	management personnel	Participants	Materials/ equipment	budget					
															PL:	DL:	CL:	VL:	Pro:
1.4 Monitor and evaluate the knowledge and technical skills of villagers.	1.4.1 Implement the monitoring on knowledge and technical skill in each model village.	Plan	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	PL:	DL:	CL:	VL:	Pro:	Ot:	the 5 CFs, Japanese short term experts, local staff of the Project Team			
			Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	PL:	DL:	CL:	VL:	Pro:	Ot:	Mr. Kato			
2.1 Conduct training on project planning, monitoring and evaluation.	2.1.1 Implement the OJT in the day-to-day operation of LIP activities for capacity building of mainly the CFs	Monthly report & plan, etc.	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	PL:	DL:	CL:	VL:	Pro:	Ot:	FPMB, Japanese short term experts, local staff of the Project Team			
			Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	PL:	DL:	CL:	VL:	Pro:	Ot:	Mr. Kato			
	2.1.2 Implement the workshops for preparation of LIP in other villages and prepare the draft LIP based on the results of the workshops to enable the CFs to have skill on the preparation of the LIP plan through the participatory workshop.	Plan	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	PL:	DL:	CL:	VL:	Pro:	Ot:	FPMB, Japanese short term experts, Local staff of the Project Team			
			Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	PL:	DL:	CL:	VL:	Pro:	Ot:	Ms. Phi			
2.1.3 Implement the training on marketing for the CFs	Plan	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	PL:	DL:	CL:	VL:	Pro:	Ot:	Japanese short term experts, Local staff of the Project Team				
		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	PL:	DL:	CL:	VL:	Pro:	Ot:	Mr. Chiba				
2.2 Conduct training to improve facilitation capacity	The activity 2.2 is carried out together with 2.1. Therefore, see 2.1	Plan	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	PL:	DL:	CL:	VL:	Pro:	Ot:				
			Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	PL:	DL:	CL:	VL:	Pro:	Ot:				
2.3 Have government staff participate in technical training conducted for villagers.	2.3.1 Inform the parties concerned of the schedule of the technical training to be conducted for the villagers.	Plan	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	PL:	DL:	CL:	VL:	Pro:	Ot:	The 5 CFs, Japanese short term experts, Local staff of the Project Team			
			Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	PL:	DL:	CL:	VL:	Pro:	Ot:	Mr. Kato			
2.3.2 Prepare the invitation for government staff who is expected to participate in the training.	Plan	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	PL:	DL:	CL:	VL:	Pro:	Ot:	The 5 CFs, Japanese short term experts, Local staff of the Project Team				
		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	PL:	DL:	CL:	VL:	Pro:	Ot:	Mr. Kato				

Activities	Detailed Activities	Target (Expected Output)	Year 2008							Person in charge	Input			
			Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		management personnel	Participants	Materials/ equipment	budget
2.4 Monitor and evaluate the degree of capacity improvement.	2.4.1 Carry out the monitoring & evaluation	Plan								PL: Japanese short term experts, Local staff of the Project Team				
3.2 Conduct training for villagers on methods for marketing agriculture, forestry, and livestock products.	3.2.1 Prepare the training plan on the marketing methods through the discussion with persons concerned.	Plan								PL: Ms. Phi				
	3.2.2 Prepare the implementation of the training on the market (selection of lecturer, request to lecturer to prepare textbook, arrangement of lecture place, invitation of the participants, etc.).	Plan								PL: Ms. Phi				
3.3 Monitor and evaluate the degree of capacity improvement (on the marketing) of villagers.	3.2.3 Implement the training plan.	Villagers' idea/future vision on selling, Training report	Plan							PL: Ms. Phi				
	3.3.1 Carry out the monitoring & evaluation	Progress	Progress							DL: Local staff of the Project Team, The 5 CFCs				
3.3.2 Analyze the results of the monitoring & evaluation	Plan	Progress							PL: Mr. Ban					

Activities	Detailed Activities	Target (Expected Output)	Year 2008							Person in charge	Input			
			Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		management personnel	Participants	Materials/ equipment	budget
4.2 Carry out training for villagers and government staffs on community forest management and extend the knowledge of community forest management to other model villages.	4.2.1 Hold a meeting to discuss training on community forest management with the personnel concerned.	Plan	Apr	May						PL: Ms. Phi DL: CL: VL: Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:	FPMB, Japanese short term experts, Local staff of the Project Team	FPMB, Provincial district & commune staff concerned to the CFM activity, Japanese short term experts		
			Progress											
	4.2.2 Prepare the implementation of the training on community forest management (selection of lecturer, request to lecturer to prepare textbook, arrangement of lecture place, invitation of the participants, etc.).	Plan	Apr	May						PL: Ms. Phi DL: CL: VL: Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:	FPMB, Japanese short term experts, Local staff of the Project Team			
			Progress											
	4.2.3 Conduct training on implementation of community forest management activity (OJT for silviculture techniques).	Documents for commercial logging plan 2008, Technical guideline on silviculture in the natural forest, Training report	Plan	Apr	May						PL: Ms. Phi DL: CL: VL: Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:	FPMB, Japanese short term experts, Local staff of the Project Team	Cars, Stationary, PC, Projector, white boards, District/Commune level staff, enterprises, etc.	Cars, Stationary, PC, Projector, white boards, Lecturer's cost, Traveling allowance cost
				Progress										
4.2.4 Prepare the implementation of the extension seminar (selection of lecturer, request to lecturer to prepare textbook, arrangement of lecture place, invitation of the participants, etc.).	Plan	Apr	May						PL: Ms. Phi DL: CL: VL: Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:	FPMB, Japanese short term experts, Local staff of the Project Team				
		Progress												
4.2.5 Conduct the extension seminar on community forest management.	Plan	Apr	May						PL: Ms. Phi DL: CL: VL: Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:	FPMB, Japanese short term experts, Local staff of the Project Team	Cars, Stationary, PC, Projector, white boards, etc.	Cars, Stationary, PC, Projector, white boards, Lecturer's cost, Traveling allowance cost		
		Progress												
4.3 Monitor and evaluate the results of training	4.3.1 Carry out the monitoring.& evaluation	Plan	Apr	May					PL: Ms. Phi DL: CL: VL: Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:	Japanese short term experts, Local staff of the Project Team				
			Progress											

Activities	Detailed Activities	Target (Expected Output)	Year 2008												Input								
			Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Person in charge				management personnel	Participants	Materials/ equipment	budget						
										PL:	DL:	CL:	VL:					Pro:	Ot:				
5.1 Hold technical seminars targeting residents of other villages in Kon Plong and Kon Ray districts, Kon Tum Province	5.1.1 Prepare the implementation of the technical seminar (selection of presenters, contents of presentations, preparation of handouts, arrangement of the venue, invitation to the participants, etc.).	Plan																					
			Progress																				
	5.1.2 Hold the technical seminar for the residents of the other villages within Kon Plong and Kon Ray districts.	Plan																					
			Progress																				
	5.1.3 Select the villages to prepare the LIP.	Plan																					
			Progress																				
	5.1.4 Organize the workshops in other villages for preparation of the LIP for the other villages.	Plan																					
			Progress																				
	5.1.5 Prepare the LIP for the other villages.	Draft LIP for other 4 villages	Plan																				
				Progress																			
	5.2 Hold workshops at provincial level.	5.2.1 Prepare the workshops (program making, schedule arrangement, selection and invitation of participants, etc.)	Plan																				
				Progress																			
5.2.2 Organize the workshop		Plan																					
			Progress																				

Activities	Detailed Activities	Target (Expected Output)	Year 2008												Person in charge	Input		
			Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	management personnel	Participants	Materials/ equipment	budget					
5.3 Survey villagers' needs based on the technical seminars	5.3.1 Hold the technical seminar (take notes on the comments given by the villagers) and distribute the questionnaires to the villagers and collect their answers.	Plan		■										PL: Japanese short term experts, Local staff of the Project Team	Residents of the other villages		Traveling allowance cost	
			Progress		■	■									Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:			
	5.3.2 Analyze the needs of the villagers integrating their comments and answers to the questionnaires.	Plan			■									PL: Japanese short term experts, Local staff of the Project Team				
			Progress			■	■								Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:			
5.4 Prepare extension guidelines based on project activities and the needs survey	5.4.1 Hold a meeting to discuss contents of the guideline	Plan							■					PL: Ms. Phi				
			Progress							■					Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:			
	5.4.2 Prepare manuscripts of extension guideline	the extension guideline	Plan								■			PL: Ms. Phi				
				Progress								■				Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:		
5.4.3 Finalize manuscripts of extension guideline and print it	the extension guideline	Plan											PL: Japanese short term experts, Local staff of the Project Team					
			Progress												Pro: Mr. Kato Ot:			

Legends

■ Activities that must take place at given time

..... Sporadic activities

PL: Provincial level
DL: District level
CL: Commune level
VL: Village level
Pro: Project
Ot: Others

Appendix 13

Impact of the project activities: how much the activities are extended to other villages as well as within the model village
As of end of July 2008

Poe

Activity	Number of villagers who have imitated the activity within the model village	Name of the other villages that have imitated the activity from the model village	Number of villagers who have imitated the activity in each of the other villages	Remarks
Pig raising	Total 4 villagers A Ba, A Sân, A Tren, A Rom	Village 1, 2, 4, 6, 7	Total 15 households Village 1: 7 households (A Đai, A Đạt, A Rót, ĐInh Văn Rúa, A Reng, A Ruông, A Ngút) Village 2: 1 household (A Thin Village 4: 2 households (Đinh Hồng Voa, Đinh Hồng Rich) Village 6: 2 households (Đinh Minh Teng, A Thơ) Village 7: 3 households (A Trờ, A Tôn, A Eo)	Non-model-villager imitate model-villagers to make sty with their local materials: wood, timber, cement Villagers make stable which have the roof, the earth floor and the wall around the stable
Duck rearing	Total 1 villager			
Buffalo rearing	Total 28 villagers			Non-project villagers imitate making stable for their buffalo, they buy cement to make the floor and they use local materials such as bamboo, wood,... to make the roof and the wall around the stable. They also collect dung for making compost for their paddy rice field

Impact of the project activities: how much the activities are extended to other villages as well as within the model village
As of end of July 2008

Hieu

Activity	Number of villagers who have imitated the activity within the model village	Name of the other villages that have imitated the activity from the model village	Number of villagers who have imitated the activity in each of the other villages	Remarks
1. fish raising	Total 2 villager A Trai, A Buông	Đắk Sô	2	A Đành, A Eo for self-consumption
		Vĩ Chong	5	A Breo, Đỉnh Văn Rinh, A Lôi; A GLing; A Hợp for self-consumption
		Kon Ping	6	A Thin; Đỉnh Văn Lát; A Lích; A Hát; A Liéc; Y Lác; A Ding for self-consumption
		Kon Piêng	3	A Luong; A Oa, A Láp for self-consumption
		KonPlông	3	A Tâm; A Chuông; A Găm for self-consumption
		Đắk Liêu	1	A Ve for self-consumption. A Ve knows how to use cattle and buffalo dung and local grass to treat water in the pond.
2. Duck raising		Vĩ Chong	2	A Trai got the fish source from Mr. A Trieu to make food. A Buông is digging the pond A Breo and Đỉnh Văn Hợp: Before free tending, now they imitate model so they keep dick in duck pen.
		Vĩ Chong	2	A Breo; Đỉnh Văn Hợp: clean the environment around the house/apply manure to vegetable, fruit tree
3. Compost making		Đắk Liêu	1	A Ve: Apply for paddy field for second crop
		Vĩ Chong	2	A Breo; Đỉnh Văn Hợp for self-consumption
		Đắk Liêu	3	A Ve; A Dúi; A Trọng for self-consumption
4. home garden	Total 4 villager Trần Quang Hải, A Sâm, A Dâm Y Tuyết	Vĩ Chong	2	
		Đắk Liêu	3	

Impact of the project activities: how much the activities are extended to other villages as well as within the model village
As of end of July 2008

Ngoc Tem

Activity	Number of villagers who have imitated the activity within the model village	Name of the other villages that have imitated the activity from the model village	Number of villagers who have imitated the activity in each of the other villages	Remarks
1. Pig Raising	2 Households	Village 2, 3, 5, 6	5 Household	Villagers imitate to make stable and raising in stable. They see the benefit of raising cross-bred pig: pig is bigger, can be sold with higher price
2. Duck rearing	9 Households	Village 3, 4, 6	98 Household	Duck can fast reproduce
3. Cattle Raising	1 Household	Village 2, 5	21 Household	Villagers imitate to make stable and raising in stable
4. Fish raising	6 Households	Village 2, 3	15 Household	Easy to raise because water source is available and plenty of food.
6. Goat raising	1 Households	Village 2, 6, 8	4 Household	
7. Acacia	3 Households	Village 3, 6	2 Household	Villagers can make the nursery by themselves
8. Betel nut	3 Households	Village 2, 5	2 Household	Easy to plant, easy to sell
9. Fruit tree	4 Households	Village 3	1 Household	Villagers like planting
10. Bamboo	5 Households			Difficult to survive
11. Compost making	2 Households			Not so much impact because of fertile land.
12. Home garden	14 Household	Village 2, 3, 5, 6, 8	13 households	Easy to plant, soon harvest

Impact of the project activities: how much the activities are extended to other villages as well as within the model village
Dak Pne
As of end of July 2008

Activity	Number of villagers who have imitated the activity within the model village	Name of the other villages that have imitated the activity from the model village	Number of villagers who have imitated the activity in each of the other villages	Remarks
Fish rearing	Total 7 villagers A Léch, A Xu, A Roh, A Diên, A Nghiêp, A Cúp, A Phiên			A Xu, A Roh and A Diên cooperate together to dig fish pond and to improve their daily meals (A Léch has his own fish pond). The participants who take part in fish raising activity of project gave them advises on how to raise fish but they still failed because this activity is totally new to them. A Nghiêp, A Cúp and A Phiên dug the pond and bought materials by themselves to disinfect the pond, they were given baby fish from Mr. A Onh and Mr. A Xanh.
Pig rearing	Total 8 villagers A Báo, A Xanh, A Kóih, A Dieo, Y Khóa, A Byáo, A Hyáo, A Quăng			They imitated the participants taking part in pig raising activity of project to make pigsties for raising pigs (So far, they have just applied free-range raising in yards in cropping time). They have been supported with techniques on how to raise pigs but pig raising hasn't brought high effectiveness because they lack foodstuff for pigs. they were seeing the results of raising pig in sty, they were consulted and can buy F1 pig with soft price.
Home Garden	Total 10 villagers Đinh Đèo, A Ieo, A Rík, A Hyáo, Y Chem, Y Him, A Júp, A Xu, A Nha, A Ngô			So far, they have planted local vegetables and based on their own experience. Therefore, productivity is low. They now want to learn experience from households taking part in project's activity to gain better result in vegetable planting and to have vegetables in their daily meals. They have been supported with experience from those who take part in project's activity. However, result brought to them isn't very high
Boi Loi planting	Total 16 villagers A Blói, A Khun, A Nhà, A Kha, A Hải			They are waiting for result
Compost making	Total 2 villagers A Nhà, A Hyáo			They make the stable by themselves and they collect dung to make compost.

Impact of the project activities: how much the activities are extended to other villages as well as within the model village
As of end of July 2008
DAK KOI

Activity	Number of villagers who have imitated the activity within the model village	Name of the other villages that have imitated the activity from the model village	Number of villagers who have imitated the activity in each of the other villages	Remarks
Fish raising	Total 10 villagers 1. A Rùi 2. A Lua 3. A Bruông 4. A Ngheo 5. Y Hương 6. A Pea 7. A Vùng 8. A Thagh 9. Nguyen Thi Van 10. A Ro	Village No. 8 Village No. 9	8	They imitate to improve their daily life, the project model villagers instructed how to raise and share baby fish to them. This activity is brandy new, they don't have any experience, they do with the number of labor force and financial they have. Mrs Nguyễn Thị Vân and Mr. A Thanh raise fish not only for eating but also for commercial purpose. Each of them invested around 2,500.000 to 3,000.000 VND to hire excavator for digging the pond, each pond's size is 300 - 500m ² . they will buy baby fish by themselves. Later, they will find the market in district town for their products. These imitators do not have experience so they have the instructions from CF and the former raisers.
Pig rearing	Total 8 villagers 1. A Sam 2. A Bình 3. A Hoan 4. A Rô 5. A Dương 6. A Du 7. A Reo 8. A Bàng	Village No.2, Village No.4, Village No.7 Village No.9	5	They imitate they way of keeping pig in stable. They said that keeping pig in stable make the living environment cleaner and the home garden protected. They imitate and do by their own. This activity is new, so they face some difficulties in feeding, some of them study from model-villagers on how to feed Mr. Duong constructed his sty following the style of the project models, he studied experience from project participants.
Vegetable home garden	Total 7 villagers 1. A Uj 2. A Vùng No information of other villagers' name			They imitate to have green vegetable for daily meal. Model-villagers and CF support them with tech. some of them have experience so that they work well. They buy the seed by themselves and studied experience from other project participants.

Appendix 14

Questionnaire for checking possibility of continuation of activities.

Bản câu hỏi kiểm tra khả năng tiếp tục các hoạt động

Kon K Tau Village, Poe Commune

What do you expect how many households participating in the activity at the present will continue the activity after end of the project?

Theo bạn thì khoảng bao nhiêu hộ đang tham gia các hoạt động của dự án hiện tại sẽ tiếp tục các hoạt động này sau khi dự án

A: all or most of HHs will continue the activity A: Tất cả hoặc hầu hết hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động

B: Many of HHs will continue the activity B: Nhiều hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động

C: About half of HHs will continue the activity C: Khoảng một nửa số hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động

D: A Few HHs will continue the activity D: Một vài hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động

E: None of HHs will continue the activity E: Không có hộ nào tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động của dự án

Pig raising Nuôi heo**Female****Heo nái**

A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
			X		Số người tham gia hiện tại

1

In case that you marked C, D or E, what are main reasons why you think such households will withdraw from the activity?

Trong trường hợp bạn đánh C, D hoặc E, thì lý do chính gì làm bạn nghĩ những hộ đó sẽ rút khỏi các hoạt động?

Not enough foodstuff

Không đủ thức ăn cho heo

What are conditions for the households, who may withdraw, to continue the activity?

Điều kiện gì cho những hộ, có thể rút lui, có thể tiếp tục các hoạt động?

Ask PPHs to save a portion of cassava for wine-producing as foodstuff for pig. Also ask them to plant more cassava

Đề nghị dân bớt một phần khoai mì làm rượu để cho heo và trồng thêm khoai lang

Male pig**Heo đực**

A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
X					Số người tham gia hiện tại

1

The reasons

Lý do

The condition Plant more foodstuff like: sweet potatoes, corn, cassava

Điều kiện Trồng thêm thức ăn cho heo : rau lang, mì, bắp

F1 Pig**Heo F1**

A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
X					Số người tham gia hiện tại

6

The reasons

Lý do

The condition Plant more foodstuff like: sweet potatoes, corn, cassava

Điều kiện Trồng thêm thức ăn cho heo : rau lang, mì, bắp

Cattle raising Nuôi bò**Cattle**

A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
X					Số người tham gia hiện tại

3

The reasons

Lý do

The condition Foodstuff available, plant more grass

Điều kiện Nguồn thức ăn dồi dào, trồng thêm cỏ.

Buffalo**Nuôi Trâu e**

A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
X					Số người tham gia hiện tại

4

The reasons

Lý do

The condition Foodstuff available, plant more grass

Điều kiện Nguồn thức ăn dồi dào, trồng thêm cỏ.

Fish raising	Nuôi cá	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		X					Số người tham gia hiện tại	11
The reasons	_____							
Lý do	_____							
The condition	Reserve foodstuff (rice bran, dung, cassava)							
Điều kiện	Dự trữ thức ăn (cám, phân chuồng, khoai mì...)							
Duck	Ngan	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		X					Số người tham gia hiện tại	17
The reasons	_____							
Lý do	_____							
The condition	get knowledge on how to treat common diseases							
Điều kiện	cần biết chữa trị các bệnh thông thường							
Making compost	Ủ phân	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		X					Số người tham gia hiện tại	28
The reasons	_____							
Lý do	_____							
The condition	Exploit local materials: ash, leaves							
Điều kiện	Tận dụng vật liệu địa phương: tro bếp, lá cây							
SLA	Đất dốc	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
			X				Số người tham gia hiện tại	5
The reasons	_____							
Lý do	_____							
The condition	VDB explain the profit of SLA							
Điều kiện	VDB cần giải thích lợi ích của SLA							
Home Garden	V. Rau	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		X					Số người tham gia hiện tại	16
The reasons	_____							
Lý do	_____							
The condition	Maintenance of planting tech. PPh have obtained.							
Điều kiện	Các hộ phải duy trì kỹ thuật làm vườn đã học được							
Fruit tree	CAQ	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		X					Số người tham gia hiện tại	21
The reasons	_____							
Lý do	_____							
The condition	Maintenance of planting tech. PPh have obtained.							
Điều kiện	Các hộ phải duy trì kỹ thuật trồng cây đã học được							
Bamboo	Tre	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		X					Số người tham gia hiện tại	6
The reasons	_____							
Lý do	_____							
The condition	Maintenance of planting tech. PPh have obtained.							
Điều kiện	Các hộ phải duy trì kỹ thuật trồng tre đã học được							

Appendix 14 Results of questionnaire survey on the Sustainability

Questionnaire for checking possibility of extension of activities.

Bản câu hỏi kiểm tra khả năng mở rộng các hoạt động.

Kon K Tau Village, Poe Commune

Do you think that the activity has been or will be extended to other villagers inside or outside model village?

Theo bạn thì các hoạt động nêu ra dưới đây đã được nhân rộng hoặc sẽ được nhân rộng đến các hộ khác trong hoặc ngoài thôn mô hình ở cấp độ nào?

A: the activity can be extended without any supports from VDB or CPC

A: Hoạt động có thể được nhân rộng mà không cần sự hỗ trợ từ VDB hoặc UBND xã

B: the activity can be extended with some supports from VDB or CPC

B: Hoạt động có thể được nhân rộng với một ít sự hỗ trợ từ VDB hoặc UBND xã

C: the activity cannot be extended with some supports from VDB or CPC

C: Hoạt động không thể nhân rộng ngay cả có sự hỗ trợ từ VDB hoặc UBND xã

Pig raising Nuôi heo

Female	Heo nái	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">B</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">C</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;">X</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;"></td> </tr> </table>	A	B	C	X			Current number of participants Số người tham gia hiện tại	_____ 1
A	B	C								
X										

Why did you select the mark? Lý do nào làm bạn đánh dấu chọn ở trên?

Why	Vil. can get pig and construct the stable by themselves using local materials.
Tại sao	Hoạt động nuôi heo nái người dân có thể tự làm chuồng bằng những vật liệu địa phương, giống heo thì các hộ có thể tự nhân rộng.

Male pig	Heo đực	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">B</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">C</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;">X</td> </tr> </table>	A	B	C			X	Current number of participants Số người tham gia hiện tại	_____ 1
A	B	C								
		X								

Why	It's difficult for Vil. to rear male pig because they do not have enough nutritious foodstuff needed.
Tại sao	Hoạt động nuôi heo đực đối với người dân là rất khó vì người dân không có khả năng cung cấp thức ăn và chất bổ dưỡng cần thiết cho heo.

F1 Pig	Heo F1	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">B</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">C</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;">X</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;"></td> </tr> </table>	A	B	C		X		Current number of participants Số người tham gia hiện tại	_____ 6
A	B	C								
	X									

Why	Vil. do not have money to buy foodstuff for pig, therefore rearing pig become difficult
Tại sao	Hiện nay thức ăn dành cho heo người dân không có khả năng tự mua chính vì vậy mà việc nuôi heo gặp rất nhiều khó khăn

Cattle raising Nuôi bò

Cattle		<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">B</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">C</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;">X</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;"></td> </tr> </table>	A	B	C		X		Current number of participants Số người tham gia hiện tại	_____ 3
A	B	C								
	X									

Why	Difficult for cattle to enjoy healthy life in cold weather. Need tech. support from the Gov.
Tại sao	Bò khó phát triển trong điều kiện khí hậu lạnh. Cần hỗ trợ kỹ thuật từ Nhà Nước

Buffalo	Nuôi Trâu	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">B</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">C</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;">X</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;"></td> </tr> </table>	A	B	C	X			Current number of participants Số người tham gia hiện tại	_____ 4
A	B	C								
X										

Why	Buffalo can adapt itself to cold weather. Grass available
Tại sao	Trâu thích hợp với khí hậu lạnh. Cỏ nhiều.

Fish raising	Nuôi cá	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">A</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">B</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">C</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;">X</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; width: 30px;"></td> </tr> </table>	A	B	C	X			Current number of participants Số người tham gia hiện tại	_____ 11
A	B	C								
X										

Why	PPHs can share experience and give/sell fingerlings to others
Tại sao	Các hộ đang tham gia có thể chia sẻ cá và kinh nghiệm cho các hộ khác

Appendix 14 Results of questionnaire survey on the Sustainability

Duck	Ngan	A B C	Current number of participants
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại <u>17</u>
Why	PPHs already obtain duck rearing experience and baby ducks. They can sell/give baby ducks to others		
Tại sao	vil.		
	Người dân đã có kinh nghiệm chăn nuôi, chăm sóc vịt hiện nay một số hộ đã có vịt con và các hộ tham gia dự án có thể cho hoặc bán vịt con cho các hộ xung quanh hoặc các thôn khác .		
Making compost	Ủ phân	A B C	Current number of participants
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại <u>28</u>
Why	Vil. can use local materials to make compost. PPHs also willing to share experience to others		
Tại sao	Người dân có thể sử dụng những vật liệu địa phương để ủ phân, các hộ tham gia dự án có thể chia sẻ kinh nghiệm cho các hộ xung quanh và các thôn khác.		
SLA	Đất dốt	A B C	Current number of participants
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại <u>5</u>
Why	Planting tech. will be transferred to others by PPHs, the Gov. support with seeds/seedlings		
Tại sao	Dân hướng dẫn kỹ thuật cho nhau, nhà nước giúp giống		
Home Garden	V. Rau	A B C	Current number of participants
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại <u>16</u>
Why	Planting tech. will be transferred to others by PPHs, the Gov, support with seeds/seedlings		
Tại sao	Dân hướng dẫn kỹ thuật cho nhau, nhà nước giúp giống		
Fruit tree	CAQ	A B C	Current number of participants
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại <u>21</u>
Why	Planting tech. will be transferred to others by PPHs, the Gov, support with seeds/seedlings		
Tại sao	Dân hướng dẫn kỹ thuật cho nhau, nhà nước giúp giống		
Bamboo	Tre	A B C	Current number of participants
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại <u>6</u>
Why	Planting tech. and seedlings can be shared easily		
Tại sao			

Questionnaire for checking possibility of continuation of activities.

Bản câu hỏi kiểm tra khả năng tiếp tục các hoạt động

Vichiring Village, Hieu Commune

What do you expect how many households participating in the activity at the present will continue the activity after end of the project?

Theo bạn thì khoảng bao nhiêu hộ đang tham gia các hoạt động của dự án hiện tại sẽ tiếp tục các hoạt động này sau khi dự án kết thúc?

- A: all or most of HHs will continue the activity A: Tất cả hoặc hầu hết hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động
 B: Many of HHs will continue the activity B: Nhiều hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động
 C: About half of HHs will continue the activity C: Khoảng một nửa số hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động
 D: A Few HHs will continue the activity D: Một vài hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động
 E: None of HHs will continue the activity E: Không có hộ nào tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động của dự án

Pig raising Nuôi heo**Female Heo nái**

	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
	X					Số người tham gia hiện tại _____ 2

In case that you marked C, D or E, what are main reasons why you think such households will withdraw from the activity?

Trong trường hợp bạn đánh C, D hoặc E, thì lý do chính gì làm bạn nghĩ những hộ đó sẽ rút khỏi các hoạt động?

What are conditions for the households, who may withdraw, to continue the activity?

Điều kiện gì cho những hộ có thể rút lui tiếp tục tham gia các hoạt động?

Commit to implement properly regulations on animal bank system

Cam kết thực hiện quy định ngân hàng vật nuôi

Male pig**Heo đực**

	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
	X					Số người tham gia hiện tại _____ 1

The reasons Improve the quality of the pig in the village, increase income

Lý do

Cải tạo đàn heo trong thôn, tăng thu nhập

The condition Any one receive profit from the boar has to obey the regulation of the animal bank

Điều kiện

Người dân hưởng lợi từ heo đực phải tuân theo quy định ngân hàng vật nuôi

F1 Pig**Heo F1**

	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
	X					Số người tham gia hiện tại _____ 1

The reasons Improve the quality of the pig in the village, increase income

Lý do

Cải tạo đàn heo trong thôn, tăng thu nhập

The condition Any one receive profit for the pig has to obey the regulation of the animal bank

Điều kiện

Người dân hưởng lợi từ heo phải tuân theo quy định ngân hàng vật nuôi

Cattle raising Nuôi bò**Cattle****bò**

	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
	X					Số người tham gia hiện tại _____ 1

The reasons The PPhs directly get income

Lý do

Hộ tham gia được hưởng lợi trực tiếp

The condition Commit to implement properly regulations on animal bank system

Điều kiện

Cam kết thực hiện quy định ngân hàng vật nuôi

Stable only	Chỉ hỗ trợ chuồng	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	1
The reasons	Lý do							
The condition	Support from community and government is needed (iron sheet and cement for repair)							
Điều kiện	Có sự hỗ trợ từ cộng đồng, nhà nước(tấm lợp và xi măng để sửa chữa)							
Buffalo	Nuôi Trâu	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	6
The reasons	Buffalo used for ploughing, get dung							
Lý do	Có trâu để cày ruộng, có phân							
The condition	Commit to implement properly regulations on animal bank system							
Điều kiện	Thực hiện tốt quy định ngân hàng vật nuôi							
Fish raising	Nuôi cá	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	15
The reasons	Lý do							
The condition	Share experience and support fingerlings among PPHs.							
Điều kiện	Chia sẻ kinh nghiệm, hỗ trợ con giống giữa người dân.							
Duck	Ngan	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	8
The reasons	Lý do							
The condition	Commit to implement properly regulations on animal bank system							
Điều kiện	Thực hiện tốt quy định ngân hàng vật nuôi							
Making compost	Ủ phân	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	12
The reasons	Environment is cleaner. Trees give higher yield							
Lý do	Sạch môi trường. Năng suất cây trồng tăng lên							
The condition	Should be included in local economic development plan							
Điều kiện	Gắn với phát triển kinh tế ở địa phương							
SLA	Đất dốc	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	1
The reasons	Bringing profit to PPHs and this is an example for other to learn							
Lý do	Lợi ích cho gia đình và để bà con học tập							
The condition	Follow the local economic development orientation.							
Điều kiện	Theo định hướng phát triển kinh tế của địa phương							
Home Garden	V. Rau	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	16
The reasons	Lý do							
The condition	old stable foundation might be used as a fertile area for veg. garden							
Điều kiện	Nền chuồng trâu bò cũ có thể sử dụng để làm vườn rau							

Fruit tree	CAQ	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
		X					Số người tham gia hiện tại
							10
The reasons	Suitable with weather, increase income						
Lý do	Phù hợp với khí hậu, tăng thu nhập						
The condition	With support and remind from VDB						
Điều kiện	Sự giúp đỡ, nhắc nhở từ VDB						
Bamboo	Tre	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
		X					Số người tham gia hiện tại
							2
The reasons	Bamboo sprout is a kind of food						
Lý do	Lấy măng làm thức ăn						
The condition	With monitor from villagers and VDB						
Điều kiện	Có sự theo dõi từ người dân và VDB						

Questionnaire for checking possibility of extension of activities.

Bản câu hỏi kiểm tra khả năng mở rộng các hoạt động.

Vichiring Village, Hieu Commune

Do you think that the activity has been or will be extended to other villagers inside or outside model village?

Theo bạn thì các hoạt động nêu ra dưới đây đã được nhân rộng hoặc sẽ được nhân rộng đến các hộ khác trong hoặc ngoài thôn mô hình ở cấp độ nào?

A: the activity can be extended without any supports from VDB or CPC

A: Hoạt động có thể được nhân rộng mà không cần sự hỗ trợ từ VDB hoặc UBND xã

B: the activity can be extended with some supports from VDB or CPC

B: Hoạt động có thể được nhân rộng với một ít sự hỗ trợ từ VDB hoặc UBND xã

C: the activity cannot be extended with some supports from VDB or CPC

C: Hoạt động không thể nhân rộng ngay cả có sự hỗ trợ từ VDB hoặc UBND xã

Pig raising Nuôi heo**Female Heo nái**

A	B	C
X		

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại

2

Why did you select the mark? Lý do nào làm bạn đánh dấu chọn ở trên?

All food stuff and work force can be exploited. Create more income.

Tận dụng nguồn thức ăn, sức lao động, tăng thu nhập.

Male pig Heo đực

A	B	C
	X	

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại

1

Why

Vil. want to improve/change the quality of the herd but they cannot afford a boar. Need support from Dist.

Tại sao

Dân muốn cải tạo đàn heo của địa phương nhưng không có khả năng mua heo đực giống. Cần hỗ trợ từ huyện

Cattle raising Nuôi bò**Cattle bò**

A	B	C
X		

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại

1

Why

Commit to implement properly regulations on animal bank system

Tại sao

Cam kết thực hiện tốt ngân hàng vật nuôi

Stable only Chỉ hỗ trợ chuồng

A	B	C
	X	

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại

1

Why

Government support with iron sheets and cement

Tại sao

Nhà nước hỗ trợ tôn và xi măng

Buffalo Nuôi Trâu

A	B	C
X		

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại

6

Why

Commit to implement properly regulations on animal bank system

Tại sao

Cam kết thực hiện tốt quy định ngân hàng vật nuôi

Fish raising Nuôi cá

A	B	C
X		

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại

15

Why

Dig fishponds by themselves and share fingerlings

Tại sao

Tự đào ao và chia sẻ nguồn cá giống

Duck Ngan

A	B	C
X		

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại

8

Why

Share experience and baby ducks among villagers.

Tại sao

Chia sẻ kinh nghiệm và con giống sẵn có của cộng đồng

Making compost	Ủ phân	A	B	C	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	12
Why	Should be included in local economic development plan					
Tại sao	Gắn với các kế hoạch phát triển kinh tế của địa phương					
SLA	Đất dốc	A	B	C	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	1
Why	Follow the local economic development orientation.					
Tại sao	Theo định hướng phát triển kinh tế của địa phương					
Home Garden	V. Rau	A	B	C	Current number of participants	
		X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	16
Why	old stable foundation might be used as a fertile area for veg. garden					
Tại sao	Nền chuồng trâu bò cũ có thể sử dụng để làm vườn rau					
Fruit tree	CAQ	A	B	C	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	10
Why	Seedlings and techniques from people's committee					
Tại sao	Cây giống và kỹ thuật từ UBND					
Bamboo	Tre	A	B	C	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	Số người tham gia hiện tại	2
Why	In need of having consultant from scientists about characteristic of different bamboo species					
Tại sao	Có sự tham gia của các nhà khoa học cây trồng về đặc tính sinh học của các loài tre và điều kiện đất đai					

Questionnaire for checking possibility of continuation of activities.

Bản câu hỏi kiểm tra khả năng tiếp tục các hoạt động

Nuoc Not Village, Ngoc Tem Commune

What do you expect how many households participating in the activity at the present will continue the activity after end of the project?

Theo bạn thì khoảng bao nhiêu hộ đang tham gia các hoạt động của dự án hiện tại sẽ tiếp tục các hoạt động này sau khi dự án kết thúc?

- A: all or most of HHs will continue the activity A: Tất cả hoặc hầu hết hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động
 B: Many of HHs will continue the activity B: Nhiều hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động
 C: About half of HHs will continue the activity C: Khoảng một nửa số hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động
 D: A Few HHs will continue the activity D: Một vài hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động
 E: None of HHs will continue the activity E: Không có hộ nào tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động của dự án

Pig raising Nuôi heo

Female	Heo nái	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
			X				Số người tham gia hiện tại

7

In case that you marked C, D or E, what are main reasons why you think such households will withdraw from the activity?

Trong trường hợp bạn đánh C,D hoặc E, thì lý do chính gì làm bạn nghĩ những hộ đó sẽ rút khỏi các hoạt động?

What are conditions for the households, who may withdraw, to continue the activity?

Điều kiện gì cho những hộ, có thể rút lui, có thể tiếp tục các hoạt động?

More sweet potatoes/cassava/corn should be planted. Land for those kinds of foodstuff available.

Trồng thêm nhiều loại thức ăn (mì bắp, rau lang...). Dân có đất

Male pig	Heo đực	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
		X					Số người tham gia hiện tại

1

The reasons

Lý do

The condition Increase payment to Male rearer after mating. Make public that hybrid piglet grow faster than the local o

Điều kiện Tăng thêm tiền cho mỗi lần phối giống. Nói cho dân biết heo lai con F1 lớn nhanh hơn heo địa phương.

F1 Pig	Heo F1	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
			X				Số người tham gia hiện tại

6

The reasons

Lý do

The condition Make public that F1 grow faster, more income. Plant more cassava, corn, sweetpotatoes.

Điều kiện Nói cho hộ tham gia biết heo F1 lớn nhanh, bán được nhiều tiền. Trồng thêm mì, bắp, rau lang

Cattle raising Nuôi bò

Cattle	bò	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
			X				Số người tham gia hiện tại

3

The reasons

Lý do

The condition Make public that Hybrid cattle grow faster. More income

Điều kiện Nói cho các hộ tham gia biết Bò lai nuôi nhanh lớn, bán được nhiều tiền.

Goat raising	Nuôi dê	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	4
The reasons								
Lý do								
The condition	Make public that Goat easy to rear, grass available, goat meat nutritious. Market available.							
Điều kiện	Nói cho các hộ tham gia biết lợi ích của việc nuôi Dê: dễ nuôi, có sẵn cỏ, dễ bán, thịt dê bổ							
Rabbit raising	Nuôi Thỏ	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	5
The reasons								
Lý do								
The condition	Guiding PPHs on treatment of diseases, preventing from dying young							
Điều kiện	hướng dẫn dân cách trị bệnh, phòng chống chết non							
Fish raising	Nuôi cá	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	28
The reasons								
Lý do								
The condition	Reserve foodstuff, consolidate fish-pond bank							
Điều kiện	Dự trữ thực phẩm, gia cố bờ ao							
Duck	Ngan	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	42
The reasons	Many baby ducks died . PPHs lost patience							
Lý do	Vịt con chết nhiều. Hộ nuôi nản lòng.							
The condition	Make better pen. Need to know how to prevent duck from dying young							
Điều kiện	Làm chuồng trại tốt hơn. Làm thế nào để phòng chống chết non							
Making compost	Ủ phân	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	9
The reasons	Land is so fertile. No need compost							
Lý do	Hiện giờ đất tốt không cần phân.							
The condition	Explain to HHs that in future land will get poorer. Compost should be reserved from now.							
Điều kiện	Giải thích cho Hộ tham gia biết vài năm nữa đất sẽ xấu. Cần dự trữ phân từ bây giờ							
SLA	Đất dốc	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	2
The reasons	Not fully trust in the model (planting along contour line)/ benefit come out from Teprosia							
Lý do	Chưa thật sự tin tưởng vào lợi ích của việc trồng cây theo đường đồng mức, lợi ích của Cốt khí							
The condition	Explain to HHs how water erode surface soil. Organize study tour.							
Điều kiện	Giải thích cho Hộ biết nước xói mòn đất như thế nào. Tổ chức tham quan.							
Home Garden	V. Rau	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	16
The reasons	Lack of seeds/seedlings							
Lý do	Thiếu giống, thiếu thuốc trừ sâu							
The condition	saving money after selling veg. The money saved can be used for pesticide, seeds/seedlings							
Điều kiện	để dành tiền sau mỗi lần bán rau để mua giống và thuốc							

Acacia	T.Keo	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	45
The reasons								
Lý do								
The condition	Explain to vil. that they can get profit from selling Acacia. Also Acacia can help reduce erosion, increase canopy.							
Điều kiện	Giải thích cho dân về lợi ích, bán có tiền. Ngoài ra trồng Keo còn có tác dụng chống xói mòn, tăng độ che phủ.							
Betel nut	Tcau	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	42
The reasons	Beetle nut died, damaged by cattle							
Lý do	Cau chết vì bò trâu phá, hộ nản lòng							
The condition	The village should have regulations on cattle rearing. Cattle are not permitted to travel freely							
Điều kiện	Thôn cần có quy định về việc chăn thả							
Fruit tree	CAQ	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	14
The reasons								
Lý do								
The condition	Need clearly explain why seedlings die and how to prevent from that. Also let the vil. know fruit tree is nutritious							
Điều kiện	Cần giải thích rõ tại sao cây chết và biện pháp phòng ngừa. Đồng thời cho dân biết trái cây là nguồn dinh dưỡng tốt							
Bamboo	Tre	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	9
The reasons	Many seedlings died. PPHs lost patience							
Lý do	Tre chết nhiều Hộ nản lòng.							
The condition	PPHs really in need to know why bamboo seedlings died and how to prevent from dying							
Điều kiện	Hộ tham gia phải biết lí do tại sao chết và cách phòng ngừa							

Questionnaire for checking possibility of extension of activities.

Bản câu hỏi kiểm tra khả năng mở rộng các hoạt động.

Nuoc Not Village, Ngoc Tem Commune

Do you think that the activity has been or will be extended to other villagers inside or outside model village?

Theo bạn thì các hoạt động nêu ra dưới đây đã được nhân rộng hoặc sẽ được nhân rộng đến các hộ khác trong hoặc ngoài thôn mô hình ở cấp độ nào?

A: the activity can be extended without any supports from VDB or CPC

A: Hoạt động có thể được nhân rộng mà không cần sự hỗ trợ từ VDB hoặc UBND xã

B: the activity can be extended with some supports from VDB or CPC

B: Hoạt động có thể được nhân rộng với một ít sự hỗ trợ từ VDB hoặc UBND xã

C: the activity cannot be extended with some supports from VDB or CPC

C: Hoạt động không thể nhân rộng ngay cả có sự hỗ trợ từ VDB hoặc UBND xã

Pig raising Nuôi heo**Female Heo nái**

A	B	C
	X	

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại 7

Why did you select the mark? Lý do nào làm bạn đánh dấu chọn ở trên?

Need dissemination from CPC at monthly meeting. Other HHs need to see the model.

Cần UBND dân xã cần tuyên truyền trong các cuộc họp hàng tháng. Các hộ ở thôn khác cần xem mô hình

Male pig Heo đực

A	B	C
X		

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại 1

Why

Male pig available. Mating can be done easily

Tại sao

Heo tự phối. Có đực

F1 Pig Heo F1

A	B	C
		X

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại 6

Why

Many piglets may die. Lack of foodstuff. Vil. may lose patience

Tại sao

Nhiều heo con sẽ chết. Không đủ thức ăn. Dân nản lòng.

Cattle raising Nuôi bò**Cattle bò**

A	B	C
X		

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại 3

Why

Easy to rear. Foodstuff available. Get plenty of money when cattle sold

Tại sao

Dễ nuôi. Có sẵn thức ăn. Bán được nhiều tiền.

Goat raising Nuôi dê

A	B	C
X		

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại 4

Why

Foodstuff available. Get plenty of money when goat sold

Tại sao

Dễ nuôi. Có sẵn thức ăn. Bán được nhiều tiền.

Rabbit raising Nuôi Thỏ

A	B	C
		X

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại 5

Why

Difficult to rear. Many died of unknown causes. Lost patience.

Tại sao

Khó nuôi. Chết nhiều. Không biết tại sao chết. Nản lòng.

Fish raising Nuôi cá

A	B	C
X		

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại 28

Why

Water available. Easy to rear. Immediate profit.

Tại sao

Có nguồn nước. Dễ nuôi. Lợi ích trước mắt.

Duck	Ngan	A B C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Current number of participants Số người tham gia hiện tại	42
Why Tại sao	Foodstuff abundant. Easy to rear. Thức ăn phong phú. Dễ nuôi.			
Making compost	Ủ phân	A B C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Current number of participants Số người tham gia hiện tại	9
Why Tại sao	Vil. not used to using compost. Land is fertile, no need compost Dân không quen dùng phân ủ. Đất tốt. Không cần phân			
SLA	Đất dốc	A B C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Current number of participants Số người tham gia hiện tại	2
Why Tại sao	Land is fertile, no need to follow SLA model đất tốt, không cần làm theo mô hình SLA			
Home Garden	V. Rau	A B C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Current number of participants Số người tham gia hiện tại	32
Why Tại sao	easy to do, get income soon Dễ làm, sớm có thu nhập			
Acacia	T.Keo	A B C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Current number of participants Số người tham gia hiện tại	45
Why Tại sao	Villager know how to germinate acacia Người dân đã biết ươm keo			
Betel nut	Tcau	A B C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Current number of participants Số người tham gia hiện tại	42
Why Tại sao	Local knowledge is used to germinate beetle nut Người dân tự ươm theo cách bản địa			
Fruit tree	CAQ	A B C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Current number of participants Số người tham gia hiện tại	14
Why Tại sao	Villagers do like fruit trees Rất thích trồng			
Bamboo	Tre	A B C <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Current number of participants Số người tham gia hiện tại	9
Why Tại sao	Vill. do not like planting bamboo because bamboo difficult to survive Không thích trồng, khó sống.			

Questionnaire for checking possibility of continuation of activities.

Bản câu hỏi kiểm tra khả năng tiếp tục các hoạt động

Kon Tuc Village, Dak Pne Commune

What do you expect how many households participating in the activity at the present will continue the activity after end of the project?

Theo bạn thì khoảng bao nhiêu hộ đang tham gia các hoạt động của dự án hiện tại sẽ tiếp tục các hoạt động này sau khi dự án kết thúc?

- A: all or most of HHs will continue the activity A: Tất cả hoặc hầu hết hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động
 B: Many of HHs will continue the activity B: Nhiều hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động
 C: About half of HHs will continue the activity C: Khoảng một nửa số hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động
 D: A Few HHs will continue the activity D: Một vài hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động
 E: None of HHs will continue the activity E: Không có hộ nào tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động của dự án

Pig raising Nuôi heo

Female Heo nái

A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
	X				Số người tham gia hiện tại <u>5</u>

In case that you marked C, D or E, what are main reasons why you think such households will withdraw from the activity?

Trong trường hợp bạn đánh C, D hoặc E, thì lý do chính gì làm bạn nghĩ những hộ đó sẽ rút khỏi các hoạt động?

What are conditions for the households, who may withdraw, to continue the activity?

Điều kiện gì cho những hộ, có thể rút lui, có thể tiếp tục các hoạt động?

Workforce is needed

Cần có thêm lao động

Male pig Heo đực

A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
X					Số người tham gia hiện tại <u>1</u>

The reasons 3 more households want to keep F1 boar because many sow-pig will be available in the village
 Lý do

The condition Foodstuff should be available.

Điều kiện Các hộ này phải có đủ thức ăn cho heo.

F1 Pig Heo F1

A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
X					Số người tham gia hiện tại <u>1</u>

The reasons
 Lý do

The condition Plant more cassava/corn or save those kinds of foodstuff. Land available

Điều kiện Phải để dành/ trồng thêm thức ăn cho heo (mì, bắp...). Có đất

Cattle raising Nuôi bò

Cattle bò

A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
X					Số người tham gia hiện tại <u>3</u>

The reasons
 Lý do

The condition More grass should be planted. Workforce also needed

Điều kiện Cần trồng thêm cỏ. Cần lao động

Stable only	Chỉ hỗ trợ chuồng	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	15
	The reasons Lý do							
The condition Điều kiện	Explain to vil. that Compost is important for farming, therefore cattle-stable should be used for dung collection							
		Giải thích cho dân biết Phân ủ cần thiết cho nông nghiệp do đó cần sử dụng chuồng để có thể thu gom phân						
Goat raising	Nuôi dê	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	2
	The reasons Lý do	Goat died, villagers said that goat death is an ill omen to them						
		Dê chết, người dân cho việc dê chết là không tốt đối với họ						
The condition Điều kiện	Training is needed. Goat need properly taking care. More workforce and more grass needed							
		Cần tập huấn để thay đổi nhận thức, cần chăm sóc dê tốt hơn, cần lao động, cần thêm cỏ						
Rabbit raising	Nuôi Thỏ	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	1
	The reasons Lý do	Many rabbits died, rabbits are infertile						
		Thỏ chết nhiều, thỏ không đẻ						
The condition Điều kiện	Change rabbit species, continue to train to increase acknowledge on raising rabbit							
		Thay đổi thỏ giống, tiếp tục tập huấn để nâng cao kiến thức chăn nuôi						
Fish raising	Nuôi cá	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	6
	The reasons Lý do							
The condition Điều kiện	Fish-pond bank need to consolidate. More food stuff to be reserved							
		Cần gia cố bờ ao, dự trữ thức ăn						
Duck	Ngan	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	18
	The reasons Lý do							
The condition Điều kiện	More foodstuff to be reserved, especially in dry season							
		Cần dự trữ thực phẩm nhất là vào mùa khô						
Making compost	Ủ phân	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	15
	The reasons Lý do							
The condition Điều kiện	cattle should be kept in the best conditions preventing from young death. Dung should be collected							
		Phải chăm sóc bò thật tốt để khỏi chết sớm, gom phân						
SLA	Đất dốc	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	3
	The reasons Lý do							
The condition Điều kiện	Workforce, fertilizer/compost and farming tools are needed							
		Cần có lao động, phân bón và dụng cụ lao động						

Home Garden V. Rau	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
	X					Số người tham gia hiện tại	10
The reasons	Vegetables for daily consumption/for selling available						
Lý do	Có rau ăn, có hộ làm rau bán						
The condition	Workforce, fertilizer/compost and farming tools are needed						
Điều kiện	Cần có lao động, phân bón và dụng cụ lao động						
Boi Loi	Bồi lồi	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
		X					Số người tham gia hiện tại
							34
The reasons	Many villagers in the village gain more income from Boi Loi						
Lý do	Trong thôn có nhiều hộ có thu nhập từ bồi lồi						
The condition	Buyer should be available. Reasonable price						
Điều kiện	Cần có người mua, giá hợp lý						
Fruit tree	CAQ	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
		X					Số người tham gia hiện tại
							18
The reasons	Mango give fruit, orange is blooming						
Lý do	Xoài đã có quả, cam có hoa						
The condition	Pesticide is needed						
Điều kiện	Có thuốc trừ sâu đục thân.						

Questionnaire for checking possibility of extension of activities.

Bản câu hỏi kiểm tra khả năng mở rộng các hoạt động.

Kon Tuc Village, Dak Pne Commune

Do you think that the activity has been or will be extended to other villagers inside or outside model village?

Theo bạn thì các hoạt động nêu ra dưới đây đã được nhân rộng hoặc sẽ được nhân rộng đến các hộ khác trong hoặc ngoài thôn mô hình ở cấp độ nào?

A: the activity can be extended without any supports from VDB or CPC

A: Hoạt động có thể được nhân rộng mà không cần sự hỗ trợ từ VDB hoặc UBND xã

B: the activity can be extended with some supports from VDB or CPC

B: Hoạt động có thể được nhân rộng với một ít sự hỗ trợ từ VDB hoặc UBND xã

C: the activity cannot be extended with some supports from VDB or CPC

C: Hoạt động không thể nhân rộng ngay cả có sự hỗ trợ từ VDB hoặc UBND xã

Pig raising Nuôi heo**Female Heo nái**

A	B	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại 5

Why did you select the mark? Lý do nào làm bạn đánh dấu chọn ở trên?

Villagers unable to get information on the price. Piglet are sold at cheaper price than expected

Dân không biết giá bán. Bị tư thương mua giá rẻ so với mong đợi

Male pig Heo đực

A	B	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại 1

Why Not many Hhs rear sow pig. No income from mating

Tại sao Chưa có nhiều Hộ nuôi heo nái. Không kiếm được tiền từ phối giống.

F1 Pig Heo F1

A	B	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại 1

Why Vil. have not realized the profit of rearing pig in pig-sty

Tại sao Hộ nuôi chưa thấy được thu nhập từ việc nuôi heo thịt nhốt chuồng

Cattle raising Nuôi bò**Cattle bò**

A	B	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại 3

Why cattle should be kept from dying young. VDB should remind PPhs to implement regulation stipulated

Tại sao Bò phải được chăm sóc tốt, không để chết non. VDB cần nhắc nhở việc thực thi quy định.

Stable only Chi hỗ trợ chuồng

A	B	C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại 15

Why Vil. can use local materials for stable construction

Tại sao Bà con có thể dùng vật liệu địa phương để làm chuồng

Goat raising Nuôi dê

A	B	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại 2

Why Vil. do not follow instruction on rearing. Goat die is an ill omen to vil.

Tại sao Hộ tham gia không tuân thủ đúng những hướng dẫn về chăn nuôi. Dê chết là điềm không tốt đối với dân

Rabbit raising Nuôi Thỏ

A	B	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Current number of participants

Số người tham gia hiện tại 1

Why Big portion of rabbit died make other HHs afraid of rearing rabbit

Tại sao Thỏ của những hộ trong thôn chết nhiều nên họ không muốn nuôi

Fish raising	Nuôi cá	A B C	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	<u>6</u>
Why	Vil. obtain fish rearing tech. fingerling can be given by PPHs			
Tại sao	Họ đã biết cách nuôi cá, có cá con để hỗ trợ cho các ao khác			
Duck	Ngan	A B C	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	<u>18</u>
Why	Foodstuff available. Income visible (1 HH got 96,000 VND from selling duck)			
Tại sao	Có thực phẩm, có thêm thu nhập (có hộ đã bán được 960.000 đ)			
Making compost	Ủ phân	A B C	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	<u>15</u>
Why	Dung is available. Compost already been used effectively			
Tại sao	Có gia súc. Các hộ đã dùng phân bón cho cây trồng			
SLA	Đất dốc	A B C	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	<u>3</u>
Why	SLA already given fruit. Vil. know how to use A frame			
Tại sao	Đã có thu hoạch và sẽ có giống, họ biết dùng thước chữ A			
Home Garden	V. Rau	A B C	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	<u>10</u>
Why	Vil. can make home garden by themselves. Also vil. seen the production of home garden			
Tại sao	Bà con hộ đã tự làm vườn, trồng và đã có thu hoạch			
Boi Loi	Bồi lồi	A B C	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	<u>34</u>
Why	Vil. can make Nursery by themselves			
Tại sao	Bà con đã biết ươm cây			
Fruit tree	CAQ	A B C	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	<u>18</u>
Why	Vil. need to know where they could find out seedling-seller			
Tại sao	Cần biết nơi mua giống cây			

Questionnaire for checking possibility of continuation of activities.

Bản câu hỏi kiểm tra khả năng tiếp tục các hoạt động

Tu Ro Bang Village, Dak Koi Commune

What do you expect how many households participating in the activity at the present will continue the activity after end of the project?

Theo bạn thì khoảng bao nhiêu hộ đang tham gia các hoạt động của dự án hiện tại sẽ tiếp tục các hoạt động này sau khi dự án kết thúc?

- A: all or most of HHs will continue the activity A: Tất cả hoặc hầu hết hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động
 B: Many of HHs will continue the activity B: Nhiều hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động
 C: About half of HHs will continue the activity C: Khoảng một nửa số hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động
 D: A Few HHs will continue the activity D: Một vài hộ gia đình sẽ tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động
 E: None of HHs will continue the activity E: Không có hộ nào tiếp tục thực hiện các hoạt động của dự án

Pig raising Nuôi heo

Female Heo nái

A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
		X			Số người tham gia hiện tại <u>7</u>

In case that you marked C, D or E, what are main reasons why you think such households will withdraw from the activity?

Trong trường hợp bạn đánh C, D hoặc E, thì lý do chính gì làm bạn nghĩ những hộ đó sẽ rút khỏi các hoạt động?
 lack of food for pig, lack of piglet (to start rearing). Need husking machine

Thiếu thức ăn cho heo, không có con giống, công cụ chế biến

What are conditions for the households, who may withdraw, to continue the activity?

Điều kiện gì cho những hộ, có thể rút lui, có thể tiếp tục các hoạt động?

Increase area of corn, sweet potatoes...provide vil. with rice husking machine

Mở rộng diện tích trồng trọt, bắp, rau lang...cho họ máy xay xác...

Male pig Heo đực

A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
X					Số người tham gia hiện tại <u>1</u>

The reasons
 Lý do

The condition Plant more corn, sweet potatoes. Boar rearer should get more profit

Điều kiện Trồng thêm bắp, rau lang. Chia lợi nhuận cao hơn khi nuôi heo đực

F1 Pig Heo F1

A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
			X		Số người tham gia hiện tại <u>3</u>

The reasons lack of food for pig

Lý do Thiếu thức ăn cho heo

The condition Enlarge the planting area, buy food processing tools (grinder,...)

Điều kiện Mở rộng diện tích trồng trọt, công cụ chế biến thức ăn (máy xay xác,...)

Cattle raising Nuôi bò

Cattle bò

A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants
X					Số người tham gia hiện tại <u>4</u>

The reasons
 Lý do

The condition PPHs need to be supported with ox (hybrid) for mating.

Điều kiện Người dân cần được hỗ trợ bò giống (lai)

Stable only	Chỉ hỗ trợ chuồng	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	11
The reasons	_____							
Lý do	_____							
The condition	PPhs to be provided / afford cattle as a requirement for using stable in case that cattle die.							
Điều kiện	hỗ trợ giống hoặc có tiền mua giống để chuồng được sử dụng							
Goat raising	Nuôi dê	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	2
The reasons	_____							
Lý do	_____							
The condition	Workforce needed							
Điều kiện	Cần lao động							
Rabbit raising	Nuôi Thỏ	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	1
The reasons	_____							
Lý do	_____							
The condition	Workforce needed							
Điều kiện	Cần lao động							
Fish raising	Nuôi cá	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	11
The reasons	_____							
Lý do	_____							
The condition	Need good road and Buyer							
Điều kiện	Cần đường giao thông thuận lợi và có đầu ra							
Duck	Ngan	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	18
The reasons	The number of ducks is not many so villagers do not care much on tending. The free raising method is applied, ducks are not well tended, not many baby duck deliver per farrow, less income from duck							
Lý do	Số lượng vịt ít nên người dân không quan tâm chăm sóc. Phương pháp nuôi thả rộng nên vịt sinh sản kém dẫn đến không đem lại thu nhập							
The condition	Duck should be kept in bigger scale which attract more care from vil.							
Điều kiện	Nên nuôi quy mô hơn để người dân tập trung chăm sóc							
Making compost	Ủ phân	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	16
The reasons	_____							
Lý do	_____							
The condition	This activity should become one of their habit, so Vil will take part in this activity voluntarily.							
Điều kiện	Khi ủ và sử dụng phân thành thói quen, người dân sẽ tự tham gia							

SLA	Đất dốc	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		X					Số người tham gia hiện tại	1
The reasons	Lý do							
The condition	Điều kiện							
Home Garden	V. Rau	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
			X				Số người tham gia hiện tại	11
The reasons	Lý do							
The condition	Workforce needed. PPhs have to arrange time for the work (most of the time work in field)							
The condition	Điều kiện Cần có lao động và Hộ tham gia phải biết sắp xếp lịch công việc							
Boi Loi	Bời lời	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		X					Số người tham gia hiện tại	18
The reasons	Lý do							
The condition	In case Boi Loi die of some reasons, support on seedlings/fertilizer from the Gov. is needed.							
The condition	Điều kiện Trong trường hợp bời lời chết và hộ tham gia muốn tiếp tục trồng thì phải có sự hỗ trợ về giống/phân bón							
Fruit tree	CAQ	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
		X					Số người tham gia hiện tại	18
The reasons	Lý do							
The condition	In case seedlings die of some reasons, support on seedlings/fertilizer from the Gov. is needed.							
The condition	Điều kiện Trong trường hợp cây ăn quả chết và hộ tham gia muốn tiếp tục trồng thì phải có sự hỗ trợ về giống/phân bón từ nhà nước							
Bamboo	Tre	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
			X				Số người tham gia hiện tại	5
The reasons	Lý do							
The condition	After 5 more years, the surviving bamboo will give more seedlings for expansion							
The condition	Điều kiện Sau 5 năm nữa số tre còn lại sẽ phát triển, dân tự nhân rộng							
Cinnamon	Quế	A	B	C	D	E	Current number of participants	
			X				Số người tham gia hiện tại	1
The reasons	Lý do							
The condition	This act. can be continued if PPhs found out that the weather is suitable/ provided with seedlings							
The condition	Điều kiện Nếu khí hậu thuận lợi và có nguồn giống							

Questionnaire for checking possibility of extension of activities.

Bản câu hỏi kiểm tra khả năng mở rộng các hoạt động.

Tu Ro Bang Village, Dak Koi Commune

Do you think that the activity has been or will be extended to other villagers inside or outside model village?

Theo bạn thì các hoạt động nêu ra dưới đây đã được nhân rộng hoặc sẽ được nhân rộng đến các hộ khác trong hoặc ngoài thôn mô hình ở cấp độ nào?

A: the activity can be extended without any supports from VDB or CPC

A: Hoạt động có thể được nhân rộng mà không cần sự hỗ trợ từ VDB hoặc UBND xã

B: the activity can be extended with some supports from VDB or CPC

B: Hoạt động có thể được nhân rộng với một ít sự hỗ trợ từ VDB hoặc UBND xã

C: the activity cannot be extended with some supports from VDB or CPC

C: Hoạt động không thể nhân rộng ngay cả có sự hỗ trợ từ VDB hoặc UBND xã

Pig raising Nuôi heo

Female Heo nái	A	B	C	Current number of participants
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại
				4

Why did you select the mark? Lý do nào làm bạn đánh dấu chọn ở trên?

Villagers like raising sow-pig, but they need support with piglet and foodstuff.

Người dân rất thích nuôi heo nái nhưng họ cần sự hỗ trợ về giống, thức ăn.

Male pig Heo đực	A	B	C	Current number of participants
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại
				1

Why Boar is expensive. One HH cannot afford it. If several Hhs together keep the boar, VDB should be asked to guide the HHs on obligation and rights.

Tại sao

Heo đực giống mắc tiền, một hộ không mua được. Nhiều hộ góp lại thì cần có VDB để giải quyết những vấn đề về quyền và nghĩa vụ liên quan

F1 Pig Heo F1	A	B	C	Current number of participants
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại
				3

Why Need technical assistance

Tại sao

Cần được sự hỗ trợ về kỹ thuật

Cattle raising Nuôi bò

Cattle bò	A	B	C	Current number of participants
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại
				4

Why Because PPHs have to implement rotation fund and disseminate infor. to other villagers

Tại sao

Vì phải thực hiện quỹ quay vòng và quảng bá mô hình cho những thôn khác

Stable only Chỉ hỗ trợ chuồng	A	B	C	Current number of participants
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại
				11

Why Local material is available.

Tại sao

Vật liệu làm chuồng có sẵn tại địa phương

Goat raising Nuôi dê	A	B	C	Current number of participants
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại
				2

Why VDB has to manage rotation fund and disseminate infor. to other villagers

Tại sao

VDB phải quản lý quỹ quay vòng và quảng bá mô hình cho những thôn khác

Rabbit raising	Nuôi Thỏ	A	B	C	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	1
Why	VDB has to manage rotation fund and disseminate infor. to other villagers					
Tại sao	VDB phải quản lý quỹ quay vòng và quảng bá mô hình cho những thôn khác					
Fish raising	Nuôi cá	A	B	C	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	11
Why	this models expanded automatically					
Tại sao	Vì mô hình này đã tự nhân rộng					
Duck	Ngan	A	B	C	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	18
Why	Duck need bigger area and money for foodstuff if they are kept in big population					
Tại sao	Vì nuôi vịt phải có diện tích chăn thả nếu muốn chăn nuôi nhiều và cần vốn để đầu tư thức ăn					
Making compost	Ủ phân	A	B	C	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	16
Why	Villagers acknowledged in utilizing manure					
Tại sao	Vì người dân đã nâng cao được ý thức trong việc sử dụng phân chuồng					
SLA	Đất dốc	A	B	C	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	1
Why	Dissemination on long-term profit is needed					
Tại sao	Vì cần phải có sự tuyên truyền vận động về lợi ích lâu dài					
Home Garden	V. Rau	A	B	C	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	10
Why	becoming essential demand of each family					
Tại sao	Vì đây sẽ trở thành nhu cầu thiết yếu của mỗi gia đình					
Boi Loi	Bồi lồi	A	B	C	Current number of participants	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	18
Why	easy planting and bring good income					
Tại sao	Vì cây dễ trồng và có nguồn thu nhập khá					
Fruit tree	CAQ	A	B	C	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	18
Why	CPC has to cooperate with other project for seedlings and tech.					
Tại sao	Xã phải kết hợp với các dự án khác để cung cấp giống và kỹ thuật					
Bamboo	Tre	A	B	C	Current number of participants	5
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	
Why	after 5 more years, bamboo will be expanded automatically					
Tại sao	sau 5 năm nữa họ sẽ tự nhân rộng					
Cinnamon	Quế	A	B	C	Current number of participants	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Số người tham gia hiện tại	1
Why	CPC has to cooperate with other project for seedlings and tech.					
Tại sao	Xã phải kết hợp với các dự án khác để cung cấp giống và kỹ thuật					