



Promoting Land Rights for Ethnic Minority People in Vietnam

LAND RIGHTS IN VIETNAM Research has repeatedly demonstrated that the primary contributor to chronic poverty in Vietnam is the lack of access to productive land. Over two thirds of people from ethnic minority groups (EMG), particularly those who depend overwhelmingly on agriculture and forest use for their livelihoods, live under the poverty line. Current land and forest policies have allowed communities to apply for certificates of ownership over communal land, but EMG's access to land remains impeded by a combination of limited formal tenure, the allocation of forest land to state and private enterprises, and lack of recognition of the efficacy of traditional community forest management mechanisms. Advocating for an enabling policy environment in forest land governance is key to ensuring that the rights of people from ethnic minority groups to have access to and control over community forest land are realised and protected.

The project 'Promoting Land Rights for Ethnic Minority People in Vietnam' aims to contribute to the protection and promotion of ethnic minority people's rights to community forest lands.

KEY OUTCOMES



Civil society organisations and communal authorities have the knowledge, skills and connections to effectively **advocate for the inclusion of community forest land rights** and management in the formulation and implementation of policy and law.



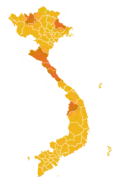
Key **policy-makers** recognise and **support ethnic minority land rights** in the coming amendment of the **Law on Forest Protection and Development**.

Participants

Policy-makers who will determine the content of the Law on Forest Protection and Development, particularly the Vietnam Administration of Forestry (VN Forest), the Department for Ethnic Minority Policies under the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs in the National Assembly, the Communist Party Economic Committee and Ethnic Minority Communities in six project provinces.

Locations

10 districts in six provinces: Lao Cai, Lang Son, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Kon Tum



Partners

Culture Identity and Resource Use Management (CIRUM), through the Livelihood Sovereignty Alliance (LISO) and its associated partnership with the Forest People's Land Rights Network (LandNet).

Timeframe and budget

January 2016 - December 2018
Approx. USD \$700,000

Donor

Delegation of the European Union to Vietnam and CARE International



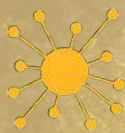
KEY IMPLEMENTING PRINCIPLES

KEY EXPECTED RESULTS



**BASING
ADVOCACY ON
EVIDENCE**

1. Evidence on the importance of ethnic minority community forest governance is available to, acknowledged and **used by policy makers.**



**REACHING
OUT TO WIDER
NETWORKS**

2. Increased interaction and dialogue between civil society organisations (CSOs), LandNet, communal authorities and policy makers and media on the implementation of **Land Law 2013** and the coming amendment of the **Law on Forest Protection and Development.**



**PUTTING
RIGHTS INTO
PRACTICE**

3. CSOs and LandNet coordinators and activists have **increased confidence and capacity** to engage in the campaign for ethnic minority community forest land rights.



**PROMOTING
WOMEN'S
AGENCY**

4. Ethnic minority women have increased confidence to participate in **decision-making** on community forest management and in policy dialogue on land rights.



**HARNESSING
THE CAPACITY
OF PARTNERS**

5. Communal authorities have increased capacity to **realise their responsibilities** in protecting ethnic minority communities' forest land rights.

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