



**CENDI**

**2019 Yearly Report**

From 1 January 2019 – to 31 December 2019

Submitted to Secours Catholique/Caritas France

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We thank for the supports from



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## Project Profile

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Promoting and Developing Agro-ecology Practices in villages in Po E commune and strengthening the YIELDS-AGREE network - Kon Tum Province, Vietnam</b>
<b>Project code</b>	PI-190021
<b>Project Goal</b>	The overall objective of the project is to secure ecological livelihood of indigenous ethnic minorities in upland Vietnam.
<b>Project location(s)</b>	Po E commune
<b>Target group</b>	Hre ethnic minority group and youths YIELDS-AGREE network
<b>Reporting period</b>	1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019
<b>Project start date</b>	1 January 2019 (date of informal starting); 7 March, 2019 (date of formal approval by SCCF);
<b>Project end date</b>	31 December 2019
<b>Project budget</b>	74,934 Euros
<b>Funding source(s)</b>	Secours Catholique/Caritas France
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<b>Reporting to</b>	Secours Catholique/Caritas France



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## Part 1: Report based on Logical Framework (Objectives' Level)

	INTERVENTION LOGIC	INDICATORS	ACTUAL OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES
Objective	<b>The Overall Objective of the project is to Secure Ecological Livelihood of Indigenous Ethnic Minorities in Upland Vietnam.</b>			
Expected results	<b>Promote and Develop Agroecology Practices</b> in villages in Po E commune and strengthening the YIELDS-AGREE network.	About 30-50 key members of the Po E commune, Dak Nen commune and neighboring communes including authorities at varied levels and YIELDS-AGREE are direct beneficiaries.	A total of 70 key participants in the Po E and neighboring communes and authorities at varied levels, and YIELDS-AGREE network nation-wide actively participate in activities, discussions and exchanges, and contribute to making changes for the long term.	<p>Growing and Extension of Agroecology/Eco-farming/Traditional farming practices and awareness supported by 30 key members at the Po E commune, Po E &amp; Dak Nen CPC officials, DPC officials and also extending in many members of the YIELDS-AGREE network - despite the mainstream pressure from Agricultural Hi-tech top-down policies.</p> <p>Agroecology/Eco-farming/Traditional farming practices and awareness supported by CPC officials now integrating into Formal Rural Development Program/Schemes for 2020 in terms of ongoing issues needed to be addressed and future local/native plants/seeds/seedlings to be provided from such scheme(s)<sup>1</sup> - despite critical challenges of external investments attempt to bring in exotic/introduced varieties currently top-down towards CPC officials and implementation processes.</p> <p>Outreach of Eco-farming/Agro-ecology farming awareness and practices extending in the YIELDS-AGREE network<sup>2</sup>. See Annex 8.</p> <p>Continuous Traditional agroecology farming of the H're supported by 60% of entire H're families (2019</p>

<sup>1</sup> 2019. CENDI. UBND xa. Bao cao Ket qua Nghien cuu thuc nam so bo.

2019. Bao cao tham luan. Dinh huong Phat trien Kinh te dua vao Loi the cac cay Ban dia cua Huyen Kon Plong.

2019. Biên bản công nhận và ủng hộ của Sấp cấp xã về việc 02 luận chứng NNST.

2020. UBND Huyen Kon Plong. Ket luan cua Dong chi Le Duc Tin – PCT UBND huyen ve trien khai hoat dong Giao dat, Giao rung va Nghien cuu cac giai phap ho tro on dinh sinh ke cho nguoi dan.

<sup>2</sup> The mentioned outreach network includes three local NGOs: C&E, GreenHub, Caritas Da Lat, one Private Social Enterprise (Hana Land), and individual Eco-farms' initiatives; for example: Dream Farm in Thai Nguyen province; Min & La Farm, Su & Ve Farm, Suong Farm in Simacai district, Pham Van Doan Farm in Quang Ninh province, Mrs. Mai Thuy Huyen eco-farm (Cao Quang commune, Quang Binh province); Ms. Song Tu, Ms. Maria Goi, Mr. Ro Yam Duc eco-farm from Caritas Da Lat; Ms. Pham Duong Truc from Dak Lak province; group from UK (Natasha Fitzgerald).



	INTERVENTION LOGIC	INDICATORS	ACTUAL OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES
		<p>At least three community based agroecology farming models will be flowering in Po E commune and extending YIELDS-AGREE network.</p>	<p>Two community-based agroecology farming models continue transforming and making changes. Two models are supported by CPC and development schemes providing (e.g. herbal medicinal plants or seedlings (e.g. cây đương quy) and other local native varieties (e.g. cây sim, chè dây) to grow on farms for study visits, field exposures for groups, and demonstration sites for official/educational groups' visiting.</p> <p>More than 50 visiting groups (diverse actors) visiting the models. More than 40 people came for mere study purpose. And 20 people applied by practice after visiting and learning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 diverse local fruit trees planted.</li> <li>• 15 vegetable varieties planted. Harvest and seeds later saved and shared to neighbourhoods and friends.</li> <li>• 35 herbal plants identified on farms.</li> </ul> <p>Documentation of local knowledge on local medicinal plants/herbs finished 1<sup>st</sup> draft (53 species) and requested by wide interest, especially Local Clinic Units.</p> <p>Documentation of local knowledge on trees species/varieties engaged and requested by 31 contacts (coming from 10 provinces throughout Vietnam including: Dak Lak, Lam Dong, Long</p>	<p>Data, 7 villages, 2,285 people) [Followed H're expert opinion].</p> <p>Outreach of local knowledge on local medicinal plants/herbs (53 species) requested by wide interest, especially Local Clinic Units. Utilizing local herbs as part of daily drink is now formally practiced at Po E CPC.</p> <p>Outreach of local knowledge on trees species/varieties engaged and requested by 31 contacts (coming from 10 provinces throughout Vietnam including: Dak Lak, Lam Dong, Long An, Thanh Hoa, Tung-Ha Farm, Ho Chi Minh city, Caritas Da Lat team, Lien Trach commune – Quang Binh province, Cao Quang commune – Quang Binh province, Nghe An province, Vietnam Syntropy AgroForestry and Bamboo group, Trang Trai Dong Sinh thai Hoa 1 – peri-urban Hanoi, and individual farms).</p>



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		<p>At least 10 thematic training/skills and knowledge enhancement to agroecology practices outreaching 500 participants coming from multi-stakeholders included community members conduct.</p>	<p>An, Thanh Hoa, Tung-Ha Farm, Ho Chi Minh city, Caritas Da Lat team, Lien Trach commune – Quang Binh province, Cao Quang commune – Quang Binh province, Nghe An province, Vietnam Syntropy AgroForestry and Bamboo group, Trang Trai Dong Sinh thai Hoa 1 – peri-urban Hanoi, and individual farms).</p> <p>Thematic trainings conducted including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Using/applying A-frame in contour measurement.</li> <li>(2) Veggies gardens.</li> <li>(3) Wastes collection and classification<sup>3</sup>;</li> <li>(4) Banana circles for organic wastes decomposition and grey water process.</li> <li>(5) Generating termites and eco-food for natural feed sources for local animals;</li> <li>(6) Skills of saving and credit (combined gardening and saving interest-groups);</li> <li>(7) Using herbal medicine plants in veterinary and husbandry;</li> <li>(8) Cost-benefit analysis of cassava mono-plantation in comparison to agroecology farming.</li> <li>(9) Impacts of industrial cropping and herbicides;</li> </ol>	<p>Outreach in running family vegetable gardens (saving seeds and planting for next season especially pumpkin, sweet potato, and taro) in Vi O Lak, Vi K Oa, Vi Klang 2, and Vi Po E 2 villages (covering 60% of all families in each of these villages).</p> <p>Outreach in operating wastes collection and classification from Vi O Lak, to now Vi K Oa, Vi Po E 2, and Vi K Tau villages (with regulating norm: 02 times per week).</p> <p>Outreach of banana circles from 18 families in Vi O Lak village, some in Vi K Tau village, and then many localities throughout Vietnam.</p> <p>Outreach of H're knowledge and practices in local animals raising (chickens and ducks and black pig) followed eco-farming technique reaching families in the 03 villages including Vi O Lak (11 families), Vi K Oa (5 families), and Vi K Tau (7 families) – providing good income for families.</p> <p>Outreach of local knowledge on local medicinal plants/herbs (53 species) requested by wide</p>

<sup>3</sup> Further actively outreach in Vi K Tau village by Y Pha and Doanxa Po E in Vi K Tau village (40 participants).



	INTERVENTION LOGIC	INDICATORS	ACTUAL OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES
			<p>(10) Mixed planting for bean varieties and other nitrogen-fixing plants. About 06 recorded families asking A Chat for seeds and seedlings.</p> <p>(11) Thematic training on how to sustainably harvesting forest honey.</p>	<p>interest, especially Local Clinic Units. Utilizing local herbs as part of daily drink is now formally practiced at Po E CPC.</p> <p>Realization of impacts caused by Glyphosate herbicides increased and intensified - outreaching (208/251 families).</p> <p>The New Rural Development program is looking into and supporting alternative suitable local seeds; local fruit trees and diversify local medicinal plants/herbs in order to reduce cassava pressure.</p> <p>The group of sustainable bee-honey collectors sold directly forest-honey to 30 people with a volume up to (from 500 to 550 Litre) in 2019. An informal network between bee-honey collectors from the H're community now formulated with direct buyers/consumers/business; and the harvest has been trained followed sustainable approach.</p>
	Creation of 3 cooperatives to promote organic traditional products of H'Re people.	This activity is continuous in 2020.	<p>The birth of a web-page directly on Eco-products of the H're people named Vườn Sinh thái HEPA Violak in Po E commune was released and operational<sup>4</sup>. The team of young H're now is capable of administering the web-page and directing the direct connections between H're producers and outside consumers.</p> <p>Gừng rừng (forest ginger) as an ecological traditional product of the H're community was sent to a private entrepreneur for quality</p>	Vườn Sinh thái HEPA Violak page (set up in late November 2019) in Po E commune has now had more than 120 people interested and followed to access to information about eco-produce available from Po E commune.

<sup>4</sup> See Annex 5.



	<b>INTERVENTION LOGIC</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>ACTUAL OUTPUTS</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>
			checking (10 kg) and also testing over few dimensions. Current feedback is, this forest-based Ginger is consider a highly quality taste, good and new material and highly potential in terms of taste(s) adding to the different GIN ingredients and mixture (i.e. mixing Liquor drink) serving customers later.	



## Part 2: Report based on Project Progress

ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL OUTPUTS AND ACTORS	EFFECTS	IMPACTS, OD, ID & SYNERGY
<p><b>ACT.2.1. WORKING WITH VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS INCLUDING COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP, VILLAGERS, CONCERNED AUTHORITY AGENCIES AND YIELDS-AGREE TO OBTAIN CONSENSUS AND ADOPTION OF AGROECOLOGY PROGRAM IN PO E COMMUNE WITH RESPECT TO H'RE TRADITION AND CUSTOM</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reaching 51 key participants in total.</li> <li>- Consensus and support for Agroecology program/Eco-farming/Traditional H're farming technique strengthened &amp; continuing amongst stakeholders.</li> <li>- Actors and stakeholders beyond Po E commune (i.e. YIELDS-AGREE the young people throughout Vietnam)'s move faster and stronger for Eco-farming (compared to local H're villagers due to nature of geo-economic politics of exploiting naïve local villagers and their rich soil fertility and resources-abundant Po E landscapes for national industrial-cropping profiting).</li> </ul>			
<p><b>2.1.</b></p>	<p>All related stakeholders having information shared about the program and indicate supports for it, require long-term commitments and dedication.</p> <p>Formal Decision approving our project by our Umbrella (SEARAV) from Central Government. Decision 33/QD-TWH dated 10 April 2019.</p> <p>CENDI negotiated with Kon Plong DPC, with consultation of Department of Agriculture, Dept. of Natural Resources, Dept. of Justice, and Dept. of Culture. CENDI submitted the documents to Kon Plong DPC for approval of Program activities for duration 2019-2023. The two sides signed an MOU, also endorsing CENDI support activities in Mang Canh commune and continuity of Dak Nen commune.</p> <p>An emailing group engaging actors between Po E and CENDI team formulated and operational (cendi-poe-2019@cendiglobal.org) included of 11 members; and another emailing group included all units in Po E CPC utilized for sharing and communication of project progress. With each quarter, CENDI team remains our communication with Po E CPC team both by emailing</p>	<p>Kon Plong DPC district officials and Po E CPC officials supporting for the project by indication of having positive feedback to the MOU and good feedback from Kon Plong DPC Chairperson, Agricultural Department, Natural Resources Department, Justice Department, and Cultural Department.</p> <p>Community members supporting the program by their dedicated times, and following-up activities, continuously engaged and sharing with friends and beyond network. Through social media and intensive communication, interested individuals and groups directly approaching young H're farmers on eco-farming and H're tradition and custom in traditional farming.</p> <p>Leaders in Po E CPC (Mr. Lam, Chairman and key actors) have shown their changes in perception by supporting to grow alternative species, such as nitrogen-fixing plants, banana, Sacha Inchi, <i>Đương quy (Angelica)</i>, <i>Chè dây (Ampelopsis</i></p>	<p>By end of 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter, the CPC Chairman has decided to turn all the unused land in front of the CPC compound space to grow local trees, flowers, veggies and herbs. Banana circle is planned to install near the kitchen place of the Po E CPC.</p>



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	group and also social media.	<i>cantoniensis</i> ) and other medicinal herbal species in order to reduce cassava gradually in the commune.	
2.1.1. Conduct introductory meetings for all participants for initial Fundamental Agroecology program (the five Rights-based)	<p>Meetings are held to engage 51 turns of participants from different agencies (Po E communal officials, district functional department and community representatives).</p> <p>Presentations, expected program outputs and indicators are prepared by CENDI for informing Po E CPC, community members and relevant agencies.</p> <p>CENDI maintains good communication with all actors to share progresses, results and difficulties during implementation of the project.</p> <p>Community members and team started as well conducting field research to collect and update issues and current status of H're local knowledge-based and custom-based farming practices and resources management.</p>	<p>Po E CPC indicated positive supports for agroecology farming models but not yet fully capture knowledge and processes of agroecology practices whilst being pressured by various top-down programs.</p> <p>Community awareness enhanced and started to realize the importance of H're custom-based farming practices; at the same time, seeing the current changes in land uses (i.e. between mono-cassava planting versus local crops/diverse trees planting (e.g. sim rùng (<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>), chè dâ (<i>Ampelopsis cantoniensis</i>), Gùng rùng (<i>Zingber zerumbert sm</i>).</p>	<p>One long-set of H're local knowledge-based farming practices and resources management issues have been documenting.</p> <p>Changes over resources uses and practices and how these changes are affecting ecological livelihoods over times have been documenting.</p> <p>These documenting data are informing local officials of the necessity of alternative cropping system followed agroecology principle and practices, instead of just focusing on mono-cropping (like current top-down policy).</p>
2.1.2. Conduct community meetings in villages to invite inputs from community members to identify location and Hre-custom based for community based agroecology farming systems/models	<p>Meetings engaging 40 turns of participants in different villages to discuss relevant issues according to specific needs of each village.</p> <p>For Vi O Lak village, discussions have identified locations (farms, upland areas, and forests) and who would be interested and relevant for agroecology farming models.</p> <p>For Vi K Oa village, discussions have identified women and families whom interested in local animals raising followed H're local knowledge.</p> <p>For Vi Klang 2 village, discussions have identified areas for community veggies garden but failed to continue due to shortage of water sources. Villagers and local teachers inquired supports/access to local seeds, vegetables and</p>	<p>Many villagers' inquiries of local seeds and good varieties for plantings were high interests from the villagers in many villages.</p> <p>Villagers' inquiries over access to seeds and seedlings (like good fruit trees, vegetables, crops such as maize) so that can substitute commercial cassava.</p> <p>This challenges both Po E CPC and CENDI in terms of how the model of cropping-system would be so that can consult villagers for good income and provide ecological benefits for substituting cassava continues working.</p>	<p>Whilst conducting meetings and discussions, further collection of information over local farming knowledge specifically to managing, using forests, terraces, water resources, and rice fields continues.</p> <p>Changes and transformation in customs, rituals and social relationships over times have been observed and documenting.</p> <p>Critical findings now including the costs, the benefits and the threats. One case of right to resources and practice agroecology, local people have raised their voice to demand</p>



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	<p>flowers for restoration and planting and also educational purposes.</p> <p>For Vi Po E 2 village, discussions have identified a community garden area for learning how to grow vegetables and once successful will be used for learning and training and education. Exploring the potential handicraft products to be re-weaving and re-learning from elderly generation to the young ones through organizing smaller classes.</p>		<p>local authorities' accountability in protection of people's benefits and prevent from the harmful investment (Please see further in <b>Annex 1</b>).</p>
<p>2.1.3. Documentation of community based agroecological models and finalization of the legal contracts with 30 years land use planning</p>	<p>Documentation of the community-based agroecological farming models completed and two presentations received good comments from CPC and obtained their supports.</p> <p>20 village leaders and community representatives endorsed setting up agroecology farming models. Two community agroecological farm pilots have been identified and on-going developing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. A Pan's community agroecological farm is about 3.7 hectares.</li> <li>- Mr. A Chat's community agroecological farm is about 9.82 hectares. (Please see further in <b>Annex 5</b>).</li> </ul>	<p>Vice-Chairman of the Po E CPC supported these models stating that they can access supporting schemes from Governmental policy.</p> <p>Local officials and villagers are interested in following and growing nitrogen-fixing varieties and raising native animals (chicken, duck, and black pigs) in combination with forest protection and management like the two models.</p> <p>Continuous documentation/sharing of farm changes has gained supports and inspired other YIELDS-AGREE (young people in eco-farming).</p>	<p>Positive indication of supports from Po E CPC in terms of proposing synergies for linking this SCCF-funded project and other resources from New Rural Development Program(s) for agroecology farming models in later end 2019 and 2020.</p>
<p><b>ACT 2.2. PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS, CONCERNED STAKEHOLDERS AND YIELDS-AGREE TO FULLY INTEGRATE LOCAL WISDOM AND KNOWLEDGE WITH SELECTIVE RELEVANT TECHNOLOGY (I.E. START BASELINE DATA)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reaching 534 participants in total.</li> <li>- Awareness raising and reaching 208/251 families on impacts of Glyphosate herbicides spraying on the landscapes and their threats to eco-farming practices.</li> <li>- Outreach of Banana circles as an eco-solution to wastes decomposition, grey water processing successfully extending not only in Po E commune but also to localities in 5 provinces throughout Vietnam including: Po E commune, Kon Tum province; individual farms in Quang Binh province; Dream Farm in Thai Nguyen province; Hana Land, Da Lat city; Hama Village, Dak Nong province;</li> </ul>			



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<p>2.2.1. Conduct a series of Field-based landscape transects cutting and analysis for identifying three core values (1. Ecological Landscape Characteristic; 2. Biodiversity, 3. Local Knowledge) and 5 steps of observation and 7 principles of an eco-farming designing process.</p>	<p>44 turns of local villagers involved in a series of landscape walking/analysis in association with discussions and exchange.</p> <p>18 families have first practiced basic eco-farming through dealing with wastes, classifying wastes, recycling organic materials/wastes by applying banana circles at home gardens and later share results via social media. (Please see further in <b>Annex 3</b>).</p> <p>A female high school student was taking the lead to call and work with other villagers to clean the village regularly, collect and classify wastes. At first, 70 over 72 households in Violak village have sacks in their house to store inorganic garbage for later treatment.</p>	<p>Wastes collection and classification first conducted in Vi O Lak village, later extending to other villages like Vi K Oa, Vi Po E 2, and recently in Vi K Tau village (40 participants – led by Y Pha and Youths Union);</p> <p>Effects of banana circles extending successfully amongst YIELDS-AGREE and beyond Po E commune i.e. through actual youths farms e.g. Dream Farm in Thai Nguyen province; Hana Land, Da Lat city; Hama Village, Dak Nong province; and individual farms in Quang Binh province.</p>	<p>Villagers agreed to set up local regulations (2 times per week) for gathering, classifying wastes. Outreach in operating wastes collection and classification in Vi O Lak, Vi K Oa, Vi Po E 2, and Vi K Tau (02 times per week) continue.</p> <p>Outreach in applied banana circles, during 2019, extending to Quang Binh province, Thai Nguyen province, Da Lat city, and Dak Nong province.</p>
<p>2.2.2. Organize practical-training on analyzing SWOT strengthens, weakness, opportunity and threat in the landscape designing in Agro-Eco farming in comparing with mono-crops, GMO conventional farming.</p>	<p>286 turns of villagers in 07 villages involved in discussion for identification of threats/toxics and its link to mono-crops to the landscape.</p> <p>Given the intensity of the issues, CENDI team with consensus from Po E CPC to joint undertaking investigation of uses of herbicides covering all 251 families of the 07 villages. Action research found out that 84.6% of the families in the Po E commune use herbicides for cassava plantation. (Please see further in <b>Annex 2</b>).</p>	<p>Inputs from the surveyed 251 household representatives have shown that they disagree with the use of herbicides but they have no other option(s). Villagers indicate strong wish to see the stronger enforcement and banning from the State Government even the producers of Glyphosate herbicides must also be strongly prohibited.</p> <p>Po E CPC officers recognize clearer the impacts of herbicide and are willing to find alternative crops to replace cassava.</p>	<p>CPC leadership through the New Rural Development program is looking into and supporting other suitable local seeds; local fruit trees and diversify local medicinal plants/herbs in order to reduce cassava pressure.</p>
<p>2.2.3. Conduct Re-positioning the landscape, measuring and finalizing agro-ecology farming documentation for submission to concerned</p>	<p>118 turns of local villagers involved in further field walking surveys and doing ecological transect and discuss about values of traditional cultivation.</p> <p>Participants expressed their interests to exchange local seeds and have access to a wide variety of local seeds.</p> <p>Given the quite intense influences of introduced varieties</p>	<p>Field walking surveys and Ecological transects have resulted in villagers’ realization of the losses of species/varieties and hence local wisdom in traditional cultivation.</p> <p>The recorded number of species losses (for many uses) in Po E area was documented</p>	<p>CPC leadership through the New Rural Development program is looking into and supporting other suitable local seeds; local fruit trees and diversify local medicinal plants/herbs in order to reduce cassava pressure.</p>



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agencies and authorities at Kon Plong District People Committee for approval of these community based agroecology models.	(largely from Governmental programs), discussions and exchanges have circulated around the need to restore local seeds and varieties and promote exchanges among local communities.	equivalent to 293 species/varieties. (Please see further in <b>Annex 7</b> ). Meetings and exchanges with leadership in CPC and DPC have made them realized the losses and hence the need to restore/maintain local traditional cultivation, especially local varieties in the area.	Thematic issue on importance of local seeds restoration became a popular exchange from the H're community then extending to YIELDS-AGREE nation-wide and potentially the future Government support and advocacy through New Rural Development scheme(s).
2.2.4. Conduct community meetings invite members and traditional elders to write down oral legends, stories to describe and record systematically on local varieties of rice, agro-forestry seeds and process of making Ghe wine in communities' ecological livelihood and traditional spiritual practices; and documentation.	About 53 herbal varieties have been documented and engaging through 03 series of landscapes and forests walks, along with inputs from 42 participants. The key herbal medicinal healers from the 07 villages, communal healthcare staff, local clinic unit, and local forest protectors took part in the process. Healers and other participants discussed and found ways to preserve and grow more species of medicinal herbs in addition to collecting natural herbs, such as Lá kim cương ( <i>Anoectochilus setaceus</i> ), Cây 7 lá 1 hoa ( <i>Paris poluphylla Sm</i> ) (these are highly rare and valuable) for local and market demand. (Please see more details in <b>Annex 6</b> ).	Documentation of local knowledge on local medicinal plants/herbs finished 3rd draft (53 species) and requested by especially Local Clinic Unit. This document was also shared to key communal officers and related district officers.	Though the staff communal healthcare center has to follow State program of using modern medicine and carrying out vaccination, they have involved in sharing knowledge of herbal medicine with local healers. Besides, despite to the influence of state healthcare program, about 30% of the households in the commune continue to use herbal medicine as the major source for their healthcare and treatment. [Followed H're expert opinion].
2.2.5. Documentation local knowledge and organize seminar to disseminate and exchange among villages, communes, YIELDS-AGREE and concerned stakeholders	Documentation of local knowledge e.g. process of making local Ghe wine H're specialty engaged participation and exchange of knowledge of 44 turns of local villagers. This documentation will be used for future community based eco-tourism activities in villages in Po E commune. Documentation on traditional spiritual practices, which are set up on the basis of on-going study of CENDI staff in their combination with other supporting activities. The collected data and documentation will become a good source for introduction of spiritual practices and their importance in the life of the H're people to tourists, visitors and	Four Po E communal leaders (Mr. Lâm-chairman, A Địch-party leader, A Chôn-vice party leader, A Sắp Vice chairman) and authorized agencies showed their support to promote local knowledge and practice from diversified species. Documented information has been requested to integrate into a brochure for the Po E commune to meet criteria of the New Rural Development Program and Community based Cultural Eco-tourism development.	After a long term working with and observing results of forest land allocation to village communities, Mr. Tin, vice chairman of Kon Plong District People's Committee expressed his acknowledgement that, for the first time he had observed a strong community spirit as well as an authentic socialism in the Hre community, because community land use rights had been recovered on the basis of villagers' consensus to return individual and



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	customers in the future.	Learning from documentations and local presentations, the director of Thach Nham Forest Protection Management Board (Mrs. Phien) admitted that she could newly find out that there are many spiritual/sacred forests and holy streams in the protection forest areas that had not been formally acknowledged in the past.	household land rights to the community. Leaders in the CPC in the later Quarter support the CENDI's suggestion of creating a cultural forest route for promotion of community based cultural eco-tourism development (i.e. combined walking paths to learn about the Sacred Forests and make use of documentation of traditional spiritual practices).
<b>ACT 2.3. FURTHER CAPACITY FOR VILLAGERS, COMMUNES, AND YIELDS-AGREE SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE OF HOW TO GOVERNING COMMUNITY-BASED AGROECOLOGY FARMING SYSTEM (AND UPDATE BASELINE DATA)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reaching 93 key participants in total.</li> <li>- Outreach and support for raising local animals' varieties with eco-food sources and gain good income in Vi O Lak village (11 families), Vi K Oa village (5 families), and Vi K Tau village (7 families). In total 23 families.</li> <li>- Awareness raising and support for applying herbal medicinal plants in veterinary and husbandry reachout to 70 villagers Vi O Lak and Vi K Lang 2 villages.</li> <li>- Documentation supporting Local varieties and high-value Eco-product recognized in official DPC &amp; CPC reports, and integrated as part of emerging inquired external investments.</li> </ul>			
2.3.1. Training course on natural energy sources and agro-ecology designing and farming system.	Specific issues covered: (1) Using/applying A-frame in contour measurement. (2) Energy sources and maximizing natural energies for the garden. (3) Veggies gardens. Additional to these, participants combined forest walk with on-site sharing knowledge of ecological settings, updating traditional land use planning, linkage of different cultivation sections (forest, slope field, rice field). Participants have chances to select and collect native seeds for their own use and dissemination to the neighboring households.	Outreach in running family vegetable gardens (saving seeds and planting for next season especially pumpkin, sweet potato, and taro) in Vi O Lak, Vi K Oa, Vi Klang 2, and Vi Po E 2 villages (covering 60% of all families in each of these villages).	Via different exchanging events villagers understand that without forest, they are unable or face difficulty in the downstream rice cultivation. In discussion of traditional village land use planning, villagers identified how cassava plantation causes changes and impacts on the overall as well as detail arrangement of ecological and cultivation system.
2.3.2. Training course on soil	Specific issues covered:	Outreach and support for raising local animals'	H're villagers in Violak village recently



ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL OUTPUTS AND ACTORS	EFFECTS	IMPACTS, OD, ID & SYNERGY
<p>health in agroecology design and farming system.</p>	<p>(5) Generating termites and eco-food for natural feed sources for local animals; Combined with certain current knowledge, the H're villagers have exchanged wisdom and local techniques, such as promoting worms and termites and eco-materials for food sources for chicken and ducks raising and also local black pigs. It started with few four families in Violak villages.</p> <p>(6) Skills of saving and credit (combined gardening and saving interest-groups);</p>	<p>varieties with eco-food sources and gain good income in Vi O Lak village (11 families), Vi K Oa village (5 families), and Vi K Tau village (7 families). In total 23 families.</p>	<p>establish an interest group of eco-farming (largely youths and women), the group also exchange on raising pigs, ducks, and integrate these group with rotational savings and credit activities.</p> <p>The members agreed to save 1,000,000 VND per household per month to give to one household. The household in turn of receiving the fund could have enough money to invest in getting good local seeds or materials for farming.</p>
	<p>Other issues covered:</p> <p>(7) Using herbal medicine plants in veterinary and husbandry;</p> <p>(8) Cost-benefit analysis of cassava mono plantation and re-enforcing the importance of local seeds and the H're traditional cultivation and technique</p> <p>(10) Mixed planting for bean varieties and other nitrogen-fixing plants. About 06 recorded families asking A Chat for seeds and seedlings.</p>		<p>YIELDS-AGREE members of different regions (especially Simacai and Luang Prabang) – so not only within Vietnam but also Laos PDR have exchanged and take actions to share and exchange indigenous seeds of corns and other local seeds.</p> <p>The New Rural Development program is looking into and supporting alternative suitable local seeds; local fruit trees and diversify local medicinal plants/herbs in order to reduce cassava pressure.</p>
<p>2.3.3. Professionalize all outputs into curriculum in texts, video and photos</p>	<p>At the workshop 93 participants organized in Kon Tum city, YIELDS-AGREE members and local community representatives and authorities have had opportunity to present and sharing their ideas and action plans for further realizing the importance of eco-farming, local knowledge to stakeholders at all levels and different agencies.</p> <p>CENDI in collaboration with KUSTA submitted a report to</p>	<p>These exchanges provided inputs for CENDI to compose and complete documentations to send to authorities of different levels (communal, district, provincial and central) for a lobby and advocacy purposes.</p>	<p>At the district level, recognition and documentation supporting Local varieties and high-value Eco-product recognized in official DPC &amp; CPC reports, and integrated as part of emerging call for external investments<sup>5</sup>.</p> <p>At the communal level, in 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter,</p>

<sup>5</sup> 2019. Bao cao tham luan. Dinh huong Phat trien Kinh te dua vao Loi the cac cay Ban dia cua Huyen Kon Plong.



ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL OUTPUTS AND ACTORS	EFFECTS	IMPACTS, OD, ID & SYNERGY
	<p>Kon Tum PDC to include all the key issues in terms of continuing support to community rights to land and forests; promotion of agroecology farms with importance of local species and high valued herbal medicinal plants. Informing impacts of herbicides was also mentioned.</p> <p>CENDI has completed a documentary, which reflects values of traditional cultivation and agro-ecology as an alternative for alleviation of high yield cassava plantation. Please check this link for the content: <a href="https://youtu.be/QH9TtMtGe3Y">https://youtu.be/QH9TtMtGe3Y</a></p>		<p>communal leaders support the CENDI's suggestion of creating a cultural forest route for promotion of community eco-tourism.</p>
<p><b>ACT 2.4. PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR UPGRADING SKILLS IN NETWORKING, POST-HARVEST PROCESSING AND VALUE-ADDING THROUGH STUDY/FIELD VISITS IN THE REGION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reaching 70 participants in total.</li> <li>- Capacity to realize the costs and benefits of mono-cropping of industrial cassava versus bio diversified cropping of over 1 hectare of land use outreach 11 key villagers.</li> <li>- Documentation supporting Local varieties and high-value Eco-product recognized in official DPC &amp; CPC reports, and integrated as part of emerging call for external investments<sup>6</sup>. Implication of this is that hi-tech agriculture may use this opportunity to target high-value local varieties to be their produce. Towards last Quarter of 2019, the New Rural Development program, the DARD agreed to support 15,000 seeds of <i>đương quy</i> (<i>Angelica sinensis</i>) but A Chat's farm can provide available areas to grow 7,000 seeds. Many other villagers are also beneficiaries of this synergy.</li> <li>- Potential collaboration between Po E CPC and private social eco-entreprise seeking to likely sign contract for tons of eco-Sim (<i>Rhodomlyrtus tomentosa</i>) (Expected May 2020).</li> </ul>			
	<p>(11) Thematic training on how to sustainably harvesting forest honey.</p> <p>With facilitation of CENDI staff, the local YIELDS-AGREE members have connected and exchange experiences of harvest and store forest bee honey with HANA Land enterprise in Da Lat city. A Chat took the lead to share experiences with other villagers to improve their way of harvesting/collecting forest bee honey to make sure higher quality of the product.</p> <p>A Chat has an opportunity to go to Tan Ky town (Nghe An,</p>	<p>Thematic training on how to sustainably harvesting forest honey was conducted efficiently. The instruction on sustainable harvest and how to make order for the honey trained to 15 people (all bee-honey collectors), including 10 people from Violak, 3 from Vi K Tau and 2 from Vi Po E 2 village.</p>	<p>The group of sustainable bee-honey collectors sold directly high-valued forest-honey to 30 people with a volume up to (from 500 to 550 Litre) in 2019.</p>

<sup>6</sup> 2019. Bao cao tham luan. Dinh huong Phat trien Kinh te dua vao Loi the cac cay Ban dia cua Huyen Kon Plong.



ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL OUTPUTS AND ACTORS	EFFECTS	IMPACTS, OD, ID & SYNERGY
	Central Vietnam) to learn experiences of native wet rice cultivation and processing of local products.		
	Local YIELDS-AGREE members worked with other villagers to collect and send native forest ginger to Song Cai company in order to distil and get oil to find opportunity for future cooperation for product processing. In addition, Song Cai company has exchange corn seeds with local YIELDS-AGREE members and other villagers.	Gừng rừng as an ecological traditional product of the H're community was sent to a private entrepreneur for quality checking (10 kg) and also testing over few dimensions. Current feedback from Song Cai company is, this forest-based Ginger is consider a highly quality taste, good and new material and highly potential in terms of taste(s) adding to the different GIN ingredients and mixture (i.e. mixing Liquor drink) serving customers later	Social entrepreneur, such as Daniel Nguyen Hoai Tien from Song Cai company during the year 2019 and his team are exploring potential for cooperation with the Po E CPC communal leaders.  If the two sides can come up with a signed contract around May 2020, the villagers are expected to provide 2 tons of local eco-Sim ( <i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i> ) in 2020.
	With guidance and assistance of Loc Van Vin, a technical YIELDS-AGREE member from HEPA, A Chat could be able to use computer to share and introduce local products via online social network.	The birth of a web-page directly on Eco-products of the H're people named Vườn Sinh thái HEPA Violak in Po E commune was released and operational <sup>7</sup> . The team of young H're is now capable of administering the web-page and directing the direct connections between H're producers and outside consumers.	Vườn Sinh thái HEPA Violak page (set up in late November 2019) in Po E commune has now had more than 120 people interested and followed to access to information about eco-produce available from Po E commune.  With the establishment and operation of Vườn Sinh thái HEPA Violak page, local products, such as herbs, vegetables, pigs are introduced. Besides, the online social network becomes a good space to introduce traditional products, such as weaving and handicraft. Local YIELDS-AGREE and other network members can involve in and facilitate to send local products to the customers.

<sup>7</sup> See Annex 5.



ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL OUTPUTS AND ACTORS	EFFECTS	IMPACTS, OD, ID & SYNERGY
		<p>Via Facebook group of HEPA Eco-Farming School, (<a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/Famerfieldschool/">https://www.facebook.com/groups/Famerfieldschool/</a>, 3,387 members), the farms' sharing and documentation has gained attention and support from people, especially youths throughout Vietnam. Drawing quite a number of followers and other youths in other regions to apply ecological principles for their farms.</p>	<p>Outreach of Eco-farming/Agroecology/Traditional farming practices and knowledge extending in YIELDS-AGREE network including (C&amp;E (Local NGO), GreenHub (Local NGO), Caritas Da Lat (Local NGO), Hana Land (Private Social Enterprise), and individual Eco-farms' initiatives; for example: Dream Farm in Thai Nguyen province; Min &amp; La Farm, Su &amp; Ve Farm, Suong Farm in Simacai district, Pham Van Doan Farm in Quang Ninh province, Mrs. Mai Thuy Huyen eco-farm (Cao Quang commune, Quang Binh province); Ms. Song Tu, Ms. Maria Goi, Mr. Ro Yam Duc eco-farm from Caritas Da Lat; Ms. Pham Duong Truc from Dak Lak province; group from UK (Natasha Fitzgerald). See <b>Annex 8</b>.</p>
	<p>Awareness of villagers was strengthened via their engagement in intensive practical training on other issues: (8) Cost-benefit analysis of cassava mono-plantation in comparison to agroecology farming. (9) Impacts of industrial cropping and herbicides.</p>	<p>See <b>Annexes 2 and 7</b> for more details.</p>	
<p><b>Act 2.5.</b> <b>Monitoring and Evaluation by independent actors/CENDI staff in joint efforts with key farmers, concerned agencies and YIELDS-AGREE (and update Baseline Data)</b></p>	<p>The M&amp;E trip June 2019 engaged by high level experts and also KUSTA representatives conducted. Assessment looked at all the project(s) conducted and recent activities. The M&amp;E team has pointed out achievements of the project activities in confirming forestland rights, awareness raising and local alternative solution to reduce mono plantation and herbicides. Recommendations are addressed for setting up action plan for the Dak Nen - Mang Canh development project.</p>	<p>For Mang Canh - Dak Nen project, before implementing activities in Mang Canh commune, a meeting/workshop is needed to share experiences on FLA, how forest management and co-governance has been conducted from Po E and Dak Nen communes for participants, delegates and authorized agencies in Mang Canh to learn. This event can involve participants from all communes.</p>	<p>The movement towards Agroecology/Eco-farming is a positive one, inspired by global movement followed by the growing actors and small groups' initiatives within Vietnam realizing the road path to sustainability is to return to localization and strengthening local values.  For Kon Plong district and Po E commune, the support for agroecology is there but</p>



ACTIVITIES	ACTUAL OUTPUTS AND ACTORS	EFFECTS	IMPACTS, OD, ID & SYNERGY
	<p>Mid-term review of agroecology farming model conducted.</p> <p>One very comprehensive on-going action research engaging stakeholders to examine/monitor impacts from cassava mono plantation conducted affecting agroecology practices in the area. The report shows cost-benefit analysis of cassava production to local people and officials. Economically, cassava cultivator in Po E commune can get profit for the first 3 years only. But the profit declines sharply, so the grower suffers from loss since the fourth year. The report warns environmental and health problems due to spray herbicides during cassava cultivation. The report also sets out (re-evaluate) the feasibility/ambition of the current project.</p>	<p>More than 50 visiting groups (diverse actors) visiting the model. More than 40 people came for mere study purpose. And 20 people applied by practice after visiting and learning.</p> <p>Awareness about the importance of local species (plants and animals) highly successful and outreach to not only local H're community, but authorities and extensively successful throughout the informal youths' YIELDS-AGREE network throughout Vietnam.</p> <p>Strategy on Documentation of local knowledge on local medicinal plants/herbs and Dissemination was also very successful and this theme got hearing and accepted into the formal CPC, and DPC reports.</p> <p>Strategy on Documentation of local knowledge on trees species/varieties engaged and requested by 31 contacts (coming from 10 provinces throughout Vietnam) and Dissemination of this seen a highly successful movement towards Localization of species and realization of local knowledge ongoing accepted and gradually uptaken and put in practices in localities, farms.</p>	<p>continued awareness raising and behavioral changes needed - due to pressures by top-down government programs and policies and ambitious investment programs in hi-tech agriculture (targeting mainly exotic or introduced species with foreign technology).</p> <p>Evaluation is finding out there are conflicting agendas or issues of interests in the same land area. Expansion of industrial cassava as well as herbicides use continues acting as the key threats to the landscapes, and resources sustainability.</p>
<p><b>Act 2.6.</b> <b>Data management and processing</b></p>			

## Part 3: Additional Narrative

### I- Overview of Project Implementation

Overall the project has been implementing well, on track in a thorough and prudent manner.

Throughout the year, CENDI has facilitated YIELDS-AGREE, and local authorities to organize 34 events with various types of arrangement and various levels (seminars, meetings, and discussion and training courses at village, communal, district and provincial levels). The mentioned events attracted the involvement of total 648 turns of participants of which there are 226 turns of female participants (*Please see further in Annex 10*).

Firstly, CENDI has facilitated a process of participatory field study in order to complete a base line data of traditional cultivation and principles of local agroecology of the H're ethnic community. The research results provide a confirmation of the everlasting maintenance of wisdom and practices in traditional cultivation of the H're people. These values are particularly verified at the valleys of Vi Nong, Jun Rop and Grong in the villages of Violak, Vi Klang 2 and Vi Koa.

Secondly, evidences and rationales from the mentioned field study become inputs for CENDI and community representatives to introduce their wisdoms in a confident and persuasive way before communal officials and district, provincial functional officers and technicians. On the one hand, villagers and local officers see values of traditional cultivation practices as well as agroecology. On the other hand, they identify clearer environmental, cultural and economic harms of cassava mono crop plantation in association with the application of herbicide and its impacts on people's health. Villagers identified the high yield cassava is the cause of the disappearance of native cassava variety, which is an essential material for making Ghe wine for the sacred buffalo scarify ritual ceremony. Similar problem is happened with the disappearance of native corn variety, which is used for making traditional cake and other local dishes. Other ritual ceremonies, such as worshipping Yang (Heaven God), worshipping ceremonies at rice fields and slope fields are gradually neglected because of time constraint for cassava mono plantation. Villagers identify the link between high yield cassava plus application of herbicide and pollution of streams and water resources in the commune, death of fish, crabs, shrimp, forest herbs, vegetables and fruits. They aware of the causes of more cases of human cancer, miscarriage and buffalo diseases and death. Villagers and local officials identified illegal forest clearance, land encroachment, land conflict and threat to community adherence because of the recent promotion of cassava plantation

Thirdly, active movement of the YIELDS-AGREE network, especially local members (A Chat and A Pan) has resulted in a good demonstration of the practice of traditional cultivation and its modification to meet basic principles of the inherent agroecology of the Hre ethnic people. The YIELDS-AGREE pilot models could become a nexus and synergy between local knowledge and resources, CENDI advice and support, and resources from the government New Rural Development Program. The process of transformation from cassava mono crop to agroecology require local officials to understand, engage in and support legally for a long time because villagers need to have short-term income in order to pay loans to free traders.

Fourthly, with villagers' consensus on the two proposed community agroecology pilot models, communal officials have supported to develop those models on the basis of *five inter-relative rights*<sup>8</sup> according to CENDI and its alliance's view.

Fifthly, a movement towards healthy practices, such as promotion of the use of herbal medicine, classification and treatment of garbage, promotion of compost, banana circle has been followed by practical training courses offered by YIELDS-AGREE and key persons in the Hre community. In addition, the idea of rotational savings and credit is gradually adopted and practiced by pioneering households, especially those want to follow and develop agroecology farming.

### II- Planning versus Implementation

Top down policies such as the New Rural Development program imposing the 19 criteria to define what it

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<sup>8</sup> The five inter-relative rights includes: 1) The right to land, forest and water, clean air and natural landscape (basic); 2) The right to maintain one's own religion (unique); 3) The right to live according to one's own way of life and values of happiness and wellbeing within one's own natural environment (practice); 4) The right to operate according to one's own knowledge and decide what to plant, initiate, create and invent on one's own land; (holistic); and 5) The right to co-manage or co-govern natural resources with neighboring communities and local authorities (strategic). Please see detail via this link: <http://speri.org/eng/107/Livelihood-Sovereignty-337.html>

means by governmental lenses/perspectives of the New Rural Development, non of which were referring to local identity, cultural-based and local knowledge-based so that can act as foundation for many local communities to feel proud to engaging and making contribution is a continuing concern. Income growth and the search for more money has been the big drive under these policies and schemes, by fact often at the costs of further clearing trees, making spaces for welcoming business sectors/companies, which would be the high-level challenge.

Clearly defining what it means in terms of Agricultural Revolution 4.0 for Vietnam, how much we can actually do that; and hence, what role local communities and their local indigenous knowledge system can be of great value to this; or would it undermine entire local system including knowledge, resources, ecosystem and even rights to resources and self-determination is absolutely a shortage. The continued FDI attraction into Kon Tum province, along with more opening up and giving favorable conditions to investors are challenging the landscapes and resources sustainability for this region including their local indigenous communities.

### Những thách thức xã Pờ Ê sẽ đối mặt



### Nông nghiệp công nghệ cao tại Kon Plong



- Theo hình thức vốn đầu tư nước ngoài
- Mô hình đầu tư của Úc.



Glyphosate banning happened at the top government level by Decision 1186 but enforcement at provincial and district and hence communal level remains very weak. Economic and political interests amongst bilateral cooperation e.g. trade partnership between Vietnam and the USA may imply the continued ineffectiveness of such Glyphosate herbicides banning. Awareness of villagers has been increased but the little choices and power (rights to decide) they have - whilst some parts of their lives already have been market dependent. The community based agroecology model is the answer but will take times once genuine efforts and following Nature/agroecosystem are the strict rules and practices.

Authorities and authorization by formal agencies especially at the Kon Tum province has become an issue.



There is a recent uprising of some other community in the same province, and media and concerned agency have raised this issue. Access to field works and related procedures has become difficult.

### III- Key Lessons for continue Agroecology Project

Fundamentally, the H're people's belief in nature spirit and their wisdom are still very strong. Traditional ritual and ceremony are maintained in both community level and household level. It is interesting to find out the adoption of new varieties e.g. rice is now also included in the offerings during traditional ritual and ceremony. That shows the cultural practices of the H're is not static, but rather flexible and inclusive. This inner core value arouses Hre people to behave harmoniously toward nature.

Traditional cultural social structure still maintain strong and this structure has a strong linkage to farming method. The upland farming system that was degraded from the outbreak of cassava plantation can be restored with a holistic approach but needed times and consistency and joint stronger supports/collaboration.

#### *Constraint Factors:*

Local government supports CENDI program on Agroecology in Po E commune in legal procedure. However, local government still puts great emphasis on economic growth rather than cultural reservation and environmental protection, while CENDI views agroecology as a holistic approach to build a harmonious system between human and nature. Government schemes continue supporting market-driven crops such as coffee and star-beans.

Influence of free traders on every-day activities of villagers is visible. Buying and selling activities in villages by the 'free traders' have generated a higher demand for cash from villagers. The self-sufficient life relied upon nature and was used to be using very few money are now being attacked by the market. This might forcing farmers to grow and exploit products required by free traders.

Increasing upland fields have been converted into cassava plantation, followed by acacia mono-plantation. In paddy field, local rice varieties are not preferred to cultivate (one reason partly due to climate change (the rain arrives earlier so in some years villagers lost entire harvest of local rice); and that, hybrid rice varieties are encouraged to use. As a side consequence, local cassava/local corn are lessened their use. Once the local varieties are gone and hence local knowledge and their transmission across generations may be gone too.

#### *Successful Factors:*

Despite threats from external influences, three key pillars: landscape characteristic, biodiversity and local wisdom still remain an important role in restoring and developing agroecology in Po E commune. The outbreak of industrial cassava plantation has just happened in the last 5 years. In the larger-scale of the landscape, forests and biodiversity are still rich. Local wisdom maintained and practiced by old and mid-age people is still strong, which is essential in agroecology program.

Villagers have learned and realized the danger of herbicides. In the beginning, villagers do not know how poisonous herbicide is. Herbicide was advertised by free traders as a saving-labour solution to kill weeds on large areas in the upland. After few years, many problems happened with farmers' health that sprayed or exposed to herbicide. Most of the obvious problems are miscarriage, skin problems, headache and vertigo. Many buffalos died due to eating grass on the sprayed field.

Quite numerous villagers want to give up planting industrial cassava. They realize that they gain nothing in terms of cash income after 9 months working very hard on the field. Furthermore, they lose their health, soil fertility and many other products in the forests. Seeking for high-value local species to grow is one of the



highest priorities of villagers now.

#### *Emerging Issues/Needs:*

The shortage of water supply for paddy fields is currently an emerging issue; especially crucial for traditional wet rice cultivation. This has been due to not only extreme dry weather but critically land use change from deforestation.

The dramatic increase in the rats' population shows an abnormal phenomenon of the local ecosystem changes. Rats has had access to an abundant food source particularly from industrial cassava which affecting the traditional management method (i.e. natural control approach is no longer success). Some villagers mentioned about the new weed varieties which they have never seen before. This might be a consequence of over-using chemical herbicide in the upland that has generated the new weed varieties.

## Part 4: Recommendations

For long term strategy, CENDI engage in four themes: 1) strengthening and promoting traditional wisdoms, knowledge, customary law and practice of agro-ecology of the local ethnic community. HEPA and Violak village will be the focal point of this thematic action in the next two years. 2) Participatory action research and application of agro-ecology by the farmers. Research, M&E will be focused on identification and enrichment of ten principles of an agro-ecology model. 3) Advocacy and Lobby for macro policy on agro-ecology on the basis of indigenous ecology. 4) Networking, Media and Movement of local Agro-ecology in cooperation together with global agro-ecology network and movement.

For more specific action, CENDI has initially completed field study to reflect the values and wisdoms of the Hre traditional cultivation and agroecology. The resulted data and analysis can be necessary inputs for building up a local discourse to protect villagers' practices of agroecology. For further local movement and possible advocacy in the coming time, it is suggested to obtain sufficient information about market chain of the cassava trade in the region. Therefore CENDI suggest a research on the local free traders of cassava production with an approach of 'following the money', i.e. to find out the funders and more upstream financiers and buyers and final customers of the cassava traders. The proposed research will help to clarify the pressure point of the cassava trading chain.

For promotion of native medicinal herbs, CENDI will communicate with district and provincial officials in order to confirm protection and promotion of a list of valuable native herbal species in association with forest protection strategy and restriction of such mono plantation as high yield cassava.

The planning and development cascade hydropower plants in Po E commune in the coming years will threaten existence of upstream forests and agro-ecological system in the region. In this context, it is necessary for villagers to understand clearly their forest land rights and their rights to food security in association with livelihood sovereignty in order to have suitable advocacy to negotiate to protect their rights.



## Annexes

### Annex 1: Rights to Natural Resources: people's voices and leader's accountability

Promoting agroecology at community sites requires us to work firstly following the rights based framework. Once fundamental rights to resources including land, forests, water, and culture and knowledge and co-governance are all secured and exercised, then developing agroecology practices become un-difficult.

By practice, the district context associated with top-down policy manner and growth-driven economic mode has resulted to changes/challenges for Po E CPC and local communities in terms of their authority to act and enforce as well as giving supports for Agroecology.

In the project site, changes from the ground are happening at the rapid pace, e.g. increasing business interests and competitive demands over good land and forest resources in the same Po E area and also neighboring communes for seeking profits (primarily triggered by Agricultural Revolution 4.0<sup>9</sup>). So, local people need updating the current status, emerging issues and re-examining factors for successes and constraints. At the same time, they need further support and empowerment to enhance their effective resources uses and management and agroecology program.

The recent example of the violation caused by Duc Bao hydro-power company from Quang Ngai province, who wanted to clear the forests in the watershed area in Violak village. Knowing harmful impacts, community members showed their disappointment and immediately demanded for community meetings to gather opinions to demonstrate their wish to save the forests. Being informed, CENDI reacted by facilitating villagers and community to use the Legal protective measure i.e. calling for enforcement of formal Directive 13-CT/TW (dated 12 January, 2017) by Vietnam Communist Central Party to enforce the role of Party Leadership over the management, protection and development of forest resources<sup>10</sup>. This action facilitates the importance of communal Communist Party leader's accountability in law enforcement and protection of forest resources. Via this case, local people and leaders got more experiences in coping with outsiders, specifically they required that any outside interventions into the Violak community territory must be consulted firstly through commune Party leaders and people.

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<sup>9</sup> In the rapidly changing socio-political context in the Region, specifically Kon Tum province, you will see the following links below for your information and updates please:

<http://www.vccinews.com/news/36893/raising-state-administration-of-natural-resources-and-environment.html> (May 24, 2019)

<http://www.vccinews.com/news/36892/dramatic-progress-in-hi-tech-agriculture-development.html> (May 24, 2019)

<http://www.vccinews.com/news/36887/more-funds-channeled-into-three-dynamic-economic-regions.html> (May 23, 2019)

<sup>10</sup> Contents of Directive 13-CT-TW of the Vietnam Communist Party access here:

<https://thuvienphapluat.vn/van-ban/Tai-nguyen-Moi-truong/Chi-thi-13-CT-TW-tang-cuong-su-lanh-dao-cua-dang-doi-voi-cong-tac-quan-ly-bao-ve-phat-trien-rung-2017-343050.aspx>



## Annex 2. Herbicides/Glyphosates Issues and Impacts

Throughout 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter by witnesses of continuous uses of herbicides in the upland field, CENDI team in collaboration with authorized agencies and the 07 villages to immediately organize and conduct trainings providing further information on threats of using herbicides associated with introduced plastic wastes. Videos materials and presentations were showed. Trainings to further raising awareness and stressing the toxicity impacts of herbicides use/spray onto human health, women's health and animals' health emphasized. During these trainings, visual images and critical videos were utilized.



Despite the release of Decision 1186 dated April 10, 2019 by the Department of Plant Protection<sup>11</sup> at the Central Government banning the import of further Glyphosate herbicides, ground situation in the Po E commune shows however that:

- 07 villages studying.
- 251 families investigating.
- Families planting local corn varieties: 39/251 (15%)
- Families planting hybrid corn varieties: 107/251 (42%)
- Families planting local cassava varieties: 130/251 (52%)
- **Families using herbicides: 208/251 (83%) – ONLY 17% of families ARE NOT USING.**

Various means of communication continue so that to accelerate further awareness raising to enforce the non-use of herbicides. It is only with hope by times and by clear legal institutional enforcement the situation will get improved. The difficulty in this case has been due to weak implementation and enforcement from the Central Government level down to Kon Tum province, hence Kon Plong district, and Po E commune. Without a systematic institutional support and enforcement, the Decision remains only on paper whilst villagers continue using herbicides at their own health costs and those ecological costs to be born over future generations.

Activism against the use of herbicides does engage and present; but they remain fragmented from places to places. Role of local NGO such as CENDI appears with its certain meanings and small - but the wider works and resources needed to mobilize to completely stopping Glyphosate herbicides requiring huge efforts that in the meantime beyond CENDI's capacity.

Throughout the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter by interactions and witnesses with direct villagers, CENDI field work found out:

<sup>11</sup> <https://sustainablepulse.com/2019/03/25/vietnam-bans-import-of-glyphosate-herbicides-after-us-cancer-trial-verdict/#.XTuqwPIzbcv> **March 25, 2019.**

[http://www.ppd.gov.vn/uploads/news/2019\\_04/Glyphosate.pdf?fbclid=IwAR3jJKKtyrGwqS-vc4UtJaq9YyOJchdCNafnGKwIFHFGPUJrixmT0xdKNME](http://www.ppd.gov.vn/uploads/news/2019_04/Glyphosate.pdf?fbclid=IwAR3jJKKtyrGwqS-vc4UtJaq9YyOJchdCNafnGKwIFHFGPUJrixmT0xdKNME) **April 10, 2019.**

<https://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/business/us-criticises-vietnam-ban-of-glyphosate-herbicide-imports-11436050> **April 12, 2019**

US immediately criticises Vietnam ban of glyphosate imports **April 12, 2019.**

<http://www.ppd.gov.vn/index.php?language=vi&nv=news&op=tin-tuc-su-kien/Hop-ky-thuat-ve-thuoc-bao-ve-thuc-vat-chua-hoat-chat-Glyphosate-1431>

**15-17 July, 2019.** A technical session between the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Vietnamese counterpart addressed the risks of pesticide containing Glyphosate.



No.	Number of miscarriages	Number of people reporting encountered vomiting, skin-related diseases	Number of buffaloes died	Number of buffaloes facing disease(s)
<b>2017</b>	-	-	12	-
<b>2018</b>	3	-	20	-
<b>2019</b>	3	48	15	10

The good news is that all leaders and officials at Po E CPC have already realized and highly aware of the impacts of herbicides. They expressed a genuine good will to look out for alternative cropping system to replace cassava. It is at the same time, due to the political structure in Vietnam, they have faced a constraint due to the lack of clear engagement, guidance, enforcement and prohibition from higher level governments which would then give them the better positions to execute.

### Annex 3: Exchanging Local Solutions on Agro-ecology Knowledge and Practices

A series of numerous thematic training on specific and hands on local solutions on ecofarming/agro-ecology knowledge has been practiced and conducted.

(1) Using/applying A-frame in contour measurement.

(2) Veggies gardens. Generating a new movement towards self-reliant vegetables (not rely upon mobile trucks bringing in veggies; BUT NOW, H're villagers can grow by themselves at home gardens).



**Figure 1: A member of YIELDS-AGREE invited to train Vi Po E 2 villagers on vegetables farming.**



**Figure 2: Vegetables farming in Vi O Lak village.**

*(3) Wastes collection and classification<sup>12</sup>;*

In Vi O Lak village, given due the recent introduced plastic wastes arisen as the critical one, this hurts the principle of agroecological farming (and ecological livelihoods) for the village in terms of polluting the village by introduced wastes, outside influences by mobile trucks, and free traders bringing in new-food (wastes) into the village(s) have added negative wastes into the villages. Youths and kids at first have been trained on how to do wastes collection, classification into different bags (for bottles, for plastic, for papers). Then the parents and adults will follow. Wastes collection and classification now extending to other villages e.g. Vi O Lak, Vi K Oa, Vi Po E 2, and Vi K Tau with regulated rule (2 times picking up per week).



Waste collection and classification in Vi O Lak village.

*(4) Banana circles for organic wastes decomposition and grey water process.*



Training on the multiple-uses of banana circle, this has been quite successful in terms of its application as the solution to resolve domestic wastes whilst encouraging optimal recyclable resources and materials within the village. Trainings and house-to-house coaching and real application conducted for about 18 families. Application and outreach of this Solution has extending to 05 provinces throughout Vietnam.

*(5) Saving and credit (combined gardening and saving/credit groups);*

In discussion and exchange among villagers, especially young couples in Po E commune, they expressed their wishes to continue retaining/transforming towards traditional/agroecological farming. A group of 12 people (started in Violak village first) has been formulated. They are keen to combine agro-ecological farming with volunteering recycled credit system. Retaining/transforming (traditional) H're local knowledge-based agroecological farming would require persons (agents of change-makers); and that not only Mr. A Chat & Ms. Y Quynh (a couple), Mr. A Pan & Ms. Y Hien (another couple) have engaged in the movement, but also Mr. A Dinh & Ms. Y Han, Mr. A Nghieng & Ms. Y Nhi, Mr. A Vec, Mr. A Khon, Mr. A Troa, Mr. Giang and Mr. A. Quyen

<sup>12</sup> Further actively outreach in Vi K Tau village by Y Pha and Doanxa Po E in Vi K Tau village (40 participants).

have joined in. This group of people have come together to draft their wish list of commitments and how they would like to gather to promote eco-farming, retaining traditional H're knowledge and setting up recycled credit system so that they can help each other in farming and daily lives more proactively.

*(6) Generating termites and eco-food for natural feed sources for local animals;*



Sharing to youths YIELDS AGREE network throughout Vietnam.



Watering to attract termites, and check results after a week



Sharing to Mr. A Vec how to produce termites for chickens from wooden pieces (Cover the wood with earth)

The garden group often gathers to discuss, share and practice utilizing local knowledge and local materials to recycle wooden pieces and decompose them in wet areas under the top soil and shading to be a good source for termites for local chickens food sources (lowering the input costs, whilst producing nutritious feed for chickens and ducks). CENDI team and youths have shared this simple practice onto social media and has obtained high interests and inquiries for further application from youths in their regions.

In Vi K Oa village, discussions were also exchanged and villagers (largely females) were interested in local animals raising combined with gardening of local seeds and fruit trees. A small group of female families of Mrs. Y Ly, Mrs. Y Le, Mrs. Y Hat (interested in raising local ducks), and Mrs. Y Thai (raising local black pigs). These women indicate interests in access to small supports for these local varieties whilst raising and feeding their animals will follow the H're local knowledge at their own pace.

*(7) Using herbal medicine plants in veterinary and husbandry;*

(8) Cost-benefit analysis of cassava mono-plantation in comparison to agroecology farming.

(9) Impacts of industrial cropping and herbicides;



(10) Mixed planting for bean varieties and other nitrogen-fixing plants. About 06 recorded participants interested.

(11) Training on how to sustainably harvesting forest honey.

#### Annex 4. Initial Move and Acceptance for Agro-ecology Farming

For Vi O Lak village, proposals of solutions (against the commercial cassava expansion) for the landscape(s) restoration and conservation and development and agroecology is to focus upon some key pilots (for demonstration first) e.g. (1) model A for combined forests conservation and upland eco-farming practices and cultivation under the leading role of Mr. A Chat and neighboring youths; (b) model B for forests restoration and diverse upland cropping system under the leading role of Mr. A Pan and neighboring families. Local knowledge of the villagers are encouraged to retain whilst selectively seeking current knowledge of agro-ecological science and trialing.

For Vi O Lak village, activities also engaging to learn and practice principles of designing process started with observing and designing/making terraces first; learning how to use/applying A-frame level and contour measurement/mapping.



The first process of field based learning on how to use A-frame level and contour measurement/mapping (April 2019) with presence of Mr. Chairman of Po E CPC

For Vi K Oa village, landscape observations were combined with local knowledge in herbal medicinal plants identification and documentation.

For Vi Po E 2 village, basic steps in observing, land clearance, soils preparation and setting up community garden for vegetables growing, making bedding for a variety of vegetables included garlics, onions planting (for the first time with the villagers here). About six varieties were trialing out. So-far, the bitter gourd has grown well. Some seeds could not grow; the villagers in Vi Po E 2 proactively took initiatives to get other seeds for themselves for growing/planting/trialing.



## Annex 5: Local Agro-ecological Farming models

Two community agro-ecological farm pilot models have been developed in Po E commune. The farm managers have completed their documentations to present and got support from community members as well as Po E communal leaders.

Detailed information over each community farm has been studied and documented in the Vietnamese documentation in terms of description of current status, objectives for the farms (short-term, mid-term and long-term), Google Images, an overview of the



*A Chat's farm is being gradually transformed. Picture taken on 6 July 2019.*

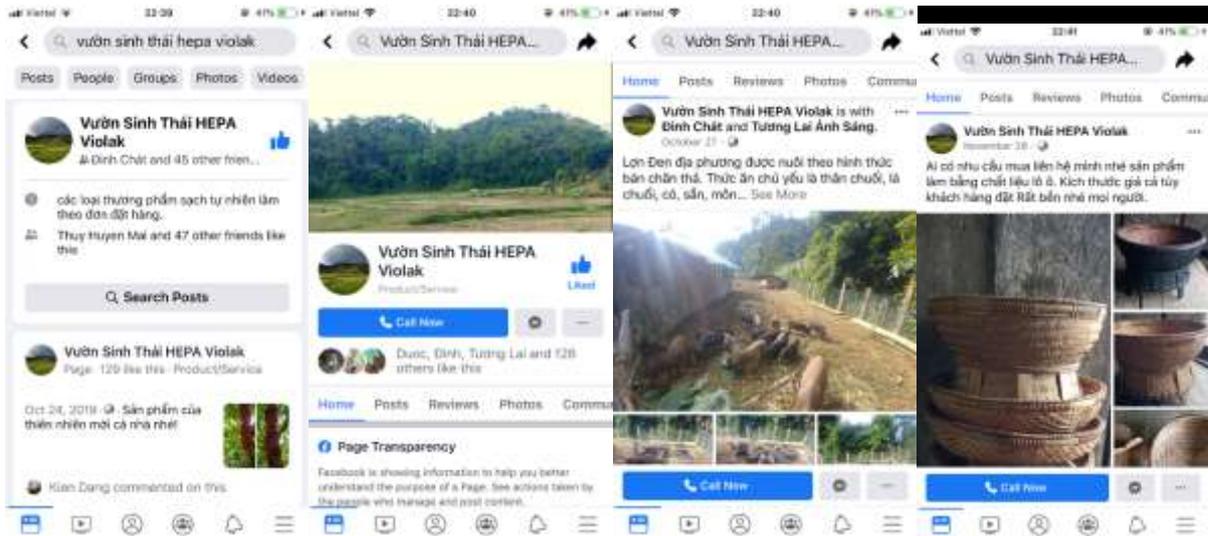
current land use in 2019 of the farms, the different land use types within the farms, analysis of different energy sources, labour sources needed, land use planning for each farm and how design will be for each land use area with reference to restoration and diverse plantings of local varieties. Budgeting were also included and clarified for varied sources required to joining to support the development of these agroecology farms. Financial sources included self-supported, supports from the Government source (followed commitments from Po E CPC), and some loan from the bank. Analysis over the the likely effects/impacts of these farms were also included in the document.

Local eco-farming pilot models become a good example for farmers, especially young ones to exchange ideas of farming start-up and the right to land. In 2019, A Chat has received over 50 turns of visitors from Po E commune and surrounding localities to his farm. After posting the news of local eco-farming on social media, we could observe further interests inquired by youths around Vietnam. Largely they indicated interests over the way how to formulate and develop eco-farming model at the beginning. The youths also continue looking out for certain technical supports (or in some cases access to credits) so that they can start up their farms and realization.

By sharing and effectively networking and inspiring each others, youths in many places in Vietnam are further requesting for land areas to establish eco-farming farms/models; e.g. Trang trại Đồng Sinh thái Hòa 1 (Ha Noi), Trang trại Sinh thái Nam Hải, Trang trại Sinh thái Ngôi nhà Xanh – GreenHome (near Hanoi), Trang trại Sinh thái Lâm Lâm (thôn Phi Jut, xã Dạ Rsal, Huyện Đạm Rông, tỉnh Lâm Đồng). Though the growth in number is still small but the movement is there and is continuously strengthened as more and more youths engage and share their views on the forum.



Nearly towards end of 2019, a web-page was formalized running - directly introducing Eco-products of the H're people named Vườn Sinh thái HEPA Violak in Po E commune was released and operational. This aims to introduce local eco-products from H're community, hand-made by the H're villagers - directly connecting with customers and interested users. Loc Van Vin supported computer skills and web-page formulation to young people in Po E commune. The current web-page is administered by H're youths in a group.

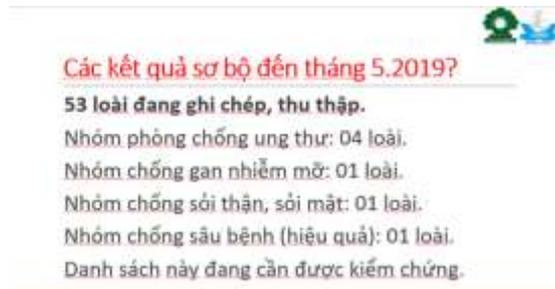
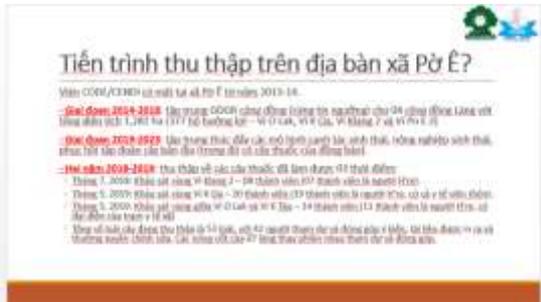




## Annex 6. Extension/Outreach of Local Herbal Knowledge

In the on-going process, traditional healers, members at the clinic and nurses and interested villagers at the villages engaged in different types of activities, such as in-door discussions, forest walks and surveys for herbal species. 23 people, including elders, herbal healers, representatives from 5 villages of Vi Olak, Vi Po E 1, Vi Klang 1, Vi Klang 2, Vi K’Oa, communal officer and CENDI staff involved in exchanging local seeds and knowledge for recording and documentation.

This is the first initiative in the Po E commune (but also Kon Plong district) in terms of documenting local herbal knowledge of the H’re indigenous community. The suggestion from CENDI to Po E CPC is that once the list can be finalized by end of 2019, the very first release draft can be sought and further opportunities for support for dissemination can be linked to formal Governmental programs.



Local herbal healers identified four herbal species contributing to treatment of cancer, one species is active against hyper lipid, one species is good for pesticide and two species can be used for nephrolithiasis. It is suggested that the communal and district new rural development master plan could take into account this valuable wisdoms. We see a possibility to grow the mentioned medicinal herbs at household gardens as well as productive farms.



## Annex 7. Extension/Outreach of Local Knowledge on Native Trees species Restoration

Prior to act upon extending local knowledge on local native trees varieties, field work and participatory action research have found the below.

Number of species that H're people harvest/using for eco-livelihoods that being lost due to forest losses from industrial cassava expansion and polluted herbicides spraying.

Species	<i>Utility for rituality</i>	<i>Utility for traditional/customary architecture</i>	<i>Fruits</i>	<i>Vegetables</i>	<i>Herbal medicinal plants</i>	<i>Spices</i>	<i>Plants nutrient</i>	<i>Animals nutrient</i>	<i>Sugar, glucose</i>	<i>Sum</i>
Timber	8	45	34	15	9	2			2	115
Small shrubs	2		4	1	14	1				22
<i>Thân thảo</i>	5		4	30	34	1				74
Vines	5		7	5	16	1			1	35
Mushrooms							19			19
Animals and insects	11							9	1	21
Fisheries								7		8
Sum	31	45	49	51	73	5	19	16	4	293

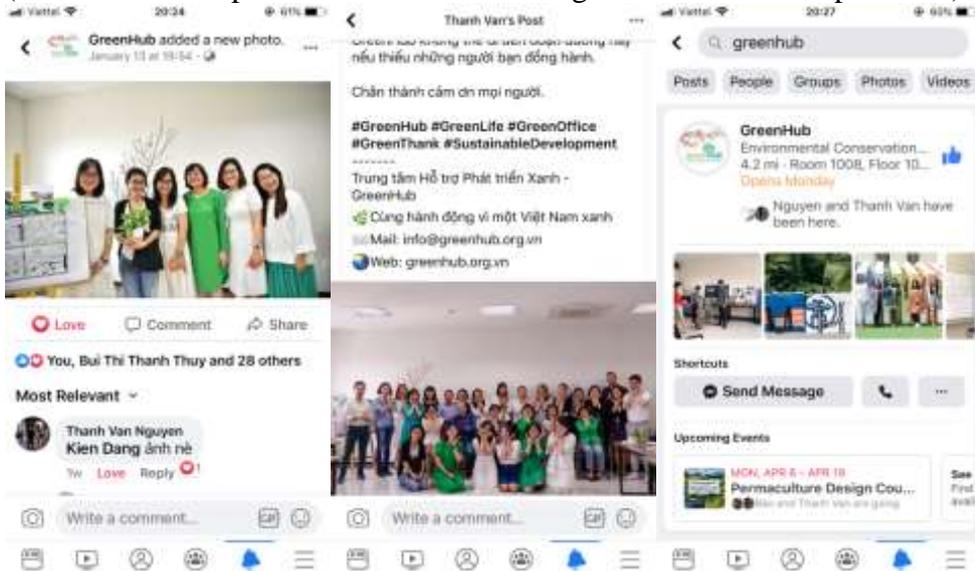


## Annex 8. Extension and Outreach of Agro-ecology/Eco-farming by YIELDS-AGREE/Youths Nation-wide.

### Outreaching of Agroecology Knowledge during Eco-week from CENDI to C&E (NGO center) and Thai Nguyen Science University students

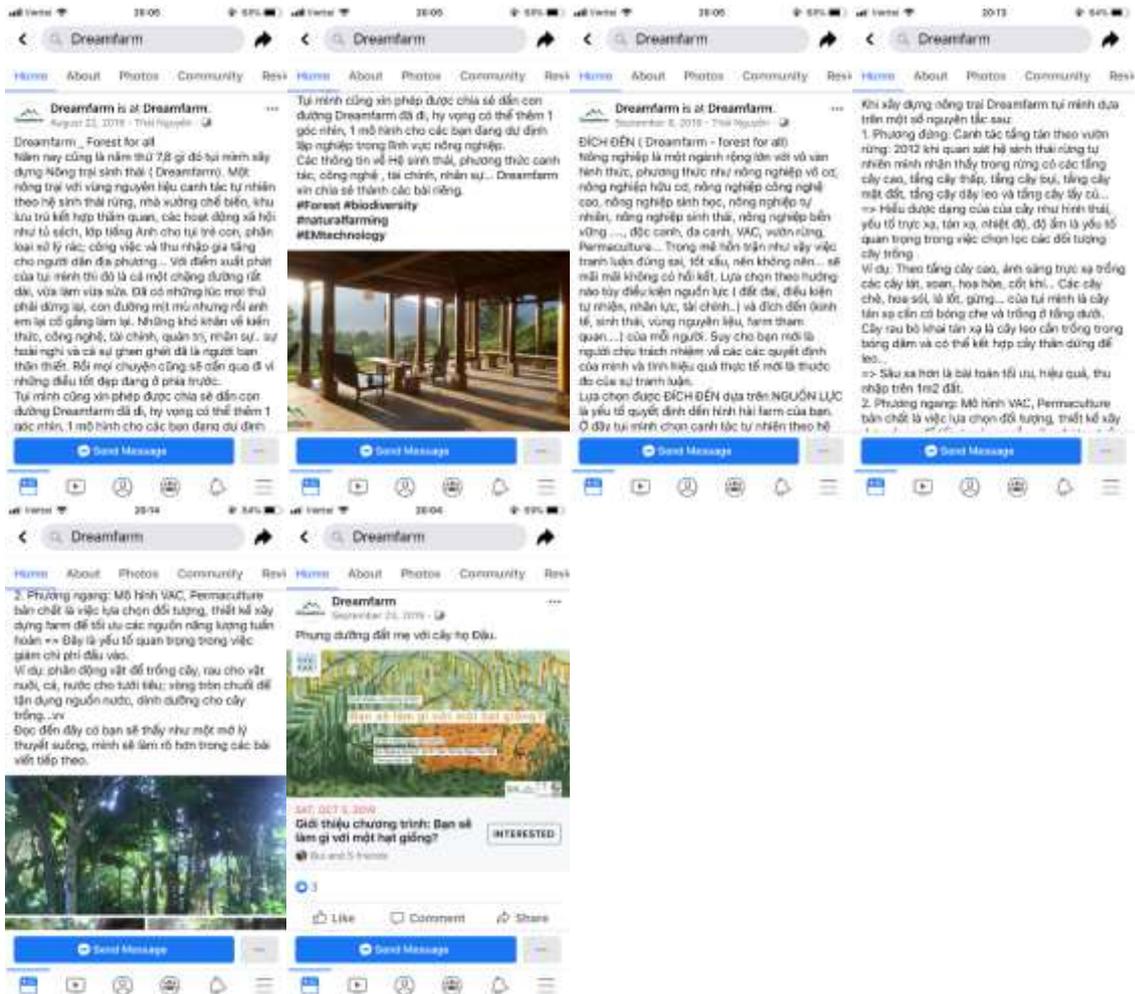


### Outreaching of Eco-Farming/Permaculture Knowledge from CENDI to GreenHub (GreenHub will open a Permaculture training course soon this April 2020).

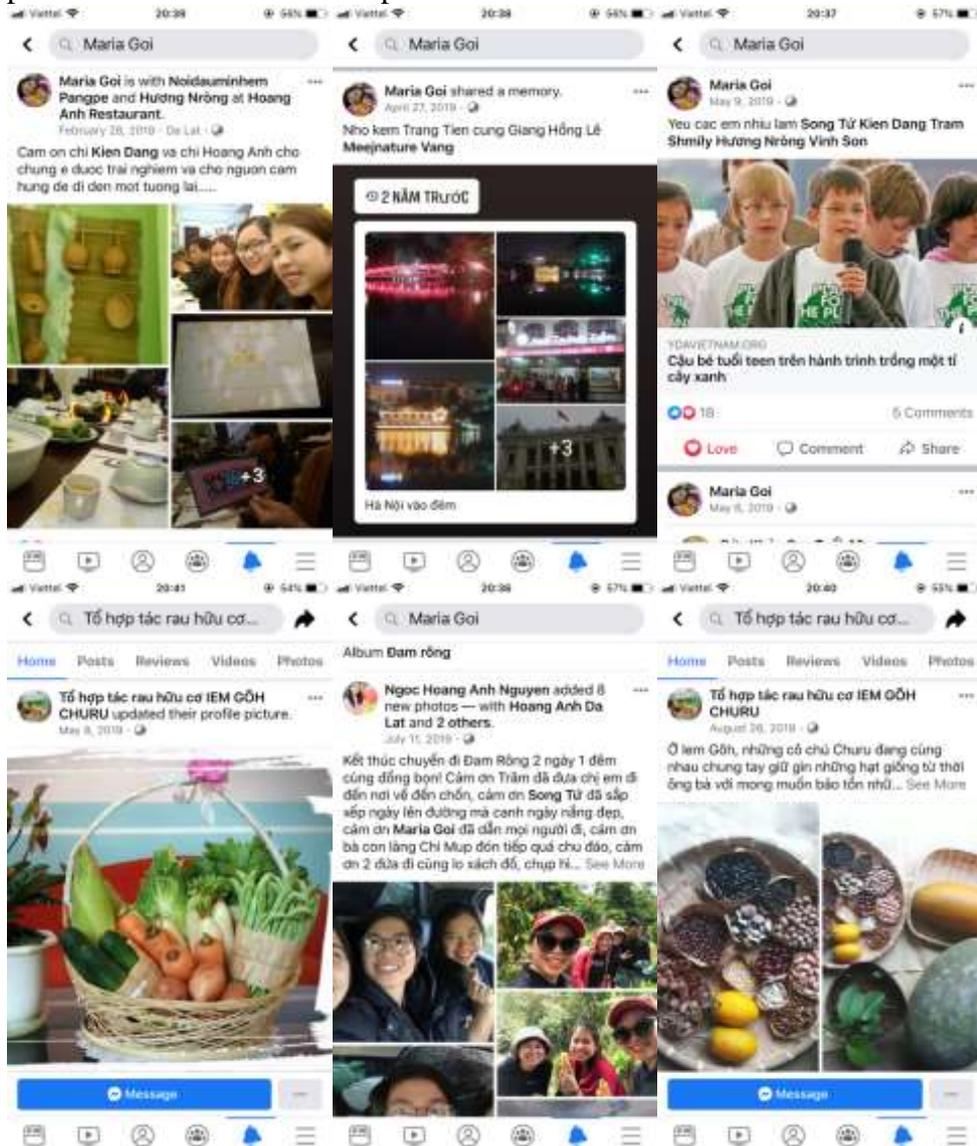




Extension of Forest Biodiversity Knowledge to individual and group' farming initiative (e.g. Dream Farm from Thai Nguyen province).

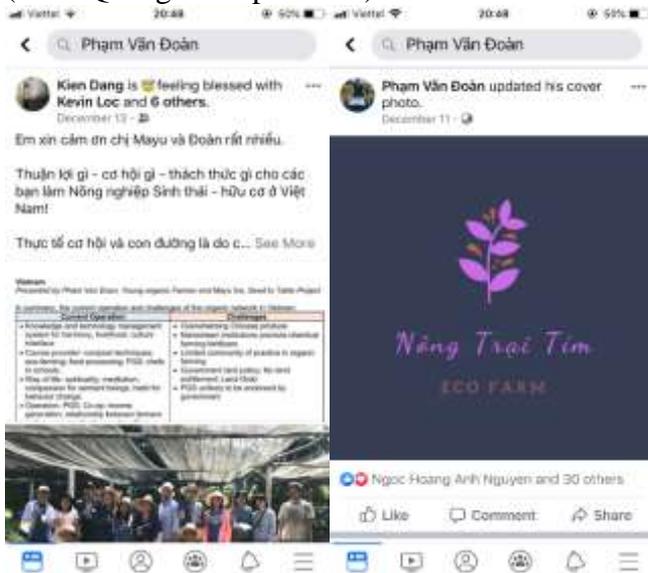


Outreach of Agroecology Knowledge to young generation from Caritas Da Lat to set up growing eco-veggies, formulating cooperative, and bridging connection between Chu Ru producers and Hana Land as private restaurant collect





Outreaching of Eco-Farming Knowledge to individual farm initiative e.g. Pham Van Doan (from Quang Ninh province).





## Annex 9: Data processing and M&E Results

With the involvement of experts and KUSTA staff, the M&E team has pointed out achievements of the project activities, including the confirmation of forestland rights, awareness raising and local alternative solutions to reduce mono plantation and herbicides. Specifically, there are four main identified achievements: (1) actual allocation of hectares of forestland in the hands of local villages/communities; (2) actual conduct of learning and documenting customary laws and community norms in governing the resources; (3) identification of areas of mother trees sources and boundaries marking for current and future natural nurseries and seedlings sources and (4) intensive awareness raising for reduction of Glyphosate herbicides uses and impacts onto human health and ecosystem.

The M&E team has addressed recommendations for setting up action plan for the Dak Nen - Mang Canh development project. There are four notable points: (1) supports to community based agroecology models and piloting is necessary to do well at this stage so that followers can learn; (2) consultation needed in terms of how to use and managing PES effectively and collectively, and governance of PES for equity for each village community needed (i.e. in the future, organizing villages to discuss and adding further community rules around using/managing PES, building management skills for managing PES including financial planning, financial management and community funds operation and management); (3) in due effects of Forestry Law revised 2017/taken effects 1 Jan 2019, piloting and reviewing the last recent FLA results allocated to village communities, so as to reflect the relevance and consistency in forests classification (i.e. sacred forests, community watershed protection forests must be the formal active forests classification in land rights titles and thus associated relevant crediting scheme); and (4) consideration of setting up community monitoring board on PES.

One very comprehensive on-going action research engaging stakeholders to examine/monitor impacts from cassava mono plantation conducted affecting agroecology practices in the area. The report shows cost-benefit analysis of cassava production to local people and officials. Economically, cassava cultivator in Po E commune can get profit for the first 3 years only. But the profit declines sharply, so the grower suffers from loss since the fourth year. The report warns environmental and health problems due to spray herbicides during cassava cultivation. The report also sets out (re-evaluate) the feasibility/ambition of the current project.



## Annex 10. List of events organized in 2019

#	Date	Activities	Participants	Female	Target Groups
1.	7 & 8 January 2019	Review 2018 activities and set up 2019 plan.	15	6	CENDI and HEPA staff
2.	9 January 2019	Sharing on implementation of Forestry Law, presenting findings from independent evaluation and yearly plan	20	6	Independent expert, YIELDS-AGREE, Key farmers, CENDI
3.	8 to 10 April 2019	Training on Herbal medicine plants for community healthcare	20	9	Herbal medicinal healers from provinces of Quang Binh, Nghe An and Lao Cai, CENDI staff and volunteers
4.	16 April 2019	Discussion on harms of herbicides and alternative agroecology farming	18	3	Community/villages representatives, Po E communal officials, CENDI staff
5.	9 May 2019	Discussion on H're culture at Vi Olak village	11	2	Community representatives
6.	10 May 2019	Sharing knowledge of herbal medicinal plants, organized in Po E commune	17	4	Herbal medicinal healers, communal officers
7.	16 May 2019	Sharing herbal medicine knowledge, organized at Violak village, Po E commune	13	2	Herbal medicinal healers, communal officers
8.	27 May 2019	Discussion on the issues and harms of using herbicides at Vi K'Oa village	46	22	Representatives of households/families, communal officers
9.	28 May 2019	Discussion on the issues and harms of using herbicides at Vi K'Tau village	46	24	Representatives of households/families, communal officers
10	28 May 2019	Discussion on the issues and harms of using herbicides at Vi K'lang 2 village	45	23	Representatives of households/families, communal officers
11	30 May 2019	Discussion on the issues and harms of using herbicides at Vi K'lang 1 village	40	18	Representatives of households/families, communal officers
12	31 May 2019	Discussion on the issues and harms of using herbicides at Vi Po E 2 village	30	16	Representatives of households, communal officers
13	1 June 2019	Discussion on the issues and harms of using herbicide at Vi Po E 1 village	39	21	Representatives of households, communal officers
14	3 June	Discussion on the issues and	30	14	Representatives of



	2019	harms of using herbicide at Vi Olak village			households, communal officers
15	8 June 2019	Discussion and setting up action plan on hygiene and collecting garbage Vi Olak village	9	0	Elders, village leaders
16	28 June 2019	Discussion on development of agroecology farming and setting up saving and credit group in Vi Olak village	12	3	Household representatives involving in agroecology farming and saving and credit
17	13 August 2019	Survey of native species at Vi Klang 2 village	6	1	Community representative
18	14 August 2019	Survey of native species and practical training on making compost at Vi Po E 2 village	7	2	Community representative
19	15 August 2019	Practical training on making compost at Vi Olak village	8	0	Community representative
20	17 August 2019	Practical training on banana circle and making compost at Vi Po E 2 village	5	1	Community representative
21	27&28 August 2019	Seminar on forestland allocation, agroecology and forest protection, organized in Kon Tum city, Kon Tum province	93	26	Community representatives (communal officials, village leaders) from Po E commune and 8 other communes of Kon Plong and Sa Thay districts, YIELDS-AGREE members and key farmers from Quang Binh and Lao Cai provinces, representatives from Forestry Department of MARD, KUSTA, district officers (People's Committee, Department of Culture, DARD, Forest Protection MB, Forest Rangers), CENDI and LISO staff.
22	21 October 2019	Survey landscape and discussion on traditional cultivation at Vi Klang 2 village	9	1	Village leaders and community representatives
23	22 October 2019	Survey forests, slope fields and rice terraces at Vi Klang 2 village	15	6	Village leaders and community representatives
24	24 October 2019	Discussion on traditional cultivation at Vi Olak village	9	0	Village leaders and community representatives



25	25 October 2019	Survey landscape and discussion on traditional cultivation at Vi K'Oa village	10	1	Village leaders and community representatives
26	26 October 2019	Survey landscape and discussion on traditional cultivation at Vi K'Tau village	14	7	Village leaders and community representatives
27	28 October 2019	Survey landscape and discussion on traditional cultivation at Vi Olak village	9	1	Village leaders and community representatives
28	29 October 2019	Discussion on traditional cultivation at Vi Oalak village	10	2	Village leaders and community representatives
29	7 November 2019	Discussion on traditional cultivation at Vi Olak village	6	0	Village leaders and community representatives
30	12 November 2019	Survey traditional cultivation and rice fields at Vi K'lang 2 village	6	0	Village leaders and community representatives
31	23 November 2019	Survey traditional cultivation at Grong area of Vi K'lang 2 village	11	1	Village leaders and community representatives
32	25 November 2019	Survey traditional cultivation at Nhia mountain of Vi Po E 2 village	5	0	Village leaders and community representatives
33	28 November 2019	Survey traditional cultivation at Vi K'Oa village	7	2	Village leaders and community representatives
34	2 December 2019	Survey traditional cultivation at Vi K'lang 2 village	7	2	Village leaders and community representatives
		<b>Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>226</b>	

## Annex 11. Other Images

Photos 1: Farm-based learning/practice on farms



A Quyên instructs A Nghiêng to identify contours



Fixed markers on the contours



Hoeing to make contour



Terraces are formed

Photos 2: Wastes collection and classification and continued issues to be solved.



**Còn trần trở, còn khó khăn**

Làm thế nào để duy trì lâu dài phong trào thu gom và phân loại rác đây?

Rác không phân hủy ngày càng nhiều, nhất là túi ni lon, xử lý như thế nào đây?

Photos 3: Families engaging in the domestic wastes through banana circles solution



At A Méo's garden



At A Thăm & Y Đon's



A Bảy & Y Nin's garden



At A Chát & Y Quỳnh's garden (A Ê&Y Lam's grey water is also treated here)



A Nghiêng & Y Nhi's garden



At A Khai & Y Biêng's



A Yên & Y Kren's garden (grey water of A Ngót & Y Đa is also treated here)



A Đung & Y Quyên's garden



A Ham & ĐT Thúy's garden



At the garden of a group of 5 households in Vi K Tàu village