



Livelihood Sovereignty (LISO)

Mekong 1990s - 2010s

LISO copyrights

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Structural Poverty

A Rights based Approach

Three vicious circles causing structural poverty

1. Being Isolated which led to
2. In-confident which led to
3. No-Ownership

Break down Structure Poverty

- Consolidate and Encourage **Social Capital** (Traditional value and Logic in order to challenge over Assimination via Globalization and Conventionalization) -
- Facilitate and Strengthen **Traditional Political Capital**/local Institutional Logic in order to over top down mind set of Development;
- Sustaining Natural Ecological Landscape Diversity Capital

Livelihood Sovereignty

5 fundamental rights of LISO need to be legalized

1. Rights to Land
2. Rights to belief in Land
3. Rights to practice local knowledge
4. Rights to maintain local varieties
5. Rights to share-responsibility

Ecological Home

1. Diversity
2. Unique
3. Interacting
4. Adaptability
5. Sustainability

Toward Ethnic Women (TEW 1994)

Why TEW? (women's rights needs to be recognized by legal system!)

- Herbal knowledge & Textile Handicraft (Wisdom/Spirit - Species - Knowledge) need to be legalized
- Community Health Care and Livelihood need to be secured by their own knowledge
- Bio-Cultural Diversity needs to be enriched

Three Field Offices 1994

NIRD - TIRD - CIRD

1. Three Social Capital Foundations via Key Farmer Networking (CBO/OD and CBI/ID).
2. Three Political Foundations via Six Key Customary Law-Based Thematic Actions.
3. Three Ecological-Capital Zones via Forest and Land Areas to be re-allocated to Communities and households.
4. Three Social Political -Ecological Platforms for Dialoguing and Negotiating with local authority.
5. Three Regional Practical Community Development Curriculums for sharing and enlarging.

NIRD-CIRD-TIRD - interface for Stakeholder Interest & Concern Analysis

- Local Knowledge & Local Seed Variety/Species vs. Modern/Industrial Applied Knowledge & Hybrid Species (*Enriching and Socializing Local Copyrights Intellectually and Ecologically with regards to Social Capital Enrichment*)
- Customary Law-Based Livelihood Sovereignty vs Company-Based Livelihood Dependency (*Consolidating Traditional Political Institutional Logic with regards to Political Capital*)
- Sharing for Enriching Ecological Livelihood Identity and Traditional Village Wellbeing (*Harmonious Human Nature with regards to Ecological Capital*)
- Lobbying Forest and Land Policy (Ba Vi, Son La, Lai Chau, Lao Cai, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Gia Lai, Kon Tum, Dak Lak)

Community and Customary Law-Based Policy Analysis

- Women's rights to Forest and Land - Land Law 2003 Article 48 3b & 3c.
- Community rights to Forestry and Land .
- Customary Law legalized - Forest Preservation and Development Article 29. 2004.
- Traditional wisdom based Category Based Landscape Mapping Analysis.
- Mother Trees Positioning and Profiling (GPS).
- Local Seed Sovereignty and Enrichment.

CSOs Development and Policy Changes

TEW established for Women Rights:

1. The right to intellectual copyright of women to herbal wisdom,
2. The right to intellectual copyright of women to handicraft textile,
3. The right of women to continue exercising/practicing the above 2 rights in their own Ecological Home,
4. The right of women to be equally standing in the land use rights titles;
5. The right of women to maintain their local knowledge to continue their traditional ways of living for inter-generational learning.

CSOs Development and Policy Changes

CHESH 1999 established for Natural Rights:

1. Diversity - Đa dạng
2. Unique - Độc đáo
3. Interacting - Tương tác
4. Adaptability - Thích nghi
5. Sustainability - Bền vững

Working in Conservation, National Park, Watershed areas in Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar, Yunnan China)

CSOs Development and Policy Changes

CIRD 2000 established for Indigenous Rights:

1. Indigenous Landscape Heritage vs. Modern Landscape;
2. Native Variety Species (Seed Sovereignty vs. Seed Dependency);
3. Ecological Livelihood Right vs Industrial dependent Livelihood;
4. Bio-Cultural Diversity vs. Global Monopoly;
5. Indigenous Wisdom & Nurturing Nature vs. Industrial Technology & exploitation of nature.

Centralizing Endogenous Resources

Merging TEW-CHESH-CIRD into SPERI 2005

1. Key Farmer Network be enriched to become Social Capital;
2. Customary Laws Consolidated to become Political Capital;
3. Forest Growing to become Ecological Capital

Target group: policy makers, academics and media; business sector

Separated CODE from SPERI

(Consultancy on Development - CODE 2007)

- Why CODE?
 - Born to defend the right of landscapes and also communities where projects were largely profits making based and Nature exploitation based for Corporations purposes;
 - Reduce risks for SPERI politically;
- Linking Independent Intellectual Activists to study and examine and provide evidence against International companies/corporations and aggressive policy makers;
- Coordinating Intellectual Activists - Business Sectors and Policy Maker (DMP)
- Empowering Civil Society organizational and institutional development and connecting with community leadership;
- Pushing for Extractive Industry Transparency and Responsibility

(Bauxite, Titanium, Extractive Industries, Transparency Initiative)

Transforming MECO-ECOTRA (1995-2015) To YIELDS-AGREE (2015-2025) CENDI 2015

1. Enterprising Ecological Cultural Capital to become Eco-Product for Niche Market;
2. Up-grading Key Farmers to become Com. Entrepreneurs;
3. Customary Law-Based Community Enterprises/HTX (POE)
4. Continue Forest Land Rights for Forest Land Law Lobbying
5. Continue Practical Eco-Farming Curriculums for Training of Trainers

(Household, Community, Region, Inter-Region Levels)

CENDI Way Forward

2015-2025

1. Defending Local Seeds Varieties Sovereignty through seeds learning and enriching centers *versus* GM seeds;
2. Moving Forward Article 86 (community ownership in sacred forest) into the National Law *versus* the assimilation of primary/natural forestland to now GM-land;
3. Transforming Article 86 to daily practice at the village level;
4. Capacity Building for YIELDS-AGREE in ecological farming in land use planning; post eco-harvest processing; and build up eco-trade mark in niche market and documenting;
5. Building up Clients awareness-raising for sharing and supporting ecological-cultural products;
6. Consolidate community entrepreneurs versus private business entrepreneurs.

1990s-2010s

Financial Partner only ICCO

Six inter-thematic networking

1. Customary Law in Natural Resource Responsibility;
2. Herbal Wisdom in Com. Health Care and Bio-Cultural Diversity;
3. Handicraft Textile and Eco-Livelihood
4. Eco-Farming in Land Use Planning for Livelihood Sovereignty;
5. HEPA Eco-Farming School (Household, Community, Region, International);
6. Saving and Credit for Livestock Husbandry

2010 -2015 Co- Funding

ICCO - NPA - BROT – CCFD

Continue Forest Land Rights for
Households and Communities

2014-2016

ICCO - CCFD - CARITAS – NPA

- Customary Law right
- Community Rights
- Forest and land rights
- Local Seed Variety Sovereignty

2017-2020

CCFD - CARITAS - MISEREOR

1. Customary Law & Community rights.
2. Local Seed Variety Sovereignty Defending.
3. Community Entrepreneur Capacity Building.
4. AGREE and Niche Marketing.
5. Agro-Ecology & Community Wellbeing Conference & Pulishment (Book).

