Community-based mangrove management in Giao An commune, Giao Thuy district, Nam Dinh province, Viet Nam





- 1. Introduction to Community-based forest management
- 2. Objectives of the study
- 3. Research site
- 4. Methods
- **5. Tentative results**
- 6. Future work

Community-based Forest Management (CBFM)

- Arnold (1992) defined CBFM as "an umbrella term denoting a wide range of **activities** which link **rural people** with forest and trees, and the products and benefits to be derived from them"
- The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and Pacific (RECOFTC) defined CBFM as a forest management method which involves the **governance** and **local community** in managing forest resource for **commercial** and **non-commercial** purpose.
- Pomeroy (1992):CBFM strives to make maximum use of **local knowledge** and **expertise** in developing management and strategies.
- Agrawal and Gibson (1999) showed that communities to be **successful and sustainable alternatives** to state and private management of resources.
- Soontornwong (2006) proved contribution of CBFM in **livelihood improvement** in community mangrove management in Thailand

Country	Initation period	Level achieved	Salient features of the program
Philippines	Originally in 1957, but on national scale in 1990 −	Moderate	CBFM was taken as a component of the comprehensive coastal management comprising all coastal resources
Thailand	1980s	High	Achievements of grass-root communities have made the state agencies to modify the legislation and support initiatives accordingly as well as allocate financial assistance for them
India	1990s	Moderate	Protective duties and usufructs are shared by both commune and state-run forestry development
South Africa	1990s	Low	CBFM, in its true sense, was implemented in the post-apartheid period.

Status of implementation of CBFM in different countries

Source: Datta, D., etc (2012), Status of implement CBFM in different countries, Journal of Environmental Management 107, 84-95.

Historical changes in forest management bodies in Viet Nam



Current forest ownership

State actors: 66%

- Forest Management Board (FMBs)
- People's committee
- State enterprises
- Army units
- Households: 26%
- Communities: 2%
- Private actors: 1%
- Others: 5%



Percentage to the total forest area by forest management bodies (MARD, 2010)



Forests currently controlled by people's committee will be allocated to communities.

Historical changes in forest management bodies in Viet Nam

Changes in forest area



OBJECTIVES

- Evaluate applicability of CBFM to protection forests, particularly to mangrove forests.
 - Clarify characteristics of livelihoods in mangrove forests.
 - Compare the policy and practices.
 - Compare perceptions of stakeholders.

METHODS

- Focus on one of the two CBFMs in protection forests.
 - Bach Ma National Park
 - Xuan Thuy National Park
- Secondary data collection at MoNRE, National Park, GA commune
- Household survey at a commune selected from those surrounding the mangrove forest.

Research site: Xuan Thuy National Park (XTNP)



- Area: 15,100 ha Core zone: 7,100 ha Buffer zone: 8,000 ha Mangrove forest: 3,200 ha
- Largest mangrove distribution is in Giao An commune
- CBFM has been introduced to GA commune since 2010

Map of Xuan Thuy Nation Park (XTNP, 2008)

Structure of CBFM in Giao An commune



72 HHs were randomly selected, of which 38 HHs belonged to CBFM

Rights and Obligation of members in CBFM

Rights	Obligation
- Conduct plan and rules of mangrove management and resources ultilization (time of harvesting, amount)	- Freely collectors: Do not use collecting equipments which can cause harm to mangrove and ecosystem
- Collect resources within mangrove forest sustainably	- Shrimp pond owners: do not expand shrimp pond illegally, do not cut down mangrove in shrimp pond, contribute money to support for patrol group activities
- Patrol group can make record of rule violating and reports to local authority or national park	- Patrol group: go on patrol to protect mangrove forest, organize meeting every month and reports to the community forest management board
- Members of management board and patrol group can receive supporting money. Members of CBFM do not have pay for the annual renting area	

Livelihoods in mangrove environment



JUKL 111



Choi: watching hut in clam, fish and oyster farms



Result



Average annual net income by major source of income (June 2012 – May 2013)

Result



Awareness of local people about mangrove

	Number of HHs	Percentage(%)
Very important	48	66.7
Important	15	20.8
Significant	9	12.5
Donnot know	0	0
Total	72	100

Function of mangrove :

- ✓ 72 HHs (100%): Protect from storm
- ✓ 58 HHs (80.5%): Protect and improve livelihoods
- ✓ 34 HHs (47.2%):
 Provide habitats for migratory birds
- ✓ 14 HHs (**19.4%**): Others

Result



Awareness of local people on aquatic resources protection

	Number of HHs	Percentage (%)
Catch female aquatic with egg	72	100
Catch small-sized aquatic	61	84.7
Catch died aquatic	22	30.5
Catch mature aquatic	72	100

Future works

LITERATURE SURVEY

- Analysis of the policies and regulations related to:
 - CBFM
 - Shirmp farming
- Original design of the CBFM in XTNP

- **HOUSEHOLD SURVEY**
- Analysis of the dependency on the mangrove forest
- Comparison of awareness among the stakeholders that have different interests in mangrove ecosystem protection

Compare between policies and practices in CBFM in XTNP

Applicability to other mangrove forests and other forest types

Thank you for your attention