

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Basic Information

Title of case study <i>(should be concise and within approximately 25 words)</i>			
Human-nature connection and well-being of the H're indigenous community in production landscapes of Kon Tum Province, Central Highlands of Vietnam			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI)			
Other contributing organization(s) <i>(IPSI members and/or non-members)</i>			
Po E Communal People's Committee, Po E commune, Kon Plong district, Kon Tum province			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
Kien Dang and Lanh Tran (SPERI/CENDI); Chon A, Chat Dinh and Nga Y (Po E Communal People's Committee)			
Format of case study <i>(manuscript or audiovisual)</i>	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords <i>(3-5 key concepts included in the case study)</i>			
Livelihoods; H're community; Spiritual ecosystem; Challenges; Well-being; SEPLS sustainability			
Date of submission <i>(or update, if this is an update of an existing case study)</i>	19 February 2018		
Web link <i>(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)</i>			

Geographical Information

Country <i>(where site(s) or activities described in the case study are located – can be multiple, or even “global”)</i>									
Viet Nam									
Location(s) <i>(within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified)</i>									
Kon Tum Province									
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link <i>(if location is identified)</i>									
https://www.google.com/maps/@14.7351744,108.4332336,9z?hl=en https://www.google.com/maps/search/Po+E+commune+Kon+Plong+district/@14.7353325,108.3982122,26250m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1?hl=en									
Ecosystem(s) <i>(please place an “x” in all appropriate boxes)</i>									
Forest	x	Grassland		Agricultural	x	In-land water		Coastal	
Dryland		Mountain	x	Urban/peri-urban		Other (Please specify)			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area <i>(within 50 words)</i>									
The Po E commune is home to 100 percent H're ethnic indigenous people. The living spaces of the H're villagers are surrounded by unique natural landscapes often composed of mountains and hills, river valleys, rice farming areas, gardening spaces and residential housing.									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area <i>(land-use, traditional resource management practices etc. – within 50 words)</i>									
The rice cultivation of the H're can be grouped into two types: dry rice fields in upper zones and wet rice fields in lower areas. The H're raise their livestock in herds, including buffaloes, cows, chickens and ducks, and they also hunt wild animals.									

Contents

Status (<i>“ongoing” or “completed”</i>)	Ongoing	Period (<i>MM/YY to MM/YY</i>)	2014 -
Rationale (<i>why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed – within 50 words</i>)			
Land use change has put pressure on villages, and expansion of commercial cassava cropping at the landscape level is one of the key factors implicated in forest loss. The legal framework has been reworked to give favor to privatization and extraction of local resources. The presence of more firms and businesses in the areas of indigenous ethnic minorities threatens the maintenance of community structures and traditional practices.			
Objectives (<i>goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study – within 50 words</i>)			
The main objective is to work with local villagers and concerned stakeholders to contribute to the livelihood sovereignty of the villages through securing community land titles whilst also defending recognition of customary law-based resource governance to defend against numerous emerging challenges.			
Activities and/or practices employed (<i>within 50 words</i>)			
Our activities have involved a great amount of field work conducted from 2014 to present. Direct observations took place at all times in the field, around the rice paddies and other cropping areas, over the entire landscape, at each household visited and also during community meetings. Documentation came in various forms: written notes, photos, video and other materials recording the information obtained from the villagers with their oral permission.			
Results (<i>within 50 words</i>)			
Our activities have resulted in the display of customary norms on boards at the entrance of each village and the documentation of innovative traditional mapping. This enhances the ability of the H're to strengthen their management of the forest and landscape resources (SEPLS), and reinforces their livelihood sovereignty.			
Lessons learned (<i>factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities – within 40 words</i>)			
The cultural beliefs and traditional practices in using and managing the landscapes of the H're people, practiced regularly and well maintained, are embedded within their own natural landscapes. The socio-ecological connections within the H're society, whether at the individual or collective level, are both cultural and spiritual connections with the surrounding nature.			
Key messages (<i>within 40 words</i>)			
It is hoped that this will be the foundation for their continued well-being and livelihoods. The many valuable insights of the H're people's linkage between humans and nature, as expressed through cultural activities and ritual ceremonies associated with such landscapes, should not be further damaged by increased market demand and harmful environmental practices.			
Relationship to other IPSI activities (<i>if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.</i>)			
This case study originally appeared in the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review v. 3.			
Funding (<i>any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study</i>)			
The case study has been generously funded to CENDI/SPERI by Secours Catholique Caritas France (SCCF). Also in-kind contribution and collaborative efforts from Provincial, District and Communal departments and agencies are acknowledged during the processes.			

Contributions to Global Agendas

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the CBD’s Aichi Biodiversity Targets respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the SDGs respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.
