

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Basic Information

Title of case study			
Vietnam: Use of Natural Resources in the Central Mountainous District			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)			
Other contributing organization(s) <i>(IPSI members and/or non-members)</i>			
Japan Wildlife Research Center (JWRC)			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
Japan Wildlife Research Center (JWRC); Kaoru Ichikawa (UNU-IAS), ed.			
Format of case study <i>(manuscript or audiovisual)</i>	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords			
Swidden, forest, indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs)			
Date of submission <i>(or update, if this is an update of an existing case study)</i>		March 2012	
Web link <i>(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)</i>	http://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:5448/SEPL_in_Asia_report_2nd_Printing.web.pdf		

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>							
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link <i>(if location is identified)</i>							
https://www.google.co.jp/maps/@16.2971965,107.3106436,8z?hl=en							
Ecosystem(s)							
Forest	x	Grassland		Agricultural	x	In-land water	
Dryland		Mountain	x	Urban/peri-urban		Other <i>(Please specify)</i>	
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area							
The central mountainous district in Vietnam consists of ranges of mountains located to the east of the Annamese Cordillera in eastern Indochina. It has a tropical monsoon climate with its rainy season extending from September to March due to monsoons from the South China Sea. Residents in Vietnam's central mountainous district, particularly mountain minorities, have maintained a lifestyle of using natural resources continuously as typified by traditional rotational swidden cultivation and the semi-domestication of wildlife.							
Description of human-nature interactions in the area							
Traditionally, the ethnic groups have been engaged in rotational swidden cultivation, and their livelihoods have depended on natural resources from forests. They also have a tradition of eating abundant wild animals and plants close to them and using them for medicinal purposes. Similar types of land and resource use are found in the areas of northern Thailand where mountain minorities live.							

Contents

Status (<i>"ongoing" or "completed"</i>)	Completed	Period (<i>MM/YY to MM/YY</i>)	03/2012
Rationale (<i>why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed</i>)			
This study was commissioned to be included in the publication "Socio-ecological Production Landscapes in Asia".			
Objectives (<i>goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study</i>)			
This chapter provides an overview of swidden cultivation and natural resource use by ethnic groups in the area.			
Activities and/or practices employed			
Literature review, field observation.			
Results			
While the government prohibited shifting agriculture, it paved the way for forest management that involved local residents by encouraging them to promote resource protection while using forests in a sustainable way. In Hong Ha Commune, a project aimed at improving the living standards of villagers and their ability to prevent disasters and achieve natural resource management was implemented from 2006 to 2009.			
Lessons learned (<i>factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities</i>)			
At first, these activities groped for ways of increasing household income and raising the social status of women, but one additional outcome was cultural revival. Specifically, the project provided an opportunity for restoring traditional techniques that had been left in the local community and handing them down to the next generation.			
Key messages			
This outcome indicates that continuation of traditional styles in a mountain village provides a realistic and economic means of restoring the village economically by involving its residents.			
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 publication "Socio-ecological Production Landscapes in Asia". *This Summary Sheet was produced by UNU-IAS alone.			
Funding (<i>any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study</i>)			
This study was commissioned by UNU-IAS.			

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.

				■				
		■			■			