



Tebtebba

Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research & Education
 No. 1 Roman Ayson Rd., 2600, Baguio City, Philippines
 Tel: +63 74 4447703 Tel/Fax: +63 74 4439459
 Email: tebtebba@tebtebba.org Website: www.tebtebba.org



NGO in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the UN

Asia-Pacific Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Capacity Building on REDD+ (for Forest Dependent Peoples)

Section 1: Contact Details

1.a Legally registered name of the organization, official address including telephone number/s, website, skype			
CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS Address: BT2A-9 lang viet kieu chau au, Mo Lao ward, Ha Dong district, Hanoi, Vietnam Tel. 84-24 33528555 Website: https://www.csdm.vn Email: adm@csdm.vn			
1.b Names of persons to be involved in sub-project implementation (iii should be different from ii)			
	<i>i. Authorized to sign the Sub-Grant Agreement</i>	<i>ii. Responsible for implementation if different from (i).</i>	<i>iii. Responsible for finance</i>
Name	Luong Thi Truong	Hoang Ke Sy	Nguyen Thi Bich Thao
Position	Director	Sub-project leader	Finance officer
Telephone number	84-913038782	84-912864373	84-979548899
Email address	lt.truong@csdm.vn	hoangkesy@csdm.vn	csdmthao@yahoo.com

Section 2: Applicant Organization Information

Names of members of governing body and their role.		
<i>Name</i>	<i>Position/Role</i>	
Mrs. Hoang Huong Lan	Board member	
Mr. Hoang Duc Nguyen	Board member – Consultancy	
Mrs. Luong Hai Yen	Board member	
<i>Frequency of meetings:</i>	6 months	
Number of full time staff of the entire organization, indicate whether male or female.		
<i>Project implementation – 04 – 02 male and 02 female</i>	<i>Finance – 02 – female</i>	<i>Others – 02 female</i>
Memberships in Networks or Alliances including those with governments		
<i>Name of Alliance/Network</i>	<i>Contact Person</i>	<i>Email Address</i>
Ba Thuoc group of Ba Thuoc Anthropology and Ethnic minority Association	Ha Nam Ninh	Hanamninh1949@gmail.com 0977015789
Ba Thuoc Department of Ethnic Minority	Vu Dinh Hao	vuhaoty@gmail.com 0917092888
Rate your working relationship with government at local and national levels with 1 as lowest and 5 as highest and identify the government offices/agencies.		
<i>Local government –</i> 1) Ham Thuan Bac District People's Committee	<i>National government –</i> 1) UN REDD National Program	

2) <i>Ba Thuoc District People's Committee</i> 3) <i>Tuong Duong District People's Committee</i> 4) <i>Nghe An Department of Science and Technology</i>	2) <i>Ethnic minority Committee of Vietnam</i> 3) <i>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</i>
---	---

Sources of funds from 2018 to the present

<i>Name of Donor</i>	<i>Amount in US\$</i>	<i>Contact Person</i>	<i>Email Address</i>
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation NORAD - Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)	741,700	Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa	nuri@aippnet.org
NORAD - The International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)	125,500	Mr. Nikita Bulanin	nb@iwgia.org
Forest People Program	18,280	Mrs.Helen Tugendhat	<helen@forestpeoples.org>
EuropeAid – Cord Global	157,150	Mr.Carlos Gallardo	CBGallardo@cord.org.uk
MISEREOR	845,000	Ms. Béatrice Lauer	Beatrice.Lauer@misereor.de
World Bank	80,000	Ms Haddy Jatou Sey	hsey@worldbank.org

Indicate the name and contact details of your organization's external auditor.

<i>Name of the External Auditor</i>	<i>Email Address</i>
BDO Audit Services Co.Ltd	bdo.hn@bdo.vn
NEXIA STT Co.Ltd	nexiastt@nexia.vn
RSM Vietnam Auditing & Consulting Limited	

Previous and/or ongoing programs/projects/activities on REDD+, forest and health at local, national and regional levels including engagements with government agencies and the target beneficiaries of this sub-project since 2018.

<i>Programs/Projects/Activities</i>	<i>Beneficiaries and Location</i>
1.Project title: Strengthening and Protecting Indigenous Rights to Traditional Land	Location: Thanh Hoa and Binh Thuan province Beneficiaries: Thai, Muong and K'Ho Overall objective: Safeguard and strengthen indigenous human rights defenders, and improve the enabling environment for them to protect and defend land in the Central Highlands Forest regions of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos
2.Project title: Indigenous environmental human rights defenders (IEHRDs) in targeted regions of Colombia, Peru, Myanmar and Vietnam	Location; Yen Bai, Thanh Hoa and Binh Thuan, Provinces Beneficiaries: Mong, Dao, K'ho, Thai and Muong Indigenous environmental human rights defenders (IEHRDs) in targeted regions of Colombia, Peru, Myanmar and Vietnam freely, and in a safe manner (through prevention, address and remedy of violations), hold governmental, non-governmental and corporate duty bearers accountable for protecting individual and collective human rights relating to the environment
3.Project title: Transformative pathways: indigenous peoples and local communities leading and scaling up conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity Preparation phase Activity: Community Participatory Survey to ensure accurate baselines	Tuong Duong district, Nghe An province Beneficiaries: Mong, Kh'mu and Thai

and consolidated work plan for the full project implementation	
4. Project title: Advancing indigenous peoples' rights in REDD+ and strengthening indigenous peoples' forest management and livelihoods in Myanmar and Vietnam	Location: Thanh Hoa and Binh Thuan Provinces Beneficiaries: K'ho, Thai, Muong Overall outcome The overall outcome of the project is that government of Vietnam have implemented REDD+ related policies, measures and safeguards to enhance the sustainable land-use, livelihoods and rights of indigenous peoples.
5. Project title: Ethnic minority people-led development in community forest management for sustainable livelihood	Location: Lang Son and Hoa Binh Provinces Beneficiaries: Dao, Muong, Mong, Thai Tay and Nung Goal Promote people-led development in community forest management for sustainable livelihood of ethnic people
6. Project title: Ethnic minority in Vietnam addressing their poverty and land problems by self-help initiative	Location: Thanh Hoa and Lang Son province Beneficiaries: Tay, Nung, Thai and Muong Goal: Ethnic minority (EM) communities in Ki Tan, Thanh Son and Chien Thang Communes strengthen their self-help initiatives in addressing agricultural production and marketing, forest land rights and COVID 19 pandemic problems
7. Activity title: Empowering ethnic minority youth in traditional product's value chain	Location: Thanh Hoa Beneficiaries: Muong The overall objective of the proposed Activity is to enhance the participation and capacity of EM youths, especially females, in sustainable livelihood development through promoting traditional products' value chain
Enumerate the trainings on REDD+, forestry and health that the target beneficiaries participated from 2018 to present.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training/awareness raising on Vietnamese law, policies and Vietnam constitution – 2. Training on ethnic minority role in protection of forest 3. Training on CC and REDD+ 4. Awareness raising on natural resources management – forest, water, biodiversity 5. Training on IP leadership, advocacy and lobby 6. Training on Environment protection - sanitary 7. Training Community Women Club and Community Forest Management Group members on land law and law on forestry 8. Training on CEDAW, law on prevention of gender based violence, Law on gender equity 9. Training on traditional knowledge 10. Training on community land/forest mapping 11. Training on sustainable climate change resilience livelihood development and food safety 	
Fluency of staff in English and the language/s of targeted forest-dependent ethnic minorities (EMs).	
CSDM staff – limited forest-dependent EMs – no	
Indicate the labor and occupational health and safety (OHS) standards of your government that your organization follow/implement.	
<i>Labor standards</i>	<i>OHS</i>
1/ Labor Law 2019	2/ Law on Healthcare Insurance -N025/2008/QH 12 - 2021

What problems did your organization encounter related to labor and OHS standards of your country and how did you resolve these?

The organization does not have any problems with labor since it ensures labor safety during its operation because it must to comply with Vietnamese laws

1. Comply with and sign labor contracts with employees according to Vietnamese laws and in accordance with Vietnam's Labor Code
2. Pay social insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance premiums for employees in accordance with the law on Vietnam Social Insurance
3. Recommend employees to install VssID software to monitor compare the process of paying the above insurance for employees.

Describe briefly how your organization settle/address complaints including use of traditional EM practices or just attach a copy of the GM.

The organization has not received complaints about people's use of Traditional Knowledge. However, when implementing local projects, the organization always respects and encourages people to preserve their traditional knowledge and bring their traditional knowledge to respond to climate change and manage natural resources and livelihood development. Moreover, CSDM is the supporting organization for VTIK in all activities of preserving and promoting traditional knowledge of ethnic minorities in Vietnam such as teaching Thai Dao Mong and Muong characters in schools and for communities; revitalize songs, dances, traditional festivals, national dishes. CSDM also supports people and herbalists to use traditional medicines to treat diseases and preserve medicinal plants in the community.

What are the government requirements your organization has to fulfill before implementing externally funded projects including reports to be submitted?

Complying with government regulations on the management and use of non-refundable aid that are not part of official development assistance from foreign agencies, organizations and individuals for Vietnam, the organization needs followings document approving a grant:

- Official Letter of Consent to receive and implement projects from local government
- Official letter approving the project of Vietnam Union for Science and Technology VUSTA – the umbrella organization of Vietnam non-governmental organization.

Reporting regimes:

1. Periodic reporting to VUSTA's governing body upon request
2. Periodic or ad-hoc reporting to the government where the project is performed on request
3. Reporting to the sponsor for compliance as required project requirements.

What external challenges/risks did you experience in project implementation and how did you address these?

<i>Risks</i>	<i>Remedies</i>
The spread of Covid 19 led to the project area being socially isolated, project activities postponed	<p>Remedies how to solve</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1/ Proactively carry out project activities in-between COVID waves 2/ Enhance online/virtual meetings via email, zalo, messenger to discuss the implementation status of activities, give necessary instructions for partners at localities to take initiative for implementation and the project does not deviate from the target objectives. 3/ Encourage local partners to actively carry out activities whilst project staff do not have to be present 4/ Require project staff and local partners to take necessary pandemic prevention measures recommended by the Ministry of Health; to equip disinfectant masks and shields at the office

	5/ Hold small meetings that don't gather too many people, for example just 20 or 30 people.		
Recognition and commitment of the concerned governmental agencies: officers of local government agencies may not cooperate actively in the project activities.	Method: highest ranking leaders of the provincial/district/commune people's committee will be invited to chair a number of project seminars/meeting/dialogue in order to promote cooperation of the concerned agencies; the project will also provide the government staff opportunity to participate in the concerned events in order to enhance their awareness and responsibility for the community.		
Time limited due to crop season and other rural work: a number of the project activities can be delayed in comparison with the progress.	Method: Prepare flexible action plans based on the local situation and avoiding busy crop time; prepare detail action plans to solve timely problems caused by weather such as rainy season, festive events; carry out usually progress evaluations to take lesson learnt for the implementation progress and quality of the project.		
Rate your organization on the following, 5 points being the highest.			
<i>Technical capacity</i>	5	<i>Reports preparation</i>	5
<i>Safeguards implementation</i>	4	<i>Monitoring & evaluation</i>	5
Kindly provide 3 references who could attest to your organization's capacity if your proposal is shortlisted.			
<i>Name and Position/Designation</i>	<i>Organization/Government Office</i>		<i>Email Address</i>
Mr. Gam A. Shimray Secretary General	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)		shimray@aippnet.org; gam@aippnet.org
Mr. Carlos Gallardo Project coordinator	CORD Global (Cord)		CBGallardo@cord.org.uk
Mr. Nikita Bulanin Advisor – Project	IWGIA The International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)		nb@iwgia.org

Section 3: Proposed Sub-Project Identification

Sub-Project title	Enabling and mobilizing the participation of ethnic minorities (EMs) in the implementation of Vietnam ERP and combating against COVID 19
Identify the ethnic minority groups who will benefit directly from the sub-project and their location in the emission reductions program (ERP) area/s as indicated in your country's Emission Reductions Program Document (ERPD).	
<p>The sub-project target groups identified in the ERDP</p> <p>In the ERDP identified that, the target region is home to 13 ethnic minority (EM) groups which make up some 11.5% of the total population (over 10.29 million in 2013). The largest EM populations (88% of the total) are found in the two northern provinces of Thanh Hoa and Nghe An. The predominant groups in all six provinces, ordered by population, are Thai (45%), Muong (29%), Bru-Van Kieu (6%), Tho (6%), H'mong (4%), Ta Oi (4%) and Kho Mu (3%). The other groups present in the area (Co Tu and Chut in the South, Dao and O'Du in the North) have a still smaller share of the EM population. Only the Thai and Muong have populations over 100,000 persons. There is a clear relationship between poverty, the presence of EMs, remoteness, and reliance on forest areas. There is quite a marked difference in distribution of the different EMs over the ER-P area. The Thai, Muong and H'mong are found mainly in the North in Thanh Hoa and Nghe An; a few minorities, mainly Chut and Lao, are found in the central area of the NCC; and the Van Kieu, Ta Oi, O'Du and others are found in the southern part of the NCC. High levels of poverty correlate with generally high EM populations in the north, and overall with high forest cover (Table 3.3).</p> <p>In the target areas, the EM groups are found in the largely mountainous districts and in communes that also have higher percentages of land classified as forest. The partial exception to this is Thanh Hoa Province where, with its large Muong and Thai populations essentially paddy cultivators often occupying the midlands rather than highlands. In the four provinces where there are few EM people compared to the total provincial population, they tend to</p>	

concentrated in the two to three districts per province with the highest forest cover. Despite their overall low to very low populations in the four southern provinces of the NCC (Ha Tinh especially), EMs still form a majority of the population in several target districts, and are represented to a greater degree in several districts which have higher levels of forest cover compared to the province as a whole. The EM groups are mainly found in the largely mountainous districts and in communes that also have higher percentages of land classified as forest. High levels of poverty generally correlate with higher EM populations in the North and upland areas, and overall with more forest cover.

ERP target communes in Ba Thuoc district, Thanh Hoa province:

- 1) Ai Thuong; 2) Dien Ha, 3) Dien Lu, 4) Dien Quang, 5) Dien Thuong, 6) Ban Cong, 7) Co Lung, 8) Ha Trung, 9) Lam Xa, 10) Luong Noi, 11) Luong Ngoai, 12) Luong Trung, 13) Lung Cao, 14) Lung Nien, 15) Thanh lam, 16) Thanh Son, 17) Thiet Ong, 18) Van Nho, 19) Tan Loc.

The sub-project will work with: Thai, Muong, Ba Thuoc district

Ba Thuoc is a mountainous district in the west of Thanh Hoa province with an area of 777km² and a population of nearly 120,000 people composed of 3 main ethnic groups: Muong 56,640 people, accounting for 47,2%, Thai 38,280 people, accounting for 31,9%, Kinh 20,400 people, accounting for 17%. Most of the Pu Luong Nature Reserve Park situated in Ba Thuoc district accounted for the largest source of water source and biodiversity conservation in Thanh Hoa.

- 1) The Thai people in Ba Thuoc district have their own traditional custom and practices, own dress and language, script basically familiar with the same as Thai people in Vietnam. The Thai people keep their own religious practices such as worshiping ancestors and gods and people believe that people and creatures have a soul, and the soul of the person governs his/her spiritual activities. Thai people have customs such as worshiping the forest to pray for rain, water and favorable weather for good crops. There are Xang Khan, Xen ban, Xen muong festivals, where all community members gathered for ceremony and having traditional song, dance and food together. There is special customs such as: taking a bride at 12 o'clock at night, celebrating a child's birth, worshiping the village to make offerings to their ancestor for peaceful village. The Thai also have with their own typical food. The Thai people still retain a lot of traditional knowledge and customs related to use and management water, forests and biodiversity because they have their livelihoods based on the water source and forests, they cultivate both upland and paddy rice fields. The Thai keep many precious herbal remedies, and in each community, village there are healers who provides herbal medicine not to the villagers but outsiders as well.
- 2) The Muong are the majority ethnic group in Ba Thuoc district. The Muong people live interspersed with Thai people, some customs of the Muong people have been forgotten or aculturated with the Kinh and Thai. However they have their own costumes and language. Ba Thuoc is home to two famous Muong folk poetry stories, namely the Tale of Nang Um and Bong Huong. The Muong have a livelihood mainly based on wet-rice agriculture in the lowlands, and they grow maize, cassava in the upland areas along the stream and raising livestock and poultry such as pigs, goats, chickens, ducks and swans. The Muong communities have very little natural forest and they plant production forests and participate in forest protection groups, especially those located in the core buffer zone of Pu Luong Nature Reserve (Pa Ban, Eo Ken, Thanh Son commune). The Muong also have healers in the community who have a deep understanding of the uses of herbal medicine and the Muong healers are famous in curing many diseases.

Targeted number of direct¹ beneficiaries	<i>Men – 310</i>	<i>Women – 310</i>	<i>Youth² - 80</i>
Total Sub-Project cost (amount requested plus counterpart and from other sources in USD)	USD 66,248.15		
Amount requested from the project (in USD)	USD 51,155.47		
Amount provided by your organization (in USD)			

¹ Direct Beneficiaries are EMs and members of EMs' organizations and institutions who will participate in capacity building and awareness raising activities and meetings/workshops with REDD+/ERP units and COVID-19 response implementers and other stakeholders.

² For uniformity, youth refers to those who are 15-24 years old based on UN Statistics definition

Amount provided by other sources (in USD)	USD 15,092.68
--	---------------

Section 4: Proposed Sub-Project Information

4.1 What are the issues and problems of forest-dependent men, women, youth and persons with disabilities related to REDD+/ERP implementation and delivery of COVID-19 support that the Sub-Project will address?

Vietnam ERDP identified the divers of forest degradation and deforestation as: In some areas timber plantation have replaced remnants of natural forest and remaining logged over poor natural forest. Encroachment tends to be low-key and small scale, but has cumulative impacts on forest cover and forest quality. Infrastructure projects, and in particular Hydropower Projects, are reported in five out of the six ER-P provinces as having negative impacts on forest cover. Logging is an important driver of forest degradation in the region. Logging in the past has included both 'legal exploitation' of natural forests by government-licensed, large-scale commercial logging operations and 'informal' logging, usually smaller-scale exploitation that occurs without government permission or licenses and is therefore considered illegal. The ERDP also identified that poverty caused by lack of access to land to support food security and sustainable livelihoods is a significant factor causing forest degradation and deforestation in the target region. Therefore, it is necessary to support the development and introduction of more integrated, targeted livelihood activities for meeting the multiple objectives of food security, economic development and forest protection. The program will aim to improve use of forested areas to facilitate local forest protection and enhancement. Co-management and participatory approaches can be effective tools to improve forest management, it needs a range of co-management and participatory approaches that led to improved communication and understanding between Management Board and communities, more sustainable resource use, better monitoring of threats, greater community ownership and awareness and better information on the needs of local communities. Participatory approaches to sustainable forest management will build on and expand on progress in this area made by other programs.

October 22, 2020 — Vietnam's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development signed a landmark agreement with the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), unlocking up to US\$51.5 million for Vietnam's efforts to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation between now and 2025 in 6 North Vietnam provinces. Ba Thuoc district, Thanh Hoa province is target area of the Vietnam's Emission Reductions Program. However, EMs, women, youth and persons with disabilities in the project area do not or have limited knowledge about climate change, REDD+ and the importance and values of forests and do not care the fact that by cutting down forests, there will be water source depleted and biodiversity loss. They do not know about ERP and confused with Payment for Forest Service and national forest protection programs.

Ethnic minority groups of Thai, Muong groups in the district with more than 30% of the poor households lack of opportunities to improve their living condition. Their livelihoods are heavily reliant on natural resources, and low agriculture productivity depended on weather and unfertile land. In addition, with increasingly population, these EM communities are lack of cultivation land. EMs in these remote areas possesses their own traditional knowledge in wide range of fields, especially on environment, forest and natural resources. Persistent stereotype of being beneficiaries rather than owner of development also hold back EM progress. They are facing with impose of new technology which not appropriate with natural condition (water, soil...) and traditional cultivation method which adapted to locality. New highbred of rice, maize and other plant as well as chicken, pig and goat, duck contaminated all kinds of toxic chemicals: synthesis fertilizers, pesticides, fungicides, herbicides, growing promoters are not suitable for local condition and thus brings disease and epidemic. To increase and protect their crops local peoples have to over use of chemical fertilizer and pesticide. They also use ready-made food which contain growing promoters for cattle and poultry. Local peoples now rely on seed and species provided by companies and so a lot of local seed and species disappeared day by day. Traditional knowledge and community's initiatives have faced challenges for many reasons: the depletion of natural resources; social discourses still contain misunderstandings, prejudice and discrimination against EMs' traditional knowledge and do not consider them the agents of development; insufficient support from development programs implemented at localities.

The Covid19 pandemic had major impact on the livelihoods of EM people. On one hand this impact was due to inadequacy of the healthcare infrastructure available in areas inhabited by EM with majority inhabiting mountainous areas far away from hospitals and clinics. Health facilities that are accessible to them often do not have the necessary

equipment to treat COVID19. Moreover, there has also been an evident lack of access to correct information about COVID19, either because of limited access to internet or due to absence of information in some EM languages, or because of the wide spread of inaccurate information. However, the most profound effect on EMs of the pandemic was not that of the disease itself, but of the measures implemented to prevent its spread. Due to COVID, EM could not access their usual markets and hence could not sell their produce. This in turn resulted in EMs being unable to return their investments, pay loans and as a result not only being able to buy necessary supplies for the next crop, but also risk falling into further indebtedness. On the other hand, many migrant workers, usually men, who lost their jobs in cities and abroad moved back, often without savings, to their home communities. These people, who in normal circumstances are seen as a source of income for their families, have been turned by the pandemic into an additional burden to households which were already in precarious situations, often due to scarcity of agricultural land (which is the most common reason for migrants to leave their home communities). Given that majority of domestic tasks lay on women's shoulders it also meant a further burden for EM women in these households. On some occasions migrant workers found themselves stranded without any funds and income in cities, unable to return to their home communities. The loss of the income due to COVID19 related restrictions of movement has led many people falling into poverty and as a result there have been an increase in the number of people falling victims of human trafficking. The pandemic has also badly affected the practice of labour exchange which in some case contributed to reduction of agricultural production. Finally, in the periods of lockdowns of COVID impoverished EM children who were not only absent from schools, but due to absence of mobile internet devices were not able to access online schooling.

4.2 Kindly indicate name/s and contact details of the following:

REDD+/ERP implementing unit

Ms. Nguyen Thi Thu Thuy National Programme Director Project On Support for the REDD+ Readiness	Email address and/or telephone number: Room 043, No. 14, Thuy Khue Street, Tay Ho, Ha Noi, Viet Nam Tel.: (04)-37286495; Fax: (04)-37286496 Email: thuy@kiemlam.org.vn
--	--

COVID-19 response unit:

Ministry of Health care Hot line communication	Email address and/or telephone number: Phone: + 84 19009095 Email: covid19@suckhoedoisong.vn
---	---

Representative/s of the targeted IP beneficiaries

Ha Thi Tâm Commune Canh Nang District Ba Thuoc Province Thanh Hoa	minhtam1.6.81@gmail.com
---	--

4.3 Please provide a short overall description of the proposed Sub-Project. Why is the Sub-Project important to forest-dependent men, women, youth and persons with disabilities? (Should be related to 4.1 above)

The inter-related problems identified by EMs in their engagement with REDD+ include: (i) Limited awareness of communities of their fundamental role and of REDD+; (ii) Limited participation by communities in formulation, implementation and monitoring of development programs in general and REDD+ in particular (iii) Lack of representation and involvement of EM at different levels; (iv) Reluctance of district and provincial level authorities to foster the participation of EM in development processes; (v) Lack of empirical experiences with engaging EM in the implementation of programs.

The sub-project based on the three expected outcomes, is designed and targeted to make positive changes in the key actors defined with key strategies and activities in a sustained manner over a period of 1 year. There is a lack of knowledge and understanding of EMs of REDD+, as well as on the international commitments made by their government in the planning and implementation of REDD+. In particular, this project will raise the awareness of EM communities their organizations to equip them with sufficient knowledge and understanding of climate change, REDD+ and related agreements and processes. With their knowledge on these issues, combined with capacity building activities on leadership, advocacy and monitoring, they can engage more effectively in an informed manner and with more confidence with government officials and other actors in raising their concerns and recommendations

particularly in relation to the implementation of the ERDP, COVID combating process and other policies, women equality among others. Likewise, with the capacity and skills development including EM women and youth, on monitoring and reporting, as well as on livelihoods, they will be able to monitor and report on forest issues in relation to ERDP and benefit sharing, COVID implementation, as well as to enhance their livelihoods in partnership with local governments and other actors as appropriate. These positive changes in the level of understanding and skills of EMs including women, youth, PWD, LGBTI will generate also positive attitudes towards them by the government and other relevant actors.

The expected changes in the behavior and actions of government officials will be the result of combined strategies and activities of this sub-project including collaborative efforts with ERP offices, local government, traditional medicine organizations and others, particularly with the sustained engagements of EMs through meetings and other interactions activities with national regional and global REDD+ actors for the implementation of their commitments to REDD + such as ERDP, benefit sharing, the Cancun agreement and the stakeholder engagement guideline.

EMs, particularly women, youth, PWD, LGBTI face multiple barriers to participation in implementation, decision making in the ERP process and benefit sharing. They lack status, legitimacy and credibility due to: limited education/literacy; weak technical capacity; limited understanding of their roles; and lack of access to REDD+, benefit sharing, ERP and COVID information. This affects their ability to engage with technical REDD, ERP and COVID information. Those with the requisite skills face being delegitimized and discredited, and are often relegated within organized groups to work on 'soft' issues, thereby further entrenching their marginalization.

Economic empowerment is another barrier to participation to ERP implementation. Climate change increasingly drives the existing cycle of remote EM food insecurity through further undermining the productivity and quality of the natural resource base, changing the patterns of natural disasters and decreasing the economic, social and health resilience of households. While there are provisions for communities to be informed, consulted and participate in the shaping of development projects, these are not implemented properly. This is further aggravated by the absence of EM peoples participation which could intermediate between the communities and the local authorities as communities and local officials have low knowledge and capacity about their participation; and tools and processes facilitating EM people's participation are not made available. EM community livelihoods are heavily reliant on natural resources, and existing degradation of natural resources is contributing to their vulnerability. The impacts of COVID-19 on income showed that EMs, especially women were unable to participate in community activities, citing income restrictions as a major contributor.

The experience of combating COVID 19 in Vietnam showed that in some places, even in Ho Chi Minh city where experienced most severe COVID, where peoples used herbal medicine as remedies for virus prevention and improving health of newly affected patients, the number of affected peoples is low and those affected easier to cure.

4.4 Desired Overall Outcomes *(what benefits and/or immediate positive changes do you anticipate for the targeted EM groups, their communities and/or organizations in relation to the implementation of your country's REDD+/ERP and government's COVID-19 response that are directly related to sub-project implementation?)*

Overall Outcomes: Ethnic minority groups in Ba Thuoc district, Thanh Hoa will be confident and capable effectively participating in formulation and implementation of national REDD+ strategy and ERP and successfully addressing their issue in climate change resilience livelihood development and combating against COVID 19 pandemic.

Outcome 1.

Long-term capacity and resources of EM groups, particularly women and youth strengthened and they are equipped with the skills, knowledge and confidence to effectively advocate for and contribute to implementation of Emission Reductions Program (ERP) and benefit sharing programs in Ba Thuoc, Thanh Hoa province.

Indicator 1: there will be at least 15 EM/IP (8 male and 7 female) project beneficiaries who will participate in the formulation and implementation of REDD+ strategies and actions

Outcome 2.

Collaboration between EM peoples and local government in Ba Thuoc district, Thanh Hoa province strengthened in implementation of Emission Reductions Program (ERP), monitoring benefit sharing programs and development of community based climate change/COVID pandemic resilience livelihood.

Indicator 2: There will be at least 10 EMs (6 male and 4 female) project beneficiaries who will participate in Emission Reduction Programs and Benefit Sharing Plans

Outcome 3

Ethnic minority groups in close cooperation with Ba Thuoc Oriental Traditional Medicine Associations and Departments of healthcare actively take part in combating against COVID 19, particularly using traditional knowledge, herbal and practices.

Indicator: there will be at least 16 (8 male and 8 female) beneficiaries who will contribute in combating the spread of COVID 19, particularly using traditional knowledge, traditional herbal and practices

Indicator: there will be 14 (7 male and 7 female) Beneficiaries who will feel project investments reflected their needs

The main changes that must occur as follows:

The communities of EM groups and their organizations including women, youth, PWD and LGBTI in the project areas become:

- Aware of their roles in REDD+ and ERP, benefit sharing
- Knowledgeable and skilled in advocacy work and engagement with relevant government bodies and other REDD+ bodies to demand and protect their welfare in ERP and benefit sharing, including specific issues of ethnic minority women, youth, PWD and LGBTI
- Skilled in monitoring ERP and benefit sharing and COVID combating with active participation of EM women, youth, PWD and LGBTI
- Partners of local government and other institutions in community-based forest conservation and management including support for their livelihoods

National and local government officials in relevant bodies mentioned above will become:

- Aware of the role of EM groups including women, youth, PWD and LGBTI
- Responsive to the recommendations of EM groups, implying that they will engage with them in good faith towards the inclusion and implementation of implementation of REDD+, ERP and benefit sharing and COVID combating
- Accountable to their commitments for safeguards in REDD+, ERP and benefit sharing and COVID combating

Partners of EM groups, local governments and others providing support to community livelihood activities

EM groups are active in providing technical and other forms of support for implementing ERP, benefit sharing and COVID combating and climate change/COVID pandemic resilience livelihood development.

4.5 Kindly enumerate and describe the activities to be implemented by the Sub-Project and the expected results.

<i>Activities for beneficiaries only</i>	<i>Expected results (refer to the indicators in the invitation/call)</i>
	<p><i>Outcome 1.</i></p> <p><i>Long-term capacity and resources of ethnic minority communities and particularly women and youth strengthened and they are equipped with the skills, knowledge and confidence to effectively advocate for and contribute to implementation of Emission Reductions Program (ERP) and benefit sharing programs in Ba Thuoc, Thanh Hoa province..</i></p>
<p>1.Awareness raising workshop on CC and REDD+ and Emission Reductions Program (ERP) and benefit sharing programs in Ba Thuoc</p>	<p>In Ba Thuoc district, there are at least 40 people from 19 ERP target commune with more than 50% women, have participated in two-day awareness raising workshop on CC and REDD+ 02 workshops x 20 people x 2 days</p> <p>From each target commune 02 person, one commune staff responsible for ERP and one person from Women union/youth association and one are district staff</p>
<p>2.Training on REDD+ safeguards, benefit sharing and monitoring and grievance redress mechanisms and traditional knowledge in REDD+ implementation</p>	<p>At least 40 EM men and women from 19 ERP target communes of Ba Thuoc district participated in two days Training course on REDD+, safeguards, benefit sharing and monitoring and grievant mechanism and traditional knowledge in REDD+ implementation.</p>

	<p>02 trainings x 20 people x 2 days</p> <p>From each target commune 02 person, one commune staff responsible for ERP and one person from Women union/youth association and one are district staff</p>
3. Production of education material on CC, REDD and EM and women participation in ERP and benefit sharing	At least 1500 copy of education material on CC, REDD and EM and women participation in ERP and benefit sharing produced in the Kinh, Thai and Mong languages and distributed to IP communities.
	<p><i>Outcome 2.</i></p> <p><i>Collaboration and joint action between EM peoples communities, and local government in Ba Thuoc district, Thanh Hoa province s strengthened in implementation of Emission Reductions Program (ERP), monitoring benefit sharing programs and development of community based climate change/COVID pandemic resilience livelihood.</i></p>
4.Awareness raising workshop women and youth on their role and participation in implementation and monitoring of Emission Reductions Program (ERP) and benefit sharing program	<p>At least 60 women and 40 youth from 19 ERP target communes participated in awareness raising workshop to improve understanding and appreciation for the valuable contribution of their role and participation in implementation and monitoring of Emission Reductions Program (ERP) and benefit sharing program</p> <p>02 workshops x 30 people x 1 day – for women 02 workshops x 20 people x 1 day – for youth Day 1 for women and Day 2 for the youth</p>
5. Organize REDD+ and ERP communication events at community levels by EM people, women and youth	At least 4 events organized and 260 peoples participated communication of REDD+ and ERP events in the form of stage perform and awareness competition. These events organized by ethnic minority groups, women and youth who have been trained by the sub-project as above mentioned.
<p>6.Trainings on community based climate change/pandemic resilience livelihood, climate smart agriculture and diversifying and sustaining livelihoods</p> <p>02 trainings on community based climate change/pandemic resilience livelihood, food security and food sovereignty</p> <p>02 trainings on climate smart agriculture and diversifying and sustaining livelihoods, using traditional knowledge, traditional practices for securing food sovereignty in CC, REDD+ and pandemic COVID</p>	<p>At least 100 people from 19 ERP target communes participated in trainings on community based climate change/pandemic resilience livelihood, climate smart agriculture and diversifying and sustaining livelihoods using traditional knowledge and seed/species and traditional practices of cultivation.</p> <p>04 trainings x 25 peoples x 2 days</p>
	<p><i>Outcome 3</i></p> <p><i>Ethnic minority communities, in close cooperation with Ba Thuoc Oriental Traditional Medicine Associations and Departments of healthcare actively take part in combating against COVID 19, particularly using traditional knowledge, traditional herbal and practices.</i></p>
7. Training on using traditional knowledge, traditional herbal and practices against COVID 19	<p>At least 40 ethnic minorities from 19 target communes have been trained on using traditional knowledge, traditional herbal and practices against COVID 19</p> <p>2 trainings x 20 people x 2 days</p>
<i>Joint activities with governments, other stakeholders and beneficiaries</i>	

	<p><i>Outcome 2.</i> <i>Collaboration and joint action between EM peoples communities, and local government in Ba Thuoc district, Thanh Hoa province strengthened in implementation of Emission Reductions Program (ERP), monitoring benefit sharing programs and development of community based climate change/COVID pandemic resilience livelihood..</i></p>
8. Capacity building on role and participation of women in Environment protection for women in Ba Thuoc district	<p>At least 90 women from 19 ERP target communes are trained on women's role in environment in Ba Thuoc district</p> <p>3 trainings * 30 persons * 4 days</p>
9. There will be 01consultation workshops at district levels to gather/finalize recommendations from EM send to REDD+/ERP implementors	<p>At least 01 recommendations to REDD+/ERP on formulation and implementation of REDD+ strategies and actions and in Emission Reduction Programs and Benefit Sharing Plans</p> <p>01 consultation workshops x 20 people x 1 day</p>
	<p><i>Outcome 3</i> <i>Ethnic minority communities in close cooperation with Ba Thuoc Oriental Traditional Medicine Associations and Departments of healthcare actively take part in combating against COVID 19, particularly using traditional knowledge, traditional herbal and practices, herbal and practices.</i></p>
10. Support/facilitate local EM, women, youth, PWD and LGBTI to participate in REDD+, ERD, benefit sharing events at national, provincial levels.	<p>01 national event: REDD+ implementors to participate in virtual workshop meeting on REDD+</p> <p>01 provincial events: will include district REDD+ implementors to participate in workshop on REDD, ERD benefit sharing events</p> <p>01q workshops x 20 persons x 1 day</p>
4.6 Describe any potential external factors/risks that may affect implementation and how you will mitigate these.	
<i>Risks/Challenges</i>	<i>Remedies/Mitigation</i>
The spread of Covid 19 lead to the project area being socially isolated, project activities postponed	<p>Remedies how to solve</p> <p>1/ Proactively carry out project activities in-between COVID waves</p> <p>2/ Enhance online/virtual meetings via email, zalo, messenger to discuss the implementation status of activities, give necessary instructions for partners at localities to take initiative for implementation and the project does not deviate from the target objectives.</p> <p>3/ Encourage local partners to actively carry out activities whilst project staff do not have to be present</p> <p>4/ Require project staff and local partners to take necessary pandemic prevention measures recommended by the Ministry of Health; to equip disinfectant masks and shields at the office</p> <p>5/ Hold small meetings that don't gather too many people, for example just 20 or 30 people.</p>
Recognition and commitment of the concerned governmental agencies: Officers of local government agencies may not cooperate actively in the project activities.	<p>Remedies: highest ranking leaders of the provincial/district/commune people's committee will be invited to chair a number of project seminars/meeting/dialogue in order to promote cooperation of the concerned agencies; the project will also provide the government staff opportunity to participate in the concerned evens in order to enhance their awareness and responsibility for the community.</p>

Time limited due to crop season and other rural work: a number of the project activities can be delayed in comparison with the progress.	Remedies: Prepare flexible action plans based on the local situation and avoiding busy crop time; prepare detail action plans to solve timely problems caused by weather such as rainy season, festive events; carry out usually progress evaluations to take lesson learnt for the implementation progress and quality of the project.
--	---

4.7 Which other groups/organizations, including government, will be involved in Sub-Project implementation?

<i>Name of group/organization</i>	<i>Email Address</i>	<i>Roles/Responsibilities</i>
District Department of Ethnic minority in Ba Thuoc, Thanh Hoa province	Vu Dinh Hao vuhaoty@gmail.com 0917092888	District Department of Ethnic minority is a government organ who responsible for resolving IPs issue in each district. In our sub-project, District Department of Ethnic minority will be as beneficiaries, who involve in capacity building and awareness raising workshops to gain knowledge about REDD+, ERP and using herbal medicine against COVID. They will help CSDM in organizing all trainings/workshops and dialogues at localities. In long run they will cooperate and support IP in the district to resolve their issue related to implementation of ERP, benefit sharing and COVID combating.
Ba Thuoc, Anthropology and Ethnic minority Association	Ha Nam Ninh hanamninh1949@gmail.com 0977015789	Ba Thuoc Anthropology and Ethnic Minority Association members typically contribute resources such as labor materials in conducting pilot model and planning, implementing and overseeing COVID combating at commune and village level. The association's members will involve in researches on using herbal medicine and oriental remedies against COVID and communication on climate change, REDD in local languages. Ba Thuoc, Anthropology and Ethnic Minority Association member will contribute their traditional expertise, traditional knowledge, technical assistance in setting up and maintain information dissemination using public media and cultural groups at villages. Ba Thuoc, Anthropology and Ethnic minority Association are widely networked within the country, the achievements and lessons learnt replicable over a broad geographic area.

4.8 How will you ensure the proportionate participation of men, women, youth and persons with disabilities in sub-project implementation, monitoring and evaluation?

CSDM is actively implementing its policy on gender equality and has produced a manual for gender mainstreaming with very positive results. All CSDM programs and projects have to mainstream gender issues including in this sub-project. Thus, this sub-project has targeted activities for the inclusion of EM women in awareness raising, capacity building. It also includes strengthening EM women's roles, their contributions in forest conservation, and direct support in enhancing their livelihoods activities and contributions to food security. In addition, the primary target group will be those facing intersectional issues will be prioritized e.g. young, those living with disabilities (PWD), LGBTI. Gender equality is one of the core principles of the sub-project with activities targeting at least 40% female participation. The sub-project takes approaches to improve the ability of EM women, PWD, LGBTI and youth to contribute to implementation and to project results. At an individual level EM women and youth will be equipped and supported with technical training, awareness raising and cooperation with other EM women and youth to build resilience and strengthen their capabilities and credibility when engaging with local authority. The project focuses on increasing the profile of EMs (women, youth, PWD, LGBTI) – leading to their increased participation in policy fora/decision making processes by creating spaces for engagement and facilitating their attendance at district and

provincial/national events. Demonstrating the tangible positive impacts of the work of EM women and youth to both community members and local authority is essential to put in place measures to ensure the safety and continued participation of EM women and youth. The activities will strengthen the sustainability of long-term outcomes. For example, increased technical knowledge and credibility of EMs (women, youth, PWD, LGBTI) will make a greater impact on advocacy efforts at meetings with local authority, while increasing their confidence will encourage more of them to participate.

The project methodology places a strong focus on capacity development component woven throughout utilizing training, mentoring and coaching techniques. Through the project, the local partners themselves will also grow and develop their knowledge, understanding and appreciation for the participation of EMs (women, PWD, LGBTI & youth) and become sustainable champions for pulling down the barriers to EM women's and youth's participation.

4.9 How will Sub-Project gains/benefits be sustained after completion?

CSDM's entire approach seeks to be sustainable by addressing the barriers to EMs' involvement at multiple levels, not only strengthening the capacity of EMs, but also influencing those around them, including local government to build understanding and support for them to continue their work. Awareness raising and training of EMs is supplemented with coaching, alongside opportunities to use their skills in involvement in REDD+ process. EMs will set their own priorities to build the skills that are most useful to them. This transfers ownership to participants and enables them to continue revisiting and building on accomplishments and has proven to reinforce new skills, maintain momentum and integrate learning over the long-term. Building local groups for implementation and monitoring REDD+ and COVID strengthens resilience whilst providing opportunities for independent initiatives to be established that go beyond the program. The sub-project will build social capital by strengthening relationships between stakeholders –EMs, and local government, increasing the confidence of EMs to amplify their voice. Enhanced collaboration between EM people and government staff will have a lasting impact on more consultative, equitable decision-making and delivery of services that meaningfully respond to the needs of communities. CSDM's partnership building approach brings together authorities and EMs to share views on how policies and practice can be improved, develop approaches to working together and solving problems, and to produce joint action plans in response to REDD+, COVID issues and participation of EMs. The importance of this approach is their continuity and consistency; participants are encouraged to see themselves as long-term members with a level of responsibility for contributing to the agreements that emerge. Although initially facilitated by CSDM, eventually participants set their own agendas and organize them independently.

The human rights based approach, exercise of democratic practices, inclusion – particularly promoting the active participation of women and youth will challenge existing hierarchies and behaviors that exclude or marginalize some members of the community. Through the activities presented in this project all stakeholders will have opportunities to practice participation, learn new skills for participation and how to present their views and consolidate different group interests. Through work with the mass media, it is expected that the wider ethnic communities will become aware of their basic right and that all actions will contribute to the evolution of a culture that embraces diversity and inclusion.

Methods

Participatory methodologies: These include the organization and mobilization of local EM men and women, where they will work with facilitators from CSDM, as a starting point for gaining empowerment through participatory processes. Developing capacity of EMs (women, youth, PWD and LGBTI) to contribute their time and input to implementation of REDD+, ERP, benefit sharing and COVID combating processes is directly linked to improving their awareness and understanding on their role in carrying out ERP and COVID prevention at their localities. The action thus includes capacity building for community leaders and local authority officials, who generally have limited technical capacity to effectively deliver on public services provisions and follow financial and management procedures, so their ability to represent the interests of their communities is currently limited. By actively joining the sub-project from the onset, these community champions will gain the confidence to participate in dialogues with authorities and have a new willingness to share their findings and ideas with other communities and organization members regarding the implementation of ERP, benefit sharing and COVID combating.

Capacity-building and mobilization of Ethnic minority: In order to promote sustainability of the project's impact, it is essential that the capacity of ethnic minorities is built. CSDM will take a phased approach to capacity building that

ensures enough time and support is provided so that each step strengthens the target groups. A participatory need assessment will be conducted in conjunction with stakeholders and the results will be discussed to further prioritize and develop training modules.

Working through partnership: Increased mobilization and cooperation for and between ethnic minority groups and local government. From the outset, our sub-project will involve gender diverse people, who identify as members of upland ethnic minority groups and local government in sub-project implementation. The action builds partnerships, and networking among EMs and Local authority for promoting participatory development practices at the community level, and for campaigning at the all levels. Strong alliances, and common tools and approaches, are vital in pursuing bottom-up development. In managing the partnerships, CSDM's role is that of providing technical support and direction, and monitoring and evaluating activities in order to ensure the action's objectives are met. In addition to CSDM staff, human resource will be mobilized from ERP/FCPF office, professional agencies at district level. This collaboration will build a multi-professional team with high capacity and practical experiences to serve the project the best. This method also facilitates local officials to be aware of project approach and to duplicate in other communes in the district.

People-led Development - PLD approach. This is a new approach which CSDM had the opportunity to exchange and learn with Misereor's experts and partners. This approach encourages grassroots peoples to create and carry out initiative for their own development. Although CSDM has applied Human Right based Approach - HRBA and other approaches, CSDM recognized that this is a practical, especially for ethnic minorities who have much traditional knowledge, customary laws and practices which appropriate and applicable for their development based on natural resources and culture. Ethnic minorities of this sub-project will apply this approach in implementation and monitoring of ERP, benefit sharing and particularly in using herbal medicine and remedies for COVID combating.

Communication strategy (song, cultural perform, comedy competition at community on CC, REDD+, COVID) in order to ensure the effectiveness of the project with respect to ERP implementation and COVID combating in the project areas.

Knowledge management in the project. The knowledge management of CSDM is planned according to its programs and projects. Education material on CC and REDD+, ERP will be produced in Kinh, Thai and Mong languages. CSDM is maintaining a separate website, Facebook page which our knowledge products are shared with the wider national and particularly ethnic minority public. These education material will be published in CSDM a and distributed to target groups and other partner of CSDM.