

Effectiveness of Forest Allocation Policies for Local People in Forest Management: Case Study Research in Ethnic Minority Communities in Dak Doa District - Gia Lai Province - Viet Nam

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Abstract: Forest resource is one of the components of the environment and plays very important role in our life. Viet Nam country has population of more than 94 millions of people and quite large of forest area, about 36% of total natural area. In Viet Nam, many ethnic minority groups like living in area with hill mountain or jungle and living in the forest has created themselves very personal characteristics both culture and awareness. However, along with socio - economic development, forest area of Viet Nam has increasingly shrunk and the question of how to effectively protect the existing forests and ensure the life of the ethnic minority groups which are living in the forest area need to be resolved. In fact, there have been many policies regarding forest management and ensuring social security to the ethnic minority groups promulgated and applied, and the policy of allocating and contracting forest for protection is one of those policies. Nevertheless, there is no research regarding assessment of effectiveness of applying the policy, hence proposing measures to improve the effectiveness of this policy. Therefore, this research has addressed to resolve this issue, results gained from the research showed that: the natural and socio-economic conditions of the studied area are in line with forest development, each commune of the studied area has large natural area and is abundant in labour forces having high community; procedures and implementation of the forest contracted policy for protection are appropriate and complied with regulations, guidance, organization and assigning management responsibilities for managers and users are tight; and effectiveness of implementing the policy is quite good: the rate of losing natural forests decreases, income of the households contracting forests increases, rate of unemployment among youth reduces, and awareness of the ethnic minority groups on forest protection is raised. However, the implementation of the forest protection policy still has some limitations such as: many foresters do not know the processes and do not directly implement; lack of database at the commune level and labour tools are weak equipped; irregular supervising the forest management of the forest contractors; and lack of common protection regulations for the community.

Keywords: forest contractor, allocation, ethnic minority, Dak Doa district, Effectiveness.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Forest plays a very important role in human life not only in Viet Nam, but also in over the world. However, along with the social – economic development of our country, the area of forest in Viet Nam is reducing. According to Nguyen Quang Tan and Thomas Sikor (2012), the shrinking of natural forest area has resulted in many impacts on human life, especially ethnic minorities. Dealing with the situation, the Government of Vietnam has issued many forest-related policies to protect and sustainably manage this precious resource, and forest land allocation is a major policy that has been considered as one of the successes of the Government of Vietnam. In fact, the policy has had positive impacts on people's livelihoods, including ethnic minority communities. However, many studies showed that the policy of forest land allocation also has some shortcomings which need to be considered and resolved depending on each region. According to Tran Manh Long (2013), the shortcomings of the policy of forest land allocation of Viet Nam include: the process of forest land allocation is prolonged; there are no specific regulations on land categories and types of forests to be allocated to specific subjects; shortcomings in issuing certificates of land and forest management; lack of community participation in the forest land allocation process; and benefit sharing mechanism of forest land allocation is unclear.

The Dak Doa is one of the districts of Gia Lai province and it locates in North – East of the province. Although the district has a large forest area but life of people is still very difficult due to many reasons. Total

area of the district is 98,866.06 ha, of which 21,989.73 ha are forests; population of the district is 104,511 people, of whom ethnic minority group account for 55.2%, among the ethnic minority groups, 54.7% are Jari and Banar groups. For people living in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam, the mountains and forests are not only places for daily livelihood but also sacred places, and the forests are an integral part of their life. Based on statistic data related to forest land allocation policy of the responsible agencies of the province, since the implementation of forest land allocation policy up to now, life of people in the region has had many changes: people having conditions to access new sources of income; basic social services have been improved; and forest quality, in general, has been positively changed. However, people in the province, especially ethnic minorities, are still facing many challenges such as hunger and poverty. This is a serious problem, which is not only for the poor but also for the whole society, needed to be resolved, if the problems are not resolved, there would be many other issues arised, and as a result effectiveness of the forest protection policy in the region would be not as it is expected. Therefore, the research "*Effectiveness of forest allocation policies for local people in forest management: Case study research in ethnic minority communities in Dak Doa district - Gia Lai province - Viet Nam*" was conducted with the aim of identifying advantages and disadvantages in the implementation of the forest allocation policy, and thence proposing solutions to improve the effectiveness of the policy.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concepts related to Land and Forest Allocation

The concept of Land and Forest Allocation could be understood as a decentralisation of land and forest management, and depending on constitution of each country, it may relate to rights of use or ownership of the land and forests which have been allocated. According to FAO (2012), decentralization is the transfer of a portion of central government authority to the grassroots or community.

In Land Law (2013) of Viet Nam, the concept of allocating Right of Land Use means that the State allocates Right of Land Use to subjects having requirements of land use. In addition the Law on Forest Protection and Developments of Viet Nam in 2004 stipulates that the Rights of Forest Use mean forest owners have rights to: exploit the benefits from the forest and lease forest use rights through in accordance with the Law on Forest Protection and Development and Civil Law.

2.2. Concepts of effectiveness and socio-economic and environmental efficiency

The main objectives of Viet Nam land – forest allocation policy are improvements of forest protection and providing livelihoods for people. Therefore, concept of effectiveness in this research paper means the actual ability to protect forests and provide works for local people in order to improve their living standards.

Economic efficiency is an economic category that reflects the level of use of resources (human, financial, material, capital) to achieve defined goals, social efficiency reflects the level of resources used to achieve certain social objectives. The common social objectives are: to solve jobs in the whole society or in each economic sector; to reduce the number of unemployed; to raise the level of cultural and spiritual life of laborers; and to ensure equity equity for all of people in the society. The environmental efficiency in this paper means the level of improving environmental functions of the forests such as increase of biodiversity and vegetable cover, reduction of soil erosion, and so on.

2.3. Forms of land and forest allocation

According to the Viet Nam Laws related to allocating land and forests to subjects having requirements, the State, in the role as land owner, allocates land to organizations which belong to or outside the state, households and individuals in order to use the land as the plans which have been ratified by the State. Under this mechanism, the relationship between the State and the groups assigned to the land is governed by administrative law: interests and responsibilities of the assignor and recipients of land and forest specified according to the Land Law. According to the land and forest allocation policy, the concept ‘contracting’ is often used. The concept ‘Contracting’ in the policy means that the allocation of production forest land by State-owned organizations, such as Forest Companies or Management Boards, to households and/or individuals for the purpose of afforestation, forest protection and so on. The relationship between the Forest Company (or Management Board) and the people, regarding using and managing land and forests, is governed by civil relationships, in which the State only plays the role of creating legal framework for regulating the relationship and behavior between the contracted parties. Therefore, a number of policies related to land and forest allocation and contract are promulgated and specified. According to the Decree 02/1994/ND-CP regarding regulations on allocation of forestry land to organizations, households and individuals for stable and long-term use, dated January 15, 1994 of Viet Nam Government, there are two forms of allocating forest land: the first form is that the State allocates forest land with natural forests for protection, development and stable long-term use in accordance with the State's plannings and plans; and the second form is the State allocates forest land without forests to organizations, households and individuals for stable long-term use according to the planning.

In addition, the Decision 304/2005/QD-TTg of Viet Nam government dated 23 November 2005, stimulated pilot of implementing forest allocation and contracting to households and communities in ethnic minority villages of the Highland provinces of Viet Nam. According to this Decision, only natural forests which have role as production forests could be allocated and natural forests that are protection and/or special-use forests are contracted for eligible households (mostly poor households) in order to improving forest protection efficiency as well as providing livelihood of the people.

III. Research Contents And Methods

3.1. Research contents.

To achieve the research objectives set out, the research focuses on the following main contents:

- Studying and evaluating the natural, economic and social characteristics of the studied area. Based on data and informations gained from the research, the advantages and disadvantages of the district's conditions to allocating and contracting activities of forest protection and livelihoods of the people have been analysed and assessed.
- Study and evaluation of the status of allocating and contracting forest protection in the Dak Doa district. In order to resolve the tasks, the processes and results of allocating and contracting to the people for the purpose of the forest protection in the localities have been considered; actuality of forest management and use after contracting in the studied area has been studied; and identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the policy implementation have been taken.
- Based on the results gained from the research, the solutions to improve the effectiveness of the forest land allocation and contracting policy in the Dak Doa district have been proposed.

3.2. Research methods

3.2.1. Process and tasks taken during the research implementation

In order to resolve the contents mentioned above and achieving the objectives which have been set out, the research implementation has been done over stages and various research methods there have been used. The research implementation process includes studying documents domestically and internationally published and secondary data collection; taking field works in order to have raw data; all data collected are have been analysed and assessed; and based on the results of assessment appropriate solutions have been proposed. The process and tasks taken during the research implementation are illustrated in the following figure.

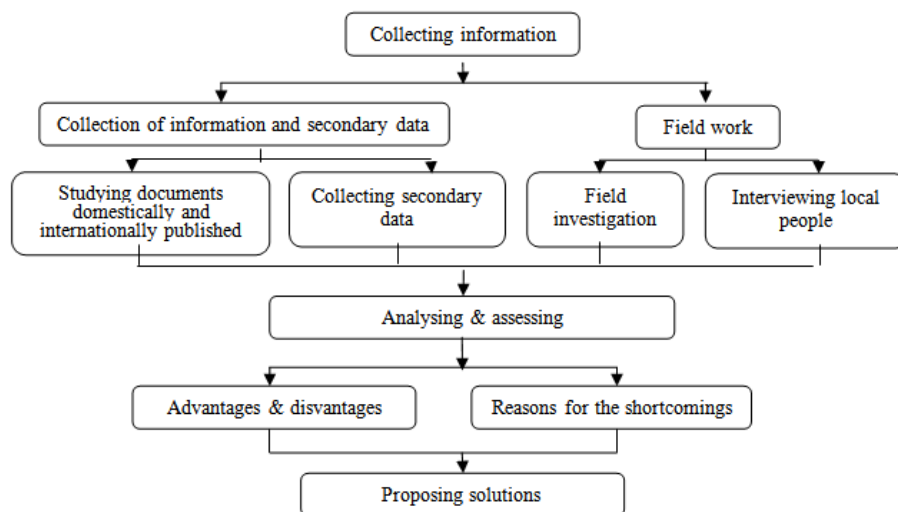


Figure 2.1: The process and tasks taken in the research implementation

3.2.2. Methods used in the research process

Despite the Dak Doa district has 17 administrative units of commune or town level, however, the research has only undertaken in 4 communes that are Ha Dong, Dak Somei, Kong Giang and Hai yang. These communes have been chosen to taking field investigation and interview during the research implementation because of these are representative to the district, have large area of natural forests and were being pilot of implementing land forest allocation policy of the district. Methods used in the research implementation include: collecting secondary information through studying existing documents related to the research topic; collecting raw data through field investigation and interviewing local people (housholds)/stakeholders, the interview has

been performed by face – to – face dialogue or filling the prepared questionnaires, number of the households, which have selected to conduct survey, have been calculated by the the formula of Yamane (1973), as follows:

$$n = N * (1 + Ne^2)^{-1}$$

As total number of households in the studied area is 291, level of error selected is 10%, so the number of householdss selected for the survey would be 75 (n = 75). The Delphi method, Venn Diagram and SWOT Matrix have also been used in the evaluation and as a basic for proposing measures to improve the effectiveness of forest land management in the region.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Generalising natural, economic and social conditions of the Dak Doa district and the studied area

The Doa District is one of the districts of the Gia Lai province – Viet Nam, the district has has 17 communes and towns with 985.303 km² (equivalent to 985,303 ha) of natural area. Total population of the district is 109,052 people, with about 60,260 people of ethnic minorities, accounting for 55.2% of the population of the district. The rate of natural population increase in 2016 is high - 1.619%. The ethnic minorities reside in 15 of 17 communes and towns of the district and their living standards are still very low (The Dak Doa District Statistical Office, 2017). Total area of forestryland of the Dak Doa district accounts for about 21,989.7 ha, of which: area of production forest land is about 9,933.5 ha; area of protective forest land is about 7,591.9 ha; and special-use forest land is about 3378.9 ha.

The four communes which have been chosen as studied area has 50,375 ha of natural area it accounts for only about 5.1% of total natural area of the district, however, the forest area of these communes is about 18,518.8 ha, accounting for 84,2 % of 21,989.7 ha total forests the district. Details of natural and forest area of the communes area presented in the following table and figure.

Table 4.1: Characteristics of land resource of the studied area

Types of land resources	Ha Dong commune	Dak somei Commune	Kon Gang Commune	Hai Yang Commune
Natural area (ha)	19,783	14,876	8,818	6,98
Land area for agriculture (ha)	1,360.20	3,344.90	5,906.30	2,749.00
Forestryland (ha)	18,422.80	10,433.40	2,186.10	2,342
Non- agricultural land (ha)	182,6	487.9	269	288.1
Unused land (ha)	0	609.8	456.6	1519,4

Source: Dak Doa People’s Committee, (2017)

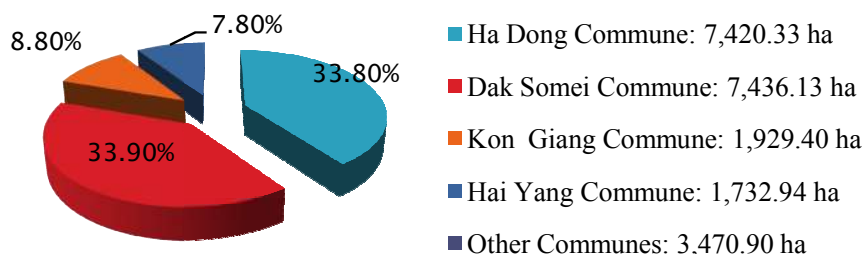


Figure 4.1: Forest area of the Dak Doa district

4.2. Status of contracting forest protection in Dak Doa district

4.2.1. The process of contracting forest protection in Dak Doa district

The forest allocation policy which have been done in the Dak Doa district relates many existing policies and laws such as law of assets ownership, law of right to land use, policies for ethnic minority, and so on. Therefore, the process of forest allocation has been carefully considered by the government. In the Dak Doa district, process of allocating forest for protection consisted of 06 steps: from collecting information and data to monitoring the implementation of households that have received the forests. The process of contracting forest protection in Dak Doa is illustrated in the figure below.

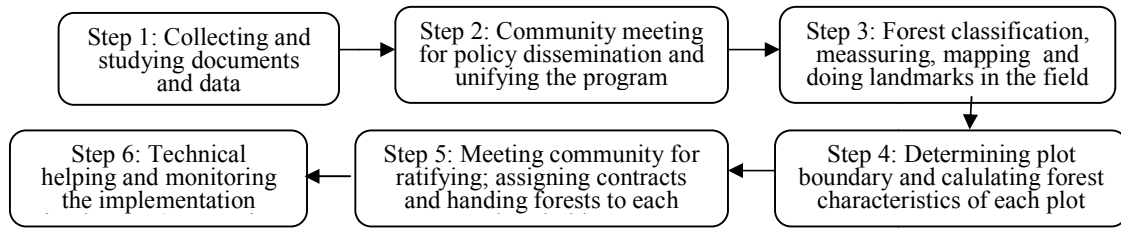


Figure 4.2: Process of forest contracting for protection in Dak Doa district

4.2.2. Actuality of forest area contracted to households in the Dak Doa district

According to the data of the Dak Doa district’s Forest Protection Session (2017), total forest land area of the four studied communes is 18,518.8 ha, but there have about 7,947.01 ha been allocated, accounting for 42.91% of the total forested area. However, the ratio of forest area contracted to households of each commune in the studied area and average timber volume per hectar of the forests contracted are not the same. In order to get specific data of forest area contracted to households for protection in each commune, the research has been carried out by field investigation and face – to - face interview. The results gained from the the research implimentation showed that: in Ha Dong Commune, the forest area is 7,420.33 ha, area of forest contracted is 3,620.99 ha (48.84% of total forest area), with average timber volume is 112.8 m³/ha; in Dak Somei Commune, the forest area is 7,436.13 ha, area of forests contracted is 3,624.82 ha (48.69%), with average timber volume is 88 m³/ha; in Kon Giang Commune, the forest area is 1929.4 ha, area of forests contracted is 409.1 ha (it is equivalent only to 15.13%) with average timber volume is 25.6 m³/ha; and the Hai Yang Commune has forest area of 1732.94 ha and area of forests contracted is 292.1ha (23.6%), with average timber volume is 24 m³/ha. The specific data of total forest area and forest area contracted in the four studied communes are illustrated in the following figure.

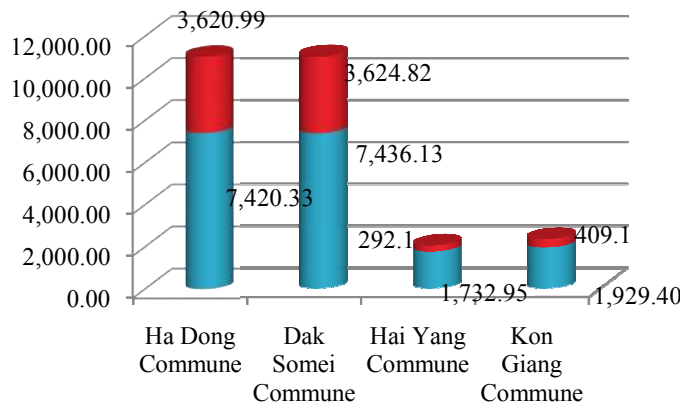


Figure 4.3: Total forest area and area of forest contracted in the studied communes

It can be seen from the figure 4.3 that total of forest area of Hai Yang and Kon Giang communes is very much less than that of Ha Dong and Dak Somei communes, and the ratio of forest contracted to the households for protection is also very small compared with the total forest area of the Hai Yang and Kong Giang. Therefore, it need to have measures improving forest area contracted to the households in the four communes, especially in Hai Yang and Kon Giang communes.

4.2.3. The status of managing and using forests after forest protection contracting in Dak Doa district

4.2.3.1. The status of forest management after forest protection contracting in the studied area

The forest management after contracting is carried out by the combination of local authorities and the households receiving forest allocation for protection. In the research area, local authorities participated and their responsibilities in the forest management include: People’s Committee of the Dak Doa district supplies concrete guidance to People’s Committee of the communes in developing forest protection planning and supervising

tasks related to forest protection; Based on the plans that have developed by People’s Committees of the communes and ratified by the district’s People Committee, People’s Committee of each commune incorporates with other local authorities such as Department of Natural Resources and Environment of the district, Forest Management Board and Forest Protection Section carry out the tasks assigned. The relationship between parties and stakeholders in implementation of forest allocation policy for protection in the studied area could be expressed by following Venn diagram.

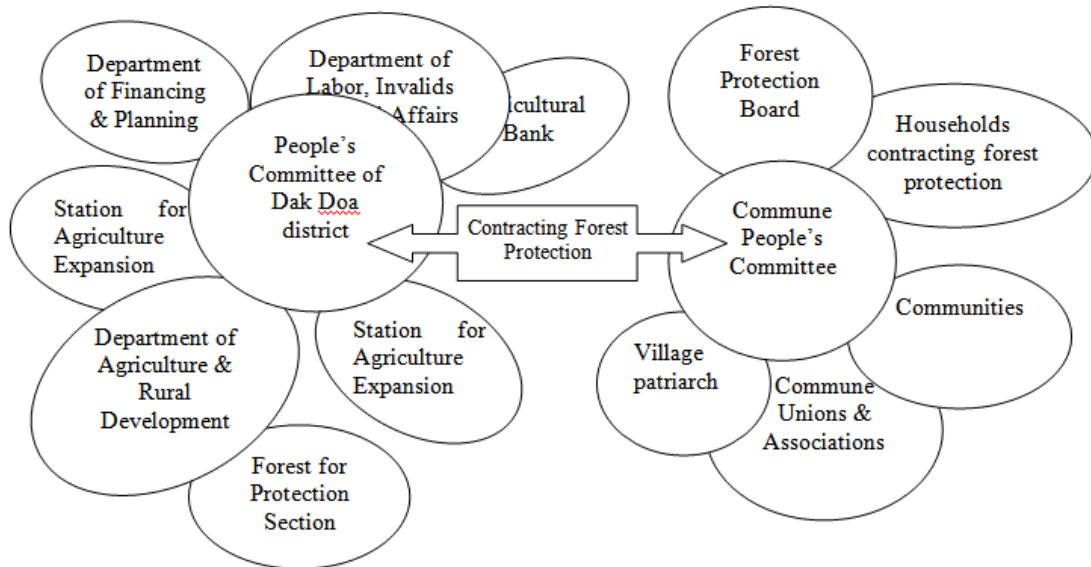


Figure 4.4: The relationship between parties and stakeholders in the forest management

Although the management is quite strict, but violations of forest protection regulation have been happened, the violations are more and more complicated. In the studied area, there are three main forms of violation of forest protection: illegal deforesting; illegal logging and illegal selling, transporting and storing forest products. The number of violation of forest protection in the three last years in the Dak Doa district are presented in the following table..

Table 4.2: Cases of violation in forest protection in Dak Doa district in three last years

No.	Form of violation	Quantity (cases)
01	Illegal deforesting	42
02	Illegal logging	16
03	Illegally selling, transporting and storing forest products	101

Source: Dak Doa District People's Committee for forest protection and management (2017)

It can be seen from the table 3.12 above, among the three forms of violation of forest protection in the studied area, the number of violation regarding illegal selling, transporting and storing forest products accounts for biggest ratio with 101 cases, following is illegal deforesting with 42 cases.

Results gained from the research implementation showed that violation of forest protection in the studied area has happened due to many causes: custom “Shifting farming”, “Burning – Pruning Agriculture”; backwardness, lack of techniques; mainly cultivating short – term crops which have less investment and little or non care.

4.2.3.2. The status of forest use after contracting in the studied area

The results of the study on forest use after contracting showed that the forest contractors do not cultivate under forest canopy, but there are about 95 households in the four studied communes doing agroforestry models in their forest area: 40 households in Ha Dong commune; 15 households in Dak Somei commune; 20 households in Kong Giang commune; and 20 households in Hai Yang commune. The study has also showed that there have been 6 agroforestry models developed in the research region in the aim of increasing income. However, the results of applying the six models are not high because of many reasons such

as: psychology of ethnic minority people; no reserve funds to cover expenses for years without income from the forest activities; and people's knowledge of the soil and the crops is insufficient.

4.2.3.3. The status of implementing rights and obligations of the households contracted.

As stipulated in Circular No.80, dated on 03 Sep, 2003 by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development – Viet Nam, each household contracting forest protection has such rights as: to be entitled to receive the forest protection fee with 200,000 VND/ha/year; to be guided in forest protection techniques; to participate in and to get benefits from agricultural and forestry extension projects in the area; and to have right to collect forest by-products in accordance with the regulations of the State such as medicinal plants, bamboo shoots, seeds, dry firewood and so on. Along with the rights of forest protection contractors given, the obligations of forest protection contractors have been also stipulated in the Circular. According to the Circular, the responsibilities of the households contracting forest protection are to: establishing regulations and conventions of protecting forest area contracted with the help of forest rangers and local authorities at the place of receiving forest protection; taking regular patrols to detect any violations, directly prevent deforestation and promptly notify the even to nearest functional agency; be responsible for any forest damage within the scope of the forest contracted in the case of not detecting and timely reporting the forest violations. As results gaining from the research implementation, all of the rights have been given to forest protection contractors in the studied area. However, obligations of the households contracting forest protection are not fully implemented. The reasons for not well implementing forest contractor's obligations are: the benefits from contracting forest protection is not attracted; the forest protection fee is low compared to the present time; the benefits from the forest as well as support works for ethnic minority people are the same; and some tasks regarding forest protection such as developing regulations on forest protection and management in the community and major responsibility for forest violations are difficult to implement.

4.2.4. The effectiveness of contracting forest protection for ethnic minorities in Dak Doa district

To assess the economic, social and environmental effectiveness of performing a project, it is necessary to have a sufficient time and the evaluation has been done in a comprehensive way. In the case of assessing the effectiveness of the forest allocation policy for protection in the studied area, it is necessary to have a period of time corresponding to the forest tree cycle of at least tens of years for natural forests. In addition, the assessment of socio-economic efficiency of a change: from this form of management to another, should also have a time long enough to cover many issues. Therefore, the indicators as ratio of forest cover, forest status, species composition, vegetation; land and water quality, income of the local people, employment status, etc, before and after implementing the policy have been chosen for the evaluation.

4.2.4.1. Environmental effectiveness

The data gained from the research implementation showed that before and after the forest allocation policy implemented in the studied area there are the changes in forest cover, forest status, species composition, vegetation; land and water quality, etc.

- Forest area and forest coverage: According to the Forest Protection Section (2017), before the implementation of the forest allocation policy, forest area and forest coverage of Ha Dong and Kon Giang communes have not decreased over the years, but the forest area and forest coverage Hai Yang and Dak Somei communes decreased by 100.16 ha (1.35%) and 49.72 ha (0.14%), respectively. After implementing the policy, the forest area and forest coverage of the Ha Dong and Kong Giang remain unchanged over years, but there is the reduction of forest area and forest coverage in Hai Yang and Dak Somei communes although the reduction rate is less than before.
- Changes in the number of plant and animal species: The data gained from interviewing local people and households contracting forest protection showed that about 57.4% of the interviewees think no change in flora and fauna in the time of before and after forest allocation; 20.95% of interviewees suppose the number of species of the flora and fauna in the studied area increased. In contrast, there is about 18.8% of interviewees think the number of species in the forest area contracted is decreased, especially in the Dak Somei commune.
- Changes in water resources before and after forest protection contracting: Results of interviewing the households using rain water and stream or spring water revealed that only about 40% of respondents think the water resource in the studied area remains unchanged, the rest of the respondents supposed the water resource in the forest area contracted is less than before, with the ratio of the interviewees as follow: 73.3% in Hai Yang; 60% in Kon Giang; 58.3% in Ha Dong; and 53.6% in Dak Somei. Although the results related to water resource in the studied area before and after implementing the forest allocation policy are quite negative, however this is only the sensory evaluation of the interviewees. To having more reliable results regarding water resources in the area it need to have farther and more specific research.

4.2.4.2. Economic effectiveness

The results gaining from the research implementation showed that there are the changes in economic structure as well as income of the households who contracted forests for protection. According to the data gained, average monthly income of the households increased from 359,000 VND to 437,000 VND and average monthly labor income from VND 850,000 increased to VND 1,033,000, compared with the time of before and after applying forest contracting policy. In the studied region, before there were no forestry activities except illegal deforesting, logging and selling forest products; many people had mainly lived on hired labor and income was quite low, but after the application of forest contracting policy, forest restoration and protection activities have been risen, income from forestry increased from 0% to 17.67% of total household income; number of local labors working at remote location reduced. Specific figures regarding economic structure and income of the households before and after forest contracting for protection in the studied area are presented in the figure 4.5 below.

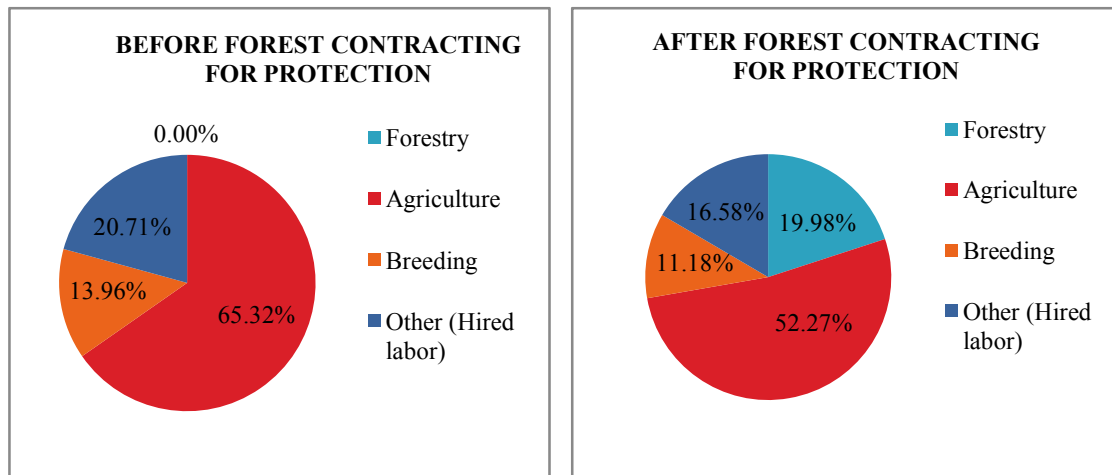


Figure 4.5: Economic structure of the households before and after forest contracting

4.2.4.3. Social effectiveness

One of the effects getting from the application of the forest allocation policy in the studied region is the social effect with criteria: job creation; forestry development; and awareness on forest protection of the ethnic minority groups. Due to local natural condition and cultural nature of the ethnic minority groups, most of the local people work through seasonal calendar, so they have a lot of idle time in a year, it may lead to some social evils such as drunk, fighting, snatching, etc, not only in the youth but also in the middle aged. But after forest contracting, the households use leisure time between crop seasons of a year to carry the forests which are contracted by the households. The research results regarding ratio of hired labors working at remote location in the region reduced from 20.71% before application of the policy to 16.58% after application of the policy and developme of forestry in the region from 0% before to 19,98% after forest contracting, as mentioned above, have proved this. Before the application of the forest allocation for protection policy, the local people only think forest provides them daily food, necessities for housing and it is not exhausted, since implementation legal regulations regarding forest protection and development has been difficult. However, through the research survey, it is shown that awareness of local people on forest protection and development has been raised. Despite the contracting of forest protection has brought about social efficiency in the study area as mentioned above, but there are still some social problems remained or arised such as the conflict between forest defenders and foresters

4.2.5. Proposing measures to improving effectiveness of forest protection and livelihoods of ethnic minority people in the Dak Doa district

From the data and information collected during the research implemmentation, it is recognized that despite the application of the policy of contracting forest for protection has brought quite a lot of positive results, but there are still many shortcomings leading to no high effectiveness of the implemting the policy. The shortcomings include such aspects as economic, institutions and performance. In order to improve the effectiveness of the forest cotracting policy for protection in the studied region, it needs to be applied the following measures:

- Measures of propaganda and education to improving the awareness of the community: promoting the dissemination of information on the importance of forests; promoting awareness of the community on rational

use and protection of the forest resources; encouraging local people to contract forest for protection; and organising community meeting to disseminate each other knowledge and experiences of the forest contractors

- Economic measures: developing strategy for mobilizing and maintaining sources of funding for wildlife protection; supporting finance to the poor households which contract forests for protection; and ensuring output markets for forest products which are legally produced in the forest area contracted.

- Technical measures: developing strategies to foster knowledge of investment in agricultural production under the forest canopy; transferring advanced science and technology into production under forest canopy and planting industrial trees with high economic value in the case of forest restoration; having a priority policy to support techniques for households contracting forests; encouraging plantation of some tree species that the ethnic minority people protect due to belief; and improving professional skills in forest resource management of forest officers at all levels.

- Measures of mechanism and institution: developing and supplementing the articles of the operation mechanism of forest protection and management system at district level; developing regulations on forest protection and management between villages and communities; more careful considering in selection of households contracting forest for protection; clear and specific assignation for forest management at all level in the district; expanding the area of forest contracted; and having more strict punishment for violating forest regulations.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results gained from the research implementation, it could be concluded that:

- The natural and socio-economic conditions of the studied area are in line with forest development; each commune has large natural area and is abundant in labour forces having high community.

- Procedures and implementation of the forest contracted policy for protection are appropriate and complied with regulations, guidance; organization and assigning management responsibilities for managers and users are tight. However, the implementation of the forest protection policy still has some limitations such as: many foresters do not know the processes and do not directly implement; lack of database of commune level and labour tools are weak equipped; irregular supervising the forest management of the forest contractors; and lack of common protection regulations for the community.

- Effectiveness of implementing the policy of forest allocating and contracting for protection is quite good: the rate of losing natural forests decreases; income of the households contracting forests increases; rate of unemployment among youth reduces; and awareness of the ethnic minority groups on forest protection is raised.

In order to increase more effectiveness of the forest allocation and the forest contracted policies, the following measures should be applied:

- Improvement of management capacity of the local government and forest protection units: raising the role of local government in application of the policy; strengthening state management of forest resources by more communicating and propagandising forest law to local people; and replicating forest protection models in the areas where forests are abundant.

- Supporting finance and technique to local people in general and the forest contractors in part by more paying attention to capital and technology policy in supporting forest contractors; strengthening forestry staff to communes and allocating funds for their activities; building a appropriate monitoring system at the grassroots level; and equipping necessary tools for forest contractors

- Propagating and mobilizing local people to eliminate traditional evil customs and traditional inappropriate laws

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