Some Experiences in the Selection, Construction and Replication of Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Ethnic District of H'Mong and Dao in the Hilly Areas : Lessons from Social Projects at the Peo village, Hoang Su Phi District, Ha Giang Province

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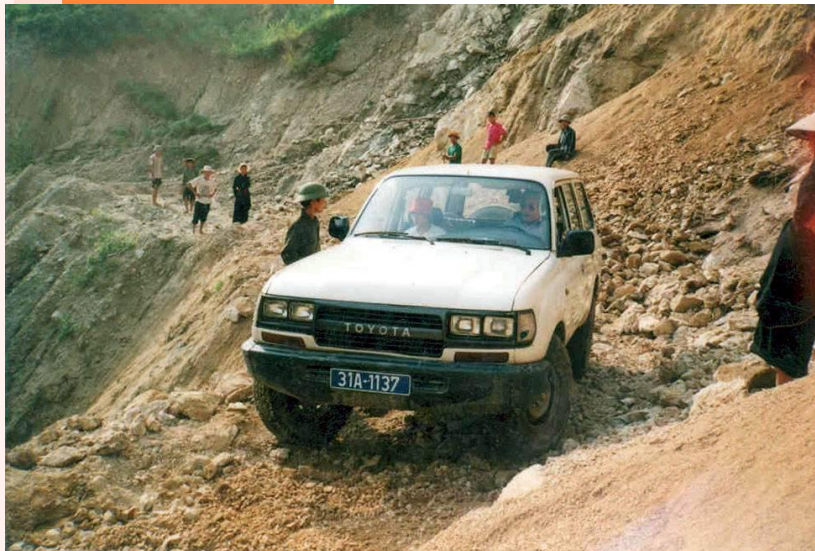
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Rationale

❖ **The Dao, a population of about 800 thousand people, often lives halfway up the mountain, where the main production activities are terraces;**

❖ **There are about 1,100 Hmong people living on high mountains, and their main production activities are on burned-over land**

❖ **These are the two minority groups living in the critical areas which concern about security and defense of the country. If their lives are stable, political and social stability will be created**

Rationale

❖ **The project "Building a sustainable farming model on sloping land in Ban Peo, Hoang Su Phi district, Ha Giang province" was carried out in 2000 - 2002 with the goal of bringing scientific advances in agricultural techniques to ethnic minorities, especially the Hmong and Dao people living in the hilly areas of the district, Ha Giang province. Through the demonstration project, it is the basis for ethnic people to apply.**

❖ **After the main project ended, side projects which were sponsored by VietCanSOL were extended from 2003 to 2005. VietCanSAL also partly supported some funds to access and monitor the results of post-project up to 2013 in order to draw lessons in the process of selecting, deploying and scaling project.**

❖ **Hopefully, through the implemented project, that are followed-up in 10 years, many lessons could be drawn.**

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LOCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Location of the research

❖ **Bản Péo commune: Located in the South-East Hoang Su Phi District (a highly hilly area), Ha Giang Province (northern mountainous province of Vietnam, bordering China).**

❖ **The main activity is the production of agriculture and forestry, infrastructure which is very low. Outdated farming methods, 1 crop/year, and it's one of the hotspots of free migration of former district**

❖ **3 minority groups: Hmông, Dao, Tày. Living in 4 villages: Bản Péo, Nậm Dịch, Thành Công and Kết Thành.**

2. Research Methodology

❖ **Bring new good breed quality, local adaptation of the plant varieties and animals.**

❖ **Creating runway erosion control, planting trees, using suitable fertilizers, pest control, vaccination, pens, bee separation technique, donated bins....**

❖ **Technical training: hands-on methods, onsite training**

❖ **Model building approach: ONFARM**

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Summaries of model building in Bản Péo

Forestry plantation model(Cunninghamia)

- **Technical guidance to enrich forest, design and build watershed in the area of 20 hectare, proving 50,000 cunninghamia for 100 households (50 Mong, 50 Dao). Partial support (money to buy seeds, technical care) for 27 households of Mong to successfully germinate 45kg indigenous cunninghamia (92% survival rate). Currently, we start harvesting cunninghamia**

Model of planting, cutting forest product (in addition to wood)

- **In 2001, support building model of cardamom under forest shed for 40 households. In 2004, support for 17 Mông's households to breed cunninghamia, 21 households breeding** Amonum Xanthioide
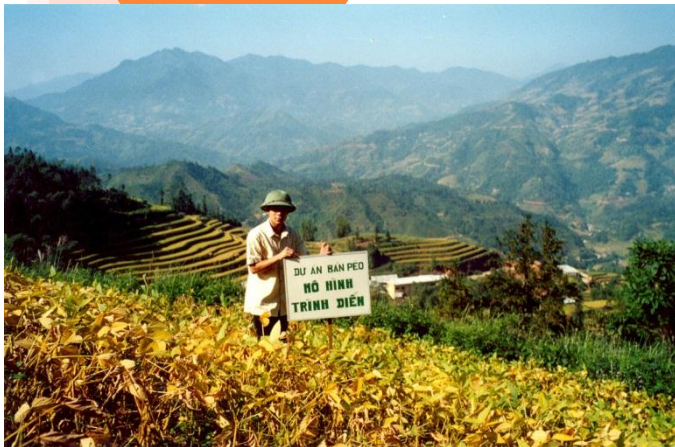
1. Brief results about building model in Bản Péo commune

Model of building spring-summer corn crop and increasing summer soybean crop cultivation

- Bring new breed CP-DK999 corn and cultivation techniques to 90 participated households, yields 52.6 quintals / ha (in addition to model of yields 31,1 quintals / ha).
- In 2001, brought new DT 99 breeds to 82 participated households, yields 10 quintals/ha (control: 5 quintals/ha). Yields in the following years increased from 34 – 40 quintals/year.

Models of upland rice on upland soil

- In the first 2 years, project of applying upland rice LN 931 (scale 8 ha, each year 4 ha), training for 80 households who have no demand for using new breeds LN 931, yields 20,7 quintals/ha. Local breeds(Mộ rice) 12 quintals/ha

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Brief results about building model in Bản Péo commune

Intensive cultivation model, increased spring soybean crop on terrances (1 crop/year)

- In 2001, spring soybean project was deployed on 2 ha(breed TBKT AK06) with 34 participated households. Spring 2002, deployed on 13,5 ha (15% area was used for 2 crops).

Model of intensive dryland rice terraces (1 crop/year)

- Phase 1, support to build on 20 ha, 222 participants, breed ShanƯu 63.
- In 2004, 2005, additional support for 1.135 kg breed ShanƯu 63 for local people

1. Brief results about building model in Bản Péo commune

Models for grass breeding, veterinary and support cattle (breeding, meat and traction)

- **In Phase 1, supported 01 veterinary medicine cabinet for commune center and 04 veterinary medicine bag for 4 villages. 146 households participated in preventing epidemic.**
- **Supplied 1.000 kg breed grasses Stiria TD580 to propagate the whole area, grass grows well and easily to adapt. In 2005, supplied** Pennisetum purpureum, **Watemala…**
- **In 2004, the project supported a small portion of money to buy cattle breeding, meat and beef cattle for traction…in addition, organized 3 technical training courses on reproductive care for cows, meat and traction**

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Brief results about building model in Bản Péo commune

Gold carp farming model in the fields
- **In 2004, 2005, organized technical training for 112 households. In 2007, sold 5.4 tons of gold**

New planting model, improvement, intensive cultivation of snow Shan tea
- **Organized technical training courses and built demonstration models on 10 ha about fertilization technique, prune, planting cover crops to prevent erosion. Yields 1.122 kg/ha (control yields 658 kg/ha)**

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Brief results about building model in Bản Péo commune

Model of raising bees
- **Supplied 40 breeding bee colonies and 01 honey making for local people. In 2005, Bản Péo commune developed 188 beehives, with an average honey of one hive(06 litre/year)**

Model of raising duck
- **Initially, supplied 1.240 ducks(740 breeding ducks fo eegs Khakicampbell) for 86 households with feeders, food, initial medicine. Up to now, ducks are stable, and adapted to local conditions.**

2. The suitability of the model for each ethnic minority group in Bản Péo

No	Model's name	Group conformation ability	
		Mong	Dao
1	Forestry plantation model	xxx	-
2	The model plant, extraction of non-timber forest products	xxx	x
3	Intensive cultivation model spring-summer corn and soybean rose for the summer-autumn cultivation on soil	xxx	x

Note: ***: Very appropriate; **: Appropriate; *: Less appropriate; - Not appropriate

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2. The suitability of the model for each ethnic minority group in Bản Péo

No	Mode's name	Group conformation ability	
		Mông	Dao
4	Models intensive upland rice on upland soil	xxx	x
5	Models intensive dryland rice terraces 1 each	xx	xxx
6	Intensive cultivation model, increased soybean crop spring on land terracing 1 each	-	xxx

Note: *****: Very appropriate; **: Appropriate; *: Less appropriate; - Not appropriate**

2. The suitability of the model for each ethnic minority group in Bản Péo

No	Model's name	Group conformation ability	
		Mông	Dao
7	Models grass breeding, veterinary and support cattle (breeding, meat and traction)	x	xx
8	Golden carp farming in terraces	x	xxx
9	The model plant, renovation, intensive snow Shan	-	xx

Note: ***: Very appropriate; **: Appropriate; *: Less appropriate; - Not appropriate

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2. The suitability of the model for each ethnic minority group in Bản Péo

No	Model's name	Group conformation ability	
		Mông	Dao
10	Animal models bees	xxx	xx
11	Duck farming model	-	xx

Note: ***: Very appropriate; **: Appropriate; *: Less appropriate; - Not appropriate

3. The lessons learned from the project, selection problems, construction, replication

❖ When selecting households to participate in building models, there is a need to pay attention to the distribution characteristics, residence and production practices of the local people, avoid the spread of selection of households.

❖ Especially considering the introduction of new varieties into the farming system of Mongolia to start building a new model, or maybe should stop at the common technical problems of care, fertilizers for the main crops place where the locals are growing. That just ensures success model and contribute to the conservation of genetic resources in indigenous localities.

❖ The model supports replication can be conducted only after the self-assessment process of the people building the model. Avoid massive replication, not efficient.

3. The lessons learned from the project selection problems, construction, replication

Mainstreaming of the project, the development programs of organizations and individuals ... like together will maximize the effectiveness of the project.

❖ Open training courses, short-term technical training in a "handheld, only the" in point of project implementation for the workforce and decision makers in the family. For Mongolia, the association with women, with attention to both the Dao male subjects.

❖ In the first phase of the project may have the full support forms such as seeds, fertilizers. The partial support (lasts about 2-3 years later) will be carried out immediately after confirming the effectiveness of the model. Avoid the case "for no and not give any more."

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3. The lessons learned from the project selection problems, construction, replication

❖ Support the establishment of - groups - economic clubs. Through the activities of this club and to exchange experiences and learn from each other how to do business effectively in other locations. Households can make problems encountered when cropping, livestock, poultry, ... from which Congress can help with technical care and protection of livestock and poultry away from diseases as well as low-interest loans with partial funding to households doing business.

❖ To build, and to expand the model to two ethnic groups should pay attention to the role of the Unions, local unions, particularly the 3-level Meeting: Women, Veterans and Youth. In particular, women's associations have the most important role

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CONCLUSION

1. The success of the project: The project is considered to be one Peo successful projects. When people withdraw the project continues to be maintained and expanded to the entire society as well as the social side of the model is effective.

2. The appropriateness of the model: In terms of the high, mountainous land in Hoang Su Phi district, Ha Giang province, the most suitable model for ethnic groups Croup is associated with the model forest, upland field, only a few are associated with terraces while there, a suitable model for Dao ethnic group is the model associated with terraces, close to family farming.

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3. The lesson learned: Selection of households: Must be based on the distribution characteristics of the resident indigenous people, avoid choosing forms, evenly; Like New: Consider bringing new varieties to the farming system of Mongolia to start building new models. Should use their old varieties combined with cultural practices; Replication: Only after conducting a self-assessment process of the people building the model. Replication process should be integrated with other projects, if any; Training: Must be mounted with the main object of the employee and the family. With Mongolia attention to women, with the men Knives attention; Form of support: full support in phase 1 of the project and partial support in phase 2 of the project; Role-level mass organizations: Pay attention to the role of the women, veterans and youth groups in construction activity, propagation, replication project.

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Thank you!