Land Reform and Rural Livelihoods

Institutional Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources Institutioneller Wandel der Landwirtschaft und Ressourcennutzung

> edited by/herausgegeben von Volker Beckmann & Konrad Hagedorn

> > Volume/Band 28

Thuc Vien Ha

Land Reform and Rural Livelihoods

An Examination from the Uplands of Vietnam

Shaker Verlag Aachen 2007

Bibliographic information published by the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek

The Deutsche Nationalbibliothek lists this publication in the Deutsche Nationalbibliografie; detailed bibliographic data are available in the Internet at http://dnb.d-nb.de.

Zugl.: Berlin, Humboldt-Univ., Diss., 2007

Copyright Shaker Verlag 2007

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publishers.

Printed in Germany.

ISBN 978-3-8322-6908-1 ISSN 1617-4828

Shaker Verlag GmbH • P.O. BOX 101818 • D-52018 Aachen Phone: 0049/2407/9596-0 • Telefax: 0049/2407/9596-9 Internet: www.shaker.de • e-mail: info@shaker.de

Aim and Scope of the Series

"Nothing endures but change". Heraclitus the Ephesian (ca. 535–475 BC)

Institutions, defined as "the rules of the game", are a key factor to the sustainable development of societies. They structure not only the multitude of human-human interactions of modern societies, but also most of the human-nature interactions. Poverty, famine, civil war, degradation of natural resources and even the collapse of ecosystems and societies often have institutional causes, likewise social and economic prosperity, sustainable use of resources and the resilience of socio-ecological systems. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries are those human activities where the interdependencies between human-human and human-nature interactions are perhaps most pronounced, and diverse institutions have been developed in history to govern them.

Social and ecological conditions are, however, ever changing, which continuously challenge the existing institutional structure at a given point in time. Those changes may be long-term, like population growth or climate change, medium-term, such as new technologies or changing price relations, or short-term, like floods or bankruptcies, but all of them pose the question whether the rules of the game need to be adapted. Failures to adapt timely and effectively may come at a high social cost. Institutional change, however, face a principal dilemma: on the one hand, institutions need to be stable to structure expectations and effectively influence human behaviors; on the other hand, they need to be adaptive to respond to the ever changing circumstance mentioned above. Understanding stability and change as well as developing adaptive institutions and effective, efficient and fair mechanisms of change are, therefore, of central importance for societies and an ongoing research challenge for social scientists.

If we want to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and adaptability of institutions, it stands to reason that we have to develop a good understanding of the causes, effects, processes and mechanism of stability and change. This is the aim of the series "Institutional Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources," which attempts to answer the questions "How do processes and mechanism of institutional change actually work? What and who are the main determinants and actors driving, governing and influencing these processes? What are the economic, political, social and ecological consequences? How can adaptive institutions be designed and developed, and what governance structures are required to make them effective?" These are the questions at the heart of the series. The works published in this series seek to provide answers to these questions in different economic, social, political and historical contexts.

Volker Beckmann and Konrad Hagedorn Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Acknowledgements

While writing these acknowledgements, many things came to mind. However, chief among them is that first email from Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Konrad Hagedorn accepting me as his Ph.D student. His acceptance opened up new horizons to me and has brought me into the larger world of science. My dream of becoming a Ph.D. student in a Western university turned into a reality. During the course of completing my dissertation in the Division of Resource Economics, I have received Prof. Hadegorn's invaluable support, guidance, and have benefited from many wonderful scientific discussions. How much I owe him for this cannot be put into words. I will keep in mind his invaluable support and supervision throughout my life. My deepest thanks also go to my co-supervisor, Dr. Volker Beckmann, who has never hesitated to encourage me during my challenges and difficulties throughout this dissertation. His invaluable comments, suggestions, inspiring ideas and patient reading of my dissertation are very much deserving of my highest gratitude. My gratitude also goes to Prof. Uwe Jens Nagel, my third supervisor, for his encouragement and comments.

I am grateful to Dr. Thomas Sikor, who encouraged me to study with Prof. Hagedorn. I would also like to express my deepest thanks to my former Professor, Dr. Chayan Vaddhanaphuti from Chiang Mai University, Thailand, who has so fully encouraged me to pursue doctoral studies in Germany. His precious enthusiasm, guidance, constructive suggestions, and moral support have given me great confidence and the needed motivation to finish my doctoral dissertation.

I am deeply indebted to all my colleagues from the Division of Resource Economics, who never hesitated to help with my requests and always gave me supportive advice. All of their comments, numerous discussions at the colloquia, workshops, and seminars have kept my research on the right path. All their help deserves my heart-felt thanks. I also highly appreciate the efforts of Frau Sigrid Heilmann, Frau Ines Jeworski, and Frau Renate Judis, who have kindly been ready to help me whenever I ask.

I owe numerous debts of gratitude to the villagers who intimately accepted my appearance in their village, provided me with residence, food, wine, and most importantly, shared their invaluable local knowledge relating to my research topic. During my fieldwork, I also received great help from government officials and my friends from Cat Tien National Park, Nghieng Lai Commune, Tan Phu District, Dong Nai Province, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, and many other governmental agencies. These people kindly provided many sources for documents and data, as well as shared their excellent ideas with me. For all this, I would like to say thank for their support. I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude to my former professors, colleagues, and leaders from Nong Lam University in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, who have provided me both their moral and material support over time. Particularly, I would like to thank Professor Bui Cach Tuyen, Dr. Trinh Truong Giang, Professor Huynh Thanh Hung, Professor Do Huy Thinh, Mr. Tran Thanh Phong, and Mr. Phan Van Tu, my former professors and current supervisors; they have not only supported me, but also my family in Vietnam, materially and spiritually, during the course of my MA and Ph.D studies. Many thanks to them for keeping me on track and backing me and my family during every critical moment. I would also like to express my thanks to all my friends, both in Vietnam and in Germany, who have given me their unbiased support during my studies in Germany and in Vietnam. Without their help, I would never have been able to further my studies.

During the course of pursuing my doctoral studies in Germany, I have been financially supported by the DAAD (German Academic Exchange Services). Without its financial support, my studies would never have been possible. Thus, its support is gratefully acknowledged. To the Ford Foundation, I express my gratitude for financing my fieldwork in Vietnam.

I would like to thank Professor A. Terry Rambo, who sent me the precious books relevant to my research topic. Saqib Muhammad from Tokyo University, Shayne T. Hasegawa from East-West Center, Hawaii University, and my colleagues from Melbourne University did a wonderful job correcting my English. My particular thanks go to Jim Curtiss, who proofread the dissertation and helped me to further correct the English. Anh Daniel Müller did not hesitate to spend a lot of his time, though he was busy with his finial stage of postdoctoral research, to guide me in applying Stata to analyze my data. His help and encouragement are deeply acknowledged.

I save my last words to thank my father and siblings, for their greatest love, support, encouragement, and understanding. They have been giving, and especially have let me pursue my dream. My thanks also go to my first teachers and those who have encouraged me to become an academician. My heartfelt gratitude also goes to my wife, Mrs Tien and two sons, Bao and Huy, who are my love and motivation and who have suffered a lot from my stress and pressures during the writing of my dissertation.

The thing that has forever been kept in the deepest portion of my heart, I cannot express by words. I would like to dedicate this work to the spirit of my grandparents and mother, who always expected my growth and success, but were not able to see it.

I would like to express my great appreciation and thanks to all.

Berlin, Summer 2007

Ha Thuc Vien

To my family and all people whom I have owed their helps

Contents

A	cknowledgements	vii
С	ontents	xi
L	ist of Tables	xv
L	ist of Figures	xviii
A	bbreviations and Glossaries	xix
1	Introduction	1
	1.1 Land Reform and Upland Livelihoods	
	1.2 The Structure of the Book	
2	Rural Development Institutions and Land Reform in Vietnam	7
	2.1 Rural Economic Transformation: An Institutional Perspective	8
	2.2 A Review of Land Reforms during the Last 50 Years	12
	2.2.1 Land Institutions and Land Property Rights prior to 1988	13
	2.2.2 Doi Moi and Land Privatization: Reshaping Land Institutions	19
	2.3 Natural Conservation Policies	24
	2.3.1 Policies for Forest Management and Protected Areas	24
	2.3.2 Policies for Nature Protection	25
	2.3.3 Policies for Protecting Endangered Fauna and Flora Species	25
	2.4 Summary	27
3	Literature Review	29
	3.1 The Concept of Institutions	29
	3.1.1 Definitions	30
	3.1.2 Institutional Change	31
	3.2 The Concept of Property Rights	33
	3.2.1 Property Rights as an Institution	33
	3.2.2 Property Rights over Natural Resources	34
	3.2.3 Property Rights and Incentives	37
	3.2.4 Modifications to Property Rights Theory	39
	3.3 Land Property Rights, Land Reform, and Rural Livelihoods	41

	3.3.1	Land Rights and Rural Livelihoods	41
	3.3.2	Rural Livelihood Effects of Land Privatisation	44
	3.3.3	Land Privatisation and the Environment	47
	3.4 N	ature Conservation and Rural Livelihoods	49
	3.4.1	Forests and Rural Livelihoods	49
	3.4.2	Protected Areas, Property Rights, and Rural Livelihoods	51
4	Rese	arch Methodology	57
	4.1 O	verview of the Research Process	58
	4.1.1	Research Strategy	58
	4.1.2	The Empirical Process of the Study	60
	4.2 T	he Analytical Framework of Research	62
	4.2.1	Research Questions	62
	4.2.2	The Conceptual Framework	65
	4.3 D	esigning Empirical Data Inquiry Methods	67
	4.3.1	Selection of the Study Site and the Unit for Data Collection and Analysis	68
	4.3.2	Designing the Unit for Data Collection and Analysis	69
	4.3.3	Overview of Data Collection	71
	4.3.4	Designing the Sample for Surveys and Interviews	72
	4.3.5	Selecting Techniques for Data Collection	76
	4.4 D	ata Analysis	80
	4.4.1	Method of Quantitative Data Analysis	80
	4.4.2	Method of Qualitative Data Analysis	81
5	The	Uplands and Cat Tien Buffer Zone: Background Information	83
		he Uplands - a Region of Diverse Socio-economic and Physical onditions	83
	5.1.1	The Diversity of Ecological Systems and Ethnicity	84
	5.1.2	The Uplands as a Region of Diversified Socio-economic Composition	
	5.2 T	he Buffer Zones of Cat Tien National Park	95
	5.2.1	Introduction to Cat Tien National Park and Its Buffer Zone	95

Contents

	5.2.2	Governance Structure for Buffer Zone Management and Development	
	5.2.3	Demographical and Socio-economic Situation	102
	5.3 T	he Study Villages	105
	5.3.1	Location, Ecology and Development History	106
	5.3.2	The Village Leadership Structure	108
	5.3.3	Demography and Socio-economic Situation	109
6	Emp	irical Analysis on the Implementation of Land Privatization	113
	6.1 T	heoretical Approach	114
	6.1.1	The Concept of Land Privatization	114
	6.1.2	Impediments to Implementing Land Privatization	117
	6.2 E	mpirical Setting and Methodology	122
	6.3 R	esults and Interpretation	125
	6.3.1	Legal and Organizational Framework	125
	6.3.2	Modality, Implementation Process and Outcomes	130
	6.3.3	Implementation Problems and Obstructions	135
	6.4 C	onclusions	153
7	Hous	sehold Livelihoods: Patterns and Changes	157
	7.1 T	heoretical Approach	158
	7.1.1	The Concept of Rural Livelihoods	158
	7.1.2	Livelihood Resources – Productive Assets	159
	7.1.3	Income Earning Activities - Livelihood Strategies	161
	7.1.4	Multiple Income Source Strategies - Income Diversification	163
	7.2 E	mpirical Setting and Methodology	166
	7.2.1	The Study Site	166
	7.2.2	Data Acquisition Methods	167
	7.2.3	Income Calculation Methods	168
	7.2.4	Measurements of Income Diversification	170
	7.3 R	esults and Interpretation	171
	7.3.1	Distribution of Household Productive Resources and Assets	171
	7.3.2	Household Incomes Strategies	186

	7.3.3	Changes in the Structure of Household Income	197
	7.4 C	onclusions	208
8	Impa	ect of Land Privatization on Rural Livelihoods	211
	8.1 T	heoretical Explorations	212
	8.1.1	Land Privatization, Land Titling, and Tenure Security	212
	8.1.2	Economics of Land Privatization and Land Titling	216
	8.2 E	mpirical Setting and Methodology	223
	8.2.1	Data Sources for Analysis	223
	8.2.2	Data Analysis	224
	8.3 E	mpirical Results and Interpretation	230
	8.3.1	Land Privatization and Tenure Security	230
	8.3.2	Effects of Land Privatization on Household Income	233
	8.3.3	Dilemma of Interconnectedness of Protected Areas, Land Privatization, Rural Livelihoods, and the Environment	251
	8.4 C	onclusions	
9	Sum	mary and Conclusions	257
9		mary and Conclusions	
9	9.1 S	-	257
9	9.1 S 9.1.1	ummary	257 257
9	9.1 S 9.1.1 9.1.2	ummary The Study Objectives Overview of Rural Development Institutions and Land Policy in	257 257 258
9	9.1 S 9.1.1 9.1.2 9.1.3	ummary The Study Objectives Overview of Rural Development Institutions and Land Policy in Vietnam	257 257 258 260
9	 9.1 S 9.1.1 9.1.2 9.1.3 9.1.4 	ummary The Study Objectives Overview of Rural Development Institutions and Land Policy in Vietnam The Literature Review	257 257 258 260 264
9	 9.1 S 9.1.1 9.1.2 9.1.3 9.1.4 9.1.5 	ummary The Study Objectives Overview of Rural Development Institutions and Land Policy in Vietnam The Literature Review Research Methodology	257 257 258 260 264 265
9	 9.1 S 9.1.1 9.1.2 9.1.3 9.1.4 9.1.5 9.1.6 	ummary The Study Objectives Overview of Rural Development Institutions and Land Policy in Vietnam The Literature Review Research Methodology The Background Information on the Uplands of Vietnam	257 257 258 260 264 265 266
9	 9.1 S 9.1.1 9.1.2 9.1.3 9.1.4 9.1.5 9.1.6 9.2 C 	ummary The Study Objectives Overview of Rural Development Institutions and Land Policy in Vietnam The Literature Review Research Methodology The Background Information on the Uplands of Vietnam Summary of Empirical Findings	257 257 258 260 264 265 266 271
9	9.1 S 9.1.1 9.1.2 9.1.3 9.1.4 9.1.5 9.1.6 9.2 C 9.2.1	ummary The Study Objectives Overview of Rural Development Institutions and Land Policy in Vietnam The Literature Review Research Methodology The Background Information on the Uplands of Vietnam Summary of Empirical Findings ontributions to Knowledge Generation and Policy Advice	257 257 258 260 264 265 266 271 271
9	9.1 S 9.1.1 9.1.2 9.1.3 9.1.4 9.1.5 9.1.6 9.2 C 9.2.1 9.2.2	ummary The Study Objectives Overview of Rural Development Institutions and Land Policy in Vietnam The Literature Review Research Methodology The Background Information on the Uplands of Vietnam Summary of Empirical Findings ontributions to Knowledge Generation and Policy Advice Knowledge Generation	257 257 258 260 264 265 266 271 271 274
	 9.1 S 9.1.1 9.1.2 9.1.3 9.1.4 9.1.5 9.1.6 9.2 C 9.2.1 9.2.2 9.3 R 	Immary The Study Objectives Overview of Rural Development Institutions and Land Policy in Vietnam The Literature Review Research Methodology The Background Information on the Uplands of Vietnam Summary of Empirical Findings ontributions to Knowledge Generation and Policy Advice Knowledge Generation Policy Implications	257 257 258 260 264 265 266 271 271 274 276

List of Tables

Table 3-1:	The Bundles of Rights Associated with Positions of Rights Bearers
Table 4-1:	Variables, Measures, Sources of Data, and Gathering Techniques72
Table 4-2:	Distribution of Sampled Households across Villages
Table 4-3:	Distribution of Key Informants across Levels and Organizations
Table 4-4:	A Structure of Questionnaires for a Household Survey77
Table 4-5:	Outline of Manual for Key Informant Interviews
Table 5-1:	The Outcomes of Agricultural Land Allocation in the Uplands
Table 5-2:	Land Area in the Buffer Zone by Province in 2004
Table 5-3:	Land Ownership Structure in the CTNP and Its Buffer Zone in 2004 100
Table 5-4:	The Results of Land Allocation in the CTNP Buffer Zone until 2004
Table 5-5:	Buffer Zone Population Distributed by Provinces in 2003 102
Table 5-6:	Population Composition by Ethnicity in 2003 103
Table 5-7:	Summary of the Study Villages' Background Information 111
Table 6-1:	Respondents and Collected Information 124
Table 6-2:	Agricultural Land Allocation and Titling in Three Study Villages
Table 7-1:	Household Composition and Human Resources (n = 119) 172
Table 7-2:	Household Composition by Village (n = 119) 172
Table 7-3:	Household Composition by Income Tercile (n = 119) 173
Table 7-4:	Household Landholding from the Sample (n = 119) 175
Table 7-5:	Household Landholding by Village (n = 119) 176
Table 7-6:	Household Landholding by Income Tercile (n = 119) 177
Table 7-7:	Household Ownership of Economically Valuable Assets 180
Table 7-8:	Percentage of Households Owning Assets by Village and Tercile (n = 119)

Table 7-9:	Household Access to Credit (n = 119) 182
Table 7-10:	Distribution of Household Credit Access by Village (n = 119)
Table 7-11:	Distribution of Household Credit Access by Income Tercile (n = 119)
Table 7-12:	Household Access to Environmental Resources in 2004 (n =119)
Table 7-13:	Household Access to Subsidies and Markets in 2004 (n =119)
Table 7-14:	Distribution of Rural Household Income in 2004 (n =119).187
Table 7-15:	Distribution of Household Crop Income in 2004 (n = 119). 187
Table 7-16:	Distribution of Household Livestock Income in 2004 (n = 119)
Table 7-17	Distribution of Household Income from Forestry in 2004 (n = 119)
Table 7-18:	Distribution of Household Income from Enterprises in 2004 (n = 119)
Table 7-19:	Distribution of Household Wage Income in 2004 (n =119)
Table 7-20:	Distribution of Household Incomes by Village in 2004 (119)
Table 7-21:	Distribution of Household Incomes by Income Tercile in 2004 (n = 119)
Table 7-22:	Changes in Household Incomes between 1997 and 2004 (n = 119)
Table 7-23:	Measures of Household Income Diversification (n =119) 199
Table 7-24:	Changes in Household Incomes by Village between 1997 and 2004 (n =119)202
Table 7-25:	Changes in Household Income Diversification by Village (n = 119)
Table 7-26:	Changes in Household Incomes by Income Tercile (n = 119)
Table 7-27:	Changes in Household Income Diversification by Income Tercile (n = 119)
Table 8-1:	The Legal Changes in Land Use Rights of Landholders 230

Table 8-2:	Local Perception on Land Titling and Security of Land	
	Rights (n = 119)	233

List of Figures

Figure 4-1:	Knowledge Claims, Strategies of Inquiry, and Methods Leading to Approach and Design Process	61
Figure 4-2:	The Empirical Process of Research	62
Figure 4-3:	The Analytical Framework of Research	66
Figure 4-4:	Components of Data Analysis	81
Figure 4-5:	Linking Qualitative and Quantitative Data Analysis	82
Figure 5-1:	Map of the Uplands of Vietnam	84
Figure 5-2:	Map of Cat Tien Buffer Zone and Study Villages	96
Figure 6-1:	Land Administration Structure in Vietnam	.127
Figure 6-2:	Procedures and Formalities on Land Allocation and Titling	. 129

Abbreviations and Glossaries

AFTA	Asean Free Trade Area
ADB	Asian Development Bank
Agr.	Agriculture
BĂRD	Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development
BFP	Bureau of Forest Protection
BNRE	Bureau of Natural Resources and Environment
CCTS	Center for Cadastral Technical Services
CEECs	Central and Eastern European Countries
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CISs	Commonwealth of Independent States
CL	Communal Level
CLAC	Communal Land Allocation Committee
CMEMA	Committee for Mountainous and Ethnic Minority
CIVILIVIA	Affairs
CPC	Communal People's Committee
СР	Chinh Phu - Government
CT	Chi Thi - Directive
CTNP	Cat Tien National Park
CT/TW	Chi Thi Trung Uong Dang – Directive of the Central
	Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party
Cung	Traditional Offering
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DC-DKTK	Cong Van Huong Dan Cua So Dia Chinh ve Dang Ky
	Thong Ke - the Provincial Department of Land
	Administration's Document on Land Registration and
	Land Statistics
DFID	Department for International Development
DMS	Department of Migration and Sedentarization
DNRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DL	District Level
 Doi Moi	Renovation or Reform
Dong Nam Bo	The Southeastern Region of Vietnam
D-POs	Direct and Participant Observations
DR	Document Research
DRV	The Democratic Republic of Vietnam
DPC	District People's Committee
e.g.	exempli gratia (for example)
et al.	<i>et alia</i> (and others)
etc.	et cetera (and so on)

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGs	Focus Groups
FIPI	Forest Inventory and Planning Institute
FSU	Former Soviet Union
GDLA	General Department of Land Administration
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoV	Government of Vietnam
GSO	General Statistics Office
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammearbeit
	GmbH - German Agency for Technical Cooperation
На	Hectare
HDBT	Hoi Dong Bo Truong - The Council of Ministers
HD-DC	Huong Dan Dia Chinh - The Guideline for Land
	Administration Affairs
HHs	Household(s)
HRS	Household Responsibility System
ibid.	<i>ibidem</i> (in the sample place)
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
i.e.	<i>id est</i> (that is)
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
КАТО	Comparative Analysis of the Transition Process in the
iuno.	Agricultural Sectors of Selected Central and Eastern
	European Countries Project
KIs	Key Informants
Kinh	Major Vietnamese
L/CTN	Lenh Cua Chu Tich Nuoc - Order of the State President
2/0110	of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
LTC	Land Tenure Certificate
Ma	Indigenous Ethnic Minority Live in the Southern
1114	Uplands of Vietnam
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Mil.	Million
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOF	Ministry of Forestry
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NFLSV	The National Front for the Liberation of South
	Vietnam
NL	National Level
No.	Number
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Product(s)
OEI	Open-End Interview
QD-TTg	Quyet Dinh Cua Thu Tuong Chinh Phu - Decision of
	the Premier

QD-BNN-TCCB	Quyet Dinh Cua Bo Nong Nghiep va Phat Trien Nong Thon ve To Chuc Can Bo - Decision of MARD on
	Personnel
RV	The Republic of Vietnam
RLCL	Rural Land Contracting Law
SD	Secondary Data
SFE	State Forest Enterprise
SI	Structured Interview
SID	Simpson Index
SL	Sustainable Livelihoods
SRV	The Socialist Republic of Vietnam
SSI	Semi-structured Interview
TAT	Technical Assistant Team
Tay	Indigenous Ethnic Minority Traditionally Live in
	Vietnam's Northern Uplands
To Doan Ket	The Solid Team of Agricultural Production
Tap Doan San Xuat	Production Bridge
TT-TCDC	Thong Tu Cua Tong Cuc Dia Chinh - Circular of
	GDLA
TTLT-TCDC-BTC	Thong Tu Lien Bo Cua Tong Cuc Dia Chinh va Bo Tai
	Chinh- Joint Circular of GDLA and Ministry of
	Finance
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
UNDP	The United Nation Development Program
UNRISD	The United Nations Research Institute for Social
	Development
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
	Organization
US\$	United States Dollar (1 US\$ equalizing 15,393 VND at
	the time of fieldwork)
VBARD	Vietnamese Bank for Agriculture and Rural
	Development
VBSP	Vietnam Bank for Social Policies
VDR	Vietnam Development Report
VL	Village Level
VLAT	Village Land Allocation Team
VND	Vietnamese Dong (the National Currency of Vietnam)
WCARRD	World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural
	Development
VCP	Vietnam Communist Party
VWP	Vietnam Workers' Party
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature