

**GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION (GMS)
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION CORRIDORS**

**Ngoc Linh – Xe Xap –Huong Hoa Biodiversity Corridor
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM**

Commune Profile and Investment Plan

Ba Nang commune, Đakrong district, Quang Tri Province.

14th July, 2010

PART A: COMMUNE PROFILE

1. LOCATION

The center of Ba Nang commune located away from the district center about 26 km on the West of the district center, is in area having specially difficult situation.

In the North and the west : bordered by Huong Hoa district.

In the south: bordered by Ta Long commune.

In the East: bordered by Dakrong commune.

GPS coordinates are: 699,038 – 1,834,428 ;

Altitude : 103 m MASL

2. SOCIO-CULTURAL PROFILE

Table 1 presents the summary of socioeconomic

Table 1. Summary of socioeconomic profile in the commune

Parameter	Response/Entry
Population	
Total population	2,821
Population density	44.5 persons/km ²
Household population	516
Household size	5.4 persons/household
Male population	1,276 persons
% Male population	45,2 %
Labor force	1,274 persons
Education level	Mostly primary
Livelihood and Poverty	
Average income	VND 2.5 million/annum/working adult
Source of income	Breed, farming, forest exploitation, small
Poor household	229
Poor people	Unknown
% Poor people	Unknown
Poor households with paterfamilias	229
Poor households with matresfamilias	0
Ethnic Minority	
Total EM population	2,814

Source Ba Nang CPC

2.1 Population and labor force

Total population is 2,821 persons in 516 households, the population density is on average 44.5 persons per square km, the majority of the population is Van kieu people. Active labor force is 1,274 persons, of which 651 persons is women and 2.4 persons per household.

Source: Ba Nang people's committee 2010

2.2 Ethnic Composition and cultural characteristics

There are two ethnic groups in the commune (Van Kieu 99%, Kinh 1%)

Van Kieu's cultural features: clothes, offering to their God, funeral, matrimony, etc have been still maintained.

Farming habits and producing haven't changed; still depending on forest, production activities still are felling trees, burning and not using fertilizers, etc.

Source: Ba Nang people's committee 2010

2.3 Gender Analysis

Van Kieu people live in patrilineal families where the males are considered heads of households and that inheritance is through the male line of descent. There is little equality between males and females; women have main tasks in productive labor but not be able to attend community training or meetings or make decision in plantation and breeding.

Source: Ba Nang people's committee 2010

2.4 Dimensions of Poverty

The major sources of income are farming, cattle breeding, and NTFPs exploitation. Average income for a labor approximates VND 2.5 million.

Based on the MOLISA poverty line criteria in defining poverty, there are 229 poor households (44.3 %) in the commune.

Source: Ba Nang people's committee 2010

3. NATURAL CONDITIONS

3.1 Climate

The climate is tropical monsoon where the annual average humidity is 82%, the average annual precipitation is 2,375mm, strongly affected by dry and hot winds from the West.

Source: Khe Sanh weather station

3.2 Topography and physical features

The areas are mostly mountains with average altitude of 600-800m, having high slope and are strongly partitioned with many dangerous areas that are difficult for transportation.

3.3 Rivers and water bodies

Dakrong river and system of small streams (Ba Le) flows through the commune. In general, river system and water source meet the demand of running water and irrigation for commune agriculture.

4. LAND AND FOREST RESOURCE USE

4.1 Land Cover and Present Land Use

The total commune land area is 6,341.19 ha, in which 317.16 ha are agricultural lands (5.0 %) (not including uncultured upland fields).

Residential land is mostly for housing, not including land for garden.

Forestry land with medium forest has high coverage, accounting for 36.32 % of natural land area; area of forest-uncovered land accounts for 58.4 %. This is land for livelihood forest plantation, increasing coverage area

Table 2. Land uses in Ba Nang commune

Land use types	Coverage area (ha)	Percentage
Total natural area	6,341.19	100
A. Agriculture Land	317.16	5.0
1. Wet rice land	5.8	0.1
2. Paddy rice fields	185.36	2.9
3. Corn fields	78	1.2
4. Sweet potato fields	0	0.0
5. Cassava land	35	0.6
6. Vegetable land	3	0.0
7. Fruit tree land	10	0.2
B. Forestry land	6,264.91	98.8
1. Special Use forest	3,415.2	53.9

2. Protection forest	802.2	12.7
3. Production forest	2,047.51	32.3
C. Residential land	11.32	0.2
D. Unutilized land	0	0.0

Source: Ba Nang FPD and CPC, 2010

4.2 Forest resource

Big forest area is 2,303.6 ha, rich forest area is 719.1ha ha, accounting for 31.2 % of the total area; medium forest area is 704 ha (30.5 %), restored forest area is 880.5 ha (38.2 %). In general, the commune's forest resource is in medium level.

(Source: FPD, 2010)

4.3 Biodiversity assets

The commune has big area of special-use forests: 3,415.2 ha, being recognized to have high biodiversity index. Several species of flora and fauna such as: pheasant, ape, etc.

(Source: FPD, 2010)

5. ECONOMIC SITUATION

5.1 Farming system

Upland farming is scattered, production has not been for trade. There is lack of farming system in a scale of farm and sustainable farming model (VAC, VACR).

Sylviculture is mainly plantation for production with acacia to supply materials but there has not been investment in intensive cultivation.

Scientific-technological progress has not been applied much and mechanization in production accounts for 5 %.

Source: Ba Nang people's committee 2010

5.2 Markets, enterprises, and industry

There is no factory, industrial production center, small scale industry and no civil wood, hammering center, etc.

There is no market; 3 households doing business (groceries) in the whole commune. Market here is generally under-developed.

Source: Ba Nang people's committee 2010

5.3 Financial services and access to credit

The Bank of Social Policy offers loans through associations and unions in the commune at low interest rates : 0.65% per month.

Vietnam Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development also offers financing with collaterals with the credit limit of maximum VND 30 million within 36 months, in which interests can be changed in each period.

Source: Ba Nang people's committee 2010

6. PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

6.1 Physical infrastructure

Inter-commune route is 20 km long, inter-village route is 25 km long. In general, it is difficult to transport.

There are 4 irrigation systems and 0.8 km of canals but they no longer have capacity of irrigating due to damage in 2009 flood season.

Gravity water-supply system just satisfy 316/516 households and 49.41 % of households having national grid electricity. Communication is limited.

Source: Ba Nang people's committee 2010

6.2 Social Infrastructure

Infrastructure for education is poor, lack of classrooms and teaching equipments; rooms in extra facilities are not strong

Table 3. School facilities in Ba Nang commune

School	No. of Schools	No. of Rooms	No. of teachers
Nursery Schools	2	9	10
Primary Schools	1	31	29
Secondary Schools	1	5	16
High schools	0	0	0

Table 4. Social infrastructure in Ba Nang commune

Commune infrastructures	Response / Entry
Community Meeting Hall	0
Number of Village meeting houses	3/9
Number of commune health clinics	1
Number of solid houses	7
Number of semi-solid houses	152
Number of temporary houses	357

Source: Ba Nang CPC, 2010

7. OTHER ONGOING/PLANNED PROJECTS/PROGRAMS

Several projects and programs of government and NGOs have and continue to support Banang Commune as follows:

- (i) Program 134 - government program to allocate land and houses to ethnic minorities as well as develop agricultural production and water supply (2005-2010),
- (ii) Program 135 - government program on socioeconomic development for most vulnerable communes of ethnic minorities located in mountainous areas (first period 1997 - 2006, second period 2006-2010,
- (iii) plan- investment on social-economic development (infrastructure, livelihood)

Source: Ba Nang commune people's committee 2010

PART B: COMMUNE INVESTMENT PLAN UNDER BCI PHASE II

1. COMMUNE PRIORITIES AND RANKING

Small scale infrastructure	Priority	Quantity
Fresh water supply (current system maintenance and upgrade)	1	4 projects
Lightning electricity (in A La, Tram, Cooc, Da Bang village)	2	4 projects
Dam for irrigation	3	1 project
Canals and Water supply pipes (maintenance)	4	2 projects
Commune meeting hall (new)	5	4 houses
Damaged bridge by storm no.9	6	4 projects
Nursery school at 5 villages	7	5 rooms
Temporary house replacement	8	20houses
Public house for civil servants	9	1 house
House for nursery teachers	10	1 house

2. LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS

ITEMS	Unit	Benefited households
banana (assisting in seeds, fertilizers)	20,000 trees=10 ha	100
Fruit trees	10 ha	10
wet rice (assisting in reclamation)	20 ha	50
Cattle breeding (cross-bred cow.)	45	45
Goat breeding	100	50
Fresh-water fish breeding	5 models =3000m2	5
wild animal breeding	3 models	3
labor export	10 persons	10
economic plantation	200 ha	200
Training other jobs (weaving, knitting, broom making, etc)	3 classes	60 persons/60 HH
NTFPs processing (rattan, corypha saribus, etc)	2 centers	10 HH = 2 groups of HH
Small businesses, services (groceries, buying farming products)	2 shops	10 HH = 2 groups of HH
nursery garden	3 models	30 HH = 3 groups of HH

3. Reforestation

ITEMS	AREA (ha)	Benefited households
Allocating natural forest to groups/communities	1,000	5 village communities
paying labor force by protecting forest in 7 years	1,000	3 village communities
NTFPs Plantation	100	100 HH
planting protection forest with local trees (gathered)	100	50 forest allocated HH
planting protection forest with local trees (dispersed)	100	All of the villages
developing village regulation and convention.	5 villages	5 village communities
developing plan on silviculture development in villages	5 villages	5 village communities

1. OTHERS

ITEMS	Invested value (USD)	Jobs
Credit fund	30,000	100 working adults
issuing red book	10,000	
Land using planning in village	10,000	
Plan on socio-economic development	5000	