

FOREST LAND MANAGED BY COMMUNE-LEVEL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES

Current status and implications for
the EU Deforestation Regulation
and forest carbon markets

Authors: Nguyen Van Toai, Nguyen Vinh Quang, To Xuan Phuc



1. INTRODUCTION

With 17 trade agreements currently in force and two under negotiation¹, Vietnam is one of the world's most highly integrated economies. Integration creates major opportunities for national economic development, but it also brings new requirements that the country must meet, particularly environmental and social standards. To participate in export markets, Vietnamese goods, including agricultural and forestry commodities, must satisfy market requirements on quality and sustainability. A prominent example is the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), which requires seven agricultural and forestry commodity groups imported into the EU to be produced without causing deforestation.

In line with the global trend, the Government of Vietnam is working to mitigate the impacts of climate change. Protecting natural forests is considered one of the most effective solutions. Over the past decade, government policies have focused on sustainable forest management, development of large-diameter timber plantations, and biodiversity conservation, while public resources for forest protection and development have increased. The payment for forest environmental services mechanism is now one of the most important policies, mobilizing more than USD 100 million annually - mainly from watershed protection services for hydropower plants - for forest protection. Forest carbon sequestration and storage services are expected to become an important new source of finance through future forest carbon markets.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE), Vietnam currently has 14.97 million ha of forest, including 10 million ha of natural forest (66.8%) and 33.2% planted forest.² By function, forests comprise special-use forest (2.25 million ha; 15%), protection forest (4.69 million ha; 31.3%), and production forest (8 million ha; 53.4%). The Government assigns these forests to nine groups of forest owners for management, use and protection according to forest function. Commune-level People's Committees (CPCs) currently manage about 3.07 million ha, equivalent to 20.5% of the country's total forest area. Of the area managed by communes, 56.3% is natural forest and the remainder is planted forest.³ Among the nine forest-owner groups, communes manage the second-largest area, after protection forest management boards.

¹ <https://trungtamwto.vn/thong-ke/12065-tong-hop-cac-fta-cua-viet-nam-tinh-den-thang-112018>

² Decision No. 1106/QĐ-BNNMT dated 31 March 2026 of the Minister of Agriculture and Environment announcing the national forest status in 2025.

³ Decision No. 1106/QĐ-BNNMT dated 31 March 2026 of the Minister of Agriculture and Environment announcing the national forest status in 2025.



This report assesses the current use and management of forest and forest land managed by commune-level People's Committees. It seeks to answer two questions:

- What is the current status of the use and management of forest areas managed by CPCs?
- What are the implications of this situation as Vietnam prepares to adapt to the EUDR and forest carbon markets?

The report draws on statistical data on forest areas and forest types from the MAE, relevant reports by organizations, consultations with forestry experts and managers, and information collected by the authors through research on forest governance. It also uses information from field surveys conducted in March-April 2026 on the use and management of land assigned to communes in selected areas of Son La, Phu Tho and Gia Lai provinces.

Section 2 presents selected field-survey findings on the current use of forest land managed by CPCs in several localities.



Photo 2: Current condition of forest managed by the CPC in Son La. Source: Nguyen Vinh Quang

Ảnh 2: Hiện trạng rừng UBND xã quản lý tại Sơn La. Nguồn: Nguyễn Vinh Quang



2. CASE STUDIES:

USE OF FOREST LAND MANAGED BY COMMUNE-LEVEL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES IN SELECTED LOCALITIES

Case 1. The household of Ms. Dinh Thi Thuong in Vinh Thanh commune, Gia Lai province

Ms. Dinh Thi Thuong's household is Ba Na and has long lived in Ta Diet village, Vinh Thanh commune, Gia Lai province. The household currently grows acacia and eucalyptus on about 4 ha. The family has used this land continuously for more than 20 years, since receiving a land-use contract from Song Kon State Forest Enterprise around 2000. This cultivated land is an important source of livelihood for the family. In 2006, however, Song Kon State Forest Enterprise was converted into Song Kon Forestry Company, and part of its area was transferred to the Vinh Thanh Protection Forest Management Board. Following the restructuring, another portion of the former enterprise's land was transferred to the CPC. When the enterprise was dissolved, the land-use contract between the enterprise and Ms. Thuong's household was not formally terminated. Today, her entire 4-ha area lies within land assigned to Vinh Thanh CPC for management. In practice, her land use has not changed since the transfer, and no document or agreement governing current land use has been signed between the CPC and her household.

Ms. Thuong's situation is common among households in Ta Diet village. Many families cultivate land that was formerly contracted from Song Kon State Forest Enterprise but is now directly managed by the CPC. According to Mr. Nguyen Tuan Trinh, Deputy Head of the Economic Division of Vinh Thanh CPC, "many households have cultivated acacia, eucalyptus, maize, cassava and short-term crops for many years on forest land managed by the CPC." Because the forest enterprise was dissolved, the legal status of its contracts with Ta Diet households is unclear. The CPC is now formally assigned to manage the land; legally, land-use activities undertaken without commune approval are considered violations. Mr. Dang Minh Vu of the commune Economic Division noted that Ms. Thuong's land typifies unclear household cultivation boundaries that lead to overlapping land use. Mr. Pham Cong Trai, the local forest ranger, emphasized that for disputed areas caused by overlap, "the CPC cannot verify ownership..."



Case 2. Land use in Nam Lau commune, Son La province

Nam Lau CPC, Son La province, has been assigned about 1,642 ha of forest and forestry land. Some of this area is under strong pressure from coffee expansion.⁴ Sharp increases in export coffee prices in recent years have made coffee the highest-income crop for many households in the commune and encouraged expansion of new plantings. Forest areas, including those managed by the CPC, have experienced the greatest conversion.

Forest conversion for coffee cultivation is relatively widespread in Nam Lau. “Every village has forest clearing for coffee,” according to a commune official. Households have expanded not only onto CPC-managed land but also into forest land allocated to communities and households.

In 2025, the CPC administratively sanctioned several households for converting forest land to coffee, covering a total violation area of 1.1 ha. Some newly planted coffee on forest land was uprooted; other households were fined and required to replant forest. Yet the economic returns from coffee are so attractive that households continue planting despite sanctions. Some grow coffee beneath natural forest canopies and ring-bark large forest trees so that they die gradually. By the time the trees die completely, two to three years later, the coffee has become established and begun flowering, making removal much more difficult because households resist. Commune officials said they could not determine the full scale of conversion from CPC-managed forest land to coffee.

Although land use in Vinh Thanh and Nam Lau differs in context and form, both cases reveal limitations in current commune-level use and management of forestry land. Elsewhere, CPCs also manage large areas of forestry land, including natural forest and non-forested land, but face major constraints in managing them effectively. The three most important are: (i) incomplete, outdated and inaccurate information; (ii) insufficient resources; and (iii) an unclear legal status for the CPC as a “forest owner.” Section 3 discusses these constraints in detail.

⁴ A March 2026 report by Nam Lau CPC states that 199.44 ha of forestry land in the commune is under agricultural production, accounting for 1.3% of the commune’s total forest and forestry land (15,188.96 ha).

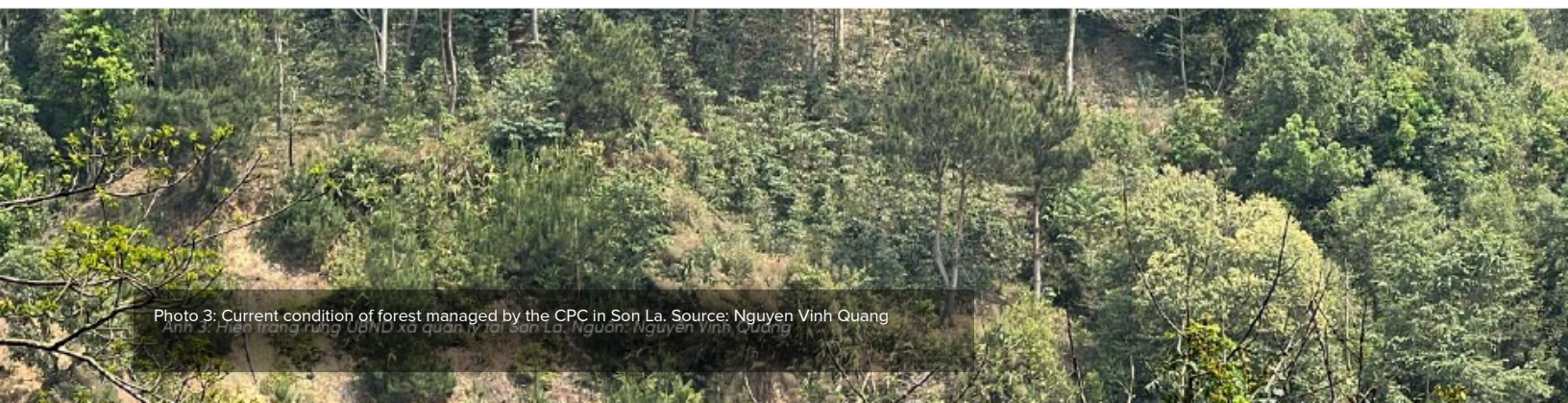


Photo 3: Current condition of forest managed by the CPC in Son La. Source: Nguyen Vinh Quang
Ảnh 3: Hiện trạng rừng UBND xã quản lý tại Sơn La. Nguồn: Nguyễn Vinh Quang



3. CHALLENGES IN THE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF FOREST LAND MANAGED BY CPCs

3.1. Information on land and forests managed by CPCs is incomplete and inaccurate

Data on land managed by CPCs are currently incomplete and not up to date, including information on area, boundaries, and the status of land and forests. Land and forest data are inconsistent across cadastral records, forest-change monitoring, payments for forest environmental services, and the three-forest-category planning system. Information on commune-managed land and forests is often outdated and does not reflect actual land use, as clearly seen in Vinh Thanh and Nam Lau. A March 2026 study by the Vietnam Society of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development (VSAERD) found substantial discrepancies among officially reported forest-status data, forest-status maps, and actual conditions.⁵ Across six communes, reported forest area directly managed by CPCs totaled about 14,872 ha. After review using remote-sensing imagery and field verification, actual forest area was 10,451 ha - 4,421 ha lower, equivalent to nearly 30% of the total forest land managed by the six communes. One reason is that CPCs had not updated changes in management entities following land recovery and reallocation. Forest-status classification was also inconsistent with reality, and forest boundaries had not been demarcated on the ground. Inaccurate commune statistics reduce the effectiveness of land use and management.

The lack of accurate data also weakens local decision-making. Without knowing who uses which areas, where disputes exist, or where land-use conversion is occurring, commune authorities cannot effectively manage, monitor or address violations. Nam Lau illustrates how information gaps in management and monitoring can contribute to widespread conversion of forest land to coffee. Where boundaries between commune-managed land and land managed by other forest owners are unclear, overlapping use is more likely. Farmers may not know where their allocated land ends and land outside their management rights begins, making violations harder to identify and resolve.

⁵ Comparison of field conditions with official forest-status data of the forestry and forest-protection sector, combined with interpretation of remote-sensing imagery, in six communes in four provinces: Mai Chau (Phu Tho), Nam Lau and Muong Chanh (Son La), Vinh Thanh (Gia Lai), Ea H'leo and Ea Kar (Dak Lak).



Detecting and handling violations becomes even more difficult because, even when conversion occurs, determining the boundary of the violation is time-consuming and can trigger disputes. Nam Lau authorities acknowledged that many areas currently under commune management “may be used for the wrong purpose,” but the exact scale has not been determined. This reveals a major gap between management responsibility on paper and the ability to understand actual field conditions.

The VSAERD study also found that commune authorities at the study sites had not updated changes in management entities after land was recovered and reassigned to communes. In Mai Chau commune, official CPC data indicated 5,524.95 ha under commune management; after review, the area was only 1,556.39 ha, 3,968.56 ha less. The reduction did not reflect forest loss, but rather the failure of the commune data system to incorporate previous adjustments. Field studies and remote-sensing analyses in mountainous provinces likewise show that land-use change on CPC-managed areas often occurs faster than local authorities can update records, especially in remote or difficult terrain. Many areas have been converted or encroached upon for long periods without being reflected in management records.⁶

Outdated data also reflect a common situation described by VSAERD as “forestry land in the records, agricultural production land in practice.” In Vinh Thanh (Gia Lai), of 3,194 ha of forestry land managed by the commune, 1,666 ha - 52.5% - had been used stably by local people for a long period. A similar situation exists in Ea H'leo (Dak Lak), where “most of the [3,566 ha managed by the commune] has been encroached upon by local people for cashew, coffee and pepper cultivation, including many ethnic-minority households.” The VSAERD report warns of “increasing risks of disputes, legalization of violations and forest loss.” This points to serious concerns about the effectiveness of current land and forest management by CPCs.

6 VSAERD report.



Photo 4: Current condition of forest managed by the CPC in Son La. Source: Nguyen Vinh Quang
Ảnh 4: Hiện trạng rừng UBND xã quản lý tại Sơn La. Nguồn: Nguyễn Vinh Quang



3.2. Commune-level authorities have limited resources

Limited human resources, finance and technical capacity are major reasons for weak land and forest management on areas directly managed by CPCs. Many communes have no dedicated forestry-land management unit; responsibility is assigned to an agriculture-forestry officer in the Economic Division who also covers many other fields, as a Vinh Thanh official explained. Mai Chau leaders reported the same problem. Boundary identification, land-use change monitoring and resolution of overlaps are difficult because accurate maps, updated monitoring systems and funding for field surveys are lacking. In Nam Lau and Mai Chau, each commune has only one officer concurrently responsible for forest and forestry-land management over a wide area; distances across the commune can reach 60-80 km, terrain is difficult, and land-use change is rapid. Because of limited resources, staff “use old data for reports [submitted to] higher levels without having time to check and verify conditions on the ground,” according to a Nam Lau official.

Budget constraints directly reduce the effectiveness of land use, management and protection of commune-managed forests. With limited budgets, commune authorities struggle to review boundaries, conduct field inspections and monitor land-use change. VSAERD reports that Vinh Thanh and Ea H’leo lack funding to prepare and implement land-use plans. Without such plans, CPCs cannot effectively undertake activities such as contracting households to protect land and forests. As a result, most land and forest areas there are not effectively protected or managed.

Insufficient finance is also a major barrier to resolving overlapping-use disputes such as that affecting Ms. Thuong’s household. Surveying, boundary demarcation, completion of cadastral records and patrols all require funding that commune budgets cannot provide. Many areas therefore remain “managed on paper” rather than effectively managed in the field.

A shortage of forestry-specialized staff at commune level, combined with local economic pressure, also helps explain conversion of forestry land to coffee. Nam Lau faces difficult economic conditions and livelihoods depend heavily on land and agriculture. With few alternative livelihoods, coffee is the most attractive income source. Limited local enforcement capacity is one factor behind forest clearing for coffee.

Nam Lau is not exceptional: staff shortages were common in all communes studied by VSAERD. Most had only one forestry officer, who also handled many other commune responsibilities.



The workload of CPCs is already broad and has increased further following commune-level administrative mergers. Forest protection is the specialized responsibility of forest rangers, with district/local ranger units stationed in localities and responsible for protection within assigned areas. These units are not directly managed by CPCs, and their staffing is usually very limited. On average, one ranger in the surveyed communes is responsible for about 6,000 ha of forest. In mountainous areas with difficult transport, monitoring and preventing land-use violations - including conversion of commune-managed forest to coffee - is a major challenge.

3.3. The CPC's legal role as a “forest owner” is unclear

The current role of CPCs as “forest owners” is more formal than substantive. The Forestry Law clearly defines rights and responsibilities for forest-owner groups such as management boards and households allocated land and forests by the State, but the provisions are unclear for CPCs. Land assigned to communes comes from diverse sources: land that cannot yet be allocated to other forest owners; land transferred from state agricultural or forestry enterprises; land following recovery or planning adjustment; land already used by local people but without completed legal procedures for allocation; and disputed or overlapping areas not yet resolved. Many such areas have unresolved legal issues, including land cultivated by households in Vinh Thanh. Surveys indicate that about 72% of land managed by CPCs is unallocated and unleased, while around 27% originated from transfers by state agricultural and forestry enterprises.⁷ This demonstrates the complexity of land currently under commune management.

7 VSAERD report. AI-TRANSLATED - Machine-assisted translation



Photo 5: Son La residents develop forest beekeeping. Source: Bao Son La



Annual forest-change data published by the MAE show that forest area managed by CPCs has declined in recent years, from 3.42 million ha in 2022,⁸ to 3.25 million ha in 2024,⁹ and 3.07 million ha in 2025.¹⁰ This trend reflects State efforts to promote land and forest allocation and transfer commune-managed areas to other forest-owner groups so that they have “actual owners.” The transition, however, remains slow and the area still managed by communes is very large.

CPCs are not currently “actual forest owners” in the same full sense as other forest-owner groups, despite directly managing extensive areas. Assigning forestry land to CPCs initially served an administrative need to ensure that every forest and forestry-land area had a nominal management entity. Areas not allocated to households, communities or organizations were placed in the commune-managed land fund to avoid “ownerless land.” During the land and forest allocation process, assigning to communes areas that could not be allocated to other forest owners was effectively the only way to ensure that all land and forests had an entity responsible for them. It is now necessary to reconsider this arrangement from the perspective of land-use efficiency and forest protection.

Under the 2017 Forestry Law, forest owners include management boards, economic organizations, households, individuals, residential communities and other organizations. CPC management of forests is primarily temporary or part of local state administration, and communes do not have the full land and forest rights held by other forest owners such as households or forestry companies. Yet CPC responsibilities are substantial: forest management and protection, monitoring land-use change, and coordinating responses to forest- and forestry-land violations. Unclear rights and responsibilities make the current model difficult to operate effectively. Many localities therefore describe CPCs as merely “holding land on behalf of the State” rather than being true forest owners. The cases studied show that communes bear responsibility on paper but lack sufficient resources and authority to control land use in practice.

Given the current status of CPC-managed land and forests, Section 4 discusses implications in the context of Vietnam’s integration into global markets and its active participation in forest-protection and climate initiatives.

8 Decision No. 2357/QĐ-BNN-KL dated 14 June 2023 announcing national forest status in 2022.

9 Decision No. 561/QĐ-BNNMT dated 31 March 2025 announcing national forest status in 2024.

10 Decision No. 1106/QĐ-BNNMT dated 31 March 2026 announcing national forest status in 2025.



4. FOREST LAND MANAGED BY CPCs: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN A NEW CONTEXT

4.1. Use of commune-managed forest land and implications for the EUDR

Current use and management of land and forests assigned to CPCs show that many of these areas are already being used by local people, in some cases for a long period. Land is mainly used to produce commodities such as coffee, timber and cashew, which largely supply processing for export. In places such as Nam Lau (Son La), income from coffee - including coffee grown on land managed by the commune - is the most important source of household livelihoods. In other words, although household cultivation on these areas may violate land-use and forest-protection rules, it currently provides essential livelihoods for many local families.

Major export markets increasingly impose strict requirements on product legality and sustainability, with important implications for land use in producing countries. A leading example is the EUDR, applicable from 30 December 2026. It requires seven commodity groups, including wood and wood products and coffee, entering the EU market to be produced without causing deforestation after 31 December 2020. It also requires supply-chain activities, including land use, to comply with all relevant laws of the country of production. Products covered by the EUDR must also be traceable to the individual plot of production.

AI-TRANSLATED - Machine-assisted translation



Photo 6: Coffee farmer in Dak Lak. Source: Lương Kim Anh
Ảnh 6: Nông dân trồng cà phê tại Đắk Lắk. Nguồn: Lương Kim Anh



The Government of Vietnam has demonstrated its commitment to commodity supply-chain transparency by ensuring traceability. In early 2026, the MAE issued Decision No. 25/QD-BNNMT approving a plan to implement traceability for agricultural products. Under the Decision, a traceability system for most major food-related agricultural products was to be put into use before 1 July 2026. Minimum information includes participating farm households; production areas/facilities; and production and harvest dates, with priority for key products, high-risk products, exports, and products participating in modern supply chains.

Under the EUDR, products currently cultivated by households on land managed by CPCs - such as plantation timber from Ms. Thuong's household in Vinh Thanh, Gia Lai, or coffee in Nam Lau, Son La - do not meet the requirement that products be legally produced under the laws of the country of production. In addition, coffee newly expanded by Nam Lau households onto forest land managed by the CPC does not meet the deforestation-free requirement. Products made from such plantation timber or coffee grown on CPC-managed forest land in Nam Lau would therefore not be permitted for import into the EU.

4.2. Commune-managed land and implications for forest carbon credit markets

Nature-based solutions, including protection of natural forests, are considered among the most effective and cost-efficient mechanisms for mitigating climate-change impacts. They also offer potential to mobilize new finance from forest carbon credits for forest protection and development. In Vietnam, interventions such as forest protection, forest enrichment and afforestation to increase carbon sequestration and storage are implemented through forest carbon projects. The Government recently issued Decree No. 180 dated 21 May 2026 on forest carbon sequestration and storage services, focusing on determining greenhouse-gas emission reduction results and forest carbon credits, and on the use of forest carbon revenues.¹¹ The Decree defines a forest carbon project as one generating emission-reduction results and forest carbon credits from reducing deforestation and forest degradation; conserving and enhancing carbon stocks; sustainably managing forest resources; afforestation; assisted natural regeneration; forest enrichment; tending natural forests; improving productivity; extending plantation rotations; agroforestry; and planting scattered trees. These activities provide a foundation for forest owners to establish and operate future forest carbon projects and potentially generate new revenue from forest carbon sequestration and storage services.

¹¹ <https://baochinhphu.vn/nguyen-tac-cung-ung-va-su-dung-dich-vu-hap-thu-va-luu-giu-carbon-cua-rung-102260523195015752.htm>



Managing more than 20% of Vietnam's total forest area, CPCs have the potential to mobilize new finance from future forest carbon markets. Effective participation in carbon mechanisms, however, requires clearly demarcated boundaries and clearly defined rights to land and forests, together with accurate and updated data on land, forests and forest quality. Carbon projects are technically demanding, including implementation of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). This principle requires that interventions affecting land and forests, as well as benefit-sharing mechanisms, obtain the consent of people and communities whose livelihoods are connected to forests. People and communities must receive sufficient information and fully understand basic project elements such as objectives, scope, and environmental and social impacts. They have the right to reject or temporarily withhold consent from projects if their requirements are not met.

Land and forests managed by CPCs still face many unresolved issues: many areas are used by households; land and forest boundaries are unclear; updated data are lacking; and use overlaps among different actors. These conditions make future forest carbon projects difficult to implement. Unless the problems are comprehensively resolved, CPC-managed land and forests risk becoming “carbon blank zones”: areas with potential to increase carbon sequestration and storage¹² and generate new carbon finance through interventions such as forest protection, but unable to participate effectively.

¹² A recent IUCN study of forests managed by CPCs found that more than 900,000 ha consists of degraded forest and/or non-forested bare land. These areas have strong potential to increase forest carbon sequestration and storage.

AI-TRANSLATED - Machine-assisted translation

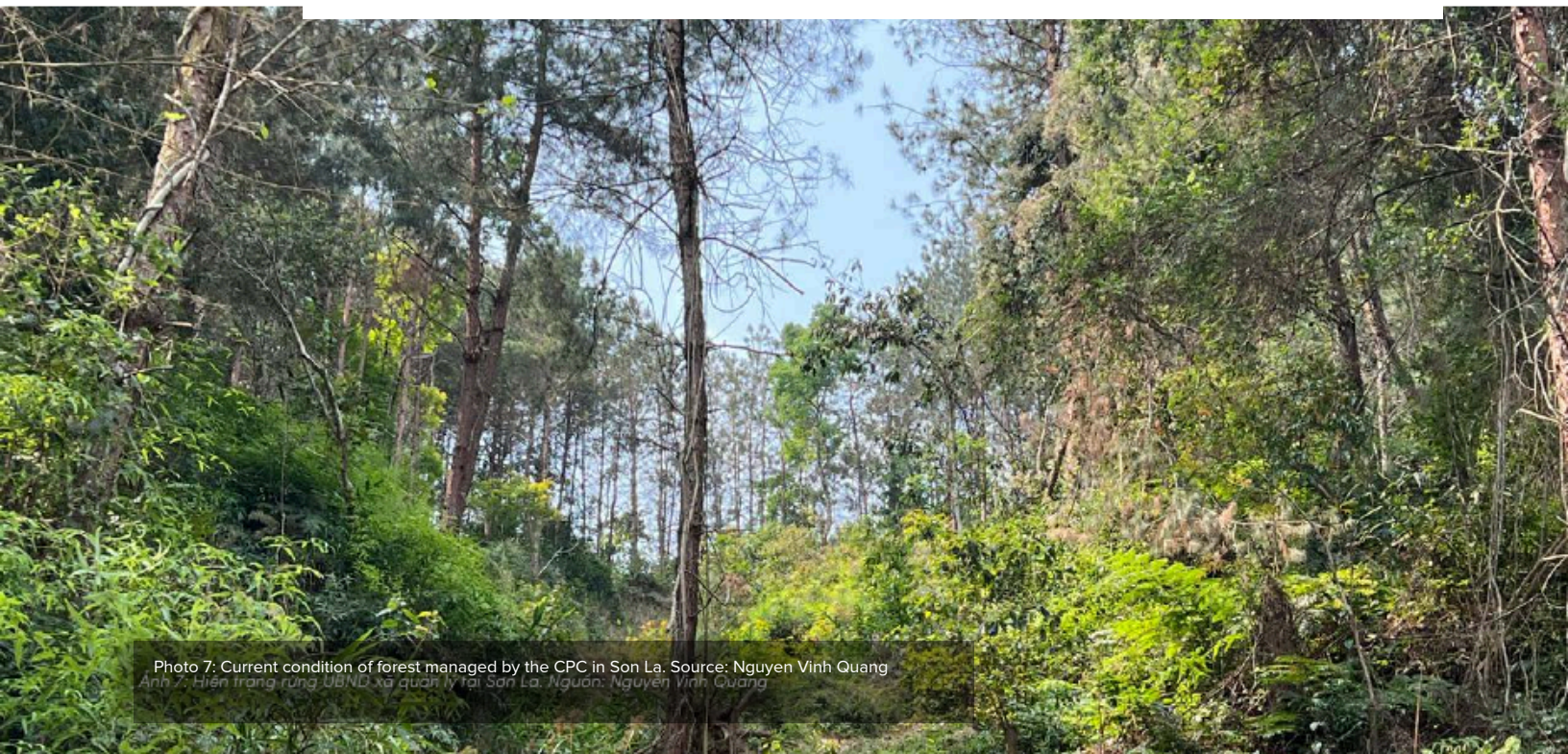


Photo 7: Current condition of forest managed by the CPC in Son La. Source: Nguyen Vinh Quang
Ảnh 7: Hiện trạng rừng UBND xã quản lý tại Sơn La. Nguồn: Nguyễn Vinh Quang



5. RECOMMENDATIONS:

IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LAND AND FORESTS MANAGED BY CPCs

Problems affecting CPC-managed land and forests - inaccurate and outdated data, unclear field boundaries, overlapping land and forest use and management, and limited commune-level resources - need to be comprehensively addressed to reduce risks in land-use activities, particularly production of export commodities. Resolving these issues would also create opportunities for agricultural and forestry commodities cultivated on commune-managed land to access the EU market, while enabling commune land and forests to participate in carbon-credit markets and mobilize new carbon finance. The Government should consider the following measures.

First, conduct a detailed nationwide assessment of the use and management of land and forests currently managed by CPCs, taking into account recently merged communes. The assessment should determine: Where are CPC-managed land and forests located? How large are they? What land-use activities, including cultivation, currently occur? Who uses the land, and why? What is the condition of the forest? The results would provide a comprehensive national picture of commune-managed land and forests.

Second, using this status information, provincial authorities should develop specific solution packages for each set of issues, covering land, forests and management. For land, communes should identify and separate areas that households have cultivated stably for long periods and areas removed from forestry planning. They should then recommend that provincial authorities remove these areas from planned forestry land and commune-managed land, and recognize and legalize household use by issuing land-use-right certificates. This would allow households to use the land legally and securely over the long term and help ensure compliance with EUDR requirements.

For areas newly cultivated by households in recent years, local authorities should require reforestation measures, including interplanting forest trees on cultivated land, with priority for native species. Local authorities and supply-chain actors must ensure that commodities cultivated on these areas do not enter supply chains for export to the EU.



Third, based on information from the comprehensive assessment, local authorities should develop a forest solution package. Drawing on information about forest and forest-land status, including bare land and degraded forests, the package should assess forest quality and growing stock and then design and implement measures to increase forest cover, promote assisted natural regeneration and forest enrichment, develop agroforestry, and prioritize native tree species. A forest-carbon component could be incorporated, prioritizing revegetation of bare land and assisted regeneration of degraded forest.

Fourth, the Government should establish clearer policies for land managed by CPCs and for the role of commune authorities in relation to these areas. In the short term, it should create a dedicated mechanism to improve commune-level management. Alongside the reviews described above, the Government should provide additional human and financial resources and build commune-level capacity for more effective inspection and monitoring of land use and forest protection. Coordination between commune authorities and local forest rangers should be strengthened and made more substantive.

Finally, as a long-term solution, the Government should transfer land currently managed by communes to other forest-owner groups, such as forestry companies, management boards, households and communities. This transition will require a specific government plan and sufficient resources for implementation. Planning should directly involve relevant stakeholders, particularly local authorities and communities.

AI-TRANSLATED - Machine-assisted translation



Photo 8: Community forest protection in Dak Nong. Source: VOV

Ảnh 8: Cộng đồng giữ rừng tại Đắk Nông. Nguồn: VOV

**REFERENCES**

Vietnam Society of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development. Report on survey results and field data collection for research on the effectiveness of forest protection and land use managed by commune-level People's Committees. May 2026.

Government Decree No. 29/2026/ND-CP dated 19 January 2026 on the domestic carbon exchange.

Decision No. 1106/QD-BNNMT dated 31 March 2026 of the Minister of Agriculture and Environment announcing the national forest status in 2025.

Decision No. 2357/QD-BNN-KL dated 14 June 2023 of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development announcing the national forest status in 2022.

Decision No. 25/QD-BNNMT dated 7 January 2026 of the Minister of Agriculture and Environment promulgating the plan for implementing traceability of agricultural, forestry and aquatic products.

Decision No. 561/QD-BNNMT dated 31 March 2023 of the Minister of Agriculture and Environment announcing the national forest status in 2024.

Institute of Ecology and Environment - Vietnam National University of Forestry. Appendix 3. Report on the review of forest and forestry-land status in six surveyed communes. May 2026.

AI-TRANSLATED - Machine-assisted translation

For feedback and questions, please email:
mekongrg@gmail.com

For more reports, please visit: **mkrg.org** or scan the QR code.



Để biết thêm thông tin về các báo cáo khác,
vui lòng truy cập website: **mkrg.org**
hoặc quét mã QR



This document was produced with financial support from the United Kingdom. The information presented in this document is the responsibility of the authors and does not reflect the views of Forest Trends or the donor.

trong tài liệu này là của tác giả và không phản ánh quan điểm của Forest Trends và nhà tài trợ.

