
Efforts to forest conservation and climate change adaptation of Vietnam

Agency for Biodiversity Conservation
Office of NTP to respond to climate change



Overview

- **Characteristics and values of biodiversity**
 - 13,200 floral species - 10,000 faunal species
 - 3,000 aquatic creatures
 - 20 typical ecosystems - 11,000 sea creatures
- **The world's plant breeding center among 11**
 - 16 cropping groups - 800 different species
- **Preserving 12,307 varieties of 115 species**
- **Significant contribution to the economy:** ecological, economic and socio-cultural values , food security, genetic resources of livestock and plants, fuel material, medicine and construction.



CBD implementation - Results

- Continue increasing forest coverage

Remained 11.17 million hectares in 1976 – after wars

2006 - total area increased ~ 38.2% coverage -

2 mil ha of special-use forest, 5 mil ha of protection, 8 mil ha of production forest.

- Establish the Protected Areas system

128 PAs(Special Use Forest - MARD): 30 NParks, 48 nature reserves, 11 species/habitat conservation areas, and 39 landscape protection areas; total area of 2.5 million hectares or 7.6% of natural area;

68 wetland areas - 10 millions hectares of wetlands

15 marine protected areas - 233,974 hectares of marine-based water area and 64,147 hectares of inland area



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Challenges & Opportunities

Challenges

- *Cooperation problem among different ministries, sectors, local authorities and agencies;*
- *Not yet systematic and comprehensive legislative system*
- *Inadequate mechanism for benefit-sharing*
- *Poor community participation leading to weak enforcement & implementation of law*
- *Limited investment in biodiversity conservation*

Opportunities

- *Biodiversity Law - November 2008 – effective 1st July 2009*
- *Biodiversity Action Plan - 22nd December 1995 (1st) - 31st May 2007 (2nd) till 2010 and orientations towards 2020*



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Vietnam- National REDD Programme

- Objective:
To reduce emission from deforestation and forest degradation and promote socio-economic development and poverty alleviation in the forestry areas through sustainable management of existing natural forests and facilitate reforestation (naturally regeneration and forest plantations)

- Timeframe: >2020, pilot period: 2008-2012



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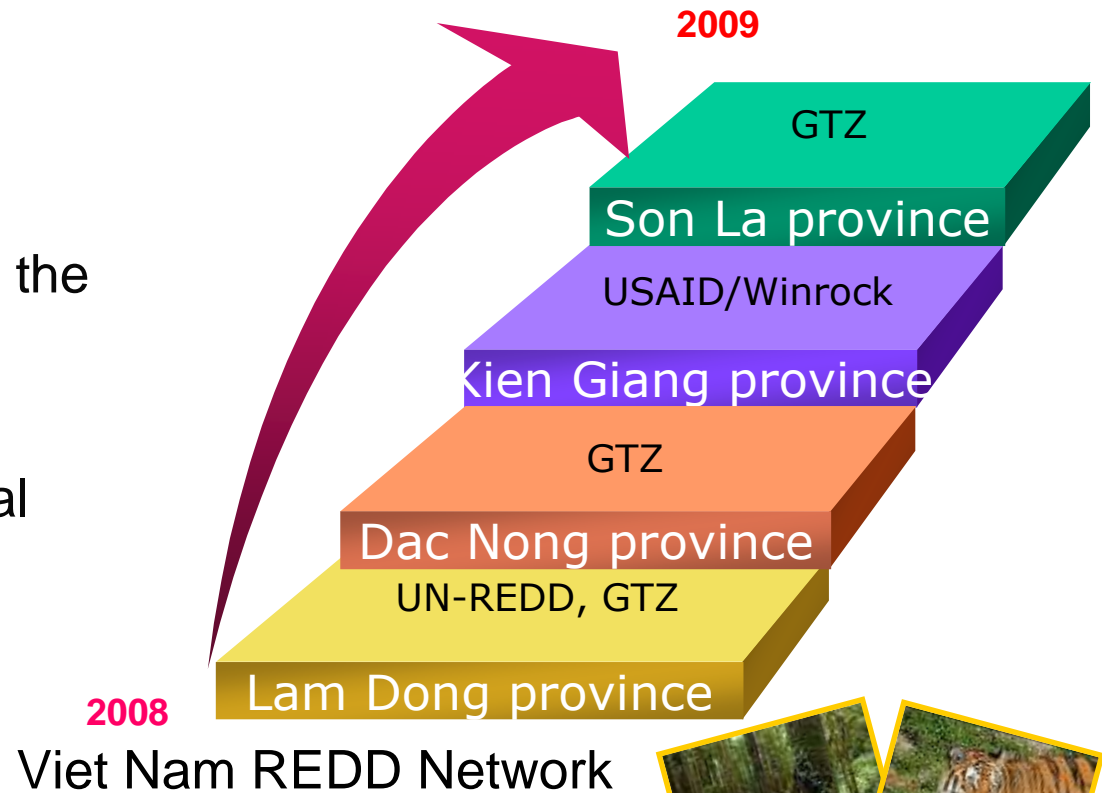
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Works have been done

- R-PIN was approved;
- VN was selected to be a member of PC of the WB FCPF;
- Sent a letter of interest to the UN-REDD;
- Consultation with stakeholders and potential donors;
- Organized national and regional workshops.



Vietnam-What are next?

- Capacity building;
- Consultation with various stakeholders;
- Establishment of inter-sectoral and regional cooperation;
- Preparation of R-Plan;
- Development of National REDD Strategy;
- Design and implementation of some pilot studies



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National Forest Development Strategy 2006-2020

- Strengthen FM and reforestation: 14.3 mill ha in 2010 (43%) – 16.24 mill ha 2020 (47%);
- In 2010: all forests are allocated to HHs & economic entities; in 2020: permanent real forest estate
- Afforestation: 1.0 mill. (2006-2010); 1.5 mill ha in 2011-2020;
- Re-classification and re-planning forests:
 - ✓ Production forest
 - ✓ Protection forest
 - ✓ Special-use forest
- Wood production;



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Opportunities

- Vietnam has submitted R-PIN to the WB Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in April 2008 and approved in July 2008 – USD 200 000;
- Preparation of R-Plan to get an amount of USD 1.8 million (grant);
- Vietnam is elected to be a member of the Participant Committee (PC) of the FCPF;
- Other donors: USAID; The Netherlands; Japan; Australia; Germany;



Challenges (1)

International level:

- i) REDD is new and complex – still in debate and,
- ii) on-going development of governing mechanisms
- Some of concepts and methods still not consistent.
- Emission place movement issue
- Uncertainty of sustainability



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Challenges (2)

National level:

- Need for new forest governance
- Integration and coordination between domestic organizations, Pros/ Projects and donors;
- Limited technical capacity;
- Lack of information
- High opportunity cost and limited finance resources;
- Complicated benefit-sharing mechanism.



UNFF, CBD, UNFCCC interaction

- Assess the impact of climate change in all provinces (environment, biodiversity, land loss ...) – *(being done)*
- Identify solutions for adaption
- Propose coordination mechanism (coordination role of UNFF in information sharing)



Thank you for your attention!



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