







Vietnam country Report

Global expert workshop on REDD-plus Biodiversity Benefits, Nairobi, Kenya, 20-23 September 2010

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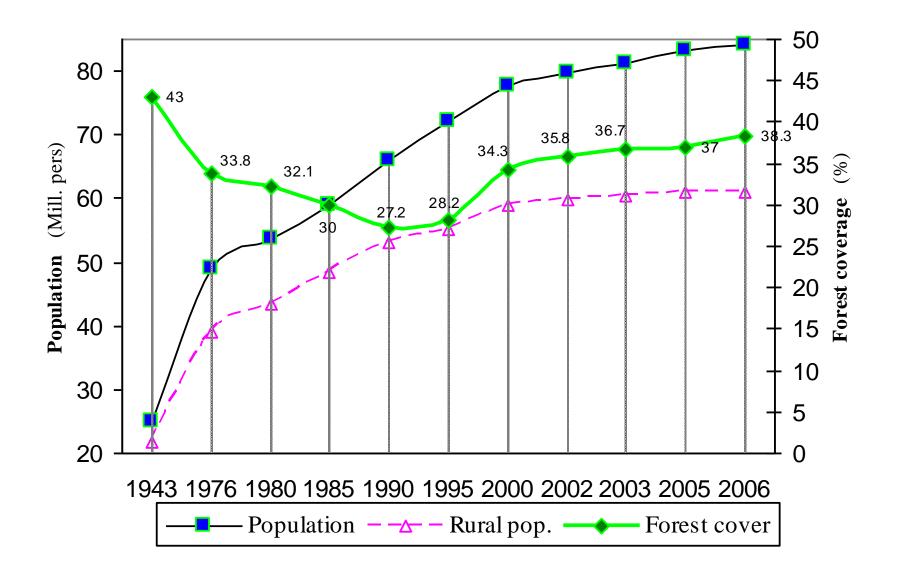
Brief introduction on forest in Vietnam

- Hilly and mountainous regions account for ¾ of Vietnam's total natural land;
- Vietnam has coastal lines more than 3,000 km long;
- Most of the mountainous and coastal wetland areas were formerly covered by a wide range of natural forests: tropical rain forest in most region, sub-tropical forest in the north and at high altitudes, mangrove forest along coastline, forests in peatland in the deltas;
- Forests are home to over 20 million people, most of them belong to ethnic minority groups and they are the poorest of the poor.

Have deforestation & forest degradation occurred in Vietnam?

- Forest cover has changed dramatically and dynamically over the time and space, especially from the country reunification in 1975 up to date;
- Forest cover increased from 28% (1995) to 38% (2006)
 BUT the changes are not always in progressive and the same in all regions;
- Forest expansion due to afforestation with fast growing species, short rotation, one canopy layer and low carbon stock;
- Forest quality is continuously degraded: Area of primary forest reduced;

Forest cover changes



International Commitments

International Commitments:

- Party of UNFCCC (1994) and the Kyoto Protocol (2002);
- Others MEAs: UNCBD, UNCCD, RAMSAR, etc.

National support:

- Vietnam's responses to Climate change: highly attracted by political and government administration systems - Not only adaptation but also appropriate mitigation actions;
- National Target Program to Respond to Climate Change (NTP-RCC) was approved in Dec 2008 (Decision 158/2008/QD-TTg dated 2/12/2008). Estimated costs for the period from 2009-2015: \$1,2 Bill.;
- REDD is one of the activities in the NTP-RCC and MARD's APF to respond to CC.

UN-REDD in Viet Nam

- R-PIN approved by FCPF: July 2008
- Scoping mission: January 2009
- Identification of key elements for REDD readiness; gaps and opportunities
- Preparation of draft proposal
- Consultations
- Approval by UN REDD: March 9, 2009
- PDO approved by Prime Minister: July 2009
- Inception workshop: August, 2009



National REDD Strategy

- Objective: to reduce emission from deforestation and forest degradation and promote socio-economic development and poverty alleviation in the forestry areas through sustainble management of existing natural forests and facilitate reforestation (naturally regeneration and forest plantations)
- Implementation:
- First stage: preparation mainly focus on capacity building
- Second stage: pilot project.
- Third stage: implement & replicate national wide

Reference scenario formulation

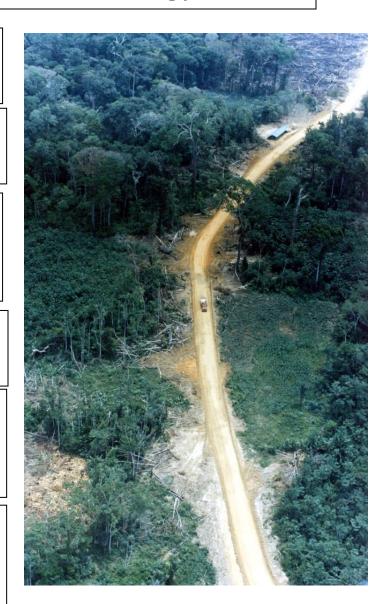
Establishment of national REDD strategy

Development of transparent C-stock monitoring/ verification system and data management

Design of payment system

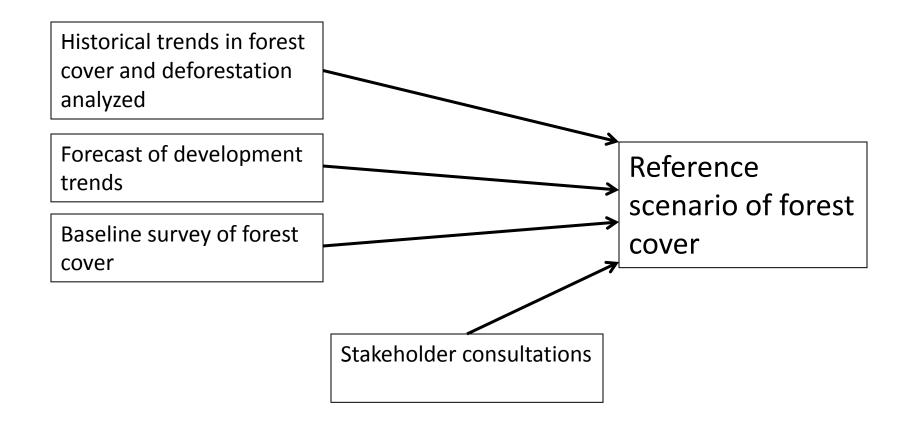
Engagement with stakeholders at a various levels (stakeholder dialogues)

Report, review, evaluate, and learn from system performance

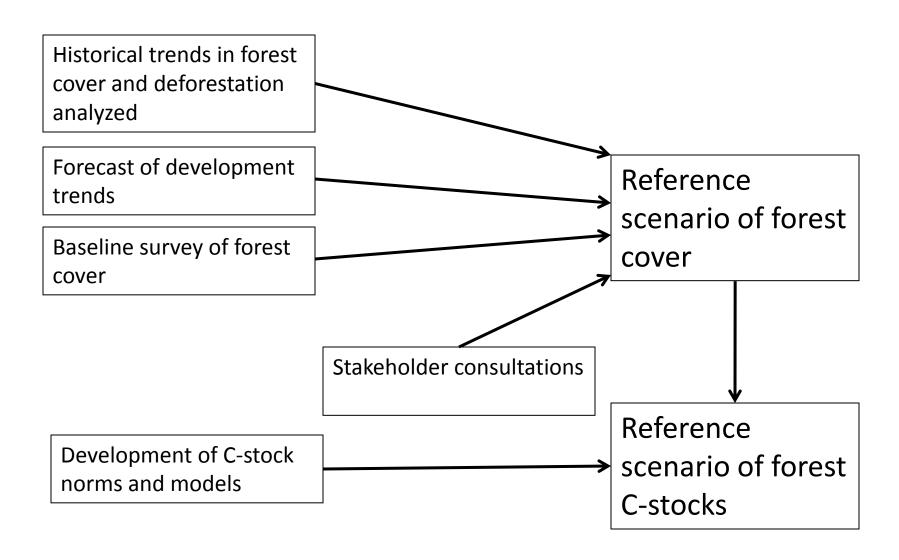


Components of the national REDD regime

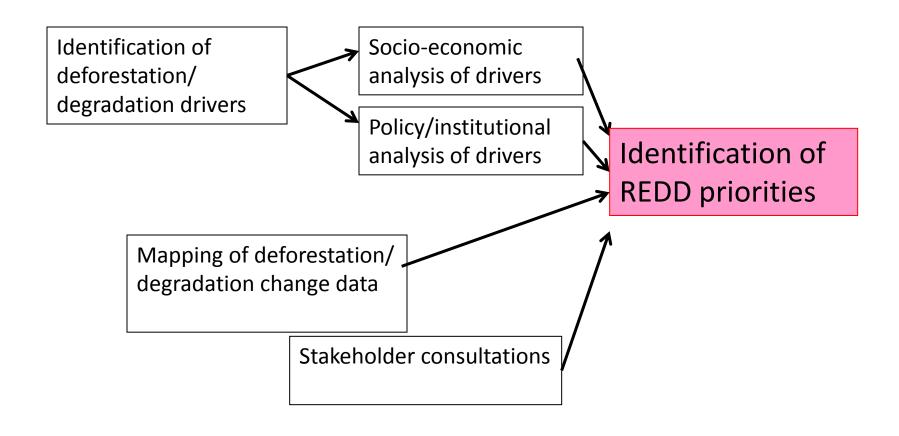
REFERENCE SCENARIO FORMULATION



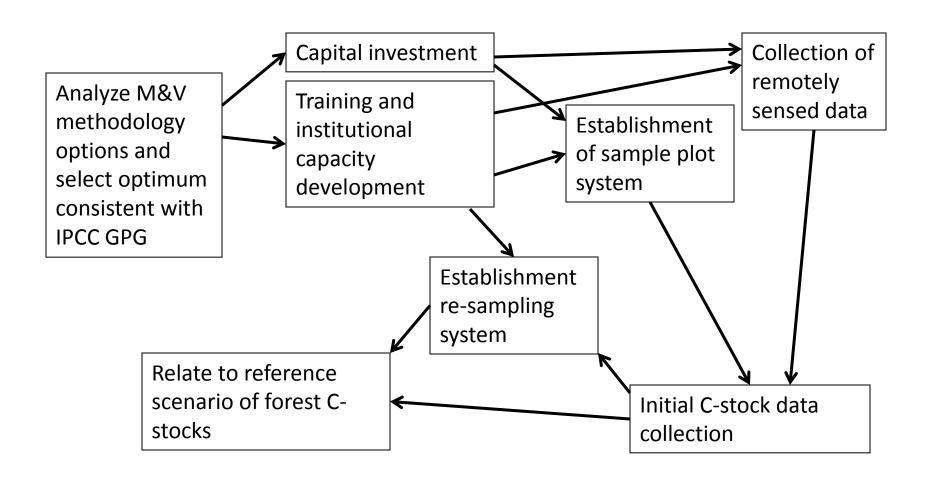
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REDD STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT



C-STOCK MONITORING, ASSESSMENT & VERIFICATION



Institutional arrangement

- National Steering Committee (MONRE, MARD, other line ministries) to respond to CC chaired by Prime Minister;
- MARD's SC committee for AP chaired by Minister;
- Ad-hoc REDD Technical Working Group chaired by DOF and co-chaired by a donor in rotational basis;
- CC Network among INGOs chaired by CARE;
- CC Network among VNGOs (VNGOs&CC) chaired by SRD, MCD, CERED & ISS.
- CC- Public and private partnership (Ford Foundation);

Prospect

- Political attention and support;
- Alignment of the interests of multiple constituencies, ongoing programs and strategies: i.e. NTP-RCC, NFDS, PRS, PES;
- Supplementary to current national PES policy: REDD= carbon sequestration = one of Envi services of the forests;
- Brings co-benefits: emissions reductions + Improved biodiversity conservation + Improved local livelihoods;
- Improved forest governance and capacity of the forest administration systems;

Constraints and Challenges

International level:

- REDD is new and complex still in debate and,
- on-going development of governing mechanisms;

National level:

- REDD requires a new level of forest governance reframing forest policy in CC context and capacity building;
- Integration and coordination among national agencies, other stake holder, progs and among donors;
- Lack of capacity: technical capacity, safeguard policies; legitimacy establishment, data for baselines and development of reference scenarios
- Integrate biodiversity conservation.
- Benefit sharing mechanism
- Land property right/forest/land use right
- Financial support and substantial investment from donor community



Improvement in forest use rights and participation of indigenous people in FM





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

