





Vietnam report

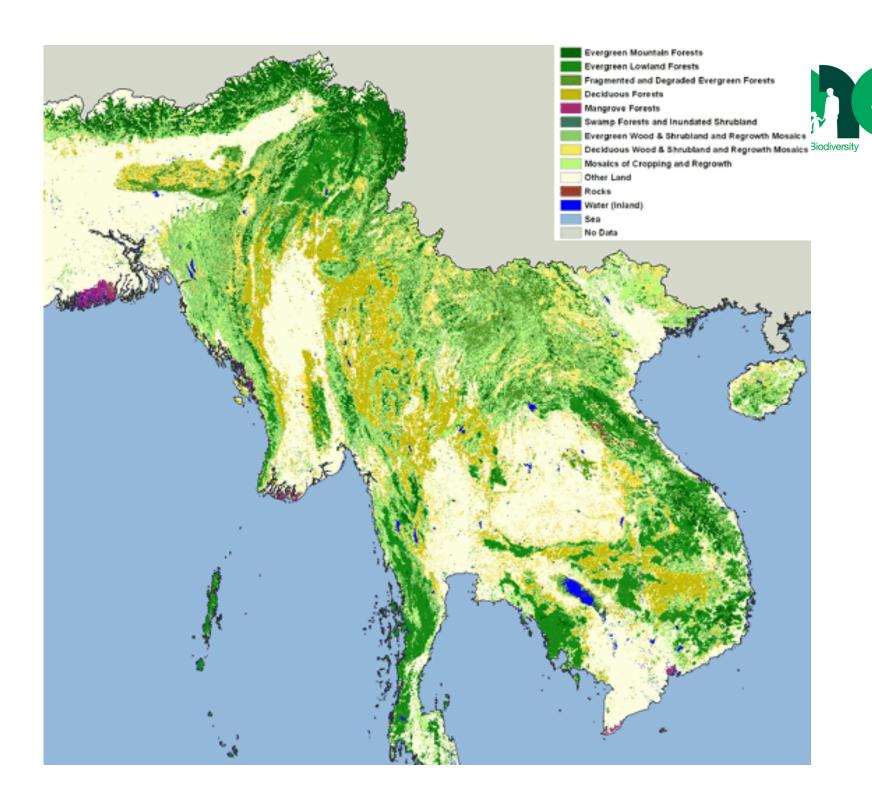
Combined safeguards and sub-regional capacity building workshop on REDD-plus, Singapore, 15-18 March 2011

Nghiem Thi Phuong Le Pham Hoang Viet

Biodiversity Conservation Agency – Vietnam Environment Administration – Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Nguyen Manh Hiep

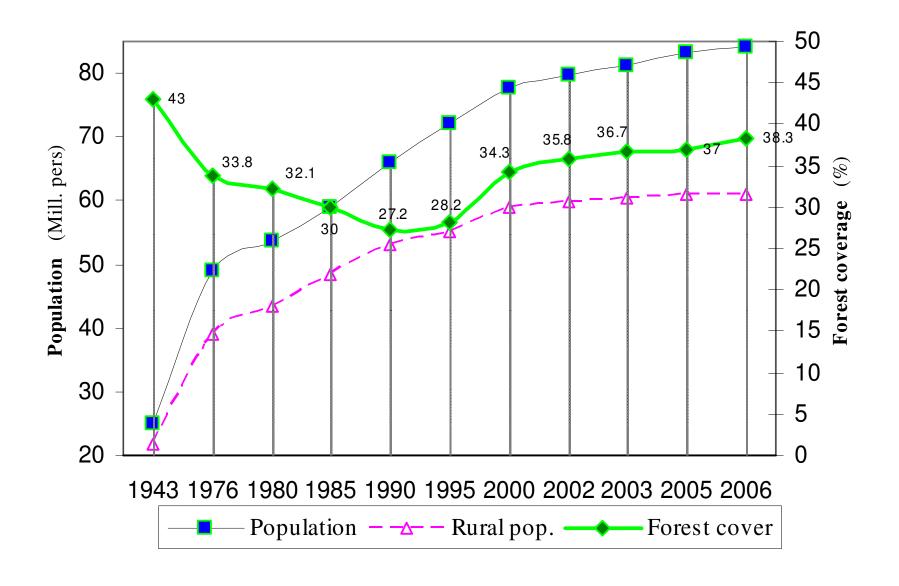
VNFORESTS – Department of Nature Conservation – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development



Forest cover changes











• In 2008:

- The National Target Programme to Respond to Climate Change (NTP-RCC) was approved by the Prime Minister
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) launched the Action Plan Framework (APF) for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector for the period 2008-2020.
- REDD is one of the key activities of the National Target Program to Response to Climate Change (NTP-RCC) and the National Forest Development Strategy



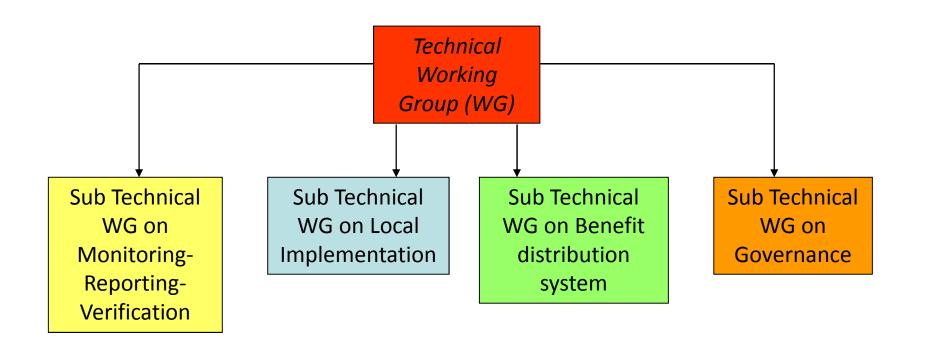


In 2009

- At the proposal of the VNFOREST (*Decision No. 2614/QĐ-BNN-LN*, dated 16/09/2009) the National Network and Technical Working Group for REDD+ were established
- National Network Chaired by the Vice Minister of MARD and cochaired by an international development partner (Norwegian Embassy)
- Technical Working Group it was decided to establish 4 sub Technical Working Groups











In 2010

- Decree 99/2010/ND-CP on PFES (Payment for Forest Environmental Service) with effect from 1/1/2011
- Decree 117/2010/ND-CP on special-use forest organization and management which promotes PFES: "special-use forest management board...implement forest environmental service policies...carbon absorption and restore, mitigation of air emission from green house effects..." (article 22)





2011:

- Decision 39/QD-BNN-TCCB of MARD signed 7th January
 - Establishment of the Steering Committee for Implementation of the Initiative on REDD+ in Viet Nam
 - Members of the steering committee: the Office of the Government;
 MONRE, MPI, MoF, MOST, MOFA, and National Committee for Ethnic Minorities
- Decision 18/QD-TCLN-VP of VNForests signed 19th January on establishment of the Vietnam REDD+ office - the standing agency of the Viet Nam REDD+ Steering Committee to assist the Committee in providing technical advice on the implementation of REDD+ and forest carbon trading related activities

UN-REDD program





- The Objective of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme is
 - To assist the Gov. of VN in developing an effective REDD regime in VN; to contribute to reduction of regional displacement of emissions → by the end of 2012 VN is REDD-ready and able to contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation nationally and regionally
- The UN-REDD Programme is an integrated programme under the framework of the NTP-RCC, which has been developed in consultation with many relevant agencies (MONRE and MARD)
- 2 phases
 - Phase 1 (2008-2011) improve institutional and technical capacity to implement REDD and improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other payments for ecological services at the Provincial and District level
 - Phase 2 (mid 2011-2015) focus on the actual implementation of activities and targets identified in the National REDD+ Program

Other REDD+ interventions





- World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
 - one of first countries to receive approval for Readiness Project Identification Note (R-PIN) 2008
 - Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) resubmitted and expected approval - March 2011
- SNV-BMU 'High-Biodiversity REDD+' project (2011-2013)
 - supporting international mechanisms to foster 'high-biodiversity REDD+' schemes
 - identifying of biodiversity standards and high-biodiversity areas for REDD+
 - integrating biodiversity standards into national REDD+ programme
 - community-based biodiversity and carbon monitoring and reporting system

National experience with biodiversity safeguards





- National Biodiversity Action Plan 2007 (the 2nd NBAP, up to 2010 and orientations towards 2020 for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety)
- Biodiversity Law approved in 2008, implemented in 2009





- Shortcomings of biodiversity management
 - State management system for biodiversity conservation less powerful
 - MONRE the national focal point for CBD, UNFCCC and has overall responsibilities for climate change
 - MARD has overall responsibility for the forest sector and is the designated focal point for REDD activities.
 - Necessary to have an appropriate mechanism to manage biodiversity and protected areas in the country.





- Mobilizing community participation for biodiversity protection is insufficient
 - Vietnam has had very few good models of community participation in nature conservation. Vietnam forestry sector policy promotes transferring of forest estate tenure to communities and households, but the main objective is poverty reduction from production forestry → role of communities in forest biodiversity conservation has yet to be recognised in any significant way.





- Investment for biodiversity conservation is limited
 - Little funding is allocated to management, strategic development and legislative formulation, capacity building, and public awareness raising as well as baseline biodiversity investigation. Nearly 90% of biodiversity funding were spent for infrastructure construction, only 10% was directly spent for biodiversity conservation and management.
 - New and complex issues in biodiversity protection such as genetic access and benefit-sharing, ecosystem-based approach adoption, and terrestrial and marine biodiversity conservation have not received sufficient attention.

Acknowledgement





- Organizers and sponsors
- Dr. Pham Manh Cuong National REDD Focal Point, MARD
- Mr. Steven Swan from SNV, Netherland Development Organisation



Thank you for your attention! Xin cam on!