



# Overview of REDD Vietnam

Da Lat, 28 September 2011

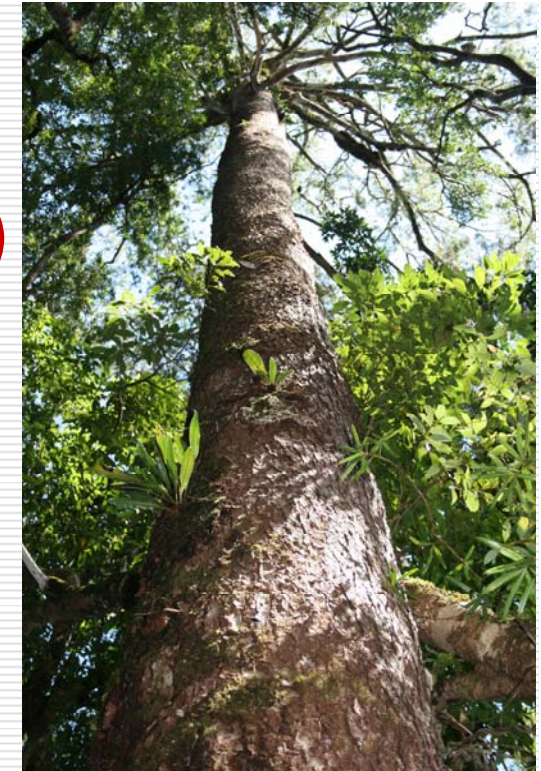
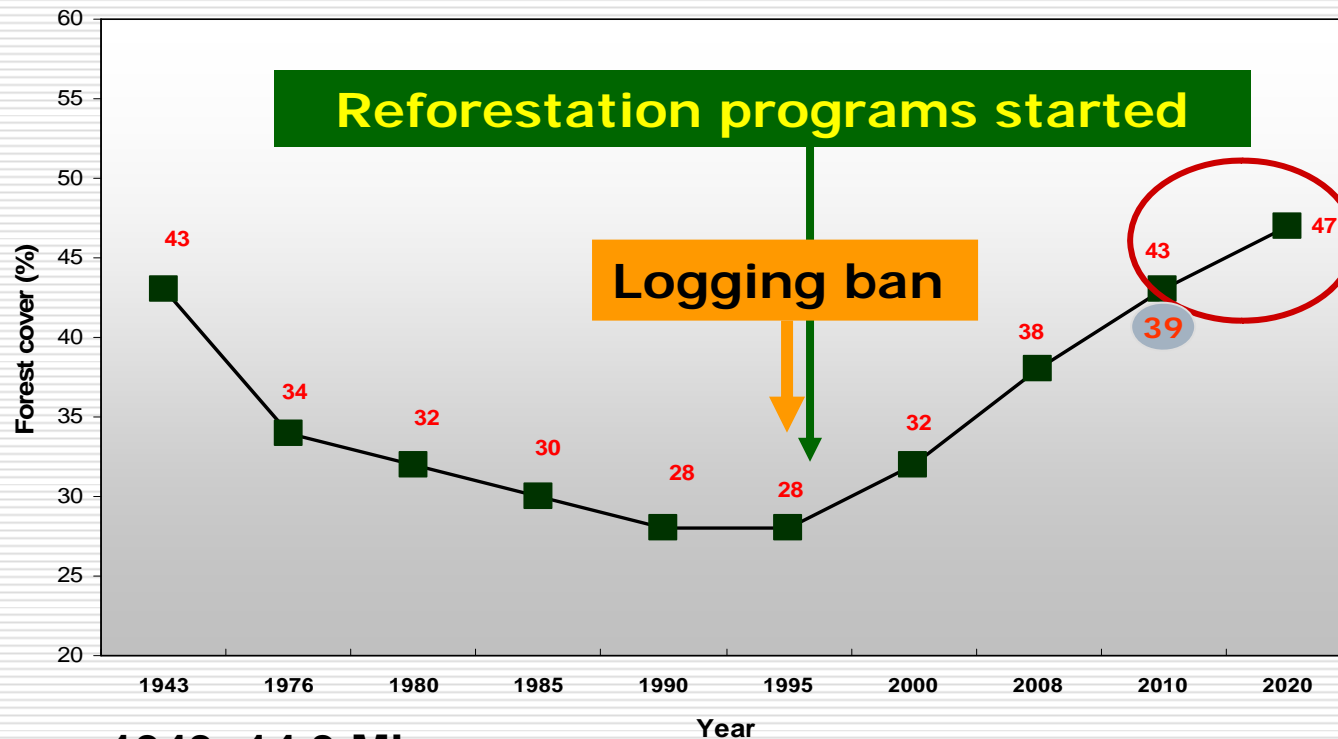
Vu Tan Phuong, Patrick Meyfroidt, Hoang Viet Anh  
RCFEE

# Contents

- ❑ Forest cover change
- ❑ Drivers of deforestation & forest degradation
- ❑ NAMAs overview
- ❑ National REDD strategy
- ❑ National REL
- ❑ National forest monitoring
- ❑ Land tenure issue
- ❑ Forest governance issues
- ❑ Existing and potential resources



# Forest cover change & drivers of deforestation



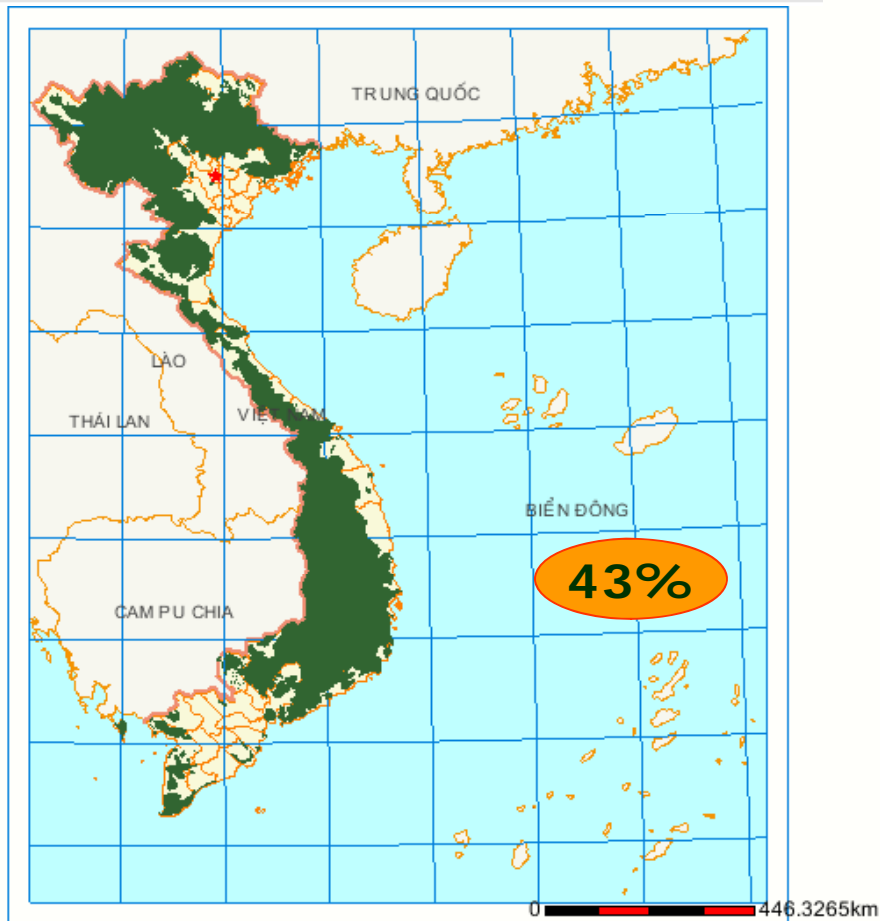
**1943: 14.3 Mha**

**1995: 9.3 Mha**

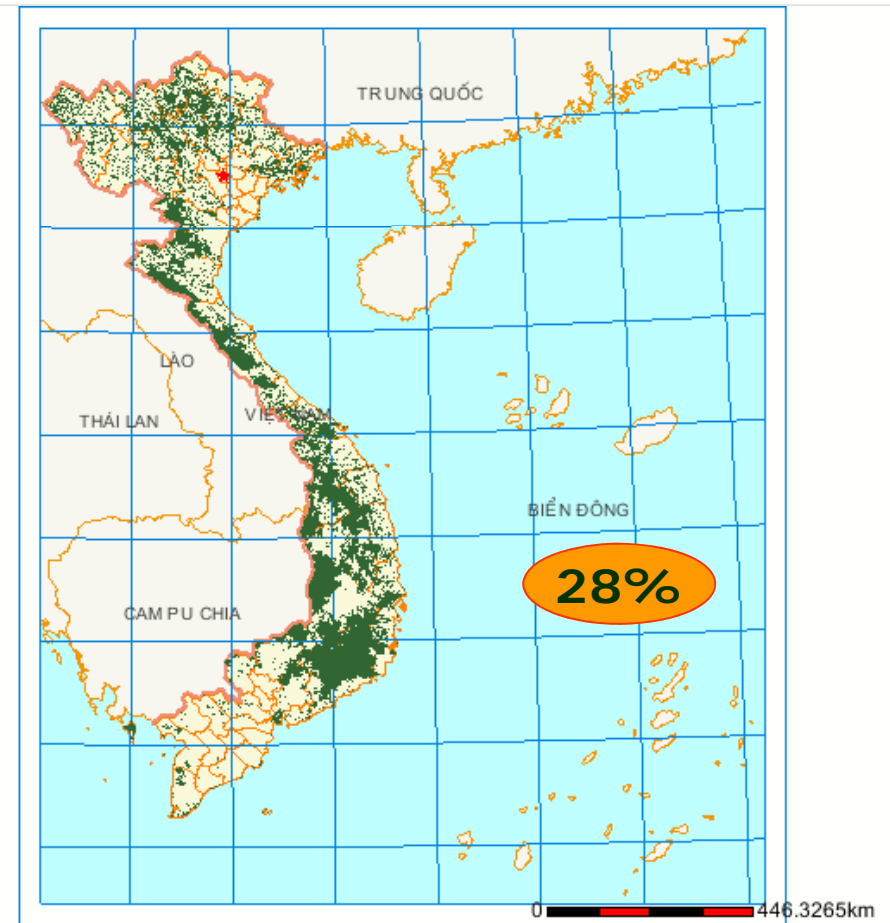
**2010: 13.3 Mha**



...forest area decreased greatly in period 1943 - 1995



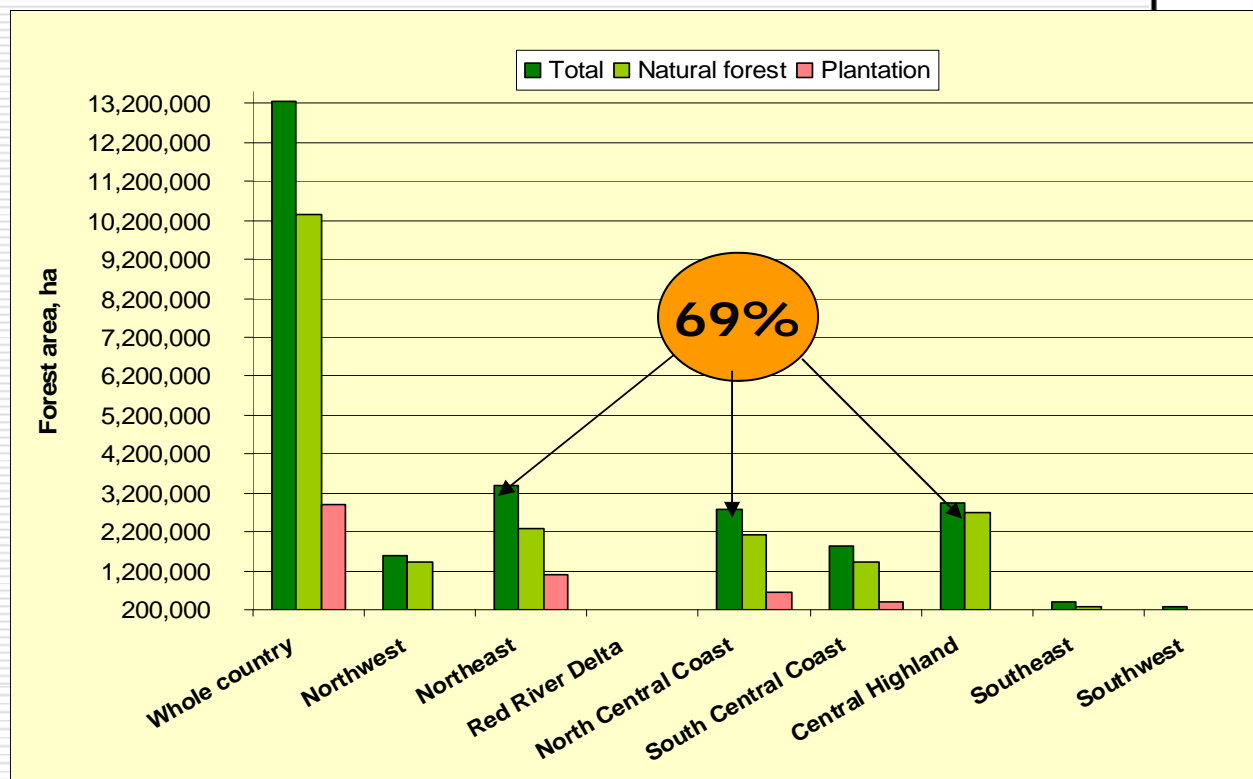
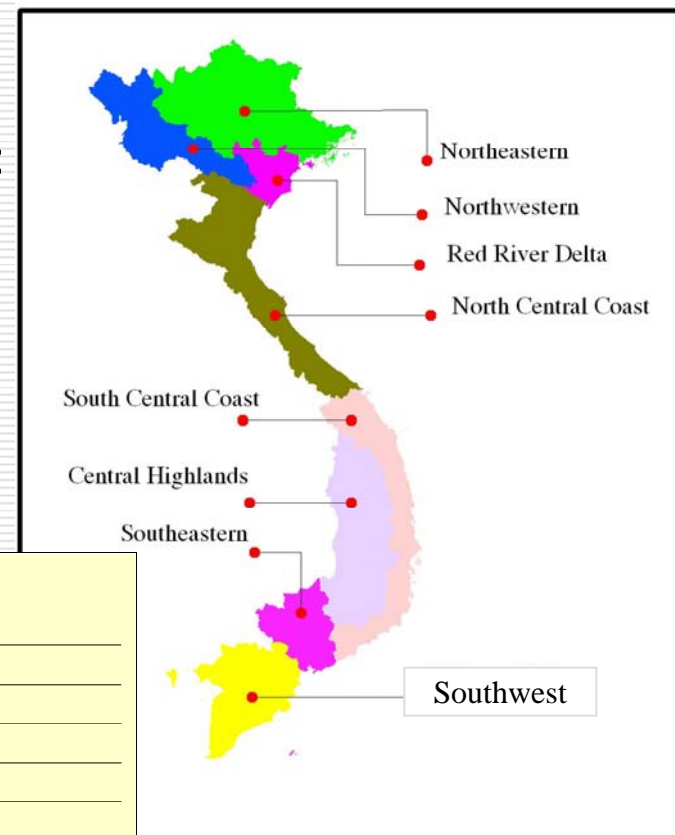
Forest distribution in 1943



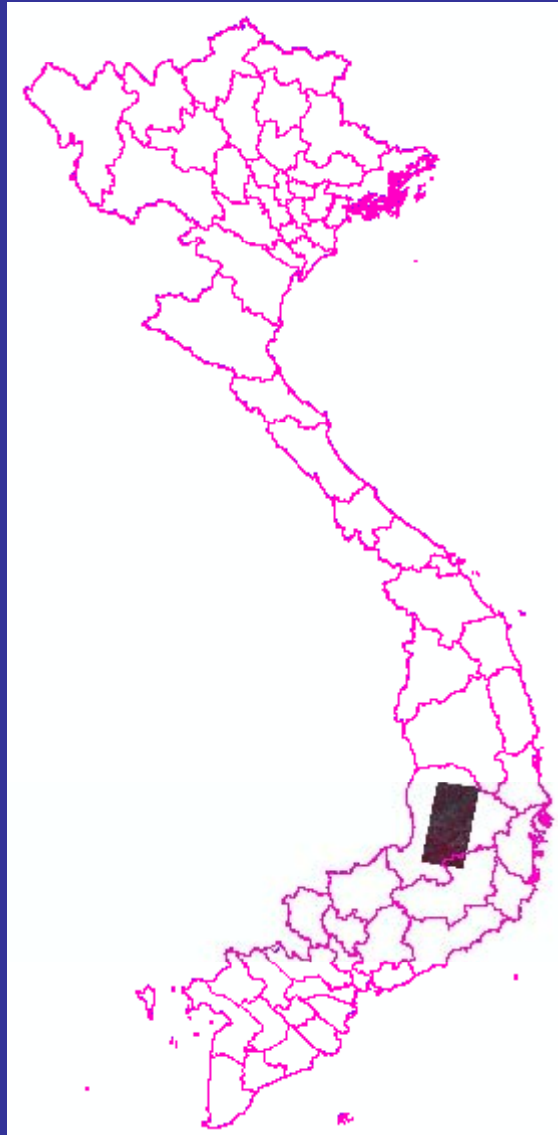
Forest distribution in 1995

## Forest area as of 2009 (MARD 2010):

- ❑ Total: 13.3 Mha (39.1%)
- ❑ 78% is natural forests
- ❑ Mainly in NE, NCC & CH

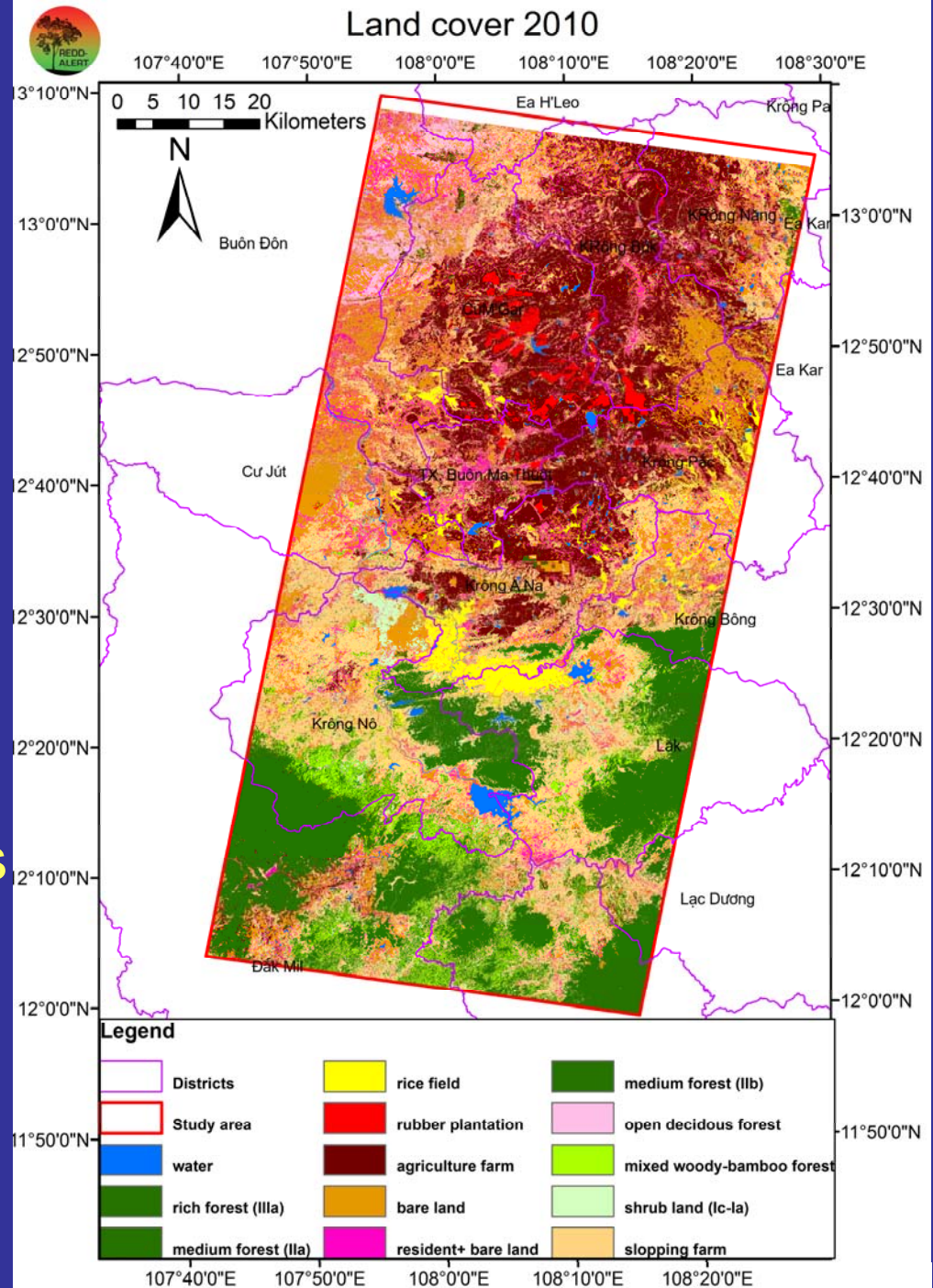


Vietnam Central Highlands study area  
Dak Lak / Dak Nong provinces



# Key facts

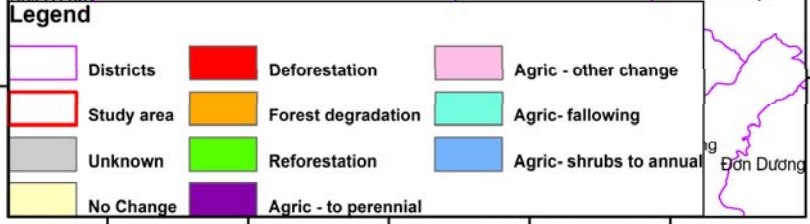
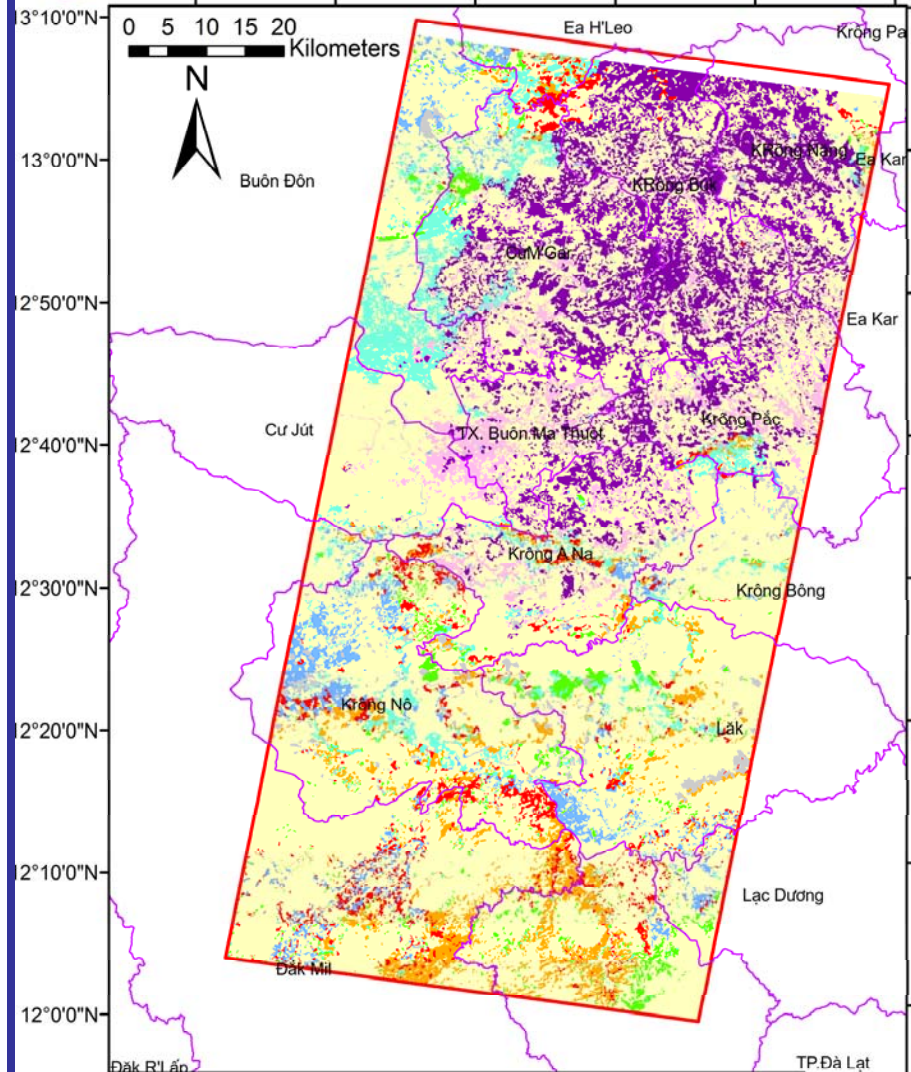
- Dak Lak / Dak Nong province
- Hotspot of deforestation
- Large immigration 1970s-now
- Coffee boom in the 1990s
- Rubber boom in the 2000s
- Study area: ~750,000 ha
- In 2010: 24% forest  
28% annual crops  
21% perennial crops





# Land use / land cover changes 2000-2005

107°40'0"E 107°50'0"E 108°0'0"E 108°10'0"E 108°20'0"E 108°30'0"E

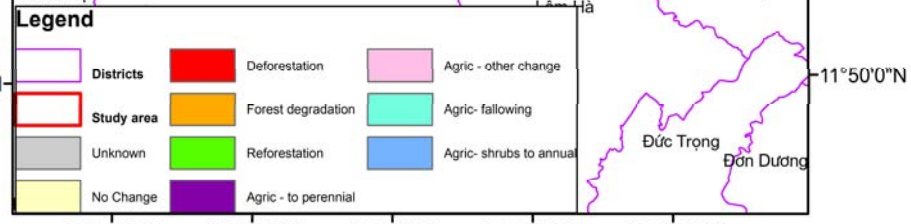
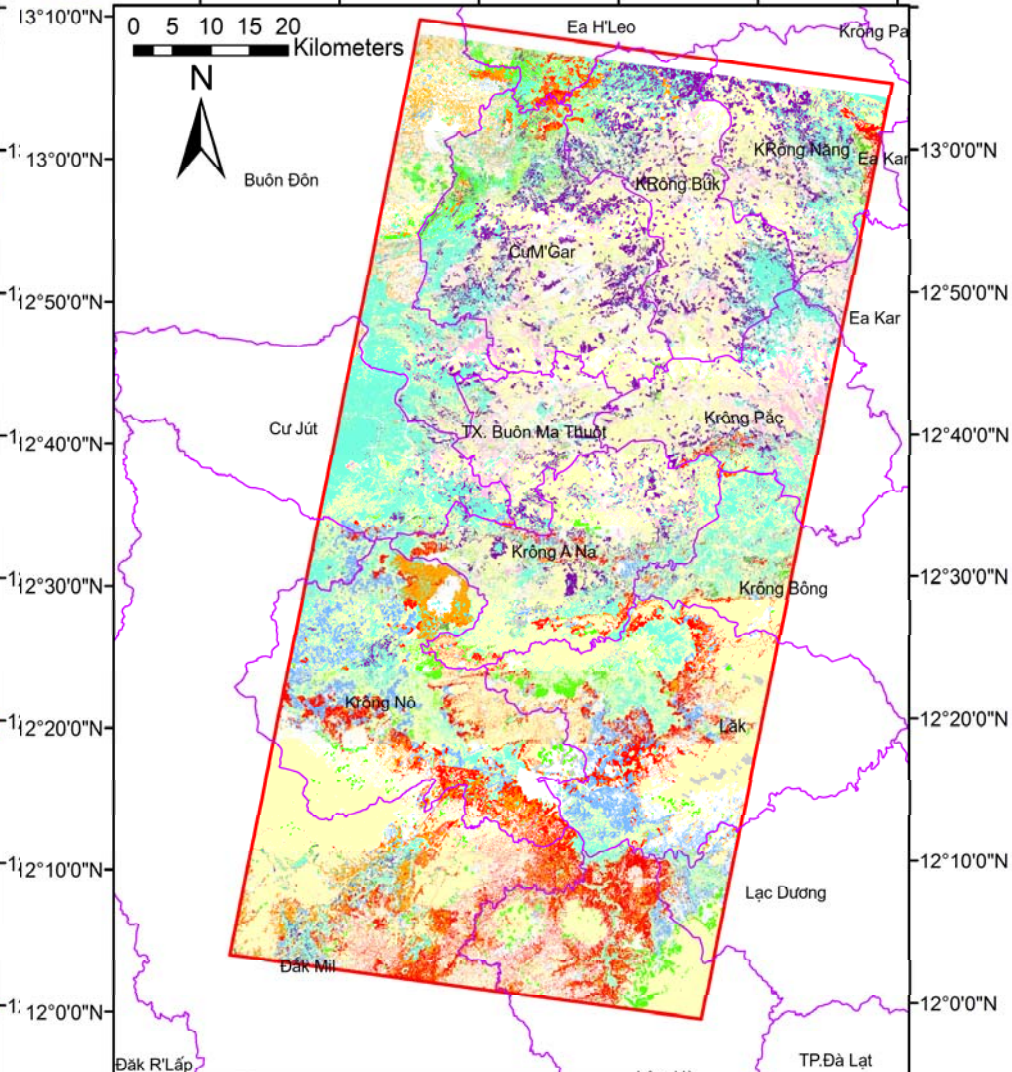


107°40'0"E 107°50'0"E 108°0'0"E 108°10'0"E 108°20'0"E



# Land use / land cover changes 2000 - 2010

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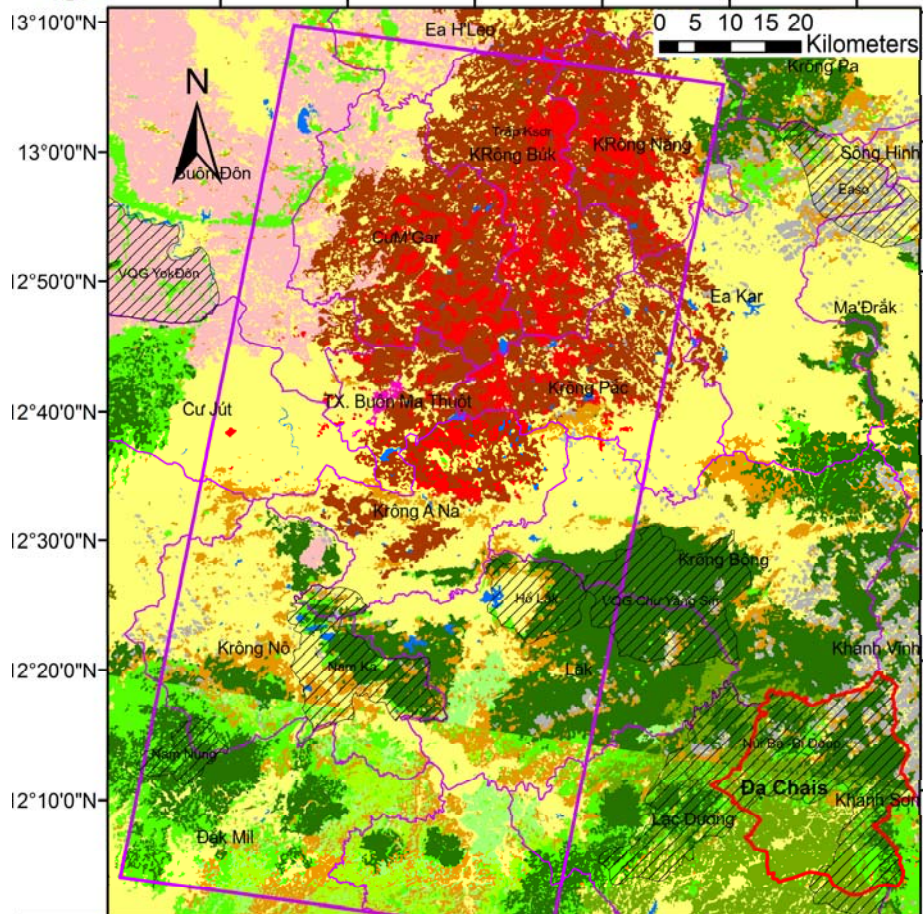
## Key facts

- Deforestation rates accelerated bw 2005-2010 compared to 2000-2005:
- Gross rates (ha/y) : -3892 to -6437 (1.69% to 2.83%)
- Net rates (ha/y): -2858 to -4027 (1.44% to 2.18%)
  
- For 2000-2010: 50,000 ha of forest loss of which 5,500 ha to rubber/other perennial → thus mainly annual crops
  
- Forest degradation more stable but high: 5,500 ha/y; ~50% of the degradation 2000-2005 is followed by land conversion



# Land cover 2005

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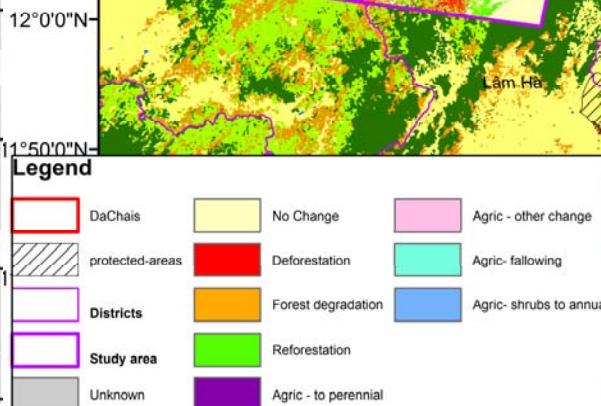
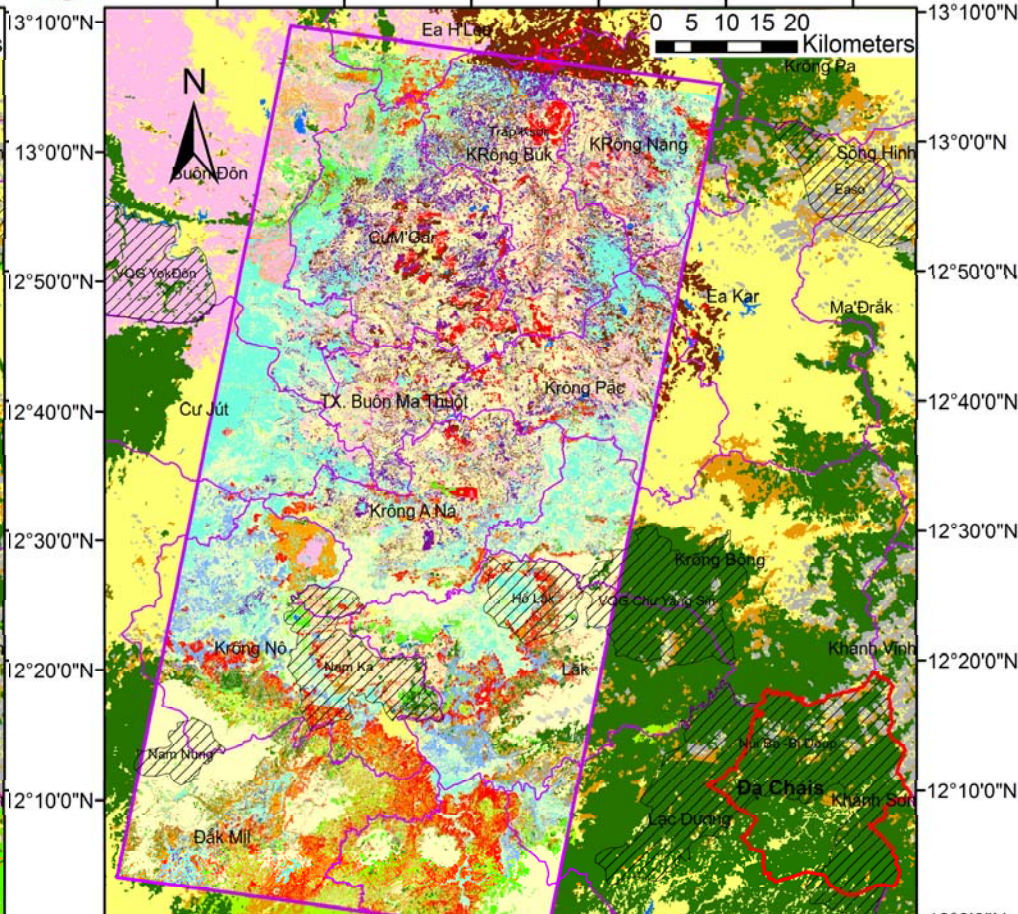


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# changes 2000-2010

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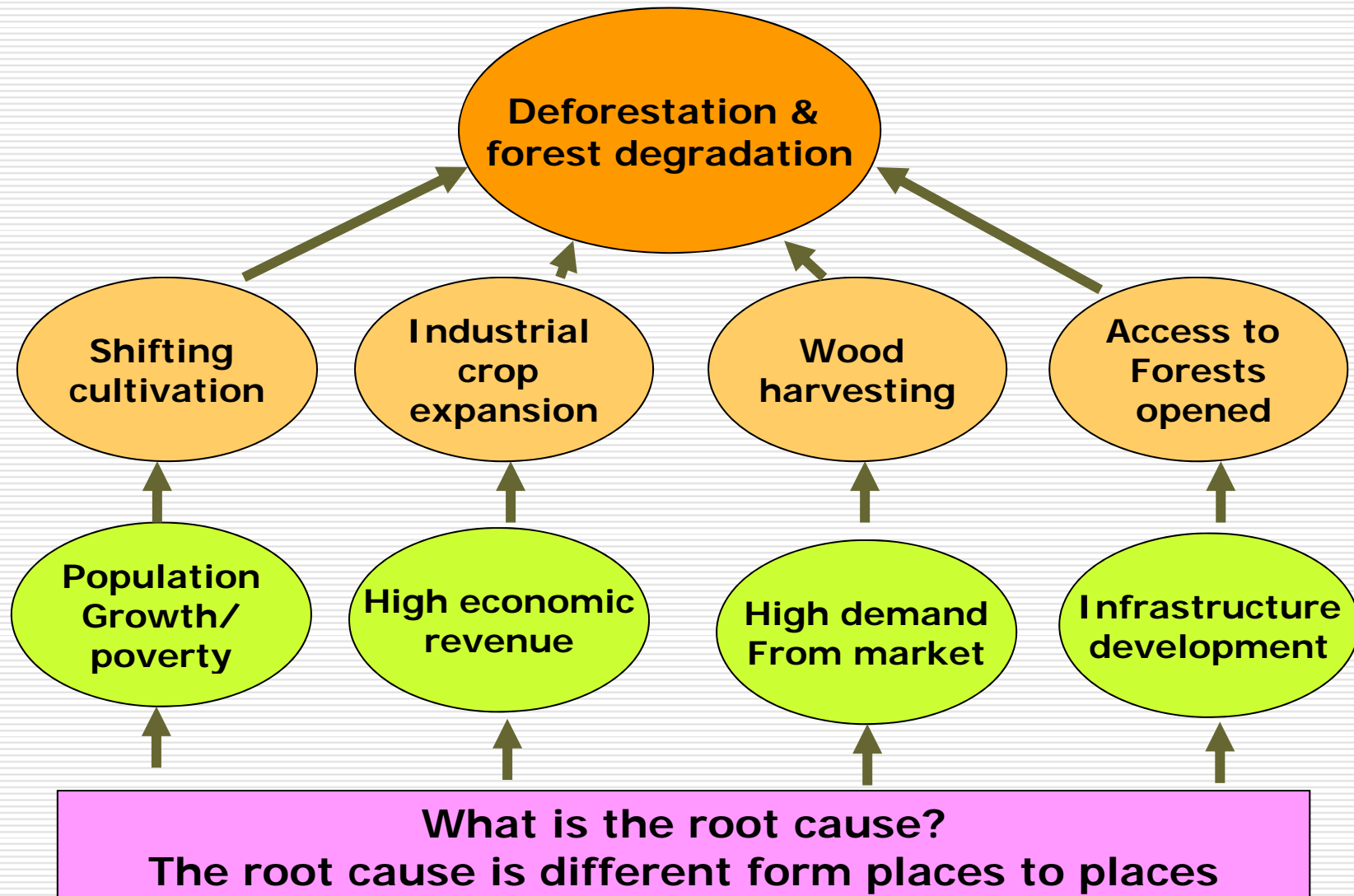
107°50'0"E 108°0'0"E 108°10'0"E 108°20'0"E 108°30'0"E 108°40'0"E

# Drivers of Deforestation & forest degradation

- ❑ Drivers of D&D vary from places to places
- ❑ Statistical data 1995-2009 indicate deforestation rate is 5,182 ha/yr, forest burnt is 5,792 ha/yr
- ❑ Forest degradation is more serious than deforestation
- ❑ Common drivers are:
  - Conversion of forestland to agriculture (coffee, cashew, rubber, shifting cultivation, etc);
  - Infrastructure development (road, hydropower plants);
  - Unsustainable logging (causing degradation)



# Causal chain analysis for D & D

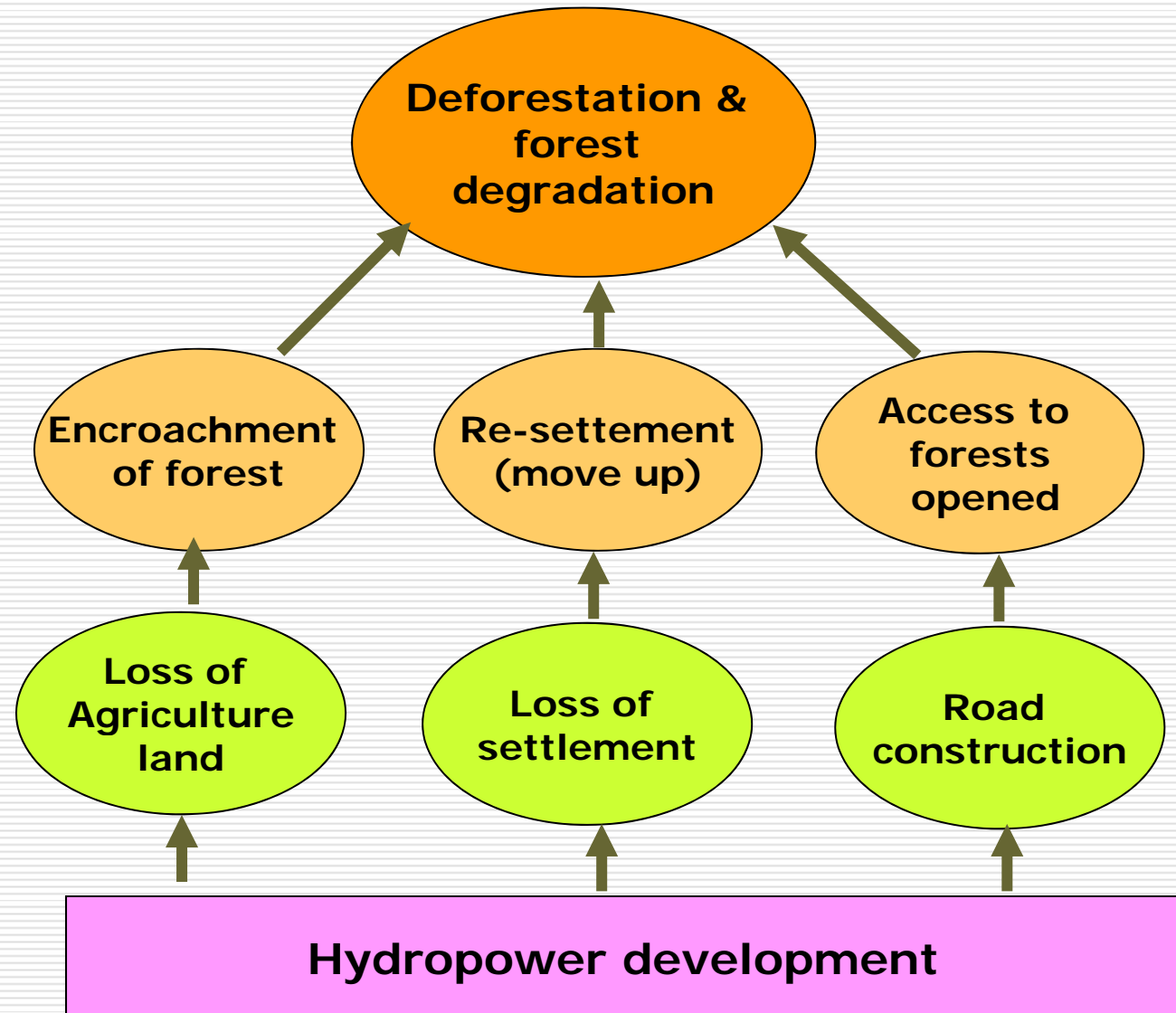


# D & D caused by hydropower development in Dong Nai watershed area

## Facts:

- WS area: 193,800 ha
- 18 hydropower plants
- Forest area in 2000: 91,487 ha
- Forest area in 2010: 48,800 ha
- ~ 50% of natural forest loss

Source: Cuong, 2011



# Overview of NAMAs

- ❑ Vietnam signed UNFCCC in 1992, KP in 1998;
- ❑ National Target Program to response to CC was set up in 2008 (2009-2015) ~ 1.2 B\$:
  - Assess impacts of CC on different sectors/regions;
  - Practical actions for effective response to CC
- ❑ A scenario of CC & sea level rise for Vietnam was made in 2009 and being updated.
- ❑ No target of emission reduction for the country was set yet.
- ❑ But MARD set its target to reduce 20% of emission by 2020 in agriculture sector.



# Vietnam REDD Strategy:

## Policies supporting REDD:

- ❑ Law on Forest Protection & Development, 2004 (carbon benefits of the forests);
- ❑ Forest Development Strategy until 2020 (2007), emphasizes forest environmental services.
- ❑ National Target Program to Respond to Climate Change (NTP-RCC) (2008) (emission reduction)
- ❑ MARD's Action Plan Framework (APF) to respond to CC, 2007
- ❑ Decree No. 99 on PES (including carbon benefits)



# National REDD Strategy

REDD is a part of National Climate Mitigation Strategy.  
National REDD Strategy (NRS) is being prepared and draft of NRR is:

## ❑ **Objectives:**

- Reduce emission from deforestation & forest degradation;
- Promote socio-economic development and poverty alleviation in forestry areas

## ❑ **Major elements of REDD be addressed:**

- Governance: responsibilities & tasks of stakeholders
- Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV)
- Benefits Distribution System (BDS)





# Institutional arrangement:

- ❑ Vietnam REDD network chaired by government and co-chaired by donors' representative.
- ❑ Inter-ministerial Vietnam REDD+ Steering Committee
- ❑ REDD+ Office
- ❑ Technical working group on REDD
  - Sub-working group on REDD governance
  - Sub-working group on MRV
  - Sub-working group on REDD financing
  - Sub-working group on Local implementation of REDD



## Technical support:

- ❑ National data collection for REDD (maps, data) supported by Finland embassy (2009-2010);
- ❑ Forest data validation and mapping REDD potential areas (JICA) (2010 – 2011)
- ❑ UN-REDD phase I, 2009 – 2011 (~ 4.5 M \$) – prepare readiness:
  - Trainings/workshops;
  - Technical guidelines (MRV, Participatory carbon monitoring, BDS study, policies for REDD+, etc)
- ❑ Proposed REDD phase II, 2011 – 2015 – Piloting REDD in 6 provinces (~ 100 M \$)



# National REL

- ❑ Official REL/RL for Vietnam is yet developed, but a numbers of discussions & technical support made;
- ❑ REL/RL for Vietnam are proposed as follows:
  - RL be made for forests stratified at eco-regions level representing territory of Vietnam;
  - Separate RL must be set up for deforestation & forest degradation;
  - Applicable to national and sub-national scale
  - Targeting Tier 2 for piloting phase and Tier 3 for REDD credit



- ❑ 5 mechanisms being considered by UNFCCC under REDD+:
  - Reduction of emission from deforestation (a)
  - Reduction of emission from forest degradation (b)
  - Carbon stock enhancement (c)
  - Conservation of forests (d)
  - Sustainable management of forest (e)
- ❑ (a) & (b) require RELs; (c) & (d) may require RL
- ❑ Emission reduction requires retrospective RELs and prospective target.
- ❑ Disregarding emission from forest degradation, Vietnam considers to prepare:
  - Retrospective REL for reduced deforestation.
  - Prospective REL for reduced deforestation.
  - Prospective RL for carbon stock enhancement and SFM.



- Technical support for REL:
  - Finland embassy (through Nordeco) to prepare REL. Carbon stock of every forest strata was calculated for 1990, 1995, 2000 & 2005;
  - JICA study on potential forests and land related to CC:
    - REL development (map validation, method);
    - Model land survey for REDD+ (economic feasibility);
    - Mapping potential areas for AR CDM & REDD+
  - UN-REDD Vietnam:
    - Forest ecological stratification;
    - Develop allometric equation for biomass estimations



# National forest monitoring system

- ❑ Vietnam started its forest resources assessment in 1990, and this is carried out every 5 year.
- ❑ Done by Forest Planning and Inventory Institute (FIPI) under VNForest.
- ❑ For REDD+, National forest monitoring system (NFMS) is considered to improve to comply with MRV. NFMS be provided by:
  - Forest land management system - FLMS (for activity data);
  - National forest inventory (forest & biomass) - NFI
  - Green house gases inventory - GHGI

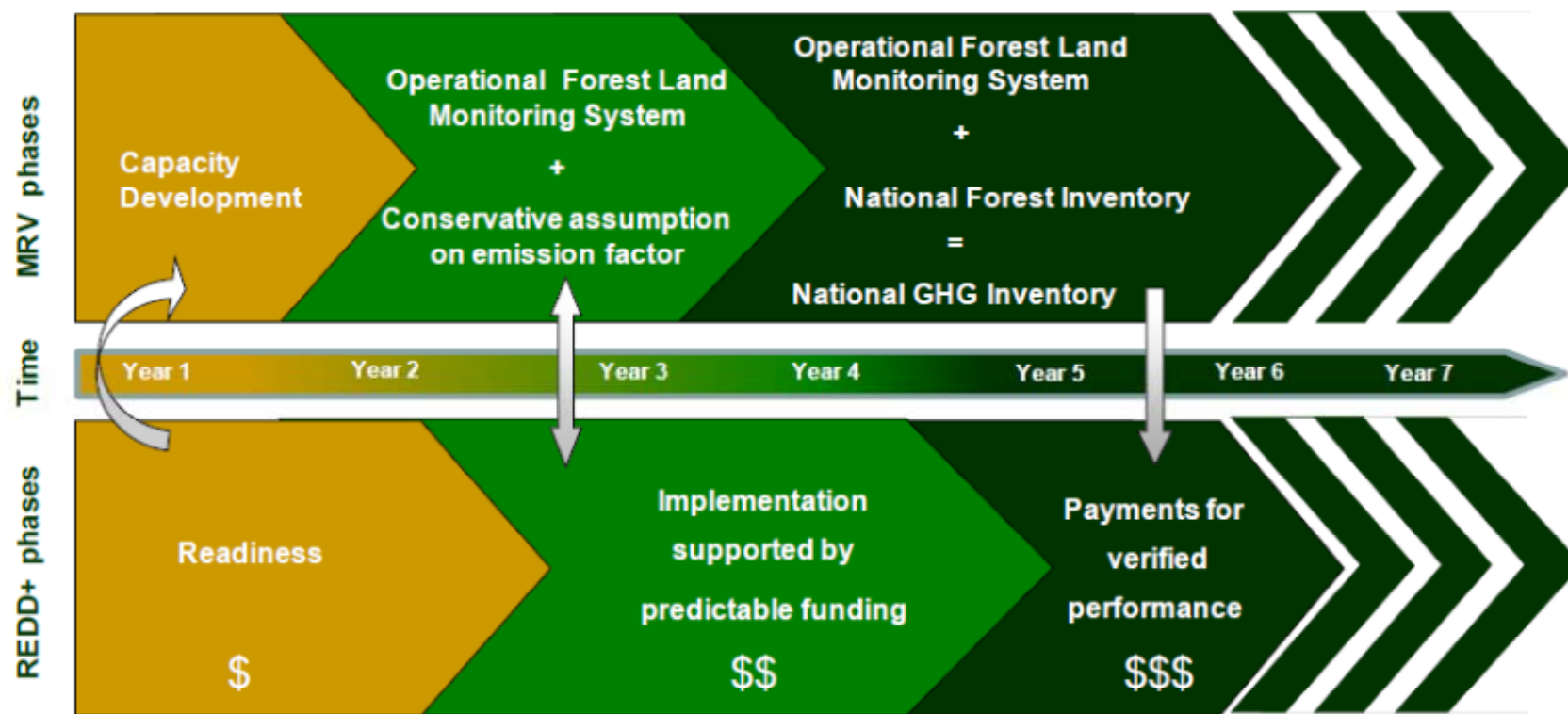


□ NFMS be set up in three steps:

1. Development of the MRV including technical support and capacity building;
2. Operationalization and testing of the system with its three elements FLMS, NFI, and GHGI;
3. Functioning of integrated MRV system and provision of information for National REDD+ Program



❑ Phased implementation of REDD and MRV in Vietnam:





# Land tenure

- ❑ Regulated by Land Law 1987, revised in 2003
- ❑ Land is owned by the state, the state allocates land use right to people
- ❑ Forest ownership:
  - State Forest management Boards, 32.6%
  - Individual households, 24.8%
  - State enterprises, 15.4%
  - Others (army forces, communities, etc),
- ❑ Use of forests follows regulation on three kind of forests: production, protection and special use forests



# Forest governance issues

- ❑ Good policies, laws and planning, but weak enforcement;
- ❑ Weaknesses are (PROFOR 2011):
  - Poor coordination among key ministries in forest sector
  - Low level of specialized skill, training, equipment, and resources
  - Low level of ability of streamline decision making and initiative



- ❑ Crucial issues are proposed for successful REDD in Vietnam:
  - The existence of clear institutional roles and responsibilities; the need for effective coordination between institutions and across sectors; institutional capacity to implement decisions; transparent systems for the management of budgets and financial flows;
  - An effective participation of all stakeholders as key aspect of governance.
  - Transparency of and access to information, and the provision of information in a timely manner, are important to ensure effective participation.
  - Sufficient capacity to implement genuine multi-stakeholder processes has to be built.



# Existing & potential resources:

## □ Existing:

1. GEF, Promotion of sustainable forest and land management in Vietnam upland (2010 – 2015; 10M\$)
2. UN-REDD program: phase I (2009 – 2011; 4.4M\$);
3. JICA study (forest & climate change (2010-2013, 3.3M\$);
4. FAO, national assessment & long term monitoring of forests & tree resources (2.7M\$)
5. NORAD, Pilot model of capacity building for ethnic minority community's readiness for Program of REDD (2010-2013, 0.3M\$)
6. Darwin initiative, Cat Tien Landscape Pro-Poor REDD Project (2009 – 2012; 0.4M\$)



□ Potential:

- ADB, GEF, IFAD, MARD, UNEP, Country framework for sustainable forestland management (120 M\$)
- REDD phase II ~ 100 M\$ (Norway government)
- GIZ/AusAid - protection of mangroves in Mekong delta
- Government programs on CC (2010 – 2015, 1.2 B\$)
- FCPF; WB, SNV, JICA
- NGOs



Thank you

