



**ABOUT PILOT SITE**

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**DI LINH AND LAM HA DISTRICTS  
LAM DONG PROVINCE**

# ABOUT UN-REDD PROGRAMME IN VIET NAM

- **PROGRAMME TITLE:** United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries in Viet Nam
- **BUDGET:** 4,504,756 USD
- **DURATION:** 20 months from Aug 2009
- **PILOT SITE:** Di Linh and Lam Ha Districts, Lam Dong province

## OBJECTIVE

The UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme is to assist the Government of Viet Nam in developing an effective REDD regime in Viet Nam and to contribute to reduction of greenhouse gas emission and climate change.

## PROGRAMME COMPONENT

The programme's interventions are designed in three components:

**Component 1:** Improve technical and institutional capacity for national coordination to manage REDD activities in Viet Nam.

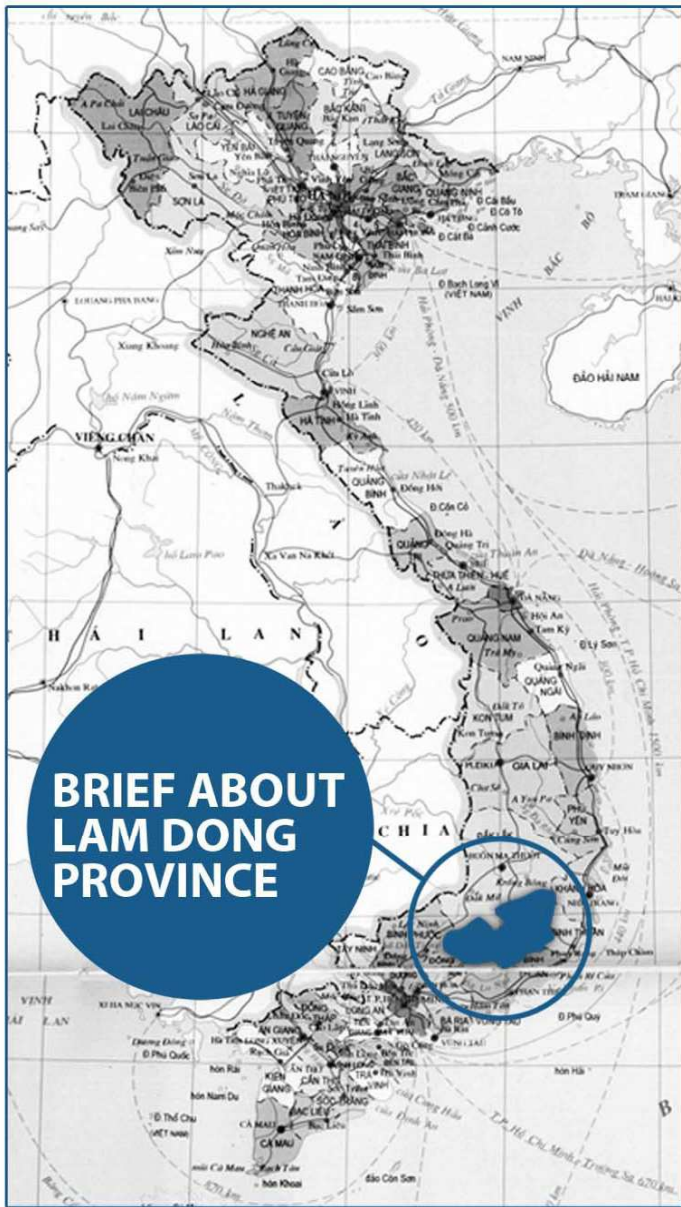
**Component 2:** Improve Capacity to manage REDD and provide other Payment for Ecological Services at district-level through sustainable development planning and implementation.

**Component 3:** Establish cooperation on information and experiences sharing on REDD implementation in the Lower Mekong Basin, especially among the four countries selected under the FCPF (Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Thailand).

## UN-REDD ACTIVITIES IN DI LINH AND LAM HA DISTRICTS

- Help the Commune, District, and Provincial Peoples Committees to learn how to improve their land-use and socio-economic development plans so that the forest can be conserved, and the local people can earn money from REDD.
- Help to develop ways in which local people can measure how successful they have been in reducing the amount of carbon dioxide released into the air.
- Design a system to make sure that the money is paid to the right people, and the amount of money received by households or communities reflects the efforts they have made.
- Raise the general awareness of the population about climate change, REDD, and how Viet Nam plans to implement REDD.





**BRIEF ABOUT  
LAM DONG  
PROVINCE**

**L**am Dong- a southern land of the Central Highlands has a natural area of 9.765 km<sup>2</sup>, lines in between 800 – 1000m above sea level. Lam Dong province is administered through its twelve administrative units: two towns (Da Lat and Bao Loc) and ten districts. Da Lat City - a hub of provincial administrative and socio-economic activities – is 1.500km South of Ha Noi Capital City, 320km North of Ho-Chi-Minh City and 210km East of Nha Trang seaport city. It has a network of road totaling 1.744 km long, connecting all its communes and residential clusters across the province.

As the end of 2007, its population accounted for 1.198.261 persons. Lam Dong is home to as many as 40 ethnic minorities settled from all corners of the country and of which, the Kinh group is the largest accounting for approximately 77%, then the K’Ho: 12%, Ma: 2,5%,

Nung: nearly 2%, Tay: 2%, Hoa (Vietnamese Chinese): 1,5%, Chu Ru 1,5% and the rest are less than 1% scattered in remote areas across the province.

Lam Dong is a new land that attracts an inflow of people to settle and live out. The local population is still unstable but consistently evolving, and while a phenomenal inflow of spontaneous migrants into Lam Dong from different provinces of the country has reduced in the recent years, but it was still as larger as 5.000 migrants per year during a period of 2001-2005.

Lam Dong is endowed with 617.815ha of forests, covering 63% of the total area, including 355.357ha of wood, 80.446 ha of bamboo, 27.326 ha of stand, etc. Lam Dong’s forests are typically characterized by Vietnam’s vegetations that are very diverse. There are 400 species of arboreal trees, including some valuable ones such as hard wooded trees (Fujian Cypress, Rosewood) and two- and three-leaf pines and others, and many varieties of other forest products.





**1 DI LINH DISTRICT IN BRIEF**

**D**i Linh (formerly called Djiring) was the capital of Dong Nai Thuong (Upper Dong Nai) province from 1899 to 1903. In 1905, Dong Nai Thuong province was dissolved; Di Linh then was merged with Binh Thuan province. In 1916, Lam Vien province was formed, comprising of Da Lat and Di Linh. In 1920, Di Linh again became the capital of Dong Nai Thuong province. In 1957, Dong Nai Thuong province was renamed as Lam Dong province, comprising of two urban districts of Bao Loc and Di Linh. Today, Di Linh is a district of Lam Dong province that was formed of the two earlier provinces of Lam Dong and Tuyen Duc.

Di Linh district comprises of Di Linh town and 18 communes: Bao Thuan, Dinh Lac, Dinh Trang Hoa, Dinh Trang Thuong, Gia Bac, Gia Hiep, Gung Re, Hoa Bac, Hoa Nam, Hoa Ninh, Hoa Trung, Lien Dam, Son Dien, Tam Bo, Tan Chau, Tan Lam, Tan Nghia, and Tan Thuong. Among 18 communes, Dinh Trang Thuong (Upper Dinh Trang) and Son Dien are awarded by the State with the title of "Hero of Armed Forces"; and Tan Chau commune "Labour Hero".

Di Linh's population is 160,830 people (by March 2009), with the density of 99.6 people/square kilometer, which is much lower than the average density rate of the province (122 people/square kilometer). Since 2005, population growth has been 2.6% per year on average. By 2009 data, Di Linh growth rate is 13.1%, and income per capital is 15.3 million VND.

Many ethnic groups live in Di Linh province, mostly K'Ho, Tay, Nung, Thai, Hoa, and Kinh. All ethnicities live together and mainly make their living out of agricultural and forestry sources.

Di Linh district has a full coverage of national power grid over all of its communes. Currently, about 80% of its population has access to the national power grid. However, some villages and hamlet remain unconnected to the power grid, due to natural topography.

The district's information and communication system is rather developed; with all communes being connected to telephone dial line, and thus technically possible for internet connection. All communes have communal "cultural post"; there is one post center and a dial operation center in downtown district.

As a supportive facility for agricultural production, the district's water resources system has become relatively stronger in recent time; which contributes to effective use of natural resources and better production in the district. There are totally 10 water reservoirs, 12 pumping stations and small dams for irrigation and drainage, including big reservoirs like Dong Di Linh (East Di Linh), reservoir March February, dam La On, and dam Da Le. Also Di Linh has very beautiful natural falls, such as Bobla Falls, Li Liang Falls, which have rich potentials in hydro power and tourism.

All communes of Di Linh have radio and television coverage. There is a hospital in downtown district that can accommodate local patients. Besides, each of all 17 communes and 1 town of the district has one health station, with the number of doctors totally 42 and nurses 169.





Many ethnic groups live in Di Linh, making up very diversifying and rich culture identities, most notably those of Central Highlands ethnic groups. K'Ho and Ma ethnicities have very unique and sophisticated folk music, with Tampot singing and Lahlong singing, and famous musical instruments such as stone ones, gongs, drums, and wind instrument. Central Highlands people in Di Linh have many famous festivals, such as buffalo-stabbing festival, or traditional, unique and delicious food. Their cultural traditions have close connection with their habitat, livelihoods and forests. Therefore, forest preservation here is also humanely meaningful, that is to help preserve and promote the culture of Central Highlands people.

The district's total natural forest area accounts for 161.464 ha. Forests and forest land areas are 95.342 ha or 59,04%, and of which protection forests accounts for 13.600 ha, and productive forests are 81.742 ha. Forested land: 90.998 ha; non-forest land: 4.372 ha  
Natural forests: 83.895 ha; Planted forests (stand): 7.103 ha



Forests have been allocated to six forest owners (three forestry companies and three forest management units -FMU). Specifically:

- + Di Linh Forestry Co.: 29.869 ha
- + Bao Thuan Forestry Co.: 19.700 ha
- + Tam Hiep Forestry Co.: 27.047 ha
- + Tan Thuong FMU: 5.886 ha
- + Hoa Bac – Hoa Nam FMU: 9274 ha
- + Bao Lien FMU: 3.157 ha

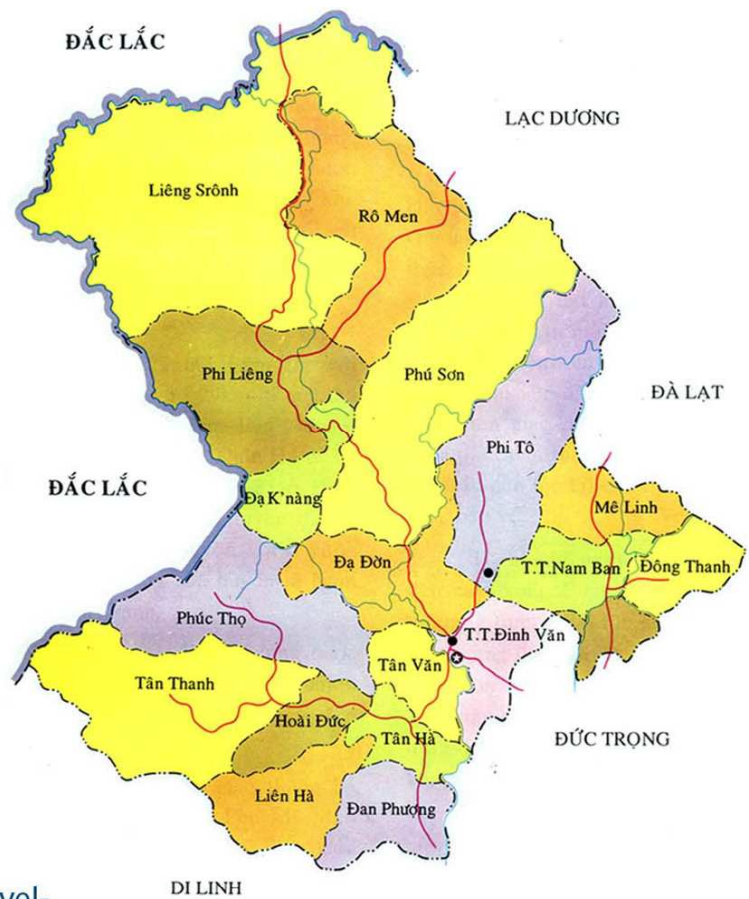
The district has contracted out a total forest area of 37.675 ha to more than 1,000 households of almost local ethnic minorities or 25 ha per household, with an annual subsidy of VND 100,000 per hectare.

There is an increasing complexity of deforestation, forest land intrusion for agricultural cultivation, and illegal logging that have placed local environments and ecosystems under threat in many parts of the district. This can be attributed to an increasing demand on lands for cultivating major food crops or planting industrial trees as coffee. Deforestation for agricultural expansion mostly occurred in localities where local people are poor and heavily dependent on forests and farming of food crops for their livelihoods.

Awareness and education of forest protection laws have been promoted among local people while enforcement and compliance have been strengthened by local People's Committees (PCs) through improved patrol and inspection activities to strictly deal with various infringements in order to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. The local PCs have also made efforts to allocate land to local people for improving their agricultural production and compliance with the State's policies on forest protection and development.



## 2 LAM HA DISTRICT IN BRIEF



Lam Ha is a so-called newly economic development district of Lam Dong province. It was established in 1987. Upon the completion of numerous re-adjustments of its boundaries, the district has now run 16 administrative units including such communes as Tan Van, Da Don, Phu Son, Phi To, Tan Ha, Lien Ha, Phuc Tho, Hoai Duc, Dan Phuong, Tan Thanh, Nam Ha, Gia Lam, Dong Thanh, Me Linh and two townships: Dinh Van and Nam Ban.

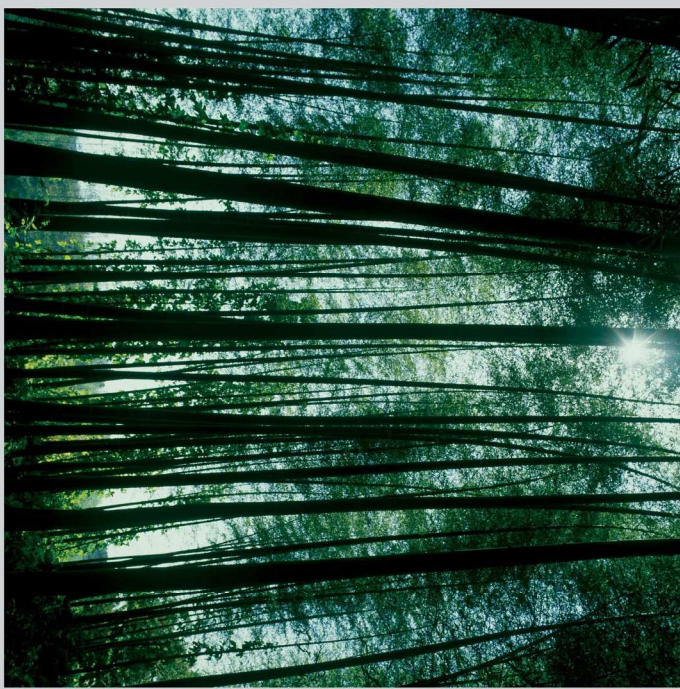
Lam Ha district has 16 administrative units, two townships and 14 communes covering a natural area of 93,956 ha, and is home to 30 ethnic minorities. Its population is 137,906 as total as the end of 2009 and among them local ethnic minority people account for 31,234 (or 22.6% of the total). Twelve out of fourteen communes and townships are centrally inhabited by local ethnic minority people. The district's total poor households account for 2,225 making up 6.6% and of which 901 or 14% are ethnic minority households. GDP of Lam Hà district is 12% in 2009.

Although Lam Ha is a new district, its inhabitants have experienced their formation and development for a long time. While the district capital is 50km from Da Lat City, but a half of its natural area includes remote rural areas facing with extreme difficulties in their socio-economic development.

Lam Ha district's forests cover 57.34% of its natural area or 90,977.21 ha. The forest cover is still expanding. The stock of timber accounts for 7 million cubic meters and there are 85 million bamboo trees. In addition to common woods, there are many valuable varieties of pycnoxytic wood such as Banian Kingwood, Rosewood, Makamong, Tracwood, etc. Especially, there occur many species of herbs as pharmaceutical materials that can be potentially grown in large areas. They include ginseng and false-ginseng, bastard cardamom, cinchona, cinnamon and so on. Local favorable conditions allow the district to implement effectively programs and/or projects on forestry and forest zoning, planting and tending. Since 1991, Lam Ha district has reforested 400ha of forests per year on bare hills and allocated 19,000ha (or 25% of total existing forests) to local ethnic minority people for their management, tending and protection.

There are seven out of 17 communes and townships that have had access to national electric power grid. In addition, 1,200 households living in remote areas have had access to electric power for lighting and grinder running supplied by locally installed mini-hydro electric power generators.





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