



# Viet Nam and REDD+: Achievements and Potential

Regional UN-REDD Workshop  
Bangkok, 8-10 November 2010



# Introduction on the UN-REDD Programme in Vietnam

- **Objective**

- Long-term: Assist the Government of Viet Nam in developing an effective REDD regime in Viet Nam and to contribute to reduction of regional leakage

- **Specific objective for first phase:**

Contribute to the broader goal of ensuring that “by the end of 2012 Viet Nam is REDD-ready and able to contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation nationally and regionally



# Introduction on the UN-REDD Programme in Vietnam

- Expected Outcomes:
  - **Outcome 1:** Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD activities in Viet Nam
  - **Outcome 2:** Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other Payment for Ecological Services at district-level into sustainable development planning and implementation
  - **Outcome 3:** Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of leakage



# Support for clear institutional arrangement

- Clear mandates of line ministries with provincial departments able to provide political and technical support
- **Establishment of:**
  - ✓ Steering Committee of the UN-REDD Prog in Vietnam chaired by MARD Vice Minister and UN Res. Coordinator
  - ✓ **National REDD Network** chaired by the MARD and co-chaired by a Ambassador of Norway;
  - ✓ Establishment of different REDD sub-technical groups
- **Donor coordination**

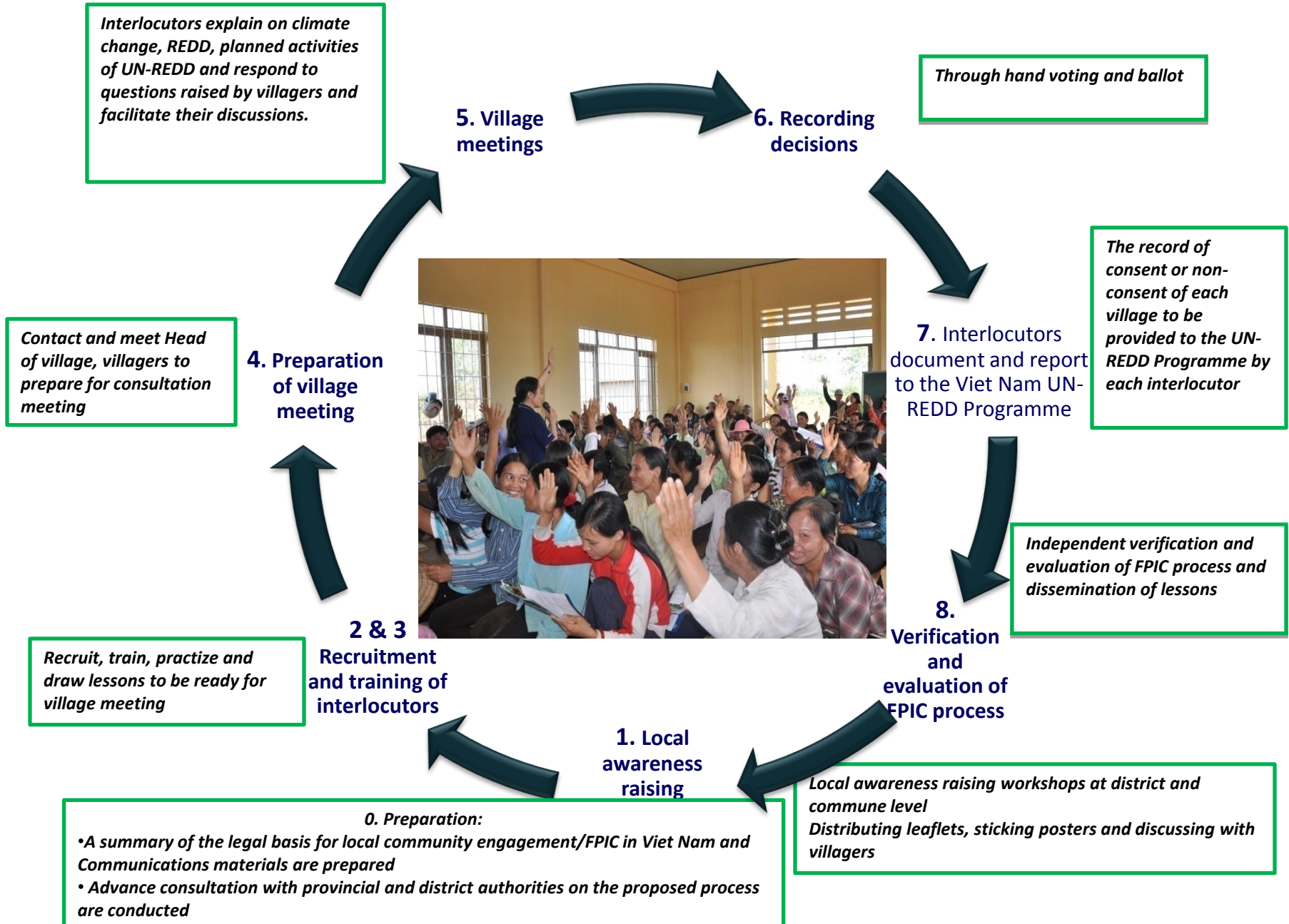


# Awareness raising and Consultations

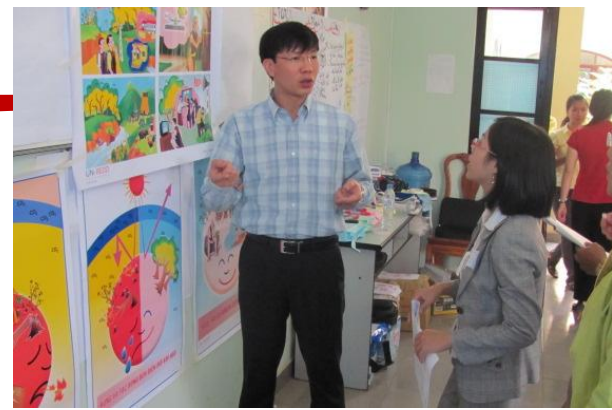
- Awareness raising campaigns for policy-makers, academia, local authorities and people: workshops, meetings, website, video clips in cooperation with RECOFTC, Vietnam CC Forum and many other partners;
- FPIC: one of the first countries tested
- Communication Strategy completed
- Consultation through various means: National REDD Network, REDD technical group, provincial REDD taskforce, Workshops, study tours, e-forums



# FPIC principles, 8 step process



*All the engaged people have belief in the next steps!*



# Policy formulation

- A result of the awareness raising campaigns is: REDD+ is recognized as one of potentially innovative financing mechanism for SFM in Vietnam
- Support for integration of REDD+ into National Master Plan for Forest Management and Protection at national and provincial levels
- Government Decree 99/2010/ND-CP dated 24/9/2010 On PES
- Preparation of the National Policy on Forest Management and Protection
- National REDD+ Strategy





# National REDD Strategy

- One of the most significant activities right now is the development of the National REDD Strategy
  - The NRS will provide the basis of the National REDD Programme
  - It will describe the tasks and the functions of all actors and stakeholders in the National REDD Programme
    - MARD, other Ministries, provinces
  - It will define the essential characteristics of the MRV system
    - Central MRV in Ha Noi, and provincial sub-systems
    - Integrated with FOMIS, NFI, etc.
  - It will define the structure and functions of the National REDD Fund
    - Based on Forest Protection and Development Fund
    - Provincial sub-funds



# National REDD Strategy

- Status and approval process
  - The legal text will be brief and comply with the Vietnamese context and custom
  - Most of the substance of the NRS will be contained in secondary documents, such as annexes to the legal document and instructions based on the legal document
  - The legal document is expected to be signed by the Prime Minister and officially promulgated
  - Expected completion by June 2011



# Technical capacity building (at national level)

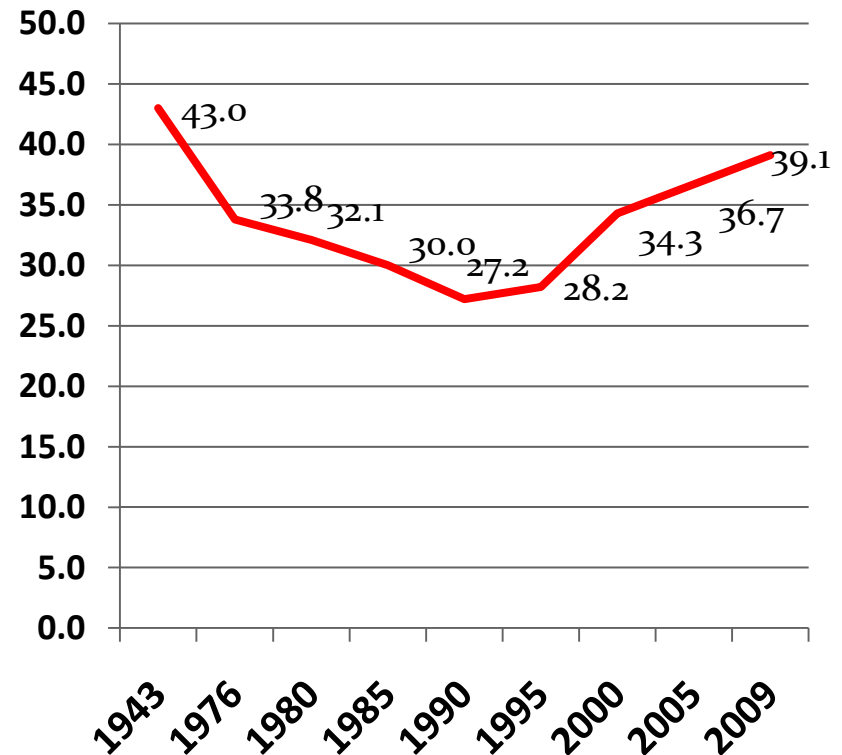
- Organized numerous national and regional technical training workshops;
- Support for sending technical staff of different stakeholders to attend international REDD-related workshops and training
- MRV: Support for integration of REDD+ in the NFI
- Development of methodology for national REL/RL in collaboration with Finland Embassy, JICA and Winrock
- Negotiation skills and side event at the COP15



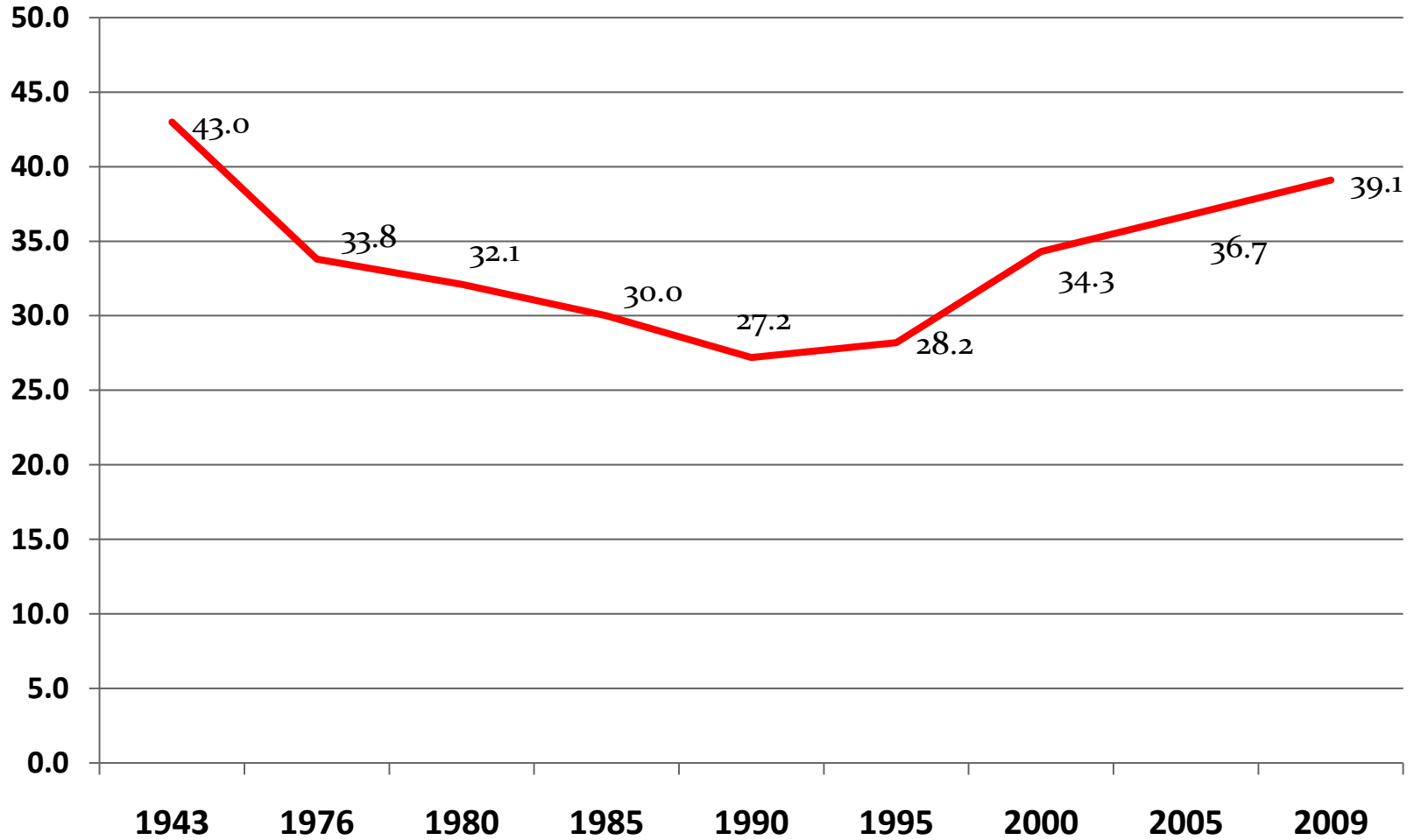


# Forest Changes and Policies

- Forest cover decreased from 43% (1943) to 27% (1990) BUT increased to 39.1% (2009)
- Forest quality is continuously degraded;
- Deforestation is still severe in the Central Highlands and southern provinces;



# Forest cover change from 1943-2009

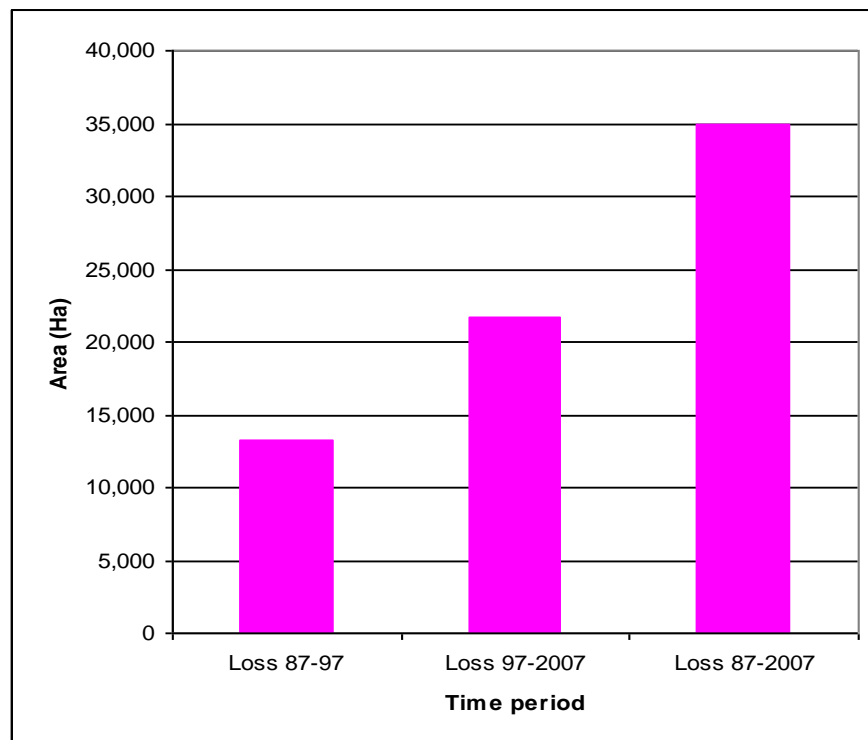
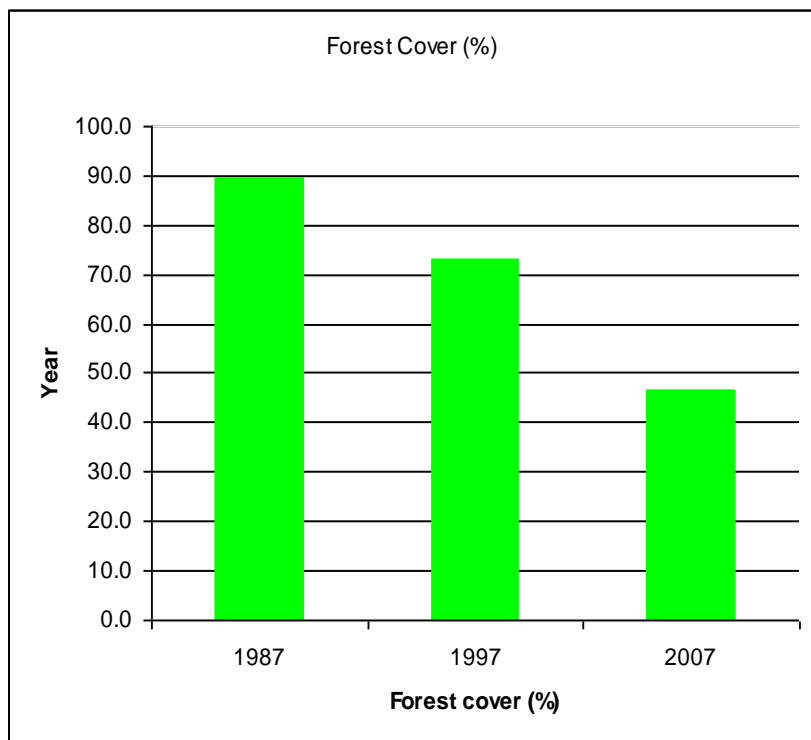




## Contrast situations in different regions



# Deforestation in 1 District in the Central Highlands



Total area of district: 81.500 Ha

Forest loss 1987-1997: 13.200 Ha

Forest loss 1997-2007: **21.700** Ha

# Major driving forces behind forest changes

- **Major causes of (gross) deforestation**
  - ✓ Conversion of forests into other land uses
  - ✓ Unsustainable logging
  - ✓ Infrastructural development
  - ✓ Insufficient capacity in forest management, lack of law enforcement
- **Major causes of degradation**
  - ✓ Unsustainable logging (either legal and illegal)
- **Reasons of forest expansion**
  - ✓ Restricted timber harvest and raw timber export
  - ✓ Forest allocation, investment of Gov (progs 327, 661, 147) and private entities in reforestation
  - ✓ Increase in agricultural productivity (...)
  - ✓ Poverty alleviation and livelihood alternatives
  - ✓ Market demand





# DEVELOPMENT OF A REFERENCE SCENARIO (1)

- Methodology:
  - ✓ RELs/RLs will be developed for all carbon related activities within the REDD+ mechanism being negotiated under the UNFCCC
  - ✓ National circumstances will be taken into account
  - ✓ National and Sub-national RELs/RLs
  - ✓ A single national REL/RL for each eligible REDD+ activities based on aggregation of RELs/RLs at sub-national level
  - ✓ **Base year: 1990**
- Opportunities and challenges
- Activities have been done and next steps: JICA, Finland, UN-REDD



# DEVELOPMENT OF A REFERENCE SCENARIO (2)

- Work has been done
  - ✓ Methodology for interim National REL
  - ✓ An interim REL is developed based on historical deforestation trends starting from 1990
  - ✓ Method for development of REL for degradation is now studied
  - ✓ Sub-national RELs/RLs will be developed based on stratification of eco-regions
  - ✓ A single national REL/RL for each eligible REDD+ activities based on aggregation of RELs/RLs at sub-national level



# DEVELOPMENT OF A REFERENCE SCENARIO (3)

- Opportunities

- ✓ Availability of historical forest data: Forest cover and field measurement data since 1990
- ✓ Historical remote sensing data for validation
- ✓ Support from development partners

- Challenges

- ✓ International negotiation processes: REDD+ elements and Method for development of REL
- ✓ Reliability of historical data: digitization and harmonization
- ✓ Deforestation versus degradation and other REDD+ elements

- Next steps

- ✓ Method for development of REL for degradation is now studied
- ✓ Sub-national RELs/RLs will be developed based on stratification of eco-regions
- ✓ A single national REL/RL for each eligible REDD+ activities based on aggregation of RELs/RLs at sub-national level



# Technical capacity building (at pilot site – Lam Dong)

- Organized technical training workshops at provincial and district levels;
- Establishment of REDD+ Working Taskforce
- Sending technical staff of local stakeholders to attend international workshops and training
- Organized 2 study tours to other REDD-related projects in Vietnam;
- Piloting Participatory Carbon Monitoring (PCM) Methodology in two districts
- Analysis of trends of deforestation and degradation and major driving forces in two pilot districts



# Designing a benefit-sharing system

- Completed a benefit-sharing study in collaboration with GTZ
- REDD+ benefit-sharing mechanism is under preparation
- Take the experience from the implementation of PES policies and international requirements for REDD+
  - ✓ Fund for Forest Protection and Development (FFPPD)
  - ✓ A sub-fund for REDD+ with its own regulations
- Design a socially acceptable recourse mechanism



# Sharing experience

## UN-REDD PROGRAMME LESSONS LEARNED (ASIA/PACIFIC) STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT: FREE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

Introduction to and Principles of Free Prior Informed Consent



### Review of methodologies for the establishment of Reference Emission Levels and Reference Levels for REDD in Viet Nam

Final Report



Patrick E. Van Laake  
Consultant for FAO

March 2010



UN-REDD PROGRAMME VIETNAM



### Consideration for Designing of a REDD - Compliant Benefit Distribution System for Viet Nam: Executive Summary

UN-REDD PROGRAMME

November 30, 2009



## UN-REDD PROGRAMME LESSONS LEARNED (ASIA/PACIFIC) IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK: BENEFIT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

Principles of a REDD+ compliant benefit distribution system

Equity: refers to fairness in the REDD+ system, both in terms of costs and benefits. A frequent phenomenon in past forest governance has been the tendency for poor rural (and indigenous peoples) stakeholders to receive disproportionately low benefits and to carry high costs

Transparency: refers to the capacity for all stakeholders to see and to comprehend the mechanisms by which benefits are transferred. Transparency is considered a fundamental safeguard against the risk of corruption

Additionality: captures the idea that stakeholders should be rewarded only for actions that they would not otherwise have taken. Application of the principle of additionality ensures the efficiency of the system, in that the total cost of the system is not inflated

Performance-relatedness: is a central concept of REDD+, and is required to ensure that action to reduce emissions actually occurs. This represents a departure from traditional development aid, under which payments were made ahead of action

Time

refers to questions such as how will REDD+ communities and indigenous peoples be monitored? For its member countries in the region, the UN-REDD Programme has developed strategies and mechanisms, including stakeholder engagement mechanisms, and

### Applying the Principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent in the UN-REDD Programme in Viet Nam

UN-REDD PROGRAMME  
August 2010



Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn





# Other contributions to the National REDD Programme

- Viet Nam is a recipient of funds under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility of the World Bank
  - R-PP submitted in August 2010 and was discussed during the FCPF meeting
- MARD programs FOMIS and NFI contributing, with support from Finland (FORMIS project) and FAO (NFA project)
- Bi-lateral support projects
  - JICA, GTZ, AusAid, etc
- NGOs and research organizations
  - ICRAF, SNV, IUCN, Winrock, FFI, ...



**UN-REDD**  
PROGRAMME



# Summary

## Achievements have supported to

- Clear willingness for Quick Start action
- Conditions that will ensure rapid progress
- REDD readiness to next steps - piloting



Thank you!

