

Vietnam's experience on Safeguards Biodiversity Monitoring

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1. Options for Vietnam on safeguards



- **Strengthening existing policy and improve policy coherence**
 - mainstreaming REDD+ and co-benefits into cross-sector national policy reform
- **Integrated spatial and socio-economic planning**
 - mainstreaming REDD+ and co-benefits into sub-national planning processes
- **Regulatory instruments**
 - particularly adoption/adaption programmatic standards (e.g. UN-REDD P&Cs; FCPF SESA; REDD+ SES)
- **Economic instruments – reducing costs of co-benefit delivery**

2. Monitoring for REDD+

2.1. Methods of assessment and monitoring of biodiversity:

- Evaluation of forest coverage, including the assessment of the age and species management areas, other tests on the number of natural species to determine the number of species that are large enough to have can exist in situ;
- Survey on the number of alien invasive species;
- Investigation of the surveyed species or their separate parts.
- Investigation of ecosystems in protected areas, indicating the presence and diversity of indicator species and main species;
- Quality control of the process to maintain the integrity of the ecosystem (eg, water quality, nutrient circulation ...)



2.2 Participatory biodiversity monitoring

- Who participates
 - Local community
 - Forestry inspectors
 - Foresters
 - Local authority
 - Local technical staff
- Tools for monitoring
 - Methodology: simple, local context,
 - Table design
 - Training
 - Fill the table
 - Data analysis
 - Reporting



2.3. The results of the monitoring of biodiversity:

- The protection zone. Well established forest conservation system unit by the management plan in effect;
- To overcome the threat. Overcome the causes of biodiversity loss and the specific threats to the ecosystem are arising in the area of surrounding land, for example by limiting the encroachment of forest land.
- Interdisciplinary integration. Coordinate protection of biodiversity in the manufacturing sector of the economy and development of community integration;
- Sustainable use. Logging industry and other sustainable forest industry;
- Institutional strengthening. Strengthening the organization stronger and better staff training directed at these issues.

2.4. Planning at an early stage for positive co-benefit outcomes

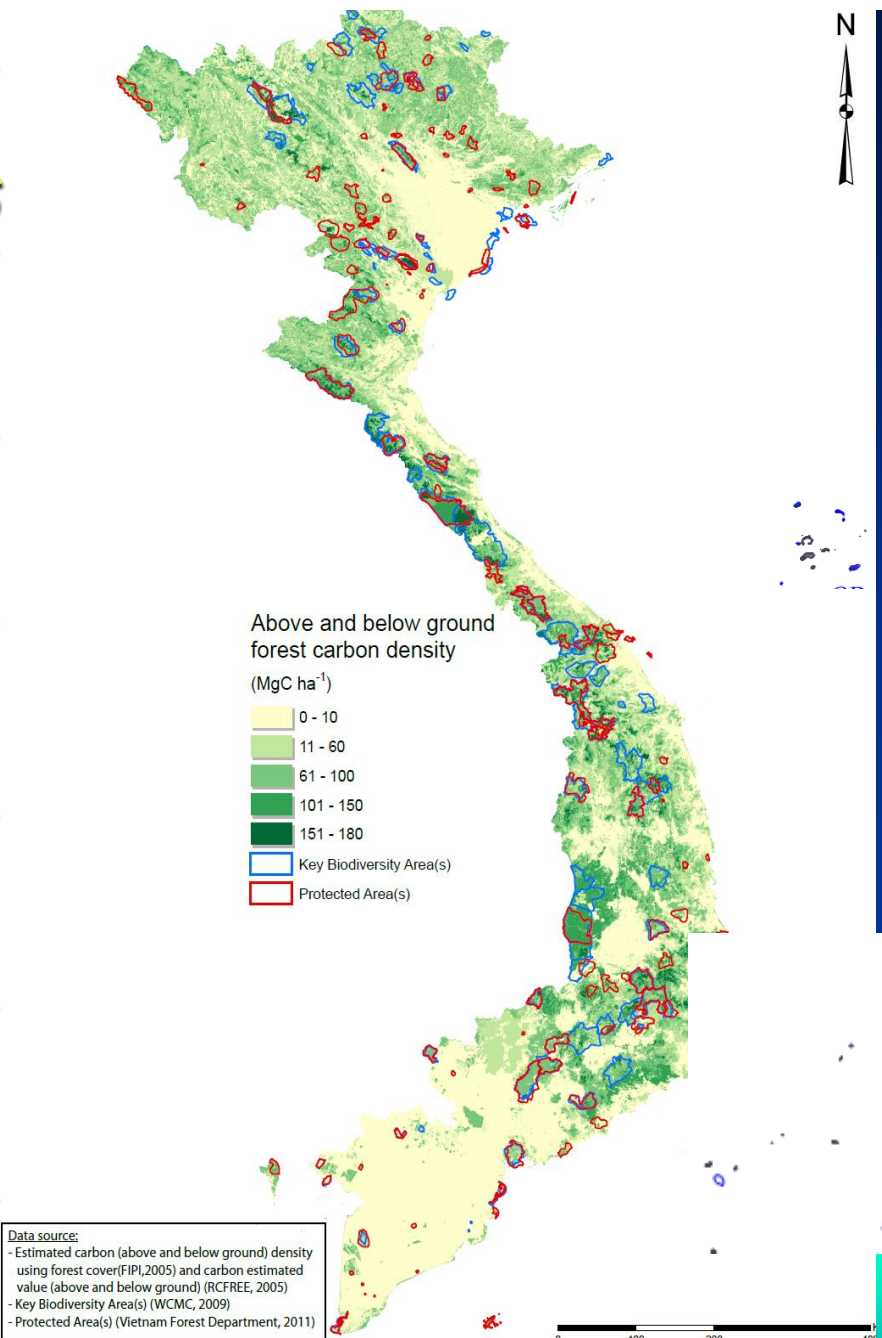
Planning for positive co-benefits and mapping may help with planning monitoring needs and locations

- priority setting analysis - identify areas of high biodiversity/poverty

- e.g. high-biodiversity REDD+ mapping:

- With technical assistance from SNV and UNEP-WCMC...

Draft high-biodiversity REDD+ map for Vietnam:



3. Challenges of operationalizing safeguards and SIS for Vietnam?

- **What are Vietnam's aspirations towards safeguards:**
 - minimum compliance – 'do no harm'?
 - demonstrate co-benefit performance – 'do more good'?
- **What degree of monitoring should be attempted?**
 - process-based reporting of systems put in place?
 - impact monitoring demonstrating co-benefit performance?
- **Should Vietnam adopt/adapt programmatic standards?**
 - off-the-shelf or bespoke?



4. Recommendations

- **There is a need to further enhance capacity integrate safeguards into the planning and implementation of REDD+**
- **Countries will need to take into account international obligations and build on existing policies and legislation**
- **Inter-sector co-ordination between/within Ministries is of utmost importance to ensure effective application of safeguards**
- **Cost-effective approaches to simple monitoring co-benefits and safeguards. For example: Participatory monitoring based on local context, simple, appropriate with local culture and traditional knowledge with the support of technical staff**





**Thank you for your
attention!**

