


UN-REDD NATIONAL PROGRAM VIETNAM

Presented at the 9th UN-REDD Policy Board Meeting
Brazzaville, Republic of Congo
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Overview



1. National context on the climate change and REDD+ implementation
2. Information on UN-REDD national program in Vietnam
3. Progress and key achievements
4. Status of REDD readiness
5. Sustainability and future after completion of first phase of NP



1. National Context on the REDD+ Preparation

Vietnam ER targets

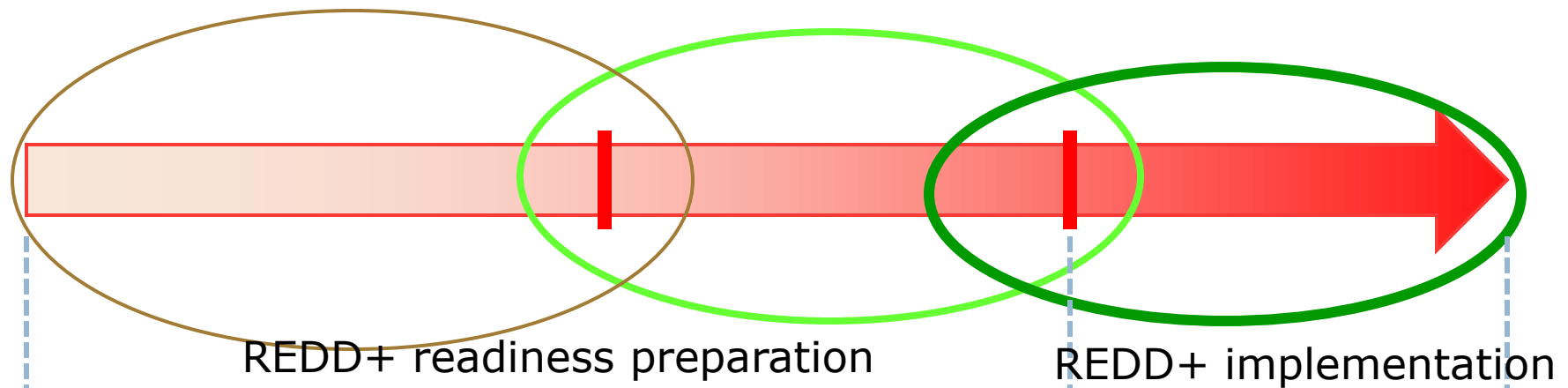
1. To ensure low-carbon and green development, food & energy security, sustainable development
 - 2012-2020: all sectors: 8-10% compared to 2010; energy sector: 10-20%;
 - 2021-2030: reduce GHG emissions from 20-30% compared to BAU;
2. **In agricultural sector:** to promote green agricultural development. **Every decade: reduce 20% GHG emissions**, growth rate 20% and reduction of poverty rate by 20%; forestry activities will contribute to reduce about 19 million tons CO₂e from 2012-2020.
3. Reducing emission reduction and increase in GHG sequestration will become compulsory requirements for all economic sectors;

National REDD+ Action Program

- **NRAP** is approved by Prime Minister dated 27th June 2012 (Decision 799/QD-TTg);
- **GOAL:** The NRAP is aimed to reduce net GHG emissions, to contribute to sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation, and successful implementation of the NSCC, poverty alleviation and SD;
- **OBJECTIVES:**
 - ***For period from 2012-2015:*** key elements for national operational REDD+ readiness in place, contribution to protecting existing forests, improvement in forest quality and expansion of forest areas; demonstration activities in at least 8 provinces;
 - ***For period from 2016-2020:*** become REDD+ ready to implement at Nation-wide level; contribute to achievement of 20% GHG emission reduction, increase forest coverage to 45%, biodiversity conservation and improvement in livelihoods of local communities;

Roadmap of REDD+ implementation in Vietnam

REDD+ will be implemented in phases accordance to the Cancun Agreement and national circumstances



Development of National Strategies on Climate Change, SD and Green Growth, NRAP and other related policies/measures, and capacity-building

Implementation of national policies, further capacity-building;
results-based demonstration activities

Results-based actions –
fully MRVed

Supporting policies

1. **National Action Plan on forest protection and development for the period from 2011-2020:**
 - **Objectives:** to protect, improve quality and use sustainably existing forests, expand forest coverage from 39.5% (2010) to 45% (2020)
 - **Total investment of about US\$25 billion**, of which
 - **state budget:** US\$7 bill. (equiv to 29%). In 2012, state budget invests \$60 million, 2013: US\$ 70-100 million;
 - Remaining 71% (\$18 billion) from private investment, PES, REDD+, ODA.

Enabling policies for the NRAP implementation

2. Policies on strengthening forest management and protection (decision 07/QD-TTg in Feb. 2012):
 - decentralization, clear mandates of local authorities;
 - provision of additional budget for forest protection and payment for participation in forest protection activities;
 - co-management of forests and benefit-sharing with local communities;
 - strengthening the forest rangers: increase total number of forest rangers to 15.000 people by 2015;
3. Policy on incentivizing/promoting expansion of commercial forests: decision 66/2011/QD-TTg Feb. 2011;
4. Policy on investment in special-use forests (nature reserves): decision 24/2012/QD-TTg in June 2012;

Enabling policies for the NRAP implementation

5. National Policy on Payment for Forest Environmental Services (PFES) provides attractive incentives for forest protection to local communities. In 2012, revenue from (paid by domestic buyers):
 - Central fund is US\$35 mill. (from interprovincial services);
 - Provincial funds (from within provincial services): are varied, some US\$5-10 million;
6. National Target Program on Rural Development, Poverty Reduction, and the National Program on fast and sustainable poverty alleviation in 62 poorest districts.



2. Information on UN-REDD Program in Vietnam

Program objective

- **Goal:** to assist the Government of Viet Nam in developing an effective REDD regime in Viet Nam and to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emission and response to climate change;
- **Objective:** to strengthen institutional and technical capacity of Vietnam partners to ensure by the end 2012, Vietnam is ready for REDD implementation.
- **Program duration:** 8/2009 – 6/2012
- **Pilot site:** 2 districts of Lam Dong province in the Central Highlands

Program outcomes and outputs

- **Outcome 1:** Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD activities in Viet Nam with **5 key outputs**
- **Outcome 2:** Improved capacity to manage REDD and provide other Payment for Ecological Services at district-level into sustainable development planning and implementation with **4 key outputs**
- **Outcome 3:** Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of leakage with **3 key outputs**

Program budget allocation (US\$ mill.)

Outcome	FAO	UNDP	UNEP	Total
1. Improved capacity at central level	0.62	0.96	0.09	1.67
2. Improved capacity to manage REDD at local levels	0.74	1.29	0.09	2.12
3. Reduce regional displacement of leakage	0.23	0.08		0.31
Sub-Total	1.58	2.34	0.18	4.10
Indirect Costs (7%)	0.11	0.16	0.01	0.29
Total	1.69	2.50	0.19	4.38



3. Progress and Key Achievements

Key achievements 1 / 4

□ **National capacities are strengthened**

- National REDD+ Action Program; NRSC, Vietnam REDD+ Office; close coordination with other projects/progs;
- National REDD+ Network, Technical working groups and six sub-technical working groups, REDD+ Website;
- Communication strategy, communication materials on FPIC, PCM;
- Designing BDS: a comprehensive review, master theses and a Ph.D. dissertation;
- Ecological stratification, MRV Framework; Allometric equations of key forest types

Key achievements 2/4

- **Sub-National capacities are improved**
 - Provincial REDD+ Taskforce;
 - Improved knowledge on CC and REDD+ of local officials, communities and relevant stakeholders;
 - Local interlocutors are trained; FPIC;
 - REDD+ activities and options are mainstreamed into provincial master plan on forest protection and development; a plan to cooperate btw PES and REDD+;
 - Participatory forest monitoring is designed and tested;
 - Technical capacities on forest mapping, monitoring;

Key achievements 3/4

- **Capacities and participation of universities, research institutions and civil society organizations is improved and promoted**
- Mobilized HR from local university and extension services to participate in REDD+
- Capacity of universities & research institutions on REDD+ is strengthened, particularly knowledge, PFM, MRV, AE
- Capacity of civil society organizations is significantly improved (knowledge, FPIC, BDS, REDD+ planning, etc.)
- Gender issues, women are dominated

Key achievements 4/4

- **Regional cooperation is strengthened**
 - Lessons learnt sharing, particularly with Lao, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia, the Philippine, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan
 - Organization of regional workshops, dialogues, and trainings in Vietnam and in neighboring countries
 - REDD+ & FLEGT

Difficulties and challenges

- REDD+ = evolving process
- Lack of sufficient understanding, knowledge, technical capacities
- Lack of close collaboration among sectors and participating agencies
- Limited human resources and financial support
- **High expectation from politicians and local communities** versus slow negotiation processes, limited financial support, and complicated, time-consuming procedures



4. Progress and status of REDD+ readiness

Key elements are requested by the Cancun Agreement (Article 71)

- A national strategy or action plan;
- A national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level;
- A robust and transparent national forest monitoring system for the monitoring and reporting of the REDD+ activities;
- A system for providing information on how the safeguards referred to in appendix I
- Vietnam will voluntarily joint an REDD+ readiness assessment with final NP evaluation and FCPF R-package in Nov – Dec 2012

National policy-making level

National REDD+ Steering Committee

- NC on CC;
- MARD & line Ministries

VNFOREST

Supervision, & Coordination

Vietnam REDD+ Office

Management at local levels

Provincial REDD+ Steering Committee
District and Commune REDD+ Taskforce

- Supporting Entities
1. Universities & research institutions
 2. National REDD+ Network
 3. Sub-Technical working groups
 4. International supported projects/Progs.
 5. Consulting agencies, independent experts

Implementing level

Forest managers and local communities/other stakeholders

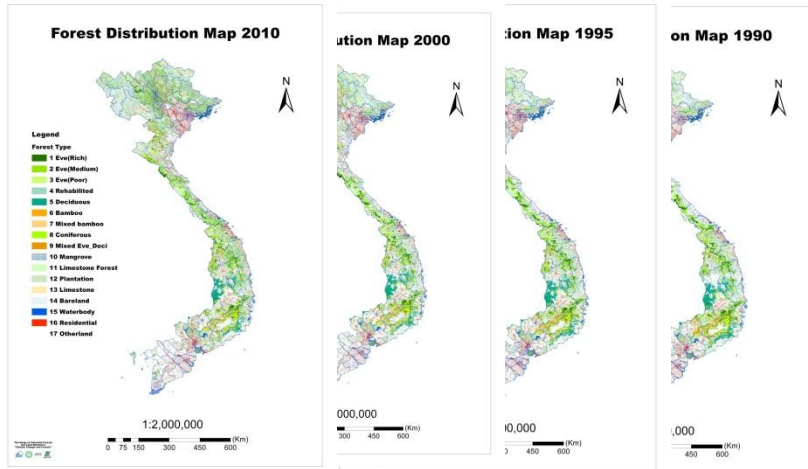
Policies and institutional arrangement

- Strong political commitment on joining international efforts on CC, GHG emission reduction;
- Key national policies and strategies are formulated and approved by GoV; firm commitment on consistent and continuous policy & investment in FP&D
- Clear mandate and institutional arrangement at national level: National Committee on CC chaired by PM, MARD = ALL-IN-ONE;
- Meaningful consultation process but need further improvement in strategy, means and broader participation

Forest changes and major driving forces are analyzed

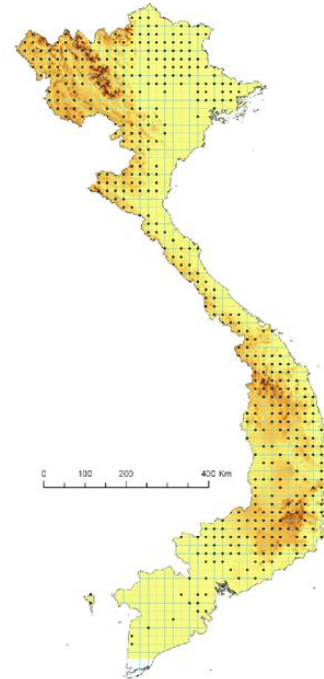
Forest cover maps

1990, 1995
2000, 2005
2010



Field measurement data

1990 - 1995
1996 - 2000
2001 - 2005
2006 - 2010



Changes in forest status

Table 3: Results of forest status changes (1990-2010)

Forest Types / Regions	Forest Quality	Forest Status						Loss (%)	Gain (%)
		Rich	Medium	Poor	Rehabilitated	Deciduous	Other		
Rich Forest	30.5	27.8	24.5	20.1	20.1	19.8	15.1	15.1	
Medium Forest	10.5	11.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	
Poor Forest	7.5	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	
Rehabilitated Forest	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	
Deciduous Forest	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	
Other Forest	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	
Plantation Forest	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Bareland	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Waterbody	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Residential	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Otherland	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	

Forest change Matrices

Table 4: Forest Type Change Matrix (Unit: ha)

2000 \ 2010	Rich Forest	Medium Forest	Poor Forest	Rehabilitated Forest	Deciduous Forest	Other Forest	Plantation Forest	Bareland	Waterbody	Residential	Otherland
Rich Forest	15,881	7	322	6,670	74	1,981	123	14	1,188	129	
Medium Forest	2,712	28	4,239	99,722	777	127	1,029	149	11,727	231	
Poor Forest	417	3	183	1,738	259	7	12	14	856	283	
Rehabilitated Forest	1,483	2,239	9,204	6,129	5,989	132	1,481	3,718	8,596	1,491	
Deciduous Forest	983	874	82,913	1,789	793	33	25,857	995	3,282	273	
Other Forest	788	78	3,213	9,811	104	85	869	859	38,483	9,109	
Plantation Forest	57	8	72	194	1	0	28	31	1,429	908	

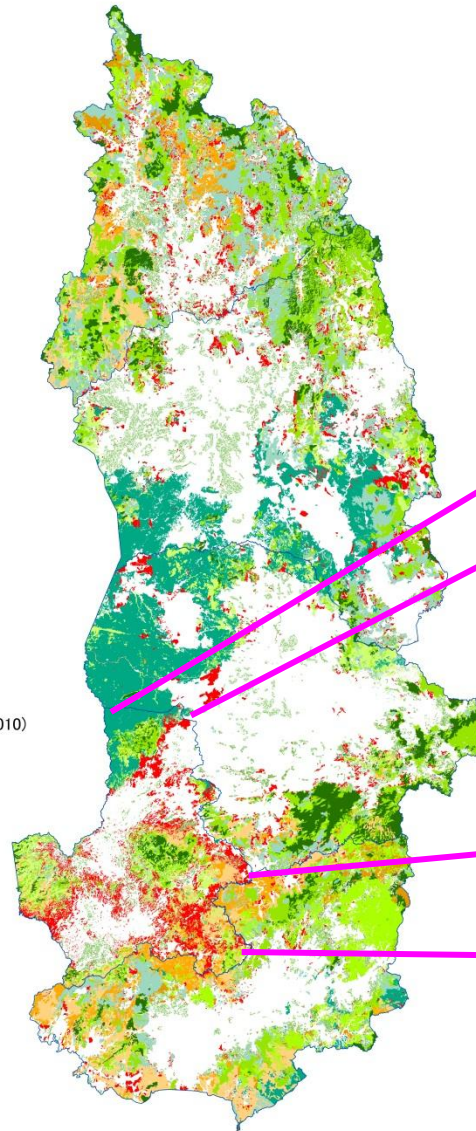
Forest changes (quality & quantity)

Forest Type Change Map 2010 Central Highland (Deforestation)

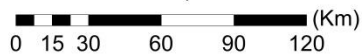
Legend

Forest Type TYPE2010

- 1 Eve(Rich)
- 2 Eve(Medium)
- 3 Eve(Poor)
- 4 Rehabilitated
- 5 Deciduous
- 6 Bamboo
- 7 Mixed bamboo
- 8 Coniferous
- 9 Mixed Eve_Deci
- 10 Mangrove
- 11 Limestone Forest
- 12 Plantation
- Deforestation (From 2000 to 2010)



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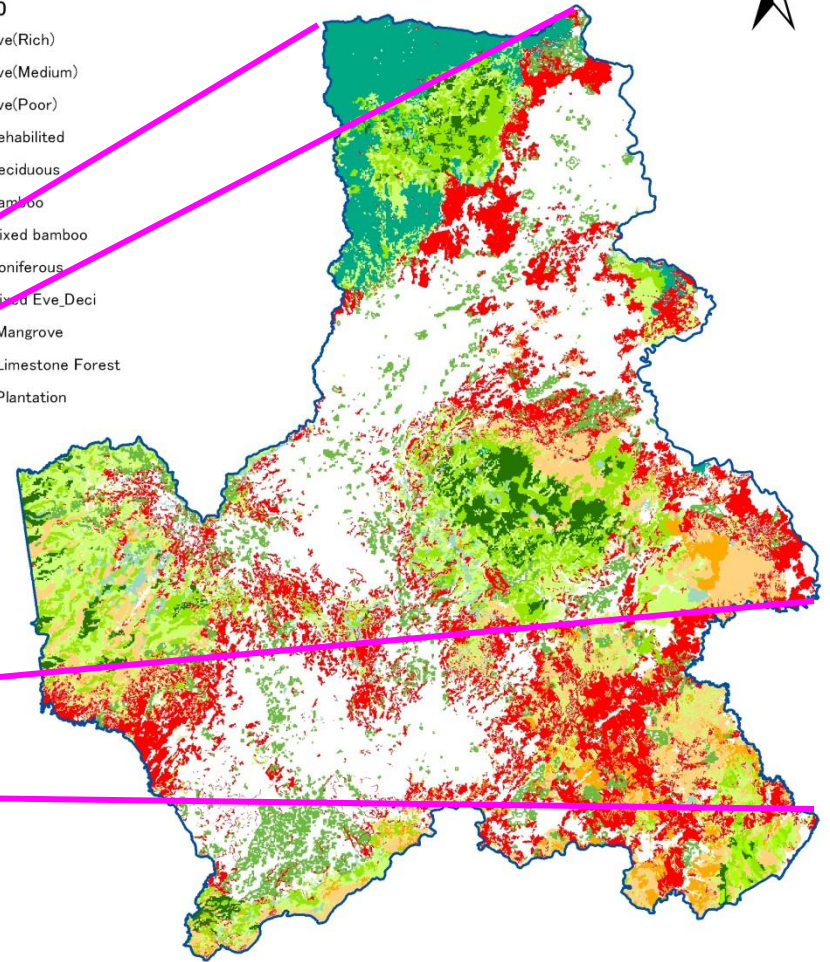
Forest Type Change Map 2010 (41 Dac Nong)

Legend

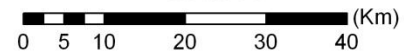
- Deforestation (From 2000 to 2010)

Forest Type TYPE2010

- 1 Eve(Rich)
- 2 Eve(Medium)
- 3 Eve(Poor)
- 4 Rehabilitated
- 5 Deciduous
- 6 Bamboo
- 7 Mixed bamboo
- 8 Coniferous
- 9 Mixed Eve_Deci
- 10 Mangrove
- 11 Limestone Forest
- 12 Plantation



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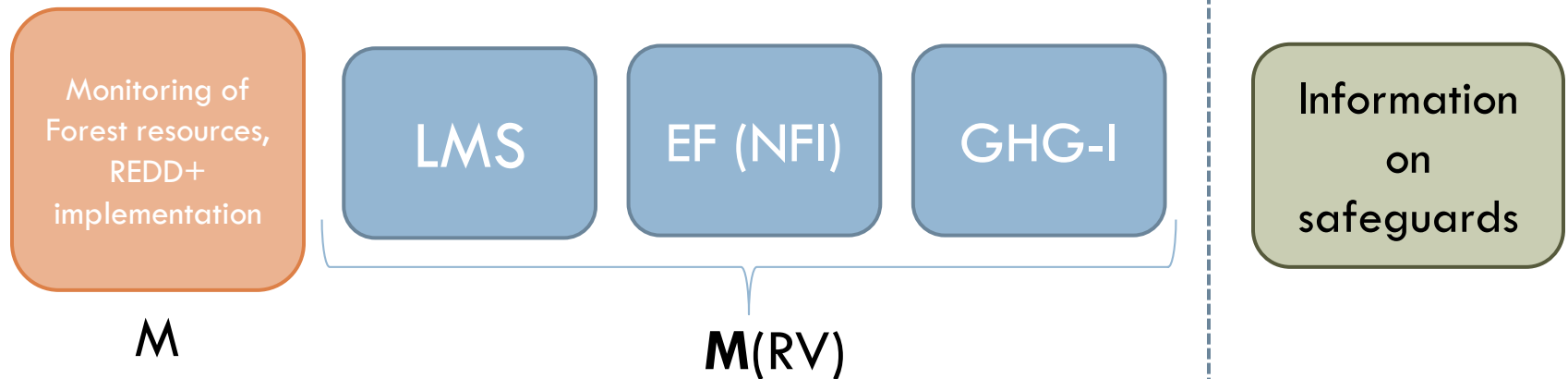
Interim national REL/FRL is established

- ***Significant progress: a step-wised approach is applied which consistent with national capacities, UNFCCC guidance;***
 - Historical NFI data for 5 time points: 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010 was improved by using RS imagery and data screening with support from JICA and Finland;
 - Interim national and sub-national RELs/FRLs are developed based on the improved NFI data (both forest maps and field measured data from a system of sample plots (living biomass), and default factors;
- National circumstances are not fully taken into account;
- Interim REL/FRL will be refined by using improved data and methodology;

MRV Framework document is designed

National REDD+ Information System

National Forest Monitoring System



Development of NFIM System

- **National Forest Inventory & Monitoring is legalized and started since 1990;**
- **The improvement in design and methodology for the NFIM is undertaken (show example from Mapinfo software)**
 - Data collection: parameters, methods & role of each stakeholder
 - Data management: forest profiles
 - Data update
- **Principles**
 - Consistent with National Forest Monitoring Program t.o ensure the permanence and applicability as well as scaling up of the ER Prog, UNFCCC Guidance and IPCC GPG
 - Participatory monitoring; PFC is legalized by Law on FPD (Article 32)
- **Development of National Forest Monitoring and Information System (FORMIS) with US\$10 million support from Finland**

Development of a national information system on safeguards

- **In good progress:** the UNFCCC agreed elements, steps and conditions are respected; consistent with the requirements of the WB; consistent with national sovereignty, legislation, circumstances and capacities;
- **One BMU project is aimed for this purpose:** Reviewing current safeguards policies and instruments in comparison with relevant requirements is in process; then defining the roadmap of development. REDD+ is now mainstreamed into NS on Biodiversity conservation. The UN-REDD & FCPF will provide further support for piloting at local levels;
- Forestry sector is experienced in conducting Social & Env. Impacts Assessment for many WB projects; FCPF RPP will provide support for implementation of SESA and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Designing BDS

1. National REDD+ Fund is a trust fund & designed for managing and distributing revenue from REDD+ **regardless from FCPF ER, UN-REDD or other Progs/Projects** to ensure that the payment will be based on ER performance;
2. The Fund has branch offices at provincial level;
3. **Detailed BDS is still in designing process** and will be piloted by UN-REDD Vietnam Phase 2. It is proposed that the R-coefficient will be used to take into account local circumstances & culture; **The UN-REDD Vietnam Phase 2 will provide support for establishment and piloting the REDD+ fund based on performance.** Lessons learned will be very useful for the implementation of the ER Prog.;

Addressing regional leakages

1. At national level

- Revised MoU on cooperation with Lao PDR is signed in July
- MoU on cooperation with Cambodia is approved in June

2. At provincial level

- All provinces in the region have signed MoUs on socio-economic development/forest protection with neighboring provinces of Lao PDR;
- Establishment of joint taskforce, organization of information and experience sharing event;



5. Sustainability and Direction of the REDD+ Implementation in Vietnam

Key elements to ensure the sustainability of the REDD+ activities

- Strong political commitment; implementation of the National REDD+ Action Program;
- 2nd Phase of UN-REDD Program; Vietnam and Norway will discuss on political agreement that enable Vietnam to continue the result-based phase;
- FCPF REDD Readiness and preparation for joining FCPF Carbon Fund;
- Support from other donors: Germany, Japan, USA (Vietnam has signed MoU on LED with USA)

Key REDD+ Readiness Projects

- FCPF REDD Readiness (R-PP): US\$ 3.8 million;
- BMU “Advancing understanding on C stock enhancement”;
- EU/FAO “Climate Smart Agriculture”;
- JICA-funded “Dien Bien REDD+ Pilot Project”;
- USAID “Vietnam Forests and Delta Program” 2012-2017;
- UN-REDD Vietnam Program Phase 2: 2012-2015

UN-REDD Prog. Phase 2

- **Objective:** To enhance Viet Nam's readiness for implementing results-base actions under REDD+, including operational capacity for provincial piloting.
- **Outcomes (6):**
 - **Outcome 1:** Capacities for an operational National REDD+ Action Programme (NRAP) are in place
 - **Outcome 2:** The six pilot provinces enabled to plan and implement REDD+ actions
 - **Outcome 3:** National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) for Monitoring and Measurement, Reporting and Verification and National REDD+ Information System (NRIS) on Safeguards are operational
 - **Outcome 4:** A national level BDS established
 - **Outcome 5:** Mechanisms to address the social and environmental safeguards under the Cancun Agreement, established
 - **Outcome 6:** Regional cooperation progress on REDD+ implementation in the Lower Mekong Sub-Region

UN-REDD Prog. Phase 2

Program Governance:

- Follows the so-called 'Tier 2' modality;
- GoV will lead the Programme whilst it will contribute to work areas of the UN-REDD Programme;
- The Participating UN Organizations will have full programmatic accountability, and also be accountable for implementation of their financial, social and environmental standards;
- The Participating UN Organizations will **ensure consistency with the UN-REDD Programme's principles, criteria, guidelines and quality assurance measures**, including the Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC).

FCPF Readiness

- **Objective:** to assist Vietnam to have an effective system for the REDD+ implementation, that contributes to sustainable forest management, green economic growth and poverty reduction, and helping to mitigate climate change at regional and global levels.
- **Project will support for further** development of capacities for the effective and efficient REDD+ implementation at national and sub-national levels, in particularly on support for SFC reform and addressing safeguards requirements.
- The Project will work closely with the current GoV progs, UN-REDD Prog Phase 2, WB-supported projects and other REDD+ initiatives to reduce emissions in sustainable and effective ways
- **Vietnam has a plan to develop ER Prog to participate in the FCPF Carbon Fund**



Thank you very much for kind attention!