



PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES IN THE REDD IMPLEMENTATION:

Vietnam's experience in establishment of the MRV

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Overview

1. Overview on dynamics of forests
2. Vietnam's experience on NFMA
3. Prospects and Challenges



I. Overview on dynamics of forests in Vietnam and the participation in the REDD Initiatives

1.1 Brief introduction on forests in Vietnam

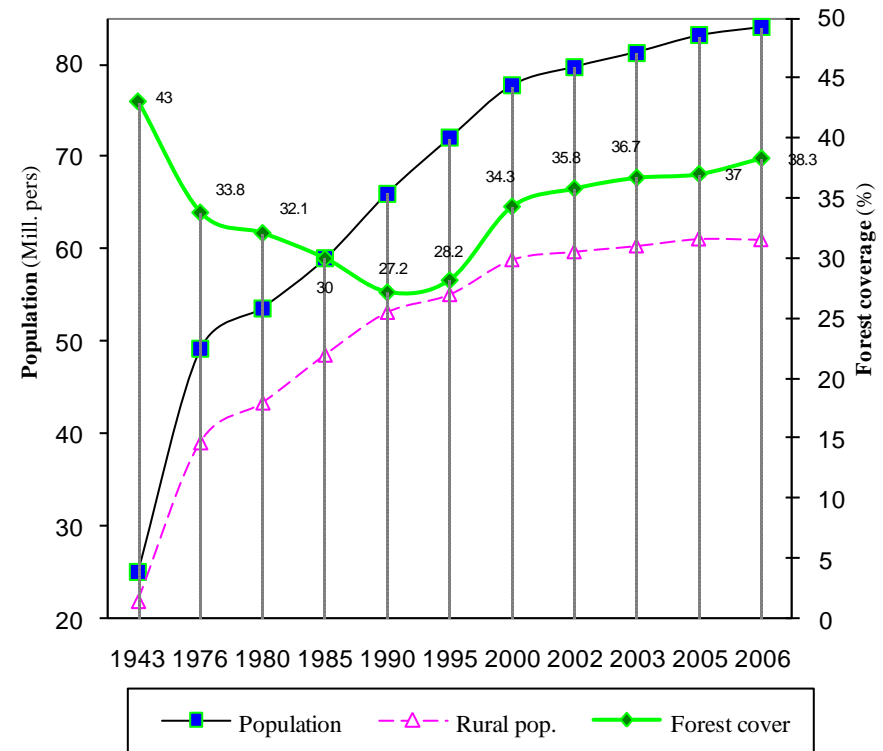
- **Total country area:** 330.000 sq. km (33 million Ha);
- **Forests and forestland:** 16.2 million ha (49%) were covered by various forest ecosystems with high biodiversity: tropical rain forest, sub-tropical forest, mangrove forest, Melaleuca forests;
 - Production forest: 8.34 mill. ha
 - Protection forest: 5.68 mill. ha
 - Special-use forest: 2.16 mill. Ha
- Forests contribute significantly to environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, socio-economic development and poverty alleviation in rural forested areas;

1.1 Brief introduction on forests in Vietnam

- In 2008, forest area: 13.1 mill. Ha (38.7%) of which:
 - Natural forests: 10.3 mill. Ha
 - Forest plantation: 2.8 mill. Ha

■ Forest cover decreased from 43% (1943) to 28% (1995) BUT increased to 38.7% (2008).

However, the changes are **not always** in progressive and the same in all regions;



1.2 Participation in the REDD Initiatives

- REDD is one of the key important components of National Target Program to Respond to Climate Change and National Forest Development Strategy;
- Vietnam has actively participated in several international REDD Initiatives: FCPF (July 2008) and UN-REDD (March 2009);
- **The UN-REDD Prog in Vietnam was officially launched on 16/8/2009;**





II. Vietnam's experience in Forest Monitoring and Assessment

2.1 National Forest Monitoring and Assessment Program

- Year and coverage of first NFI: 1983/1986;
- As mandated by the Law, the NFMA is conducted since 1991;
- Frequency: every 5 year (about USD 10 million for each Cycle);
- Methods: a combination of RS & field surveys:
 - RS: for wall-to-wall forest cover mapping. 1991-95: Landsat TM; 96-00: SPOT; 2001-05: Landsat ETM; 2006-2010: SPOT5 ;
 - Sampling plots: 4200 vs 2100, systematically distributed over forestland

2.1 National Forest Monitoring and Assessment Program (2)

- **Forest classification system:** National classification system is revised in 2009 to comply with existing international systems;
- **Institutional arrangement** for the implementation of the NFMA:
 - Lead by Forest Inventory and Planning Institute (FIPI) with 9 sub-FIPs and Centers in different regions;
 - With participation of other agencies and provincial forest inventory teams;
- **NFMA is supplemented by:**
 - Annual monitoring and reporting: 11,000 forest rangers;
 - General Land use Monitoring: every 5 years since 1990

2.2 Revising current NFMA for the REDD Implementation

- **Institutional re-arrangement:** establishment of the Forestry Directorate;
- **Methods:**
 - Revising the National classification system to be suitable with existing international systems and national circumstances;
 - Piloting methods of forest carbon measurement at local level: JICA, Finland, GTZ, AusAID, USAID;
 - Revising the data management and reporting system: Forest Monitoring and Information System Project funded by the Finland and the forest fire prevention and information system;
 - Capacity building for relevant stakeholders at national and local levels;
- **FAO:** Strengthening the National Forest Inventory, Monitoring and Assessment Program (since 1991) in CC context;



III. Prospect and Challenges

3.1 Prospect

- Political attention and support;
- Alignment of the interests of multiple constituencies, ongoing programs and strategies: i.e. NTP-RCC, NFDS, PRS, PES;
- Good infrastructure and experience in FMA;
- Historical forest data;

3.2 Constraints & Challenges in Vietnam

- REDD requires additional data – methods, investment and improvement capacity of HR;
- A lack of technical capacity: in collecting, analyzing, synthesizing and reporting information, especially at local levels;
- **Insufficient information:** incomplete and outdated; **data discrepancies & data sharing;**
- Cooperation among government agencies and integration with on-going programs/projects (TA vs IP);
- Participation and performance, especially the local communities;
- National MRV and sub-national implementation;



**Thank you very much
for your attention!**

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