

REDD+ in Vietnam

Forests in VN

- Viet Nam's forest cover declined from **43% to 27%** between 1943 and 1990.
- Since then, Viet Nam has made considerable efforts to increase its overall forest cover to **41.5%**.
- The increase has been mainly due to **large scale plantation** under 661 programme
- Natural forest degradation and biodiversity loss are still major issues

REDD+ initiatives in Vietnam

- Vietnam is one of the **early movers** in REDD+ mechanism
- Has **several** initiatives and **projects** on REDD+ since 2009
- UNREDD phase I (2009-2012); UNREDD Phase II (2013-18); FCPF; JICA; MB-REDD etc.

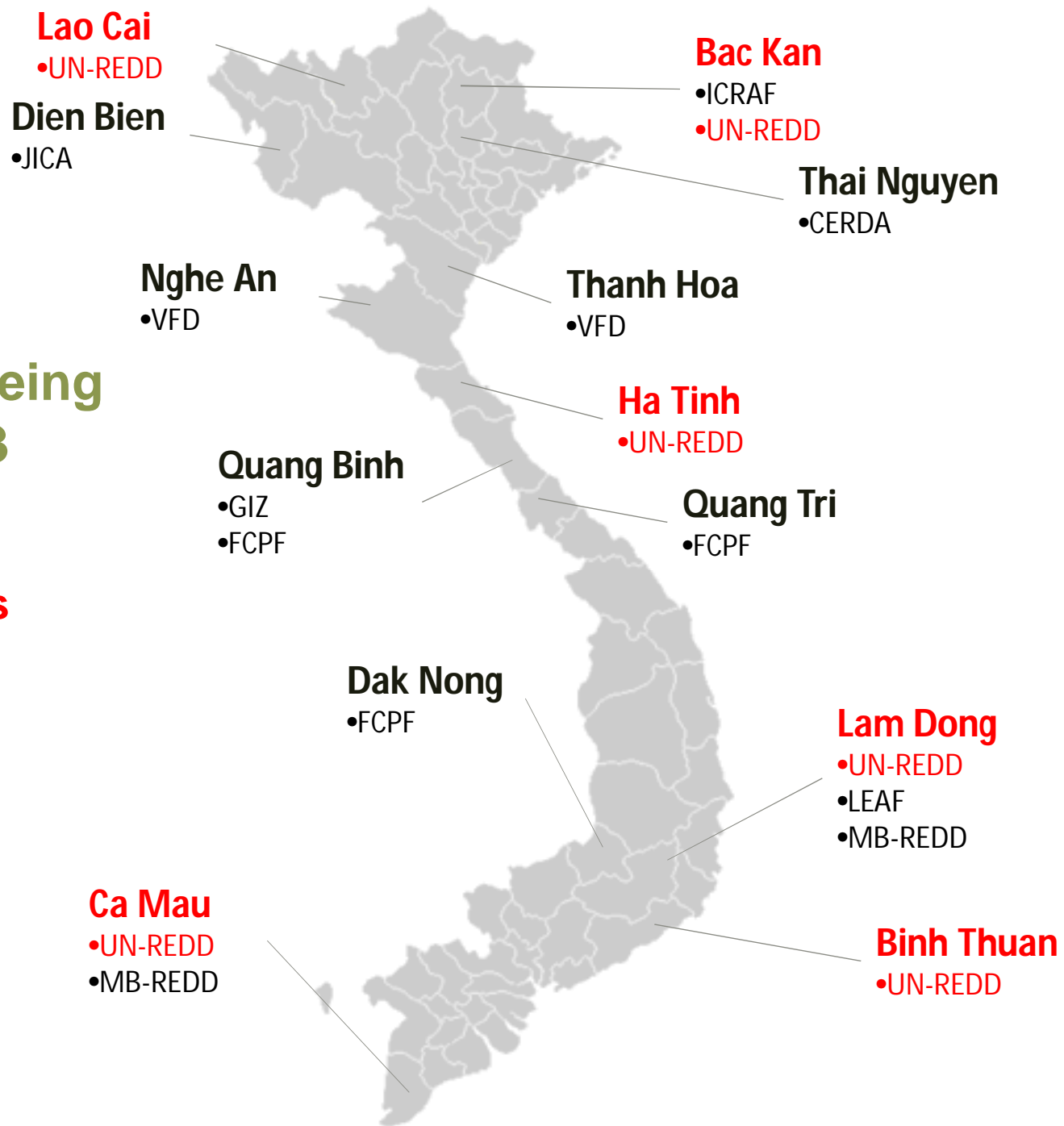
REDD+ initiatives in Vietnam

- Main objective of REDD+ in Vietnam

To enhance Vietnam's ability to benefit from future results-based payments for REDD+, undertake transformational changes in the forestry sector, and reduce GHG emissions.

REDD+ projects being implemented in 13 provinces

UN-REDD provinces



Working towards fulfilling 4 pillars of REDD+ (UNFCCC requirements)

National REDD+ Strategy (Action Plan)

(Approved in 2012 and to be revised in 2016)

National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)

(In progress)

Safeguards Information System (SIS)

(In progress)

FREL/FRL

(submitted)

Overall progress on REDD+

- NRAP was approved in June 2014 and is being revised (to be finalized by September 2016)
- FRL has been submitted to UNFCCC
- REDD+ demonstration activities are implemented in 13 provinces by different projects/programmes
- PRAPs of 4 provinces have been approved including 2 pilot provinces of UNREDD (Lam dong and Ca Mau)
- Pilot site based REDD+ activities are in progress in 40 sites under UNREDD programme covering more than 100 communes
- MARD has approved PRAP guidelines and decision on BDS pilot implementation
- Forest tenure reform process is in progress

Contributions of REDD+ on Natural Capitals and Green Economy

REDD+ contributes to Natural Capital as....

- REDD+ recognizes the role of forests in **limiting GHG emissions** with conservation, sustainable management, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
- REDD+ aims to safeguard natural ecosystems and **biodiversity**
- REDD+ also safeguards from **conversion of natural forests** into commercial plantation and other land uses
- Promotes **sustainable supply chain** approach
- Encourages governments to clarify **land tenure** and improve forest and **land-use governance**

REDD+ builds financial and social capitals

- REDD+ has potential to generate **new funding opportunities** for sustainable forest management
- Helps **leverage other investments**, especially from the private sector
- Creates inclusive, informed and **participatory decision-making processes** at appropriate scales
- Promotes **good governance**, law enforcement, sustainable financing mechanism, tenure reforms
- Improves human well being through **REDD+ payment** benefits to local communities for their livelihoods

Forests and REDD+ contributions in Vietnam – some examples

- Vietnam has **made significant** progress on Payment for Ecosystem Services (**PFES**). Revenues of PFES is > 50 million USD per year. The PFES has significantly contributed to forest protection and poverty reduction. REDD+ promotes PFES.
- Forest **protection contracts with HHs** is progressing significantly with about 4 million ha/year.
- Average **reforestation** is about 211,000 ha/year, helping to meet growing demands of forest products.
- National **forest cover is increasing** has increased from 27% in 1990 to 41.5% in 2014.

Recent policies and initiatives contributing to forestry sector and REDD+

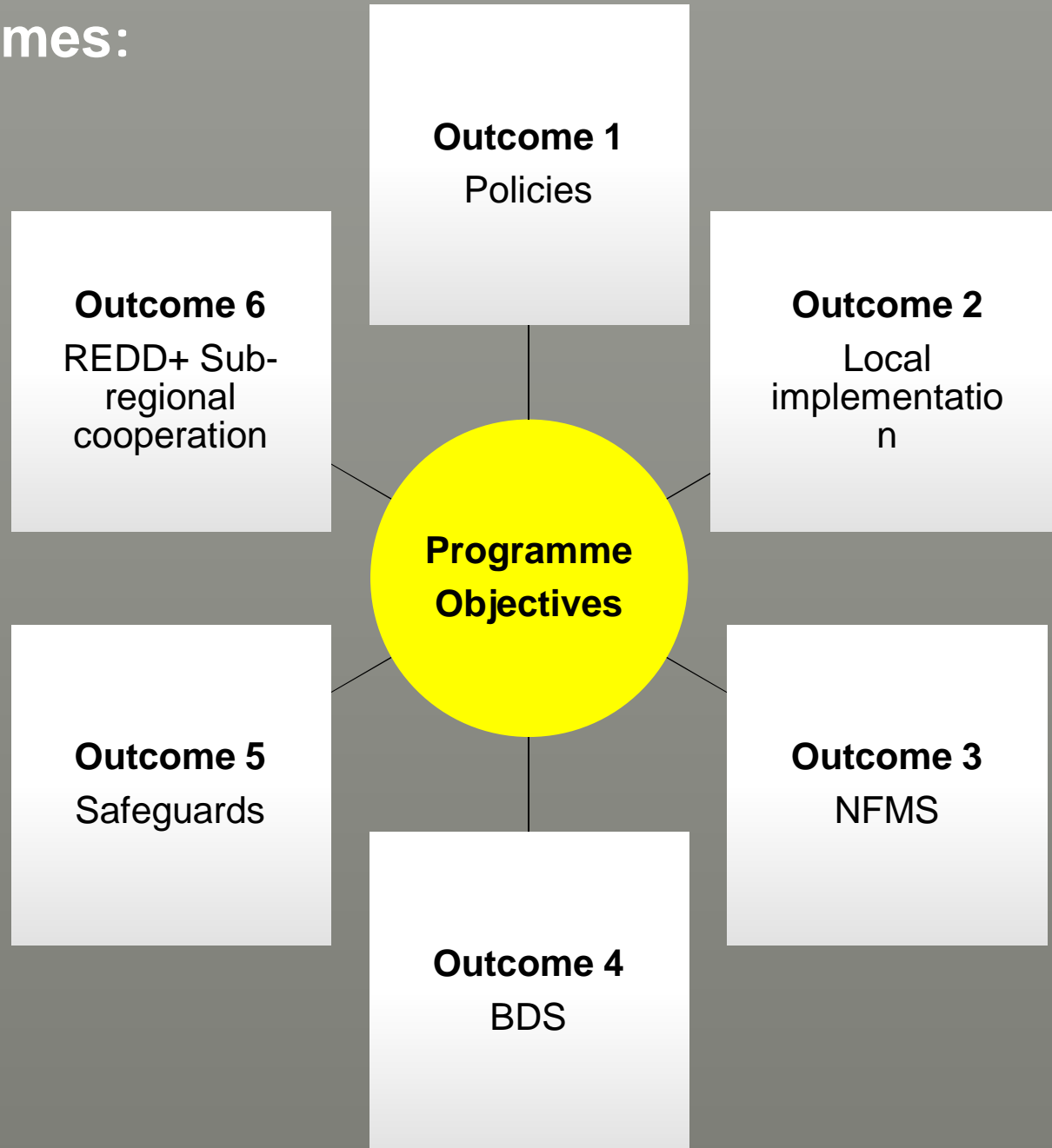
- Forestry **sector re-structuring** of VN forest with target of increasing production values to 4-4.5% by 2020 (2015)
- **Moratorium** on ban to harvest natural forests until 2020 (2014)
- Payments for environmental services (**PFES**) of forests (2010)
- Forest Development and Protection plan (**FPDP**) for period 2011-2020 (2005)
- Forest land allocation (**FLA**) to HHs and Institutions
- **National action plan on REDD+ (2012)**
- Strategic Management of special use forest, Sea/Coastal Conservation zone, Inland water conservation zone towards 2020.
- Policy on sustainable forest management (**SFM**) and forest certification (2014)

Thank you.

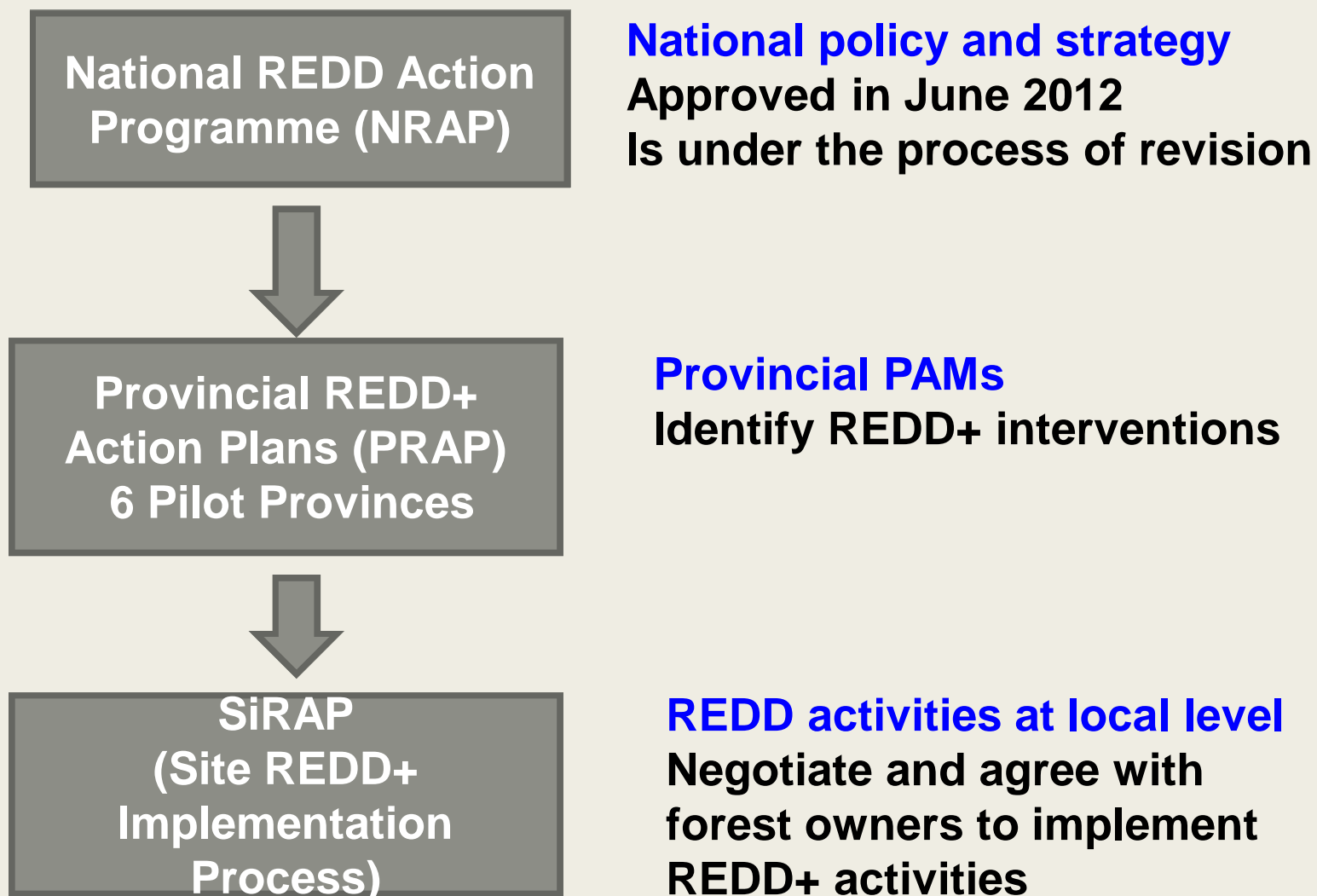
UN-REDD Phase II

- **Objective:** To enhance Viet Nam's ability to benefit from future results-based payments for REDD+ and undertake transformational changes in the forestry sector.
- **Duration:** 2013 – 2015 – extended to 2018
- **Budget:** NOK 180 million
- **Implementation:** Ha Noi and 6 pilot provinces (Lào Cai, Bắc Cạn, Hà Tĩnh, Lâm Đồng, Bình Thuận, Cà Mau)

6 Outcomes:



REDD+ implementation approach at sub-national level



Some priority areas of implementation

- Sustainable Forest Management and Forest Certification
- Improved forest tenure system
- Sustainable supply chain system of forest based commodities
- Inter-sectoral coordination
- Awareness raising and capacity building on forest protection and management
- Improved governance in implementation