

Presentation for assessment of R-PP of Vietnam

Presented at the 8th Participants' Committee Meeting
Da Lat, 23rd March 2011

R-PP Development History

- October 2009: R-PP preparation was started. VNFOREST took the lead in the preparation with collaboration with various stakeholders
- August 2010: submitted for informal review
- September 2010: revised and re-submitted
- November 2010: presented at the PC7
- December 2010 – Jan 2011: revised and submitted for formal review
- February 2011: TAP tele-audio conference
- March 07, 2010: re-submitted

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

- Vietnam is identified as one of the most severely affected by negative impact of climate change in the world;
- GoV has strongly engaged in the international efforts to respond to climate change;
- Vietnam is selected to be a pilot country of both the QuickStart Initiative of the UN-REDD Programme and the FCPF;
- NTP (Dec. 2008); National Strategy RCC will be submitted in QIII, 2011; Action Plan for low-C agri.
- NR Network 2009 - **NSC for REDD and VN REDD+ Office in Jan. 2011**

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

- Vietnam has modest areas of forestland (16.24 million ha) but would be a good place to generate lessons for REDD+ implementation:
 - ✓ Political commitments and continuous policies on FP&D – the U-shape of forest cover **but continuous degradation**;
 - ✓ Different administrative and forest management systems;
 - ✓ Potential for marrying PES and REDD+, and other development policies (**low-carbon agriculture**);
 - ✓ Reduction of regional leakage;
 - ✓ A hotspot of biodiversity;
 - ✓ Good coordination with other development partners in the REDD+ implementation, esp. Norway, Germany, Australia, Japan, Finland, WB, UN agencies, etc.



COMPONENT 1: ORGANIZE AND CONSULT

1.a: National Readiness Management Arrangements

- **Multi-sectoral approach not only forestry sector**
- For all climate change initiatives (NTP and NS):
 - ✓ National Steering Committee chaired by Prime Minister
 - ✓ Task assignment for different ministries
- REDD+:
 - ✓ Coordinated by National REDD+ Steering Committee
 - ✓ REDD+ Office (VNFOREST)
 - ✓ National REDD+ Network and sub-TWGs;

1.b: Consultation

- Progress: during and after preparation of R-PP;
- Methods and means of consultation:
 - ✓ Identification of relevant stakeholders at different levels;
 - ✓ Need an appropriate strategy and methods not **raise expectation, then cause disappointment/distrust;**
 - ✓ Step-wise approach
 - ✓ Provision of information: TWGs, workshops at different level, SEIA, FPIC, e-forum, video clips, public awareness campaign;
 - ✓ Participation in decision-making and implementation process.
Promotion of gender equity;
- Question: how to promote stakeholders to participate in the consultation process? Organizing methods, support to participants, TOT and local interlocutor

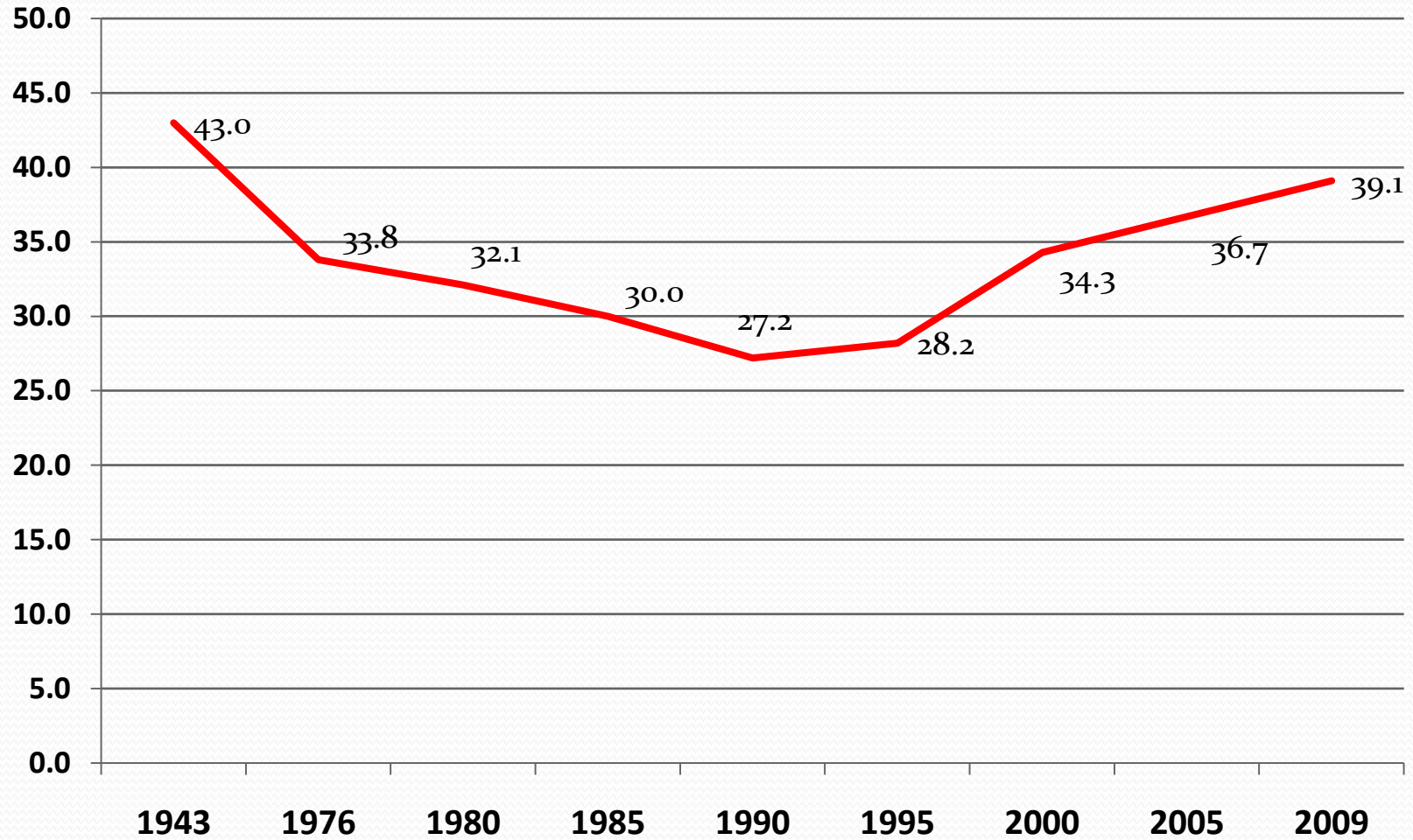


COMPONENT 2: PREPARE THE REDD+ STRATEGY

2.a: Land Use Changes and Policies

- Forest cover decreased from 43% in 1943 to 27% in 1990
BUT increased to 39.5% 2010
- Forest quality is continuously degraded;
- Increase in timber volume of forest plantations could not compensate the loss of the natural forests.
- Deforestation is still severe in the Central Highlands and southern provinces;

Forest cover change from 1943-2009





Contrast situations in different regions



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 (...)
 - ✓ Market demand

2.a: Land Use Changes and Policies (cont)

- **Past and current policies:**
 - ✓ Forest land allocation – improvement in forestland tenure security
 - ✓ Renovation of SFEs – self-managed forest companies
 - ✓ Reforestation programs since early 1990s
 - ✓ PES, SFM, FLEGT
 - ✓ Sustainable agricultural production (lowland and uplands)
 - ✓ Poverty alleviation progs
- **Policies are under formulation:**
 - ✓ Continuation of reforestation programs
 - ✓ National Action Plan on Low Carbon Agriculture
 - ✓ New cycle of NFI with REDD+ elements (2011-2015)

2.b. REDD+ Strategy options

- A National REDD+ Program is under preparation and is expected to be finalized mid-2011: **Multi-sectoral/Landscape approach** – should be integrated into NS-RCC, land-use planning and socio-economic development plan
- Some strategic options for addressing key driving forces behind the deforestation and forest degradation:
 - ✓ Forest policies, legislative and administrative reform
 - ✓ Integrated land-use planning and zoning
 - ✓ Improvement of forest tenure security: FA
 - ✓ **Enforcement of planning and environmental requirements**
 - ✓ **Promote alternatives to forest conversion and forest degradation**
 - ✓ Establishment of a suitable benefit sharing mechanism
- Studies on feasibility of the options

2.c. REDD+ Implementation Framework

- Legal framework for REDD+: Gov Decree 99/2010, new Gov Decision on REDD+
- Road map for the REDD+ implementation: Phased approach as agreed at COP16
- REDD+ revenue and benefit-sharing system:
 - ✓ Fund for Forest Protection and Development (FFPPD)
 - ✓ A sub-fund for REDD+ with its own regulations
 - ✓ However, interim fund management may be needed
- Design a socially acceptable recourse mechanism

2.d. Social and environmental Impacts

- SESA for the National REDD+ Program will be established:
- Provides a platform for consultation with relevant stakeholders
- Complies with COPs , WB Safeguard policies and other relevant internationally adopted requirements:
- Key activities:
 - ✓ Identification of scope of assessment
 - ✓ Baseline analysis
 - ✓ Evaluation of potential effects
 - ✓ Identification of mitigation and enhancement measures
 - ✓ Designing monitoring framework
 - ✓ Reporting

SEIA and Safeguard measures

Designed to fulfil requirements of the COP:

- REDD+ actions are consistent with the objectives of NTP-RCC, national policies and relevant international agreements;
- Transparent and effective forest governance structures;
- Respect for the knowledge and rights of IP and local communities (FPIC & SEIA);
- Effective participation of relevant stakeholders in all steps and actions of the REDD+ implementation

COMPONENT 3:

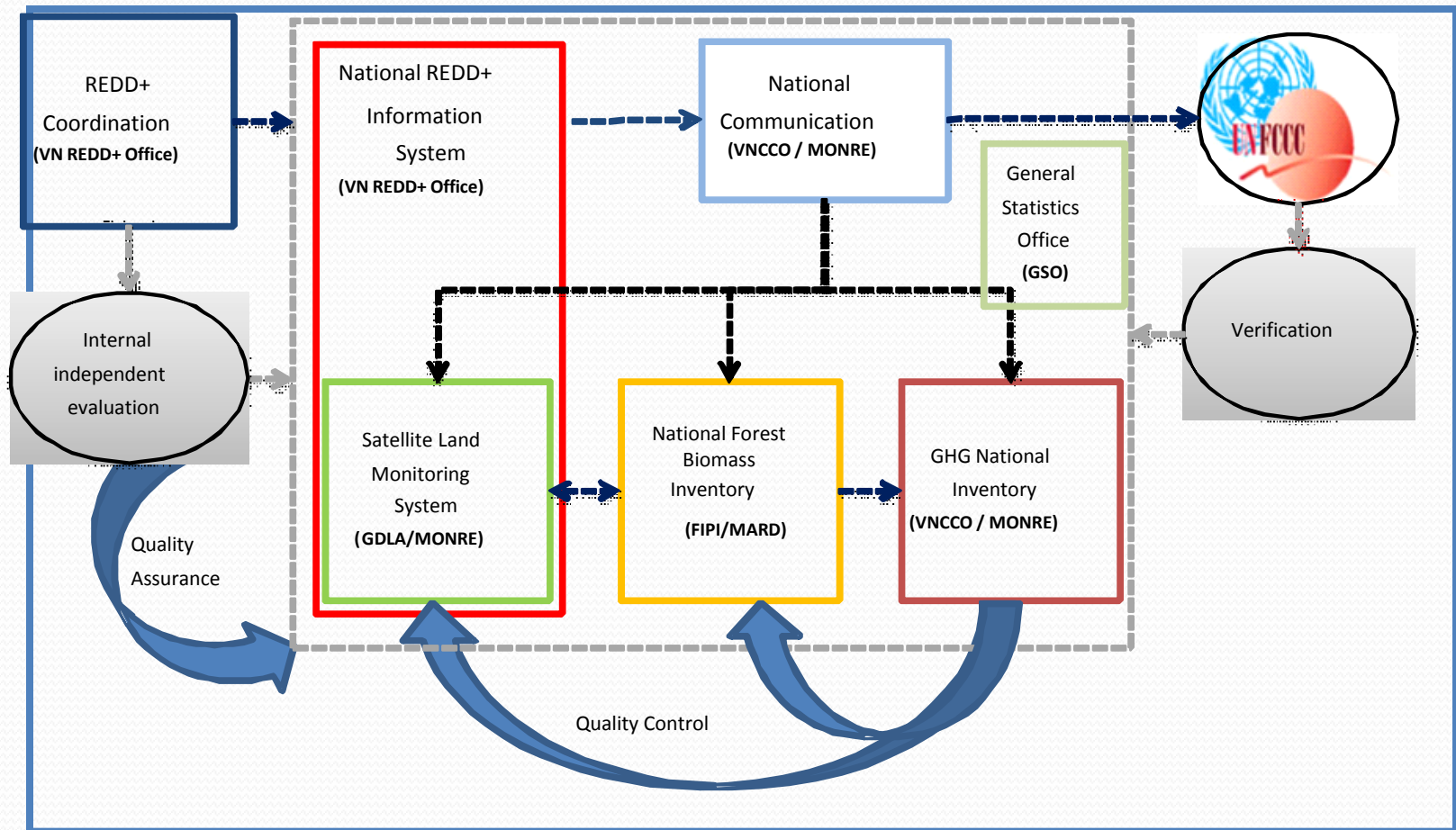
DEVELOPMENT OF A REFERENCE SCENARIO

- 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
 - ✓ A REL will be developed based on historical deforestation trends starting from 1990
 - ✓ Methods for development of REL/RL 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
- Involved partners: JICA, Finland, UN-REDD

COMPONENT 4: MRV

- Scope: all eligible activities under the REDD+ mechanism defined by the COP
- A MRV system is designed not only for C but other non-C indicators (in the future)
- Emissions and Removals: All forest carbon pools are monitored
- How to monitor driving forces of deforestation and degradation? A combination of field surveys and RS
- Who will do it? Coordination?
- How to manage data? How data is shared?
 - ✓ FOMIS (VNFOREST)
 - ✓ National reporting: MONRE

Preliminary design of National MRV





Landsat TM

Acquired date : 17 - 10 - 2001

Forest Type: closed evergreen
broadleaved forest

Location: Kon Ha Nung - Gia Lai

Altitude : 1,480m

Description: Dark brown color,
homogenous structure, fine texture

Distribution: far away from residential
areas and paved roads.



Field Photo

Forest type: closed evergreen
broadleaved forest (IIIA3)

Location: Kon Ha Nung Forest Enterprise

Crown cover: 0,8

Tree composition: Sen, Hoang dan, Gioi,
Re, Thong nang

Forest parameters: H = 19m, G = 19m², D
= 27 cm, M = 200 - 230 m³

Application of high resolution remotely sensed imagery



Monitor other benefits and impacts

- Other non-C indicators and policies:
 - ✓ Public awareness and reactions on REDD+ activities/progs
 - ✓ Benefit distribution system
 - ✓ Safeguards as defined or guided by the COP, esp. those are related to IP, local communities, biodiversity, risk of reversal and risk of domestic and regional leakage
 - ✓ Effectiveness of the National REDD+ Program and SEIA
- Supporting to monitoring, reporting and verification the government socio-economic development plan and other policies;
- Integration with National Forest Information Systems
- **Verification:** both government and independent auditing under requirements of UNFCCC and project implementation

COMPONENT 5: SCHEDULE AND BUDGET (at National Level)

Components	2011	2012	2013	Total-FCPF	Total
Component 1 (a+b)	\$418	\$388	\$75	\$881	\$1,736
Component 2(a,b,c,d)	\$870	\$470	\$328	\$1,668	\$11,853
Component 4	\$430	\$320	\$70	\$820	\$4,285
Component 6	\$100	\$80	\$50	\$230	\$230
Total	\$1,818	\$1,258	\$523	\$3,599	\$18,104

COMPONENT 6: DESIGN A M & E FRAMEWORK

- Plan to have an effective and efficient M&E by using a standard set of tools
- Establishment of a logical framework matrix
- Both process and output components

- Evaluation plan is under preparation and will be finalized under R-PP implementation – iterative process during the REDD+ implementation

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