



EMISSION REDUCTION PROGRAM IN NORTH CENTRAL COAST, VIETNAM

VIETNAM'S RESPONSES TO TAP ASSESSMENT AND COMMENTS BY CARBON FUND PARTICIPANTS AND OBSERVERS

**17th Carbon Fund Meeting
Paris, 30 January 2018**



ER-PD Version 2016 Assessment

Of a total 78 indicators assessed:

- 53 indicators are met
- 16 indicators are not applicable
- **9 indicators are not met**
 - 5.1: Reference Level
 - 6.2: Data of RL made publicly
 - 10.3: Consistency of RL and GHG-I
 - 23: Double counting issues (or registry)
 - 28.3: Program entity
 - 36.2 & 36.3: Carbon title
 - 37.4: Admin procedures for operations of REDD+ program
 - 38.1: ER transaction registry



CF15 Comments & Improvements

- **CF15: Update Reference Level & Consistency**
 - Updated RL period for 2005 – 2015
 - Improved estimate of removals consistent with IPCC GL
- **CF15: Issues of double counting**
 - Clearly state carbon title and define REDD+ registry systems
 - Arrangement data management
- **CF15: Cross –sectors, additional interventions outside forestry sector and alignment to new NRAP**
 - Revised ER-P interventions (incl. non-forestry interventions) addressing all drivers
 - Clear arrangement for cross-sector coordination
 - Clear alignment with national REDD+ Action Program
- **CF 15: Continue to work on SG**
 - Improved safeguards section





ER-PD Version 2018 Assessment

A total of 78 indicators is required for assessment of ER-PD under the methodological framework.

The results of TAP Assessment indicated:

- **61 indicators are met**
- **16 indicators are not applicable**
- **1 indicator is not met (36.2)**





Response to Indicator 36.2

Ability to transfer Title to ERs

- Like other countries, it is currently not available for carbon title in forestry
- Vietnam has clear legal documents for carbon title in the CDM project in energy sector and biogas
- Under PM Decision 1775 (2012), MARD will prepare a legal regulation on carbon title In forestry which applies 'Ex nunc' rule.
- PM Decision is high regulation level document for long –term effect.





Response to TAP comments

Changes in carbon stock within and between each category over time; bias correction through time-series data, including of carbon pools and application of IPCC GL 2019.

- **Historical approach applied in constructing RL and best data available used based;**
- **Agreed with identified issues and that are for future improvement. The improvement could be learning process by applying alternative methods;**
- **In the ER-PD, we also proposed a plan for stepwise improvement of carbon accounting in Vietnam;**
- **Vietnam is now implementing fifth cycle of NFI (2017-2020) which supports emissions and removals monitoring.**



Responses to CF& Observers' Comments

- Vietnam has responded to the CFP comments during call in December 2017. The responses and clarification were made around the following issues:
 - Carbon title
 - Carbon accounting
 - Safeguards
 - Budget and financing
- Most of comments are clarified and sufficiently addressed





Responses to CF& Observers' Comments

Agreements with neighboring countries concrete steps for state-owned companies to prevent contributing to international displacement.

- VN agreements with Laos and Cambodia focus on control of illegal wood trade and wildlife; information exchanges; capacity building;
- Timbers from Laos and Cambodia sold are legal
- VN and EU signed VPA/FLEGT and VN will develop Vietnam Timber Legality Assurance Systems (VNTLAS)
- State-owned companies are required to implement SFM and FC
- VN is now preparing a national forest certification scheme



Responses to CF& Observers' Comments

The ERPD recognizes that the risk of international displacement still exists, and has provided a risk rating "medium".... Elaborate more?

- **Very clear statement about (low) national & (medium) int' displacement risks**
- **We can put more effort into international displacement risks**

More clarification on communal rights for ethnic minorities to manage forests.

- **Rights of ethnic communities are secured in several laws;**
- **New Forestry Law recognizes community rights over forests, including customary rights**





Responses to CF& Observers' Comments

How are ethnic minorities provided with legal and economic incentives in the form of secure tenure rights for long-term management of remaining natural forest upland areas?

- “Ownership” of forest by ethnic minorities is not a panacea for forest protection. Some communities protect forest diligently but not all
- It should be noted that not all ethnic communities wish to be responsible for “owning” and protecting forest;
- Both the Land Law and Forestry Law are now required to give priority to ethnic minorities





Responses to CF& Observers' Comments

ACMA alone will not resolve the heart of the matter, which is legal right to manage (better quality) forests as communities. This is an issue that has hampered the effectiveness of PFES, BDS as well as provincial REDD+ in general in VN, that incentives directed at (ethnic majority Kinh) households will not be effective in incentivizing sustainable management of forests by communally organized ethnic minorities.

- ACMA is not seen as a panacea – but it is step in the right direction
- ACMA provides a participatory mechanism that includes assessing social issues and impacts, mapping and registering customary resource use and developing spatially-referenced forest protection agreements between communities and forest owners





Responses to CF& Observers' Comments

Advance payment

- The GoV strongly commits to implement this program
- This need to reflect trust and responsibility of both sides to implement this ER-P
- Advance payment helps cover financial gaps for interventions new and additional to the existing governmental plans





Thank you!