IDEA FOR REDD+ EMISSION REDUCTION PROGRAM IN VIETNAM

Presented at the 6th FCPF Carbon Fund
Washington DC

15-16 March 2013

Overview

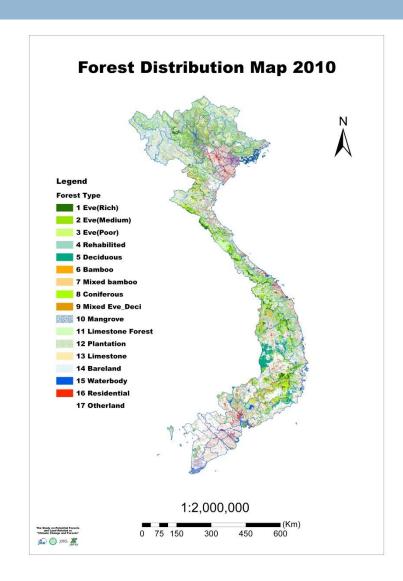
 Summary of relevant national commitments, strategies and policies on REDD+

Update information on progress of ER-PIN development

 Summary of relevant national commitments, strategies and policies on REDD+

Forests in Vietnam

- Total land mass: 33 million Ha, of which ¾ are hills& mountains
- Population in 2010: 87 mill, of which 70% lived in rural areas and livelihoods rely on agricultural cultivation
- Designated forestland: 16.24 million ha (49% total country land mass)



Key national forest policies in last decades

- Consistent national policies on forest protection and development since 1990
- 1992-1997: the "Re-greening barren land and hills" prog.
- > 1998-2011: the "Five million ha reforestation" Prog.
- 2011-2020: the National Action Plan on FP&D, is aimed to protect, improve quality and use sustainably existing forests, expand forest coverage from 39.5% (2010) to 45% (2020)
- National policies on socialization and forestland allocation since 1994
- National Policy on Payment for Forest Environmental Services (PFES) since 2008

Substantial government investment forest protection and development

- USD\$ 200 mill. in cadastral mapping of forestland allocation; all forested provinces are covered by topographic maps at scale of 1/10,000
- Billion dollars have been invested in forest protection and development since 1990; particularly total investment of about US\$2.5 billion, of which
- State budget: US\$700 mill. (eqv to 29%). In 2012: \$60 mill., 2013: US\$ 80 mill.;
- Remaining 71% (\$18 billion) from private investment, PES, REDD+, ODA.

National climate change policies

REDD+ is parts of the national CC policies:

- National Target Program on Climate Change NSCC (Decision 158/QD-TTg of Prime Minister, December 2008);
- National Climate Change Strategy (Decision 2139/QD-TTg of Prime Minister dated 05th Dec 2011);
- National Strategy on Green Growth NSGG (Decision 1393/QD-TTg of Prime Minister, September 2012);
- National Program on reducing emissions in Agriculture and rural development sector to 2020;

ER targets of National CC Policies

- 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.
- Reducing emission reduction and increase in GHG sequestration will become compulsory requirements for all economic sectors;

What is National Legal Framework for REDD+?

- National REDD+ Action Program 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 Sustainable Devel.;
- 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;

Enabling policies for the NRAP implementation

- 1. 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;
- 2. Policy on incentivizing/promoting expansion of commercial forests: decision 66/2011/QD-TTg Feb. 2011;
- 3. Policy on PFES (US\$60 mill. in 2012) and National Target Program on Rural Development, Poverty Reduction

Update progress on ER-PIN Preparation

Based on:

- 1. ER-PIN Template
- 2. Comments from previous meeting in late January 2013

Check list (1/2)

Progress

Significant progress

Significant progress

Significant progress

Done

Finalizing

		-,
No.	Required Sections	
1	Entity responsible for the management of ER Prog	Done
2	National REDD+ focal point contact	Done

Partners and other entities involved

Description of activities planned under

strategy and governance arrangements

Preliminary assessment of SESA and

ER Program location and lifetime

Consistency with national REDD+

information

the ER Prog

ESMF/safeguards

Check list (2/2)

No.	Required Sections	Progress
8	Stakeholder Information Sharing, Consultation, and Participation	Significant progress
9	Additional Benefits	On-going
10	Benefit Sharing	On-going
11	Reference Level and Expected Emission Reductions	Significant progress
12	Forest Monitoring System	Significant progress
13	Summary of Progress on REDD+ Readiness	Significant progress
14	Financing plan	Not started

2.1. Formal establishment of joint working team on ER-PIN development

- □ A core working team is established by MARD, consists of members from different Gov agencies and experts; representatives from independent experts, NGOs, international partners are invited to work contribute their knowledge and comments;
- The working team is responsible for taking lead in ER-PIN preparation

2.2. Intensive stakeholders consultations

- In last 3 months, intensive consultations on aspects of ER Prog. and REDD+, have been conducted
- Topics: from site selection, institutional setting, coordination mechanism, REDD+ activities, FPIC, GRM, ect.
- Types of stakeholders: relevant stakeholders at both national and provincial levels are carried not only with national entities but also with international development partners, projects/progs;
- Methods: a step-wise and phased approach, starting from information sharing to joint-decision making through workshops & meetings at national and local levels; and inherited from previous consultations for NRAP, R-PP;
- Experience: provision of right information, attraction of interest, building the trust & responsibility, fruitful discussions

Some consultation events









Results: Interested of participation and commitment

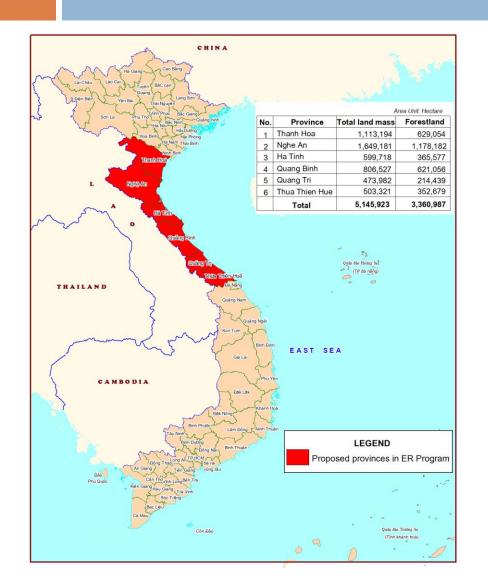
After Awareness raising and consultation events:

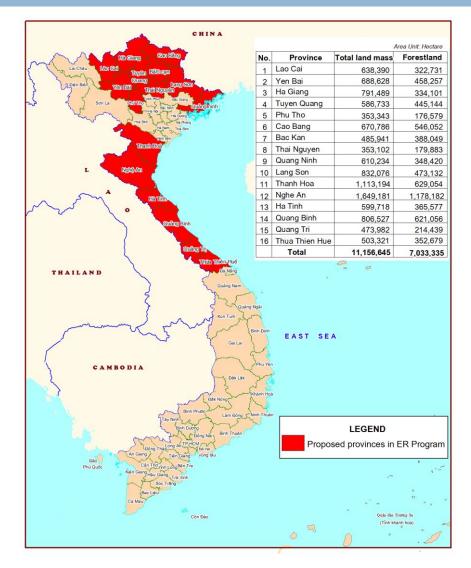
- Gov shows its commitment by implementation of relevant policies and considerable investment in forestry, agricultural and rural development to address key driving forces behind forest changes, and provide support for REDD+ readiness preparation (regulations, FMS, DBM, BDS);
- 28 provinces have sent request to attend the ER Program
- Participation of NGOs and international development partners. VNFOREST has signed MOUs with ICRAF, RECOFTC, SNV, national NGOs

Consultation on criteria of site selection

- Cover large forest areas, high potential of emission reduction;
- 2. Commitment of local authorities and capacities of relevant stakeholders;
- 3. Opportunities of coordination with on-going policies/programs forest protection, reforestation, climate smart agriculture and livelihood improvement funded by Gov or international partners;
- 4. Generate co-benefits (biodiversity conservation, improvement of livelihoods of local communities, promotion of FLEGT/VPA and regional cooperation)

Two options on scale of the ER Program

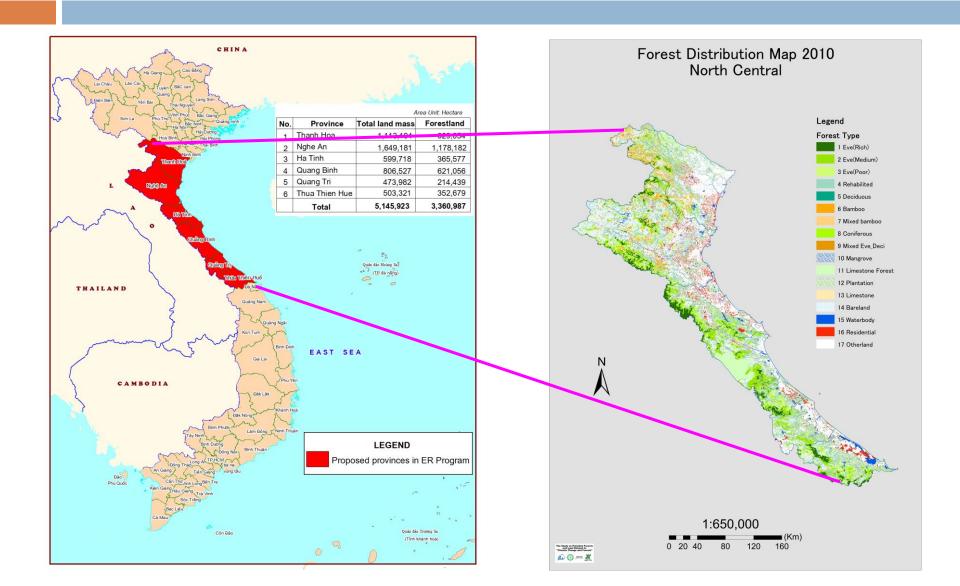




Scalable options for ER Program

- Option 1: only in the Northern Central Coastal Region (3.4 million ha of forestland, of which 2.8 million ha are forested);
- Option 2: ER Program will cover 16 provinces with high potential ER (7 mill. ha of forestland). All these provinces have sent letter of interest and commitment to participate in the Program;
- The answer is dependent upon the availability of financial resources

Scale the ER Program: Option 1



Information on the proposed ER site

Province	Total area (ha)	Total forested area (ha)	Natural forests (ha) Plantations (ha)		Forest cover (%)	Population (1.000 pers)	
Thanh Hoa	1,113,194	546,095	384,146	161,949	49%	3406.8	
Nghe An	1,649,181	875 , 312	734 , 515	140,797	53%	2917.4	
Ha Tinh	599,718	308,082	212,884	95,198	51%	1228	
Quang Binh	806 , 527	540,118	456 , 537	83,581	67%	849.3	
Quang Tri	473,982	223,350	138,807	84,543	47%	600.5	
T.Thien Hue	503,321	285,347	202,647	82,701	57%	1090.9	
Total	5,145,923	2,778,304	2,129,536	648,769	54%	10,092.90	

Discussions on approach and key REDD+ Activities

Reducing emissions by carrying out relevant activities and measures to protect and use sustainably the existing forests, to improve forest quality and to expand forests into non-forested areas.

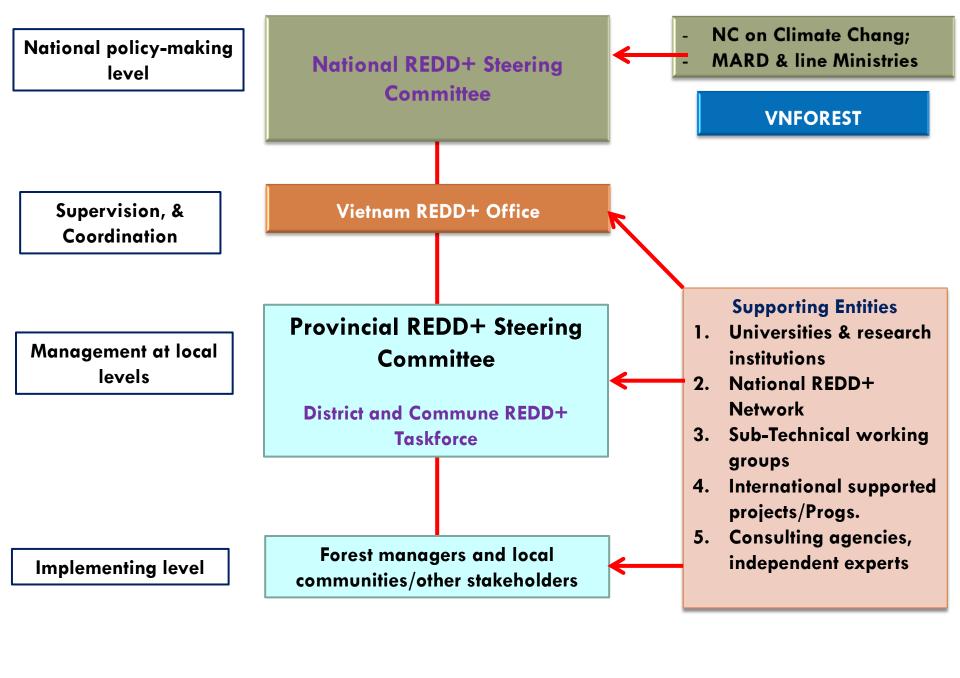
- Landscape-based approach: not only activities within the forestry sector, agricultural and other sector will be taken into account to deliver comprehensive, effective packages for substantial and permanent ER;
- Multi-policies and activities will be taken place to effectively address key driving forces behind deforestation and forest degradation, and to accelerate reforestation. It is not wise and practical if only a single REDD+ activity is conducted in a forest stand;
- Mobilization of resources from different sources (GoV budget, private sectors, ODA, contribution of local stakeholders)

How to do?

- Foundations: NCCS, NGGS, NRAP, NAP on FPD
- Development the ER Prog.
- Each province will develop its REDD+ Action Plan (RAP); REDD+ activities should be mainstreamed into provincial Socio-economic and Environment Development Master Plan, and consistent with National REDD+ Action Program;

Discussions on Institutional arrangement for ER Prog.

- How the ER program will be implemented in line with NRAP and other national policies?
- REDD+ = cross-sectors and multi-policies should not create a totally new institutional arrangement, particularly at local levels; should use the existing institutional system for implementation of National Action Plan on forest protection and development;
- Provincial REDD+ Steering Committee (PRSC) of 4/6 provinces are established with early support from GIZ and other partners



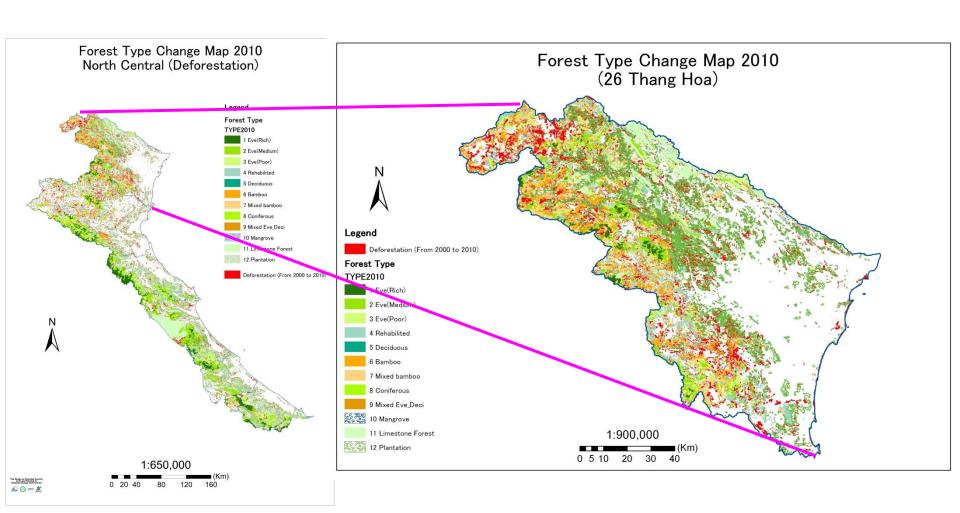
Fruitful discussions on cooperation with other REDD+ initiatives/progs

- UN-REDD Phase II: technical building & demonstration REDD+ activities in 6 pilot provinces of which 3 provinces are located in proposed ER Prog.'s site;
- USAID: the Vietnam Forests and Delta Prog. And the Lowering Emissions from Asia Forests (LEAF)
- GIZ, Kfw, BMU: SFM & co-management of forests, reforestation &CO₂ sequestration, technical capacity building, safeguards), SFE reform
- EU: Climate Smart Agriculture
- WB: supports for smallholder plantations in 3 provinces from 2012-2015, US\$ 30 million; rehabilitation of mangrove forests

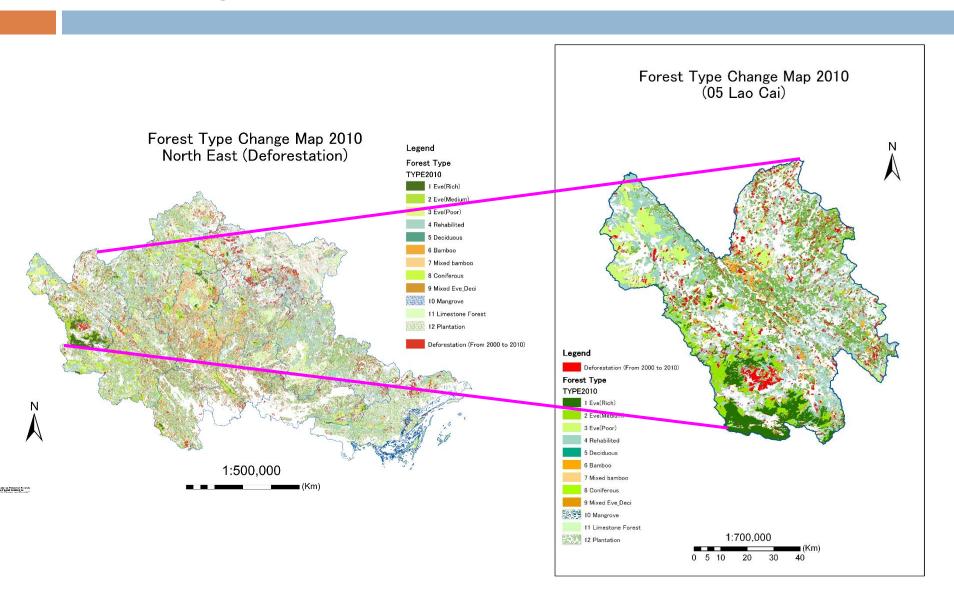
2.3 Continuation of development of interim REL/FRL

- 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 REL for the proposed option 1 is developed based on the improved NFI data (used the national databases);
- However, the interim REL should be be refined by using improved data and methodology, and required technical and financial support;

2.4 Analysis of forest changes and key driving forces 1991-2010, measures

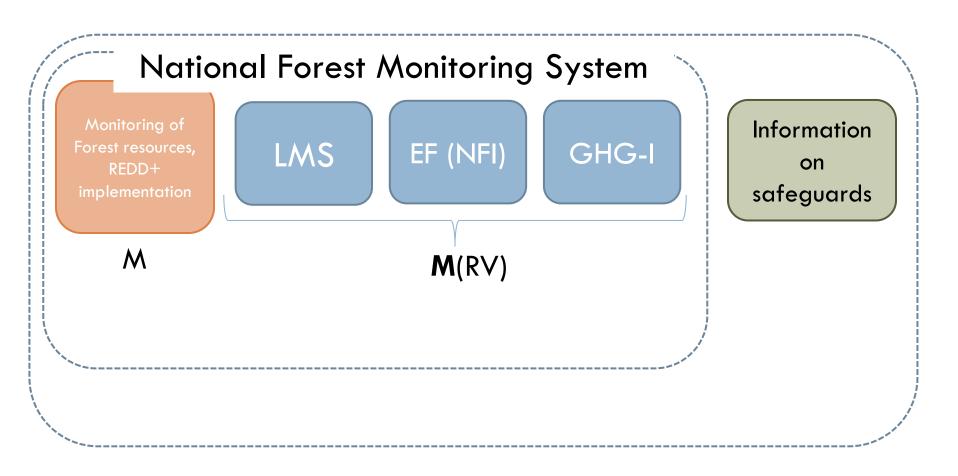


2.4 Analysis of forest changes and key driving forces 1991-2010, measures



2.5 Design the MRV Framework

National REDD+ Information System



Continue to design the FMS

- Work with FAO, BMU/SNV & RS data suppliers on improving the methods, parameters/indicators and producing demonstrations
 - Agreed that parameters should be simple and practical, close linkages with result-based indicators
 - Application of remote sensing imagery (high to very high-resolution)
 to make wall-to-wall forest/land use mapping
 - Continue to test and develop detailed guidelines on Participatory monitoring
- Completed the improved forest monitoring methods in Ha
 Tinh provinces which was invested by government budget

Finalization of development of Emission Factor (EF) & Manuals

 Development of Destructive measurement for Allometric Equations for KEY natural forest types and major species for plantations);
 Report and database of AE is available at www.vietnam-redd.org/

Forest eco-regions	NE		NCC		SCC	СН	SE	MRD	Total #	Total
Forest types / province	Lao Cai	Bac Kan	Ha Tinh	Nghe An	Quang Nam		Binh	Ca Mau		sample
rorest types / province							Thuan			trees
Evergreen broad leaved forest	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	0	14	700
Deciduous forest	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	100
Bamboo forest	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	6	600
Luong - Dendrocalamus barbatus	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	100
Nua - Schizostachyum sp	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	200
Vau - Indosasa sp.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100
Lo o - Bambusa balcoa	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	200
Total # of plots	3	3	3	3	0	4	4	0	22	
Responsible organization	NW st	ub-FIPI	٧	'FU	TNU	RCFEE	CFIC	n.a.		

2.6 Development of policies on transparent and effective data management

- Data management and data sharing: completed pilot work in Thanh Hoa province and to develop National Forest Monitoring and Information System (FORMIS) - the project proposal is approved
- Started to design a policy on development of registry system for mitigation projects

2.7 Designing mechanisms to address safeguards (1/2)

- Recruited team of 2 international experts and 2 national specialist to:
- Review current policies and instruments in comparison with Safeguards in the Cancun Agreement and WB regulations
- Then, define the roadmap for addressing safeguards, and
- Propose a sets of indicators, policies
- Work with UN-REDD and FCPF to develop national manual for FPIC;
- Organization of sub-technical working group meetings on Safeguards

2.7 Designing mechanisms to address safeguards (2/2)

- Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): a) a complaint mechanism, b) Laws on Complains and Denouncement
- Assurance of carbon rights and forestland tenure rights
- Hired an legal specialist to review all government regulations on carbon rights to identify the gaps and actions
- Reviewed status of forestland allocation and tenure in the proposed areas
- Discussed with UN-REDD Phase II and USAID-funded VFD to provide support on improving forestland tenure rights

2.6 Development of information system on safeguards and its guidelines

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- Propose a sets of indicators, policies
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2.7 Designing BDS

- National REDD+ Fund is proposed to be designed for managing and distributing revenue from REDD+ regardless from FCPF ER, UN-REDD or other Progs/Projects
- 2. Payment for REDD+ should be incorporated with payment for PES and other inventive progs to ensure that the payment will be based on ER performance to ensure transparency and equity, and avoid double payments;
- Organized two national consultation workshops on designing BDS;
- 4. The proposal on establishment of National REDD+ Fund is submitted to MARD;

Next Steps

- Plan for submission of ER-PIN: Sept. for CF meeting in October 2013
- Plan for March June:
- Finalization of selection of ER Prog scale of location
- Selection of activities under the ER Prog
- Continue to address safeguards requirements
- Continue to develop FMS options and estimate expected emission reductions under the ER Prog
- Continue the stakeholder consultations on above activities; consultation for full ER-PIN will be done from late July 2013
- Continue to work with other international partners to cooperate in the ER prog site

Relationship between Readiness grant and ER program

- What is relationship between the FCPF Readiness Grant, UN-REDD and other REDD+ projects, and the ER Progs?
- To provide support for National REDD+ Action Program (NRAP), particularly the REDD+ readiness preparation (R-package)
- To support for providing inputs for development of ER-PIN
- To provide support for implementation of policies, activities that contribute obtain objectives of ER Program

