



# **OVERVIEW OF THE VIETNAM ER-PD**

**CF15 Meeting, Washington DC, USA  
December 12-15 2016**

# The ER-Program Area

- ✿ The North Central Coast Region (NCC) is administered as six provinces.
- ✿ Total area: 5.15M ha, forested 44% (2012), natural forest 95%, mostly broadleaf evergreen forest and some sites with globally important biodiversity.
- ✿ Total population: 10.3M people, 13 ethnic minority groups, 11.5% the total population of the NCC, mostly in forested mountainous areas and often poor.



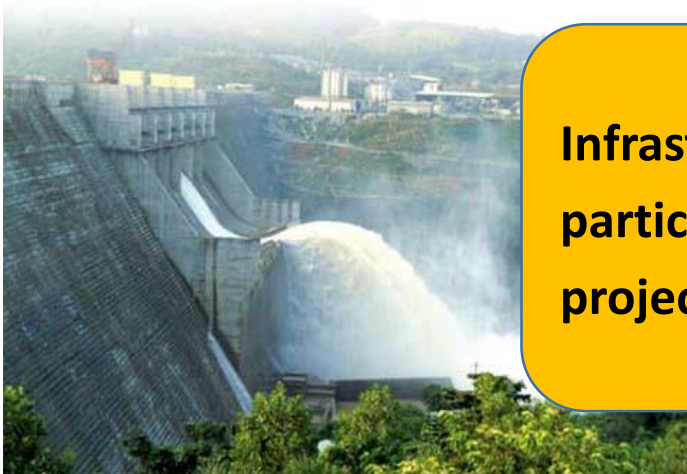
# Key Drivers and Interventions



**Deforestation is related to the expansion of agricultural land, mostly for rubber and cassava.**



**Support for cross-cutting policies related to land use planning and coordination, poverty alleviation, livelihoods and benefit sharing.**




**Infrastructure projects, particularly hydropower projects in five provinces.**



**Support for inter sectorial land use planning, related to NRAP, PRAPs and Laws.**

# Key Drivers and Interventions

A photograph of a large, cut log of a tree trunk. The log is split lengthwise, revealing the inner wood and the outer bark. A person's foot is visible at the top of the log, indicating its size. The log is surrounded by other logs and debris, suggesting a logging site.

**Timber plantations replaced poor natural forest and over logged.**



Support for the implementation of Government Policies on logging ban for natural forest and rehabilitation of poor natural forests, and VPA/FLEGT.

**Inadequate implementation of policies related to forest protection.**



Improvement of more informed policy development and implementation; Empowerment of Forest Management Boards, SFCs, and most importantly local communities, VPA/FLEGT, new Law on Forest.

# ER-P Implementation Plan

- ❖ Implementing new NRAP and VPA/FLEGT agreement from 2017;
- ❖ Halting loss and accelerating regeneration of natural forests;
- ❖ Enhancing the quality of forest plantations for long rotation and mixed native species plantations;
- ❖ Incentivizing natural forest protection and regeneration through the mechanism of payment for forest environmental services;
- ❖ Increasing social and economic resilience and development;
- ❖ Working with SUFs, PFMBs, SFCs and implementation of the adaptive collaborative management approach process.



# Budget and Financing Plan

**Total Cost: USD  
437.96M**

**Total Sources of funds: USD 548.38M**

USD 374.11M from domestic sources: Government, private sector and others.

USD 63.8M from international sources:  
Partners committed: WB, UNREDD, UNDP/ Green Climate Fund, USAID and JICA.

Financing need (gap) for the first 4 years of the program implementation timeframe: USD 15.95M.

The advance of 10% (USD 11M) is necessary for institutional confidence building, provincial acceptance, and form of commercial partnership risk sharing.



# Preparation of the Reference Level

- ✿ **The current estimates of the RL for 2000 – 2010 based on:**
  - ✿ AD derived from updated maps of NFIMAP 2000, 2005, and 2010.
  - ✿ EF/RFs are generated using national equations for forest biomass estimation & IPCC default values (root to shoot ratio and carbon fraction).
- ✿ **Current RL for 2000 - 2010 is: Emissions 8.5 M tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year; 2) Removals -10.0 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e/year; and weighted uncertainties: 19% - 22%. Estimates of uncertainty for EF and AD calculated using standard methods.**
- ✿ **Methodological Framework required a in depth review and central level decision to approve changes and work completed by June 2017:**
  - ✿ Change RL period to 2005 – 2015;
  - ✿ 2015 forest cover map gives better classification of forest cover change and facilitates detection of indirect conversion of natural forest to plantation forest;
  - ✿ Improve accuracy of forest cover maps 2005 and 2010 using 2015 forest map as references.

# Estimated Emission Reductions

- ✿ **A detailed rigorous carbon accounting approach was used to model the ER.**
- ✿ **The area of the ER-P intervention is 359,942 ha (7% of the total area and 13% of total forest area in the NCC). Of this 131,520 ha is protected from degradation and 64,200 ha has avoided deforestation activities.**
- ✿ **The ER-P is expected to generate 28.2M tCO<sub>2</sub> of emission reductions and removals for 2018-2020. Net emission reductions amount to 22M tCO<sub>2</sub>, excluding 6.2M tCO<sub>2</sub>e for the uncertainty factor (4%) and buffer (18%).**
- ✿ **Further GHG benefits will occur due to policy interventions (improved LUP and forest governance etc.) that reach beyond the investment areas. Assumed that benefits from policy related interventions will increase the impact from 0.36M ha to 1.3M ha, (equivalent to 47% of the total remaining 2010 forest area in the ER-P accounting area).**

# Measurements Monitoring and Reporting

- ✿ The MMR system supported at central, Province and commune level through a Provincial Forest Management System, introduces improved quality control and data capture through use of tablets and feeds information to national FORMIS.
- ✿ New plantations will be small and located on existing areas, but the MMR will be able to identify any natural forest that is converted to plantations.
- ✿ Consistent methodology applied for MMR and RL takes a forest inventory approach and measures all activities at the landscape scale, integrating changes from ER Program with all other changes taking place in the landscape.
- ✿ The MMR follows the time series of change for each parcel, from the beginning of the reference period.
- ✿ Any change from natural forest to plantation will not be counted as Afforestation or Reforestation, and no credit will be claimed for removals.



# Social and Environmental Safeguards

Program worked closely with WB to meet WB UNFCCC requirements safeguards include: SESA, ESMF, Resettlement Policy Framework and Ethnic Minority Policy Framework and a Gender Action Plan.

Important Concerns	Mitigating Actions Include the Following
Risk of loss of natural forest converted to plantations	1) Ensure plantation establishment follows SFM, and FSC certification and natural forest is not lost; 2) Environmental protection guidelines include codes-of-practice for sustainable and environmentally compatible plantation management.
Forest degradation impacts biodiversity, valuable habitats and rare species	To reduce encroachment and other pressures on the SUFs the program facilitates the ACMA forest management protection, benefit sharing mechanisms process between local communities and the SUF MBs.
Constraints on forest resource access and use, including land or forest user rights conflicts	Ensure that all villagers that rely on NTFPs can continue to collect or harvest NTFPs, addressed through the ACMA process, support for poverty alleviation and improved livelihoods including improved technology, FGRM and Process Framework.

# The Benefit Sharing Mechanism

- ✿ The Adaptive Collaborative Management Approach (ACMA), process to improve forest management, is central to benefit sharing, ensures activities are inclusive and pro-poor, (successfully developed as part of the FSDP 2007-2015, similar approach used in other projects).
- ✿ ACMA used to demonstrate clear commitment, includes registering all forest users (to maintain rights), contributes to sustainable forest management, encourages ownership and reduces pressure on protected areas.
- ✿ Linking benefit sharing with collaborative management results in communities contributing to sustainably manage and protect their forests also easy to link to Cooperatives and Associations.
- ✿ ACMA facilitates relationships and narrows the divide between the managers and users of forests – forests cannot be managed in isolation.







# Stakeholder Consultation and Participation

- Program design based on comprehensive stakeholder consultation process and included iterative consultations for the development of the PRAPs.
- Household and village-level meetings, focus group discussions, workshops, participatory forest transects, natural resource assessments, data was also used to design the BSMs.
- Consultations sought local people's views on opportunities and constraints on access to forest and land, security of livelihoods and land use conflicts and involved 24 rural communities with 500 households including 295 women, 12 CPCs, 11 NGOs, 6 SUFs, 11 PFMBs and 8 SFCs + additional consultations for PRAPs.
- A quantitative socio-economic baseline survey was completed covering 3,060 households (13,398 individuals) in 102 communes of the NCC.
- The implementation of the program is built around participatory adaptive collaborative management approaches.



# Alignment of the Program with Jurisdictional and National Development

## Major directions for National REDD+ Action Programme 2016-2020:

-  *Strengthen leadership and accountability particularly at the provincial level through Provincial REDD+ Steering Committees (PRSCs);*
-  *Will improve inter-sector cooperation through cross sector; PRSCs will ensure better alignment by provinces with national REDD+ goals and processes; set comprehensive framework of priority issues and solutions;*
-  *Guide subnational implementation and improve participation and broader support.*
-  *Support for the operation of FLEGT/VPA with Lao and Cambodia to control illegal logging;*

 Development of PFES and a new forest Law.

 The MPI and MONRE support mainstreaming REDD+ and response to climate change through improved cross-sectoral planning and the 5 year Socio-Economic Development Plan (2016–2020).



# Draft National REDD+ Action Programme 2016-2020

## 1. Reduce deforestation and forest degradation

- [MONRE/PPC] Review and adjust the master Land Use Planning and Land Use Plan to ensure the target of 16, 24 million hectares of Forestland used in 2020
- [MARD/MOF] Promote sustainable and deforestation-free agriculture and aquaculture
- [MARD/PPC] Improve forest governance and livelihoods for people living near and in the forest
- [MPS/MARD/PPC] Strengthen law enforcement

## 2. Conserve and enhance forest carbon stocks and sustainable management of forests

- [MARD/MOF] Upscale enhanced forest production models
- [MARD] Evaluate and replicate sustainable models for natural forests enhancement, protection and conservation
- [MPI/MONRE] Enhance economic and financial environment for forests

## 3. Achieve full REDD+ readiness and engage in step-wise improvements

- [MARD] Finalize and upgrade the core REDD+ instruments, in accordance with step-wise principle, and in compliance with UNFCCC's provisions
- [MARD] Set up and implement financial management mechanism for REDD+
- [MARD] Strengthen international and regional cooperation to promote REDD+ and mitigate risks of displacement
- [MARD] Effectively coordinate, backstop, communicate, build capacities and monitor NRAP implementation

**THANK YOU**

