



# **Workshop on Land Cover Land Use Change Nov. 7-9, 2011**

## **Activities for REDD and MRV in Vietnam**

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# Vietnam Context

- Vietnam has been an active participant in the international climate change arena since it signed the UNFCCC in 1994 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2002.
- It was recognised in the 2007 COP 13 to the UNFCCC as one of the five countries expected to be most affected by climate change.
- Vietnam presents an interesting case for REDD+:
  - owing to its rare trend of increasing forest cover:
  - Nonetheless, various regions of Vietnam still have high rates of deforestation and the forest is continuously being degraded.
  - gains are mainly attributed to plantations while exploitation and degradation of natural forest areas continues.
  - However, Vietnam has also made progress in slowing the rate of degradation of natural forests (Cuong, 2010).



## **Key institutions related to forestry and REDD+**

- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)
- Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)
- Ministry of Finance (MoF)
- State Committee for Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Area Affairs (CEMMA)



# Coordination

- The Steering Committee for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, including stakeholders from both Vietnamese and international agencies.
- MARD has established a National REDD+ Network and a REDD+ Working Group which are divided into REDD+ Sub-technical Working Groups on:
  - REDD+ Governance;
  - Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV);
  - REDD+ Financing and Benefit Distribution;
  - Local Implementation of REDD+; and
  - Private Sector Engagement.



# The initiative of REDD+ in Viet Nam

- Viet Nam has made clear its position on REDD+ through a submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat in February 2008.
- Viet Nam is one of nine countries identified for country programming under UN-REDD Programme, and was also one of the first countries to receive approval for a Readiness Project Identification Note (R-PIN) under the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).
- Viet Nam has been identified as a pilot One UN country, facilitating the process of developing an integrated multi-UN agency programme.
- In March 2009, US\$4.4 million was approved by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board
- As implementation has moved forward, the Viet Nam UN-REDD Programme was very active in 2010, and is currently completing strategic national level activities, as well as initiatives in several pilot districts.



# UN-REDD Vietnam: Outcome

- Outcome 1: Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD+ activities in Viet Nam
  - Output 1.1: National coordination mechanism in the REDD+ implementation
  - Output 1.2: National reference scenario for REDD+
  - Output 1.3: Framework National REDD+ Program (Strategy)
  - Output 1.4: Performance-based, transparent benefit sharing payment system from national to local levels
  - Output 1.5: Communications materials for sharing lessons internationally



# UN-REDD Vietnam: Outcome

- Outcome 2: Improved capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other Payment for Ecological Services at provincial and district levels through sustainable development planning and implementation
  - Output 2.1: REDD+ potential mainstreamed in provincial and district-level forest land-use plan
  - Output 2.2: Participatory C-stock (volumes of carbon in different forest stocks) monitoring system
  - Output 2.3: Equitable and transparent benefit sharing payment systems
  - Output 2.4: Awareness-raising at provincial, district and local levels



# UN-REDD Vietnam: Outcome

- Outcome 3: Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of emissions
  - Output 3.1: Quantification of regional displacement of emissions risk
  - Output 3.2: Regional dialogue on displacement of emissions risk
  - Output 3.3: Analysis of opportunities for linkage with non-REDD+ initiatives to reduce cross-border flow of illegal timber



## ABOUT UN-REDD PROGRAMME IN VIET NAM

- **PROGRAMME TITLE:** United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries in Viet Nam
- **BUDGET:** 4,504,756 USD
- **DURATION:** 20 months from Aug 2009
- **PILOT SITE:** Di Linh and Lam Ha Districts, Lam Dong province

### OBJECTIVE

The UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme is to assist the Government of Viet Nam in developing an effective REDD regime in Viet Nam and to contribute to reduction of greenhouse gas emission and climate change.

### PROGRAMME COMPONENT

The programme's interventions are designed in three components:

**Component 1:** Improve technical and institutional capacity for national coordination to manage REDD activities in Viet Nam.

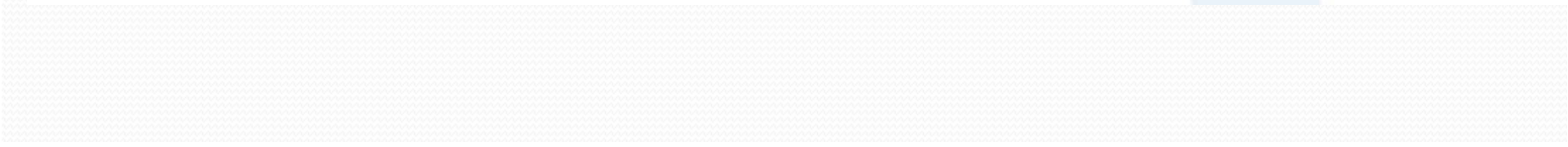
**Component 2:** Improve Capacity to manage REDD and provide other Payment for Ecological Services at district-level through sustainable development planning and implementation.

**Component 3:** Establish cooperation on information and experiences sharing on REDD implementation in the Lower Mekong Basin, especially among the four countries selected under the FCPF (Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Thailand).



**ABOUT  
UN-REDD  
PROGRAMME  
IN VIET NAM**

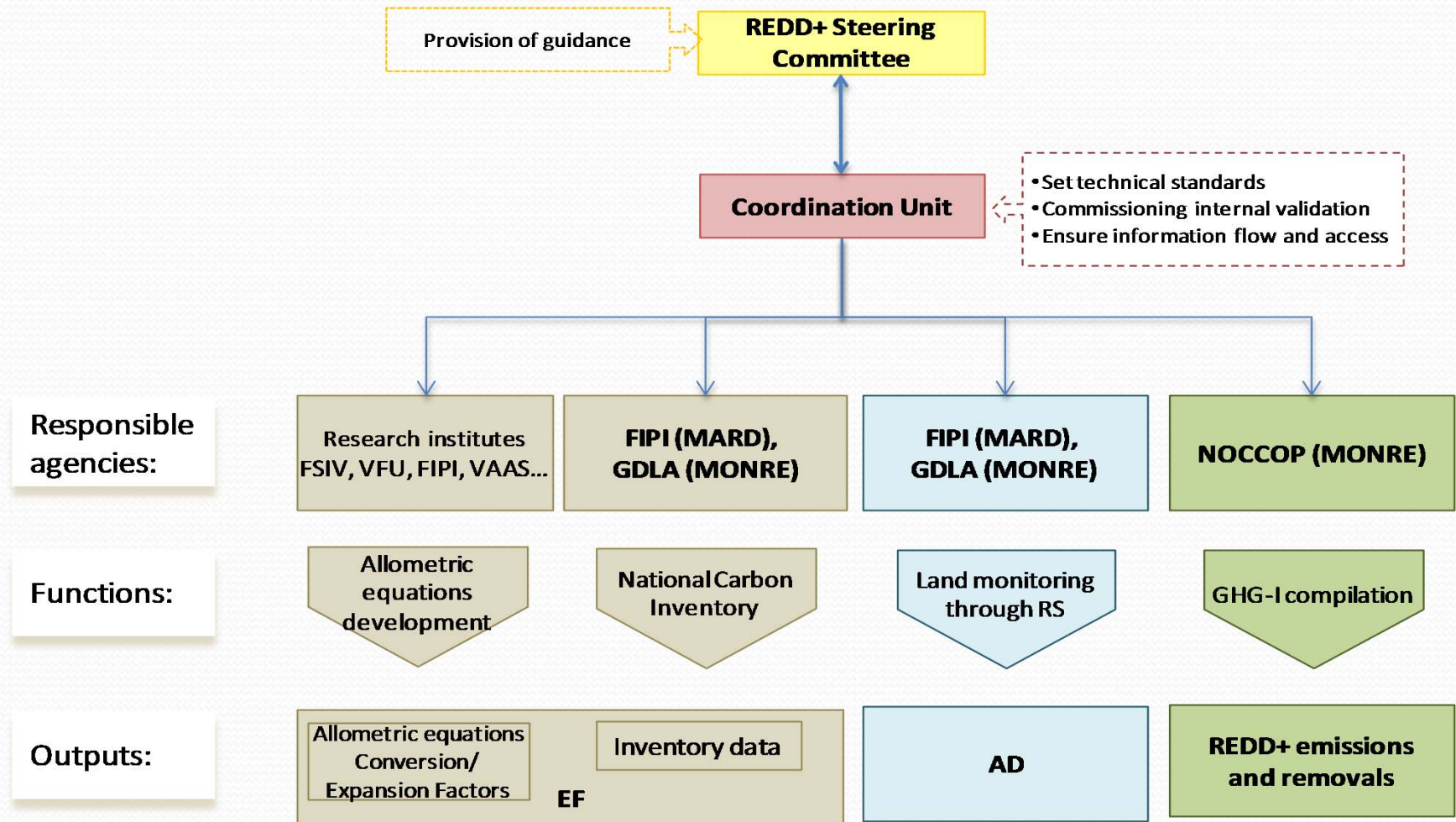
## **UN-REDD ACTIVITIES IN DI LINH AND LAM HA DISTRICTS**

- Help the Commune, District, and Provincial Peoples Committees to learn how to improve their land-use and socio-economic development plans so that the forest can be conserved, and the local people can earn money from REDD.
  - Help to develop ways in which local people can measure how successful they have been in reducing the amount of carbon dioxide released into the air.
  - Design a system to make sure that the money is paid to the right people, and the amount of money received by households or communities reflects the efforts they have made.
  - Raise the general awareness of the population about climate change, REDD, and how Viet Nam plans to implement REDD.
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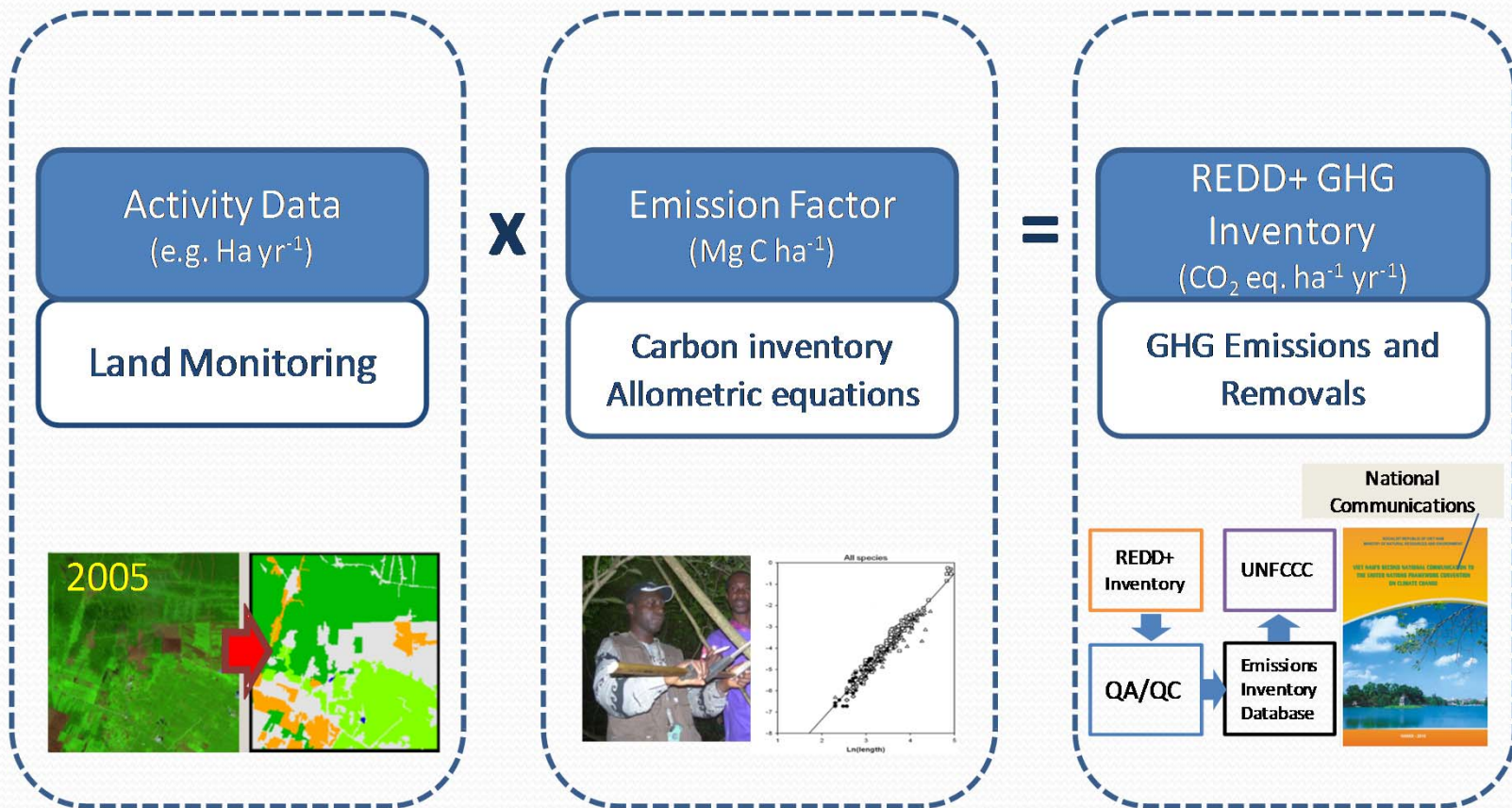
# Measurement, Reporting and Verification

- Components of the MRV have been operational in Vietnam for some time, but with limitation in scope.
- Monitoring of land use is regulated in accordance with the Land Law (2003) and the Law on Forest Protection and Development (2004).
  - GDLA under MONRE conduct land inventories in 5-year cycles and produce land use statistics annually.
    - Not sufficient for the use of estimating GHG emissions/removals due to the unsuitable classification system employed
  - VNFOREST of MARD is responsible for monitoring forestry land and designates this task to FIPI and FPD.
    - Since 1990, FIPI has been implementing NFIMAP monitoring the forest dynamics and is conducted in 5 year cycles using a systematic permanent sample plot system is employed.

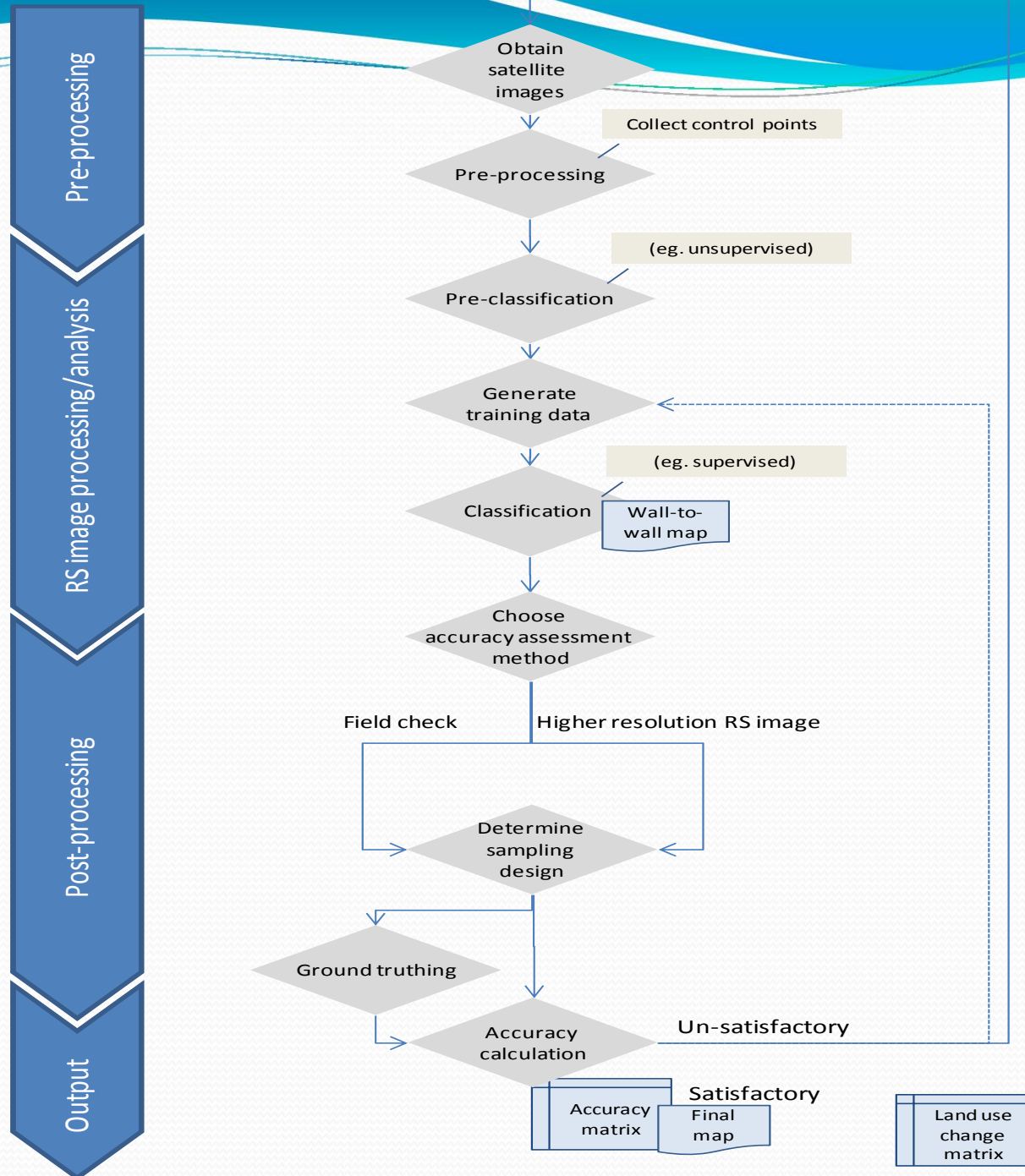
# Institutional arrangement proposed for Vietnam's MRV system



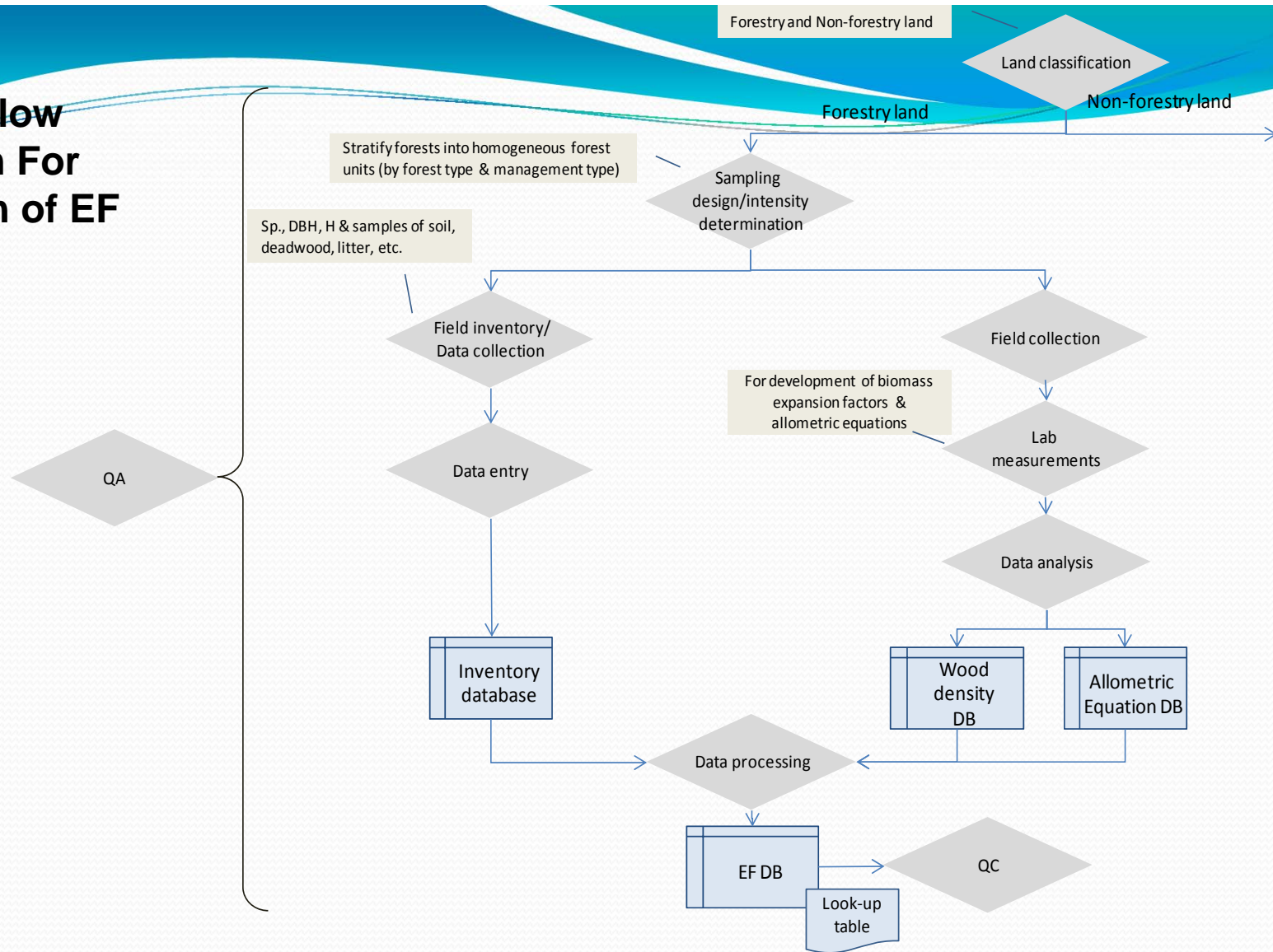
# The IPCC's methodological approach to calculate anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks related to forest land



# Work flow diagram for generation of Activity Data



# Work Flow Diagram For Estimation of EF



Legend: Actions represented in diamonds, DBs represented in rectangles.

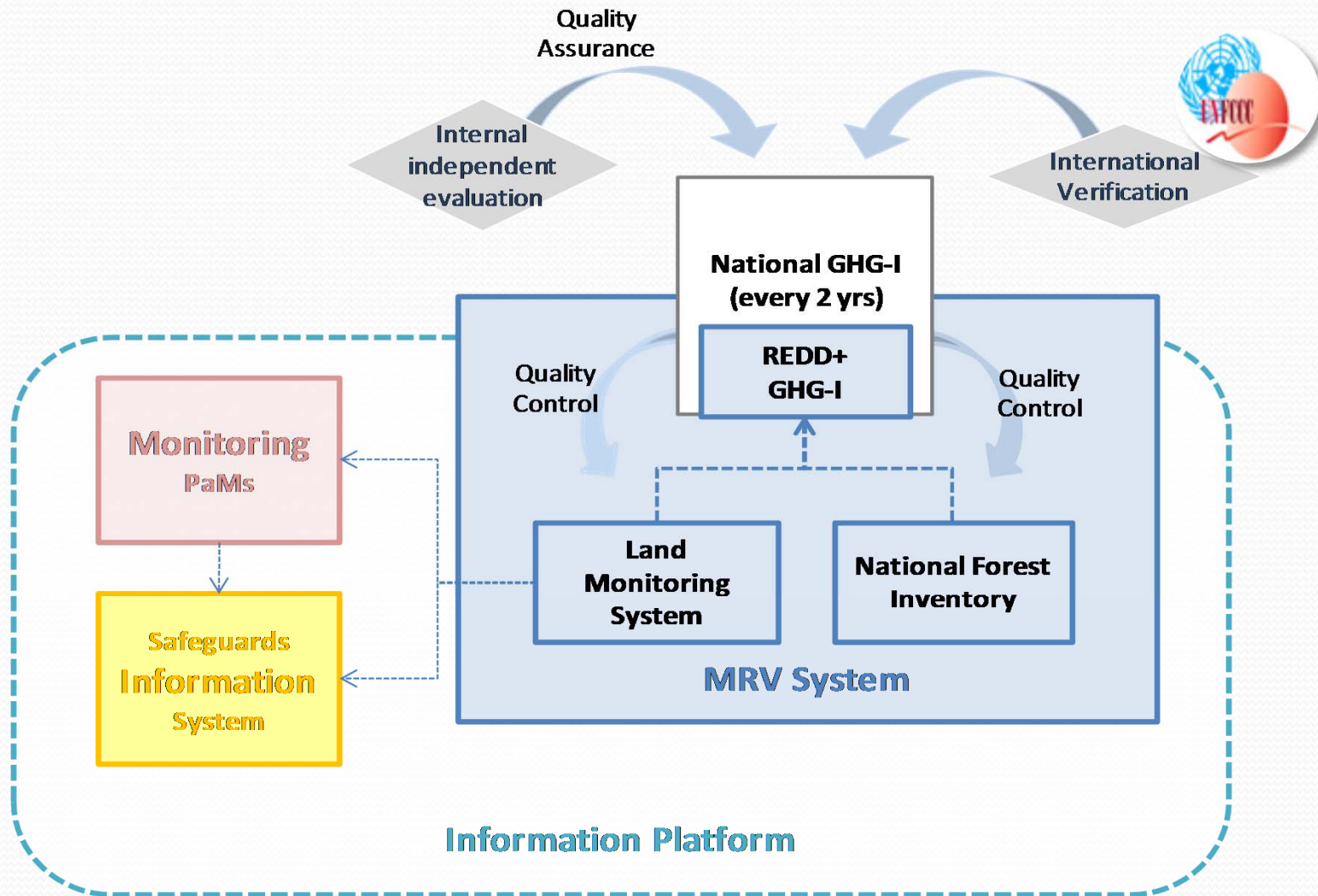
Acronyms: DB: Database QA: Quality Assurance QC: Quality Control;

Sp: Species DBH: Diameter at Breast Height; H: Height EF: Emission Factors

# COORDINATION OF THE MRV SYSTEM - Vietnam REDD+ Office

- Coordination between the MONRE and MARD agencies carrying out each component of the MRV System, including on
  - (i) definition of forest classification,
  - (ii) boundary between forestry land and non-forestry land,
  - (iii) technical guidance in developing methodological guidance for each component of the MRV including mapping (e.g. resolution), frequency of monitoring (at least 2 years) - compliant to the UNFCCC requirements and the reporting rules still to be developed for REDD+, and (iv) organization of periodic joint reviews;
- Coordination to generate the GHG-I through or with NOCCOP, including
  - (i) receiving mandate to work on REDD+ GHG-I,
  - (ii) coordination of the GHG-I for REDD+ with the GHG-I of other sectors (including following relevant technical standards)
- Ensuring that adequate QA/QCs are carried out regularly.

# Information sharing platform





# INFORMATION SHARING PLATFORM

- Integrating information collected by the various agencies involved in the collection of data for Safeguards and monitoring of PaMs, whereby promoting coordination and collaboration amongst agencies.
- Cross-referencing of data between results as generated through the MRV System and how Safeguards are being addressed, in a geo-spatially explicit manner.
- Connecting the results of MRV with the sub-national implementation of PaMs, in a geo-spatially explicit manner.



**Thank You !**