



AFoCO REDD+ Fact Sheet Series

Vietnam

Compiled in 2023

Asian Forest Cooperation Organization

ABBREVIATIONS

ASFCC	ASEAN-Swiss Partnership on Social Forestry and Climate Change
BMU	Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
ER	Emission Reductions
ER-PD	Emission Reductions Program Document
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FDF	Forest Development Fund
FFI	Flora and Fauna International
FREL	Forest Reference Emission Level
FRL	Forest Reference Level
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
ICI	International Climate Initiative
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
MRV	Measuring, Reporting, and Verification
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFIMAP	National Forest Inventory and Monitoring Programme
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring Systems
NS	National REDD+ Strategy
PPC	People's Committee of Dien Bien Province
PRAP	Provincial REDD+ Action Plans
QA/QC	Quality Assessment and Quality Control
RBP	Result Based Payment
RCFEE	Research Center for Forest Ecology and Environment
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIS	Safeguard Information System
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
SoI	Summary of Information
SRD	Sustainable Rural Development
WRF	Warsaw REDD+ Framework
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

SUMMARY

Vietnam's forest cover has largely increased from 38.0% in 2000 to 47.2% in 2020. Vietnam considers REDD+ as one of its mitigation options with the Cooperative Approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. In the period 2015-2020, REDD+ programmes and projects have been focusing on improving institutional frameworks and policies, capacity building, developing technical guidelines (reference emission level for REDD+, measuring, reporting, and verification (MRV), benefit sharing mechanism, etc.) and investing in the implementation of REDD+ activities. Warsaw REDD+ Framework (WRF) is well equipped. Although Vietnam has not submitted National REDD+ Strategy (NS) and National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS) to UNFCCC, NS and NFMS are well developed. REDD+ projects and REDD+ readiness initiatives are actively implemented with various development partners.

1. COUNTRY OVERVIEW

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Viet Nam) is a Southeast Asian nation with an extensive coastline and diverse but generally warm climate including temperate and tropical regions. In 2021 Viet Nam’s population was estimated at 98.2 million, approximately one third of whom live in the metropolitan areas of its two mega-cities, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City¹. The country has a GDP per capita of \$3,694 (2021), growing rate was 2.6% (2020). Given that a high proportion of the country’s population and economic assets are located in coastal lowlands and deltas and rural areas face issues of poverty and deprivation, Vietnam has been ranked among the five countries likely to be most affected by climate change². About 47.2% of the country is covered by forest, and the proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas that are covered by designated protected areas is 40% in 2020.

Table 1. General status of Viet Nam

Official name (ISO code)	Socialist Republic of Vietnam (VN)
Capital	Hanoi
Population	98,168,829 (World Bank, 2021)
GDP per capita	USD 3,694.0 (World Bank, 2021)
GDP growth (annual)	2.6% (World Bank, 2021)
Climate	Tropical monsoon
Land Area	310,070 km ²
Forest Area	146,430.9 km ² (47.2% of land area) (World Bank, 2020)
Important sites for terrestrial biodiversity protected	40% (UN, 2020)

¹Climate Risk Country Profile: Vietnam (2021): The World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank

²Climate Risk Country Profile: Vietnam (2021): The World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank



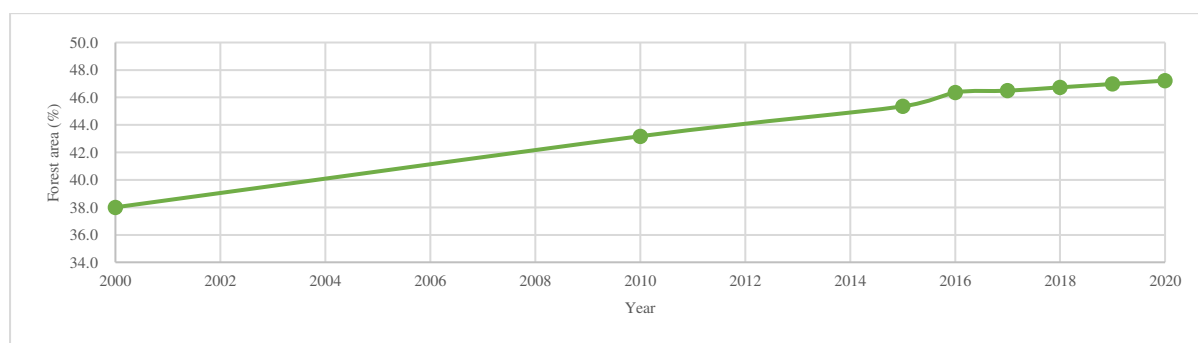
Figure 1. General Map of Viet Nam

Source: <https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/vietnam-political-map.htm>

2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

According to the SDG 15 Life on land, Viet Nam’s land area covered by forest increased from 38.0 % in 2000 to 47.2% in 2020.

Figure 2. 15.1.1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)

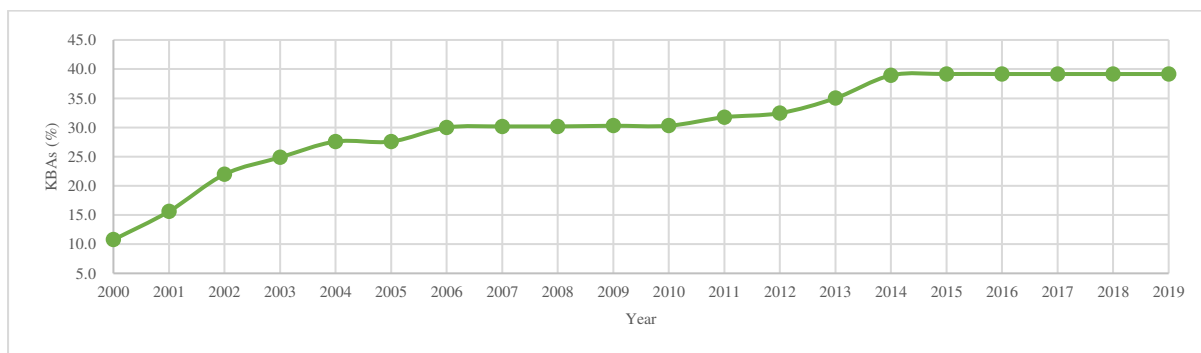


Year	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area (%)	38.0	43.2	45.4	46.4	46.5	46.7	47.0	47.2

Raw data: UNSTATS SDG Indicators

The average proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was 10.8% in 2000 and significantly increasing to 39.2 % in 2019.

Figure 3. 15.1.2. Average proportion of Terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)

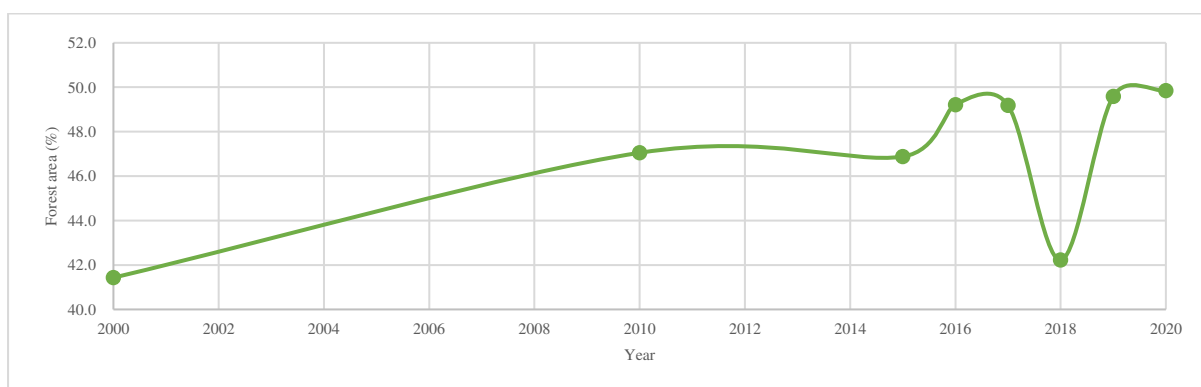


Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2009	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2019
KBAs (%)	10.8	15.6	22.0	24.9	27.6	27.6	30.0	30.2	30.3	31.8	32.5	35.0	38.9	39.2	39.2

Raw data: UNSTATS SDG Indicators

The proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan increased from 41.4 % in 2000 to 49.9% in 2020.

Figure 4. 15.2.1. Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan (%)



Year	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area (%)	41.4	47.1	46.9	49.2	49.2	42.2	49.6	49.9

Raw data: UNSTATS SDG Indicators

3. NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (2020)³

Forestry plays an important role in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as part of country's commitment to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Viet Nam submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in 2015, and updated its NDC in 2022. The contribution to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction in NDC 2022 has significantly increased compared to that in NDC 2020, towards long-term goals identified in Viet Nam's National Climate Change Strategy to 2050.

Table 2. Role of forests reported in NDCs

Mitigation		Adaptation
Unconditional	Conditional	
Y	Y	Y

* Y: reported/ N: unreported

3.1. Mitigation Targets

With domestic resources, by 2025 Viet Nam will have reduced total GHG emissions by about 7.3% compared to the BAU scenario (equivalent to 52.9 million tonnes of CO₂e), and by 2030 Viet Nam will have reduced total GHG emissions by about 9% compared to the BAU scenario (equivalent to 83.9 million tonnes of CO₂e).

Table 3. Forest-based mitigation targets in NDCs

Afforestation	Reforestation	Conservation	REDD+	SFM
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

*SFM: Sustainable Forest Management

Source: <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>

Table 4. Mitigation Targets for Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)⁴

Mitigation target (2021-2030)	Targets (tCO ₂ e)
- Protecting, conserving and sustainably using forests and forest land to increase carbon sequestration and forest certification	9.3 (Unconditional) 21.2 (Conditional)
- Planting and developing forests, prioritising production forests, large timber forests and coastal forests; restoring protection forests and special-use forests;	

³Vietnam's updated Nationally Determined Contribution, (2022). pp. 1-43.

⁴Vietnam's First Nationally Determined Contribution, (2020). pp. 1-21.

- Defining areas for restoring natural forests, promoting forest regeneration and enrichment planting in areas planned for forestry; improving forest carbon stock quality and volume;	
- Developing agroforestry models to enhance carbon stocks and conserve land.	

Table 5. Forest-based mitigation Policies/ Plans/ Actions in NDCs

	Afforestation	Reforestation	Conservation	REDD+	SFM	SLM	Wetlands
Policies	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Plans	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Actions	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N

*SFM: Sustainable Forest Management/ SLM: Sustainable Land Management

Source: <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>

3.2. Adaptation Strategic Tasks⁵

The identified strategic tasks are: (i) enhancing adaptation efficiency through strengthening state management and resources; (ii) increasing the resilience and adaptive capacity of communities, economic sectors and ecological systems; (iii) reducing disaster risks and minimizing damages, getting ready to cope with increased natural disasters and climate extremes due to climate change.

Table 6. Forest-based adaptation commitments in NDCs

Afforestation	Reforestation	Conservation	REDD+	SFM
N	N	N	N	Y

*SFM: Sustainable Forest Management

Source: <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>

Table 7. Adaptation Strategic Tasks⁶

Strategic Tasks
- Enhancing resilience and adaptive capacity of communities, economic sectors, and ecosystems

⁵Vietnam's First Nationally Determined Contribution, (2020). pp. 1-21.

⁶Vietnam's First Nationally Determined Contribution, (2020). pp. 1-21.

- Improving adaptation efficiency through strengthening state management and resources
- Reducing disaster risks and minimising damage, increasing preparedness to respond to increasing natural disasters and climate extremes due to climate change
- Gaps and needs for enhancing climate change adaptation

3.3. International market-based cooperation

The above-mentioned 9% contribution can be increased to 27% by 2030 (equivalent to 250.8 million tonnes of CO₂e) with international support received through bilateral, multilateral cooperation as well as through the implementation of market and non-market mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in line with the socio-economic conditions and international conventions to which Viet Nam is signatory.

3.4. Relevance to Forestry Sector⁷

In the LULUCF sector, Viet Nam has actively implemented mitigation measures, especially under the REDD+ Programme. In the period 2015-2020, REDD+ programmes and projects have been focusing on improving institutional frameworks and policies, capacity building, developing technical guidelines (reference emission level for REDD+, MRV, benefit sharing mechanism, etc.) and investing in the implementation of REDD+ activities. Several REDD+ programmes have calculated the potential of GHG reduction and enhancement of forest carbon stock under specific REDD+ activities. The emission reduction programme in North Central Viet Nam is expected to cut 25 million tonnes of CO₂eq in the 2018-2025 period. National forest coverage has also been on the rise, reaching 41.89% by the end of 2019.

The Adaptation Strategic Tasks also considers Enhancing resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems.

4. UNFCCC WARSAW FRAMEWORK FOR REDD+ PROGRESS⁸

Viet Nam has fully achieved the four key requirements of the Warsaw Framework. Having earlier completed its National REDD+ Strategy, NFMS and Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL)/ Forest Reference Level (FRL), in 2018 the Government fulfilled the final requirement: an operational and online Safeguard Information System (SIS), as well as the Summary of Information (SoI) on safeguards. The (SoI) was completed in November 2018 and submitted to UNFCCC in January 2019, outlining how the country will address and respect the safeguards

⁷Vietnam's First Nationally Determined Contribution, (2020). pp. 1-21.

⁸UN-REDD Programme 2018 annual report Official Website: <https://2018ar.unredd.net/country-results/viet-nam/>

throughout REDD+ implementation. Under the NFMS, development, institutionalization and documentation of REDD+ progressed. Development of standard operating procedures, including the National Forest Inventory (NFI) cycle V Quality Assessment and Quality Control (QA/QC) protocol, is under way. The programme provided suggestions for updating the FRL to put the country in a better position for accessing Result Based Payment (RBP) under the GCF pilot. For the time being, Viet Nam has determined not to resubmit an FRL.

Table 8. Submission of UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+ elements

National Strategy / Action Plan	National Forest Monitoring System	Forest Reference Level / Forest Reference Emission Level	Safeguards Information System
N	Y	Y	Y

Source: UN REDD+ web platform (<https://redd.unfccc.int>)

4.1. National REDD+ Strategy (2018)⁹

The second REDD+ National Action Plan of Vietnam was endorsed in 2017 and is robust and comprehensive. It is supported by a mid-term implementation plan with integrated M&E system, and sub-national instruments like the Emission Reductions Program Document (ERPD) and Provincial REDD+ Action Plans (PRAPs). The last key remaining area for full completion relates to the clarification of Emission Reduction (ER) rights, including rights for ER title transfer, relationship with land rights and associated development of the registry (FCPF).

4.2. Forest Reference (Emission) Levels (2016)¹⁰

The national FREL/FRL was submitted to UNFCCC assessed in 2016. The modified national FREL/FRL proposed by Viet Nam for the historical reference period 1995–2010 (split into three five-year periods, which is in accordance with the country’s NFI cycles) cover average annual carbon dioxide (CO₂ emissions and removals from three of the activities listed in reducing emissions from deforestation, reducing emissions from forest degradation, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Viet Nam submitted a modified national FREL of 59,960,827 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e)/year and FRL of –39,602,735 tCO₂e/year, in the context of accessing results-based payments for the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70. 9 The proposed FRL includes an adjustment of 8,183,337 tCO₂e/year, which is based on analysis of

⁹Vietnam REDD+ Annual Progress Report (Period: July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019), (2019). pp.1-13.

¹⁰UNFCCC Report on the technical assessment of the proposed forest reference emission level and forest reference level of Vietnam submitted in 2016, (2016). pp.1-11.

the annualized effect of a programme (Programme 661) to encourage reforestation, forest restoration and forest protection over a 12-year period between 1998 and 2010.

The proposed modified FREL/FRL includes the above- and below-ground biomass pools. The soil organic carbon and dead organic matter pools are not included. The proposed FREL/FRL includes only CO₂ emissions and removals. Although it was noted in the modified submission that non-CO₂ gases are emitted during forest fires, those emissions were estimated to account for less than 0.1% of the total national emissions.

4.3. National Forest Monitoring System¹¹

The NFMS was developed based on the National Forest Inventory and Monitoring Programme (NFIMAP), MFI&S and the Annual Forest and Forestry Land Monitoring and Reporting Program. The NFMS is being updated. The new NFIMAP Cycle V in the period 2016-2020 is being implemented to clarify the future MRV design and to be consistent with the FRL. The MRV of Vietnam REDD+ results for the 2011-2018 period is expected to be completed in September 2019.

Since 1991, a national cover map has been developed every 5 years at the national level through the NFI.¹²

4.4. Safeguard Information System (2019)¹³

The first Summary of Information has been completed and posted on UNFCCC website in 2019. At ER-P level, the Benefit Sharing Plan, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and other safeguards instruments are being finalized. Vietnam is now entering the phase of continuous update of a framework of social and environmental management instruments that can be considered completed against initial targets.

¹¹Vietnam REDD+ Annual Progress Report (Period: July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019), (2019). pp.1-13.

¹²김박사님 엑셀파일

¹³Vietnam REDD+ Annual Progress Report (Period: July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019), (2019). pp.1-13.

5. REDD+ PROJECTS / INITIATIVES

5.1. REDD+ Projects

Table 9. REDD+ Projects Lists¹⁴

Project name	Proponent	Partners	Project Period	Project area (ha)	Amount of emissions reductions and removals (tCO ₂ e)		Certification
					Annual	Total	
Dien Bien REDD+ Pilot Project	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), People's Committee of Dien Bien Province (PPC)	2012-2014	240000	-	-	-
Vietnam Forests and Deltas Program	Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (SRD), American Red Cross (American Red Cross), Winrock International (Winrock International), Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV)	Government of Vietnam's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, provincial governments	2012-2017	-	-	-	-

¹⁴International Database on REDD+ projects and programmes

Website: <https://www.reddprojectsdatabase.org/view/projects.php?id=704&name=Viet%20Nam&type=project>

Mangroves and Markets: supporting mangrove protection in Ca Mau Province, Vietnam	Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV)	IUCN, GiZ	2012-2016	-	-	-	-
Carbon and Biodiversity Project (CarBi Project)	World Wildlife Fund Belgium (WWF Belgium)	-	2011-2015	200000	-	-	-
¹⁵ Carbon and Biodiversity Project phase II (CarBi II)	World Wildlife Fund Belgium (WWF Belgium)	KfW, International Climate Initiative (IKI)	2019-2024				
REDD+ Community Carbon Pool Programme	Flora and Fauna International (FFI)	PanNature	2012~?	55000			
Cao Phong Reforestation Project (ARR)	Forest Development Fund (FDF)	Research Center for Forest Ecology and Environment (RCFEE), Department of Forestry under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)	2009~?	365	2665	42645	2009 First Issuance (CDM)
CO2OL Biodiversity (ARR)	ForestFinance Group (Forest Finance)	GiZ	2009-2059	1500	-	400000	In process (Gold Standard)
Hieu Commune	Flora and Fauna International (FFI)		-	1238	2018		In process (Plan vivo)

¹⁵WWF Official Website, THE CARBON AND BIODIVERSITY PHASE 2 PROJECT (CARBI 2) Website: https://www.wwf.org.la/projects/carbon_and_biodiversity_phase_2_project__carbi_2/

5.2. REDD+ Initiatives

Table 10. REDD+ Initiatives (Active)¹⁶

Development Partner	Initiatives	Objectives	Period
UNDP Funding: UN-REDD+ Global Programme	UN-REDD+ Viet Nam: Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+ in Viet Nam	the PGA pilot will be to fill inefficiency gaps in the REDD+ system in one pilot province in Viet Nam. To do so, the PGA will build capacity among local REDD+ stakeholders.	2012-2014 (ongoing)
UN partners (FAO, UNDP, UNEP) Funding: Norwegian government	UN-REDD+ Viet Nam Phase II Programme	The UN-REDD+ Viet Nam Phase II Programme is to enhance Viet Nam's ability to benefit from future results-based payments for REDD+ and undertake transformational changes in the forestry sector.	2013-2018
Project owner: Transparency International Funding: NORAD	TT: REDD+ Governance and Finance Integrity	This project directly contributes to a desired society where citizens are successfully engaging and demanding accountability in REDD+ and forest finance and governance and where REDD+ and forest governance policies and practices are more preventative against corruption, transparent and accountable at all levels.	28 months since September 2013 (ongoing)
SNV Funding: NORAD	SNV:Poverty and Sustainable Development impacts of REDD+ architecture: Options for equity, growth and the environment	The project aims to increase understanding of how different options for REDD+ architecture and policy at international, national and sub/national level will affect achievement of greenhouse gas emission reduction and co-benefits of sustainable development and poverty reduction.	2010-2013 (ongoing)
SNV Funding: US AID	SNV:Lowering emission in Asia's Forests Program	Establish Policy and Market Incentives for GHG Reductions,	2001

¹⁶REDD+ Vietnam official Website: <http://vietnam-redd.org/en/news/prjdetails/un-redd-viet-nam-participatory-governance-assessment-for-redd-in-viet-nam-984.html>

		Build and Institutionalize Technical Capacity for Economic Valuation of Forest Ecosystem Services and Monitoring Changes in Forest Carbon Stocks, Pilot Innovation	
SNV Funding: FCS & RECOFTC	SNV: Expanding FSC certification at the landscape level through incorporating additional ecosystem services" + "FORINFO: Forest Information Generation and Ownership by Local People in Products and Serv	To test the expansion of FSC certification to a wider set of ecosystem services, including carbon, water and biodiversity.	2011-2014 (ongoing)
SNV, Funding: the International Climate Initiative (ICI) of the German Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation & Nuclear Safety (BMU)	SNV: Delivering Environmental and Social Multiple Benefits from REDD+ in South East Asia (MB-REDD+)	This project aims to support the governments of Vietnam and Lao PDR to successfully implement national REDD+ programmes that facilitate social and environmental multiple benefits. REDD+ could contribute to a range of policy goals above and beyond climate change mitigation.	2011-2016 (ongoing)
Project owner: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) Funding: JICA	JICA: Sustainable Natural Resource Management Project (SNRM Project)	To enhance national capacity for sustainable natural resource management by focusing on SFM, REDD+, Biodiversity conservation and the people who depend on these natural resources for their livelihoods.	2015-2020 (ongoing)
Project executive agency/ project owner: PPC of Quang Binh Province Funding: 250.000 Euro (GIZ FGP)	GIZ: Provincial Government Support For The Preparation And Implementation Of REDD+ Pilot Activities In Quang Binh	To support the provincial government in its efforts regarding REDD+ Readiness, with plans to continue its support in the case that additional funding is available	2012~ (ongoing)

<p>Project owner: Kontum People's Committee</p> <p>Funding: Part of regional community carbon pools and REDD+ initiative, chiefly funded by the European Union</p>	<p>FFI: Fauna & Flora International's Asia-Pacific Community Carbon Pools and REDD+ Programme</p>	<p>Overall regional objective to contribute to reducing deforestation and forest degradation through improved forest governance and the development of finance/incentive mechanisms that provide benefits to forest-dependent local and indigenous people</p>	<p>2012~ (ongoing)</p>
<p>Funding: World Bank (FCPF - Forest Carbon Partnership Facility)</p>	<p>FCPF-2: Support for the REDD+ readiness preparation in Vietnam Phase 2</p>	<p>The objective of the Additional Readiness Preparation Activities is to support Vietnam to become ready for future REDD+ implementation by preparing the key elements, systems, and policies needed in a socially and environmentally sound manner.</p>	<p>2016-2019</p>
<p>Funding: World Bank (FCPF – Forest Carbon Partnership Facility)</p>	<p>FCPF: Support for the REDD+ Readiness Preparation in Vietnam"</p>	<p>The objective is to support Vietnam to become ready for future REDD+ implementation by preparing the key elements, systems and policies needed in a socially and environmentally sound manner. Status: Ongoing</p>	<p>36 months after being approved (ongoing)</p>
<p>Implementation Agency: Forest Inventory and Planning Institute</p> <p>Funding: Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland 2.7 million USD</p>	<p>FAO: Support to National Assessment and Long Term Monitoring of the Forest and Tree Resources in Viet Nam (NFA)</p>	<p>The main objective of the NFA is to assist MARD /VNFOREST in the development of the National Forest Inventory and Monitoring Programme (NFIMAP).</p>	<p>2011-2014 (ongoing)</p>
<p>Funding: Entire project funding for six focal countries (inc. Vietnam): EC contribution, CIFOR contribution</p>	<p>CIFOR: REDD+ Benefit Sharing Project</p>	<p>Opportunities and Challenges to Developing REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanisms in Developing Countries</p>	<p>The foreseen operational duration is 48 months, effective</p>

			provisionally from 1st February 2012. (active)
CIFOR	CIFOR: Global Comparative Study on REDD+	The GCS REDD+ analyzes international, national and subnational REDD+ activities to identify challenges and enabling conditions for achieving REDD+ policies and projects whose outcomes are effective, efficient and equitable.	Phase 1:2009 - 2012 Phase 2: 2013-2015
Funding: Total funding CHF 1.9 million across 3 countries: Indonesia, Vietnam, Lao PDR	CIFOR: ASEAN-Swiss Partnership on Social Forestry and Climate Change (ASFCC)	CIFOR's research aims to understand how local knowledge, practices and social networks can be incorporated into the design of REDD+ projects to ensure that swidden communities can participate meaningfully in and benefit from REDD+.	2012-2016 (active)
Funding: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), World Bank	CERDA: Strengthening the active participation of ethnic minority women for REDD+, Climate change and Sustainable development in Vietnam	Target communities, especially women who can lead the local communities as the active and independent stakeholders in forest management and REDD+ area are knowledgeable to design the community-based ownership REDD+ initiative with gender responsive and community led approach; contributing in developing REDD+, climate resilience and sustainable development policy at local and national level by recommendations	2017 (Processing)
Funding: Tebtebba Foundation - Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education	CERDA: Indigenous peoples, Forests and REDD+: Sustaining and enhancing forests through traditional resource management – Case study of	This case study of Binh Son village in Vietnam aims to prove that the consolidation and maintenance of knowledge, customary laws and traditional practices of indigenous peoples living in and near the forests will help ensure the success of REDD+. This supports efforts to help mitigate the negative impacts of	(Released)

	Vietnam: Reclaiming traditional forest management practices	climate change and sustains and enhances the sustainable livelihoods of the indigenous communities. Indigenous peoples can thus affirm that they are the best managers and protectors of their forests and are, at the same time, active actors in combating climate change.	
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Table 11. REDD+ Initiatives (Completed)¹⁷

Development Partner	Initiatives	Objectives	Period
Sustainable Rural Development (SRD) Funding: The Embassy of Finland	SRD:Capacity building on climate change for civil society organizations	To raise awareness and build capacity of civil society focusing on NGOs and their partners, to effectively respond to and integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation into relevant existing and future programs to contribute to long term sustainable development of the country and Vietnamese people.	2009-2012
Sustainable Rural Development (SRD)	SRD:Capacity building needs assessment on climate change mitigation and adaptation	To identify the existing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures implemented by local governments and government departments in water availability and management, agriculture, forestry and poverty, To analyze and assess the training needs of local governments and government departments on the knowledge of climate change, and adaptation and mitigation methodologies, in water availability and management, agriculture, forestry and poverty, To prepare the background for a training program (objectives, content, course	2010, two weeks

¹⁷REDD+ Vietnam official website: https://www.un-redd.org/sites/default/files/2021-10/PGA_kick_off_workshop_report_1824.pdf

		distribution, and adapted training materials) of such local governments and government departments, in water management and availability, agriculture, forestry and poverty	
Sustainable Rural Development (SRD) Funding: Manos Unidas	SRD: Sustainable livelihoods responding to climate change in Northern Vietnam	Based on participatory assessment of local needs and vulnerabilities, design a project that will support vulnerable rural communities in northern Vietnam to develop livelihoods that are more sustainable in the context of climate change, through adaptation and mitigation activities.	2010-2011
SRD Funding: Finnish Service Centre for Development Cooperation (KEPA)	SRD: Strengthening the VNGO & CC Network, improving awareness among forest-dependent communities in Viet Nam about climate change, and consulting them on their readiness to participate in REDD+	To strengthen cooperation between Vietnamese non-government organisation (VNGOs) in the VNGOs and Climate Change Network (VNGO&CC) and government agencies, in order to contribute to effectively responding to climate change in Vietnam through adaptation and mitigation measures, To strengthen awareness, knowledge and understanding among forest-dependent people in selected communes about climate change, focusing on opportunities and challenges related to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradataion (REDD+), To consult forest-dependent communities about their readiness to accept and participate in implementation of REDD+ measure	2010-2011
SRD	SRD: Integrated forest management in Northern Vietnam: Managing forests for poverty reduction and forest conservation	Strengthen the local forestry companies' and government's capacity to enable integrated and participatory approaches to forest management, Develop alternative income generation opportunities and improve market knowledge and access for smallholder farmers, especially women	2010-2011

<p>SNV Funding: UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Darwin Initiative</p>	<p>SNV: Harnessing carbon finance to arrest deforestation & forest degradation to conserve biological diversity</p>	<p>Contribute to conserving biological diversity in and around Cat Tien National Park through support to local institutions in establishing functioning and equitable elements of forest carbon financing to compensate local villagers for arresting degradation and deforestation.</p>	<p>2009-2012</p>
<p>SNV Funding: Darwin Initiative (UK Ministry of the Environment)</p>	<p>SNV: Cat Tien Landscape Pro-Poor REDD+ Project</p>	<p>To support local institutions to establish a properly functioning and equitable forest carbon monitoring facility that is able to compensate local villagers to an extent that will reduce degradation and deforestation in the landscape surrounding the Cat Loc section of Cat Tien National Park</p>	<p>2010</p>
<p>Project owner: RECOFTC Funding: NORAD</p>	<p>JICA: The Study on Potential Forests and Land Related to "Climate Change and Forests"</p>	<p>Grassroots stakeholders in Asia are enabled to effectively contribute to the REDD+ planning and policy process, communicate their perspective to policy makers, and thus are well positioned to potentially benefit from REDD+ for local socio-economic development</p>	<p>Phase 1: 2010-2013, Phase 2: 2013-2016</p>
<p>Funding: JICA Technical Cooperation (grant)</p>	<p>JICA: The Study on Potential Forests and Land Related to "Climate Change and Forests"</p>	<p>The Study will contribute to facilitation of international efforts for mitigation of global climate change under LULUCF through identifying the potential areas for A/R CDM projects, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing countries (REDD+), and examining possibilities of other non-UNFCCC approaches in Viet Nam.</p>	<p>2009-2012</p>
<p>Funding: JICA Technical Cooperation (grant)</p>	<p>JICA: REDD+ Pilot Implementation in Dien Bien (Planning Phase) – Dien Bien REDD+ Pilot Project</p>	<p>Technical and institutional capability for REDD+ implementation in Dien Bien Province, under the framework of NRAP is strengthened through preparation of the provincial REDD+ Program.</p>	<p>2012-2013</p>

Funding: JICA Technical Cooperation (Grant)	JICA: REDD+ Pilot Implementation in Dien Bien (Implementation Phase) – SUSFORM-NOW	Participatory forest management and livelihood development are promoted (in the project pilot sites) through the implementation of the Provincial REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP)	2010-2015
FAO/UNDP/UNEP:UN-REDD+ Funding: Norwegian Government	FAO/UNDP/UNEP:UN-REDD+ Viet Nam Phase I Programme	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 the reduction of regional displacement of emissions”. This will contribute to the broader goal of ensuring that — “By the end of 2012 Viet Nam is REDD+-ready and able to contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation nationally and regionally”.	2009-2012
Funding agency: Embassy of Finland in Ha Noi	DOF/FINLAND:Technical Assistance in the Development of the National REDD+ Programme of Vietnam	The overall objective of the assignment is to Analyze Trends of the Changes of Forest Resources and Forest Carbon Stock, and Establishment of the Interim Baseline Reference Scenarios.	2009-2010
Centre of Research and Development in Upland Area (CERDA)	CERDA: Strengthening tenure among upland communities in Vietnam to reduce illegal logging and conversion of natural forest	Strengthening access to the forest tenure and transfer the rights of management forest among and to the upland communities, especially the ethnic minorities in upland area, contributing to reduce illegal logging and conversion of natural forest under REDD+, sharing the experiences at national level on the issues of forest allocation and community-based forest management	2015-2016
CERDA Funding: Norad	CERDA: Pilot models of implementation of Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation	The indigenous and local communities in the target project area are able to work as an independent holder of the REDD+ initiative and contribute to the national REDD+ policies; the provincial REDD+ action	2013-2015

	(REDD+) at grassroots level in North of Vietnam	plan developed with the full participation of all stakeholders, especially REDD+ pilot community entities	
CERDA Funding: Norad	CERDA: Pilot model of capacity building for ethnic minority community's readiness for Program of Reducing Emission from Forest Degradation and Deforestation in Vo Nhai district, Thai Nguyen province	Ethnic minorities in the pilot areas are ready to the program of "Reducing emission from forest degradation and deforestation (REDD+) with full participation and fair benefits; the results of the pilot shared at national level for development of carbon/REDD+ based policies and a tool for better forest management in upland areas in Vietnam.	2010-2013
CERDA Funding: Norad	CERDA: Ensuring effective participation of indigenous people in global & national REDD+ processes	<p>Objective 1: To gather and present data on the drivers of deforestation; and existing national laws and policies on forests, land tenure, indigenous peoples and their rights, climate change and REDD+.</p> <p>Objective 2: To present and analyze the processes and mechanisms of designing in the piloting phase, implementing, monitoring and evaluating REDD+ and private stakeholders programs, activities and initiatives that directly affect indigenous peoples and their forests</p> <p>Objective 3: To identify issues and challenges on the REDD+ programs that affects indigenous peoples and their rights</p> <p>Objective 4: To identify the various actions and responses to these issues and challenges and to demonstrate how these are undertaken</p> <p>Objective 5: To offer/provide recommendations on how to address these issues and challenges that affects the forests and the indigenous peoples</p>	2009-2010

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