NON-CARBON BENEFITS AS PART OF VIETNAM'S NATIONAL REDD+ ACTION PROGRAMME

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What are non-carbon benefits of REDD+?

- VN policy framework: PFES, NRAP, National Green Growth Strategy, Nation Forest Protection and Development Programme, NBSAP.
 - Ecosystem-based benefits: Biodiversity conservation, water regulation, soil conservation.
- Social benefits: Jobs, income regeneration, land/forest use rights, enhanced participation in decisionmaking and improved participatory forest governance.

National REDD+ Action Program (NRAP)

NRAP is approved by Prime Minister dated 27th June, 2012.

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 development.

Non-carbon Benefits under PFES

Service Provider/ Seller

- Forest management Boards
- 2. Forest enterprises
- 3. Households;
- 4. Local communities .

Environmental Service Types

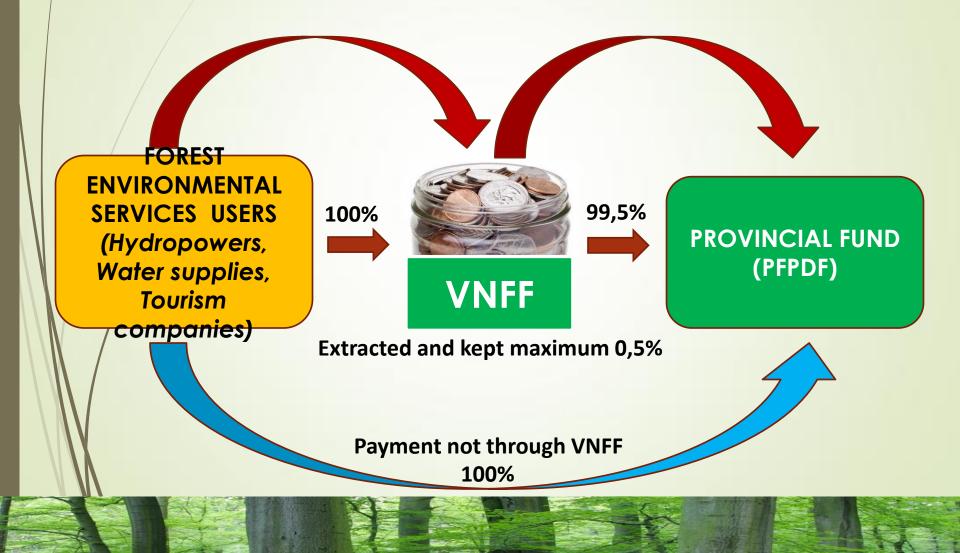
- 1. Water Supply and regulatory
- 2. Soil
 - conservation
- 3. Ecotourism, landscape
- 4. Forest Carbon Sequestration
- 5. Aquaculture

Service Users/Buyer

- 1. Hydro powers plants
- 2. Drinking water supplies
- 3. Industries
- 4. Ecotourism companies

Vietnam Forest Protection and Development Fund

Payment through VNFF



Linkage with REDD+

VNFF

Established: 2008; Source: ODA, State Budget, trust and Voluntary Contribution, ect; Objective: forest protection and development; Results: 29 PFPDF

VCF Established: 2005; Source: ODA/Donors; Objective: Support for Special Used forests; Results: 70 Projects

TFF Established: 2004; Source: ODA/Donors; Objective: Sector support; Results: 35 Projects

REDD+ FUND

Tentatively Established: 2013; Source: international; Objective: Support for REDD+

REDD+ Pilot Activities

- National Measuring, Reporting, verifying framework document;
- Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC); Guidelines developed, applied and evaluated in one pilot province;
- Benefit distribution system (BDS) Rcoefficients (payment weighting); self-selection procedures for BDS;
- Participatory governance assessment (PGA) Multi-stakeholder assessment (ongoing)
- National Safeguards roadmap

Country safeguard systems

Gap analysis of legal, institutional and compliance frameworks

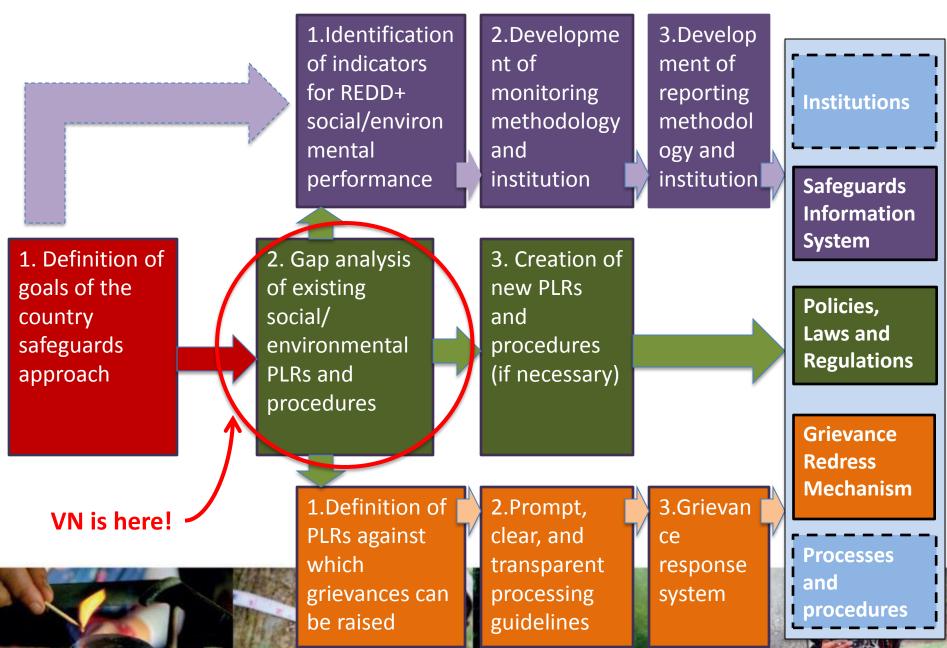
Roadmaps for a phased approach to country safeguard systems

Strengthening legal, institutional and compliance frameworks

Information system(s) for safeguard s

Grievance redress mechanisms

Country safeguards approach



Lessons learnt

- Vietnam has considered NCBs in both theoretical research and piloting
- Attention with NCBs pilot activities (FPIC, BDS, PGA)
 - Raising expectations among stakeholders
 - Diverted resources away form essential readiness activities
- Limited capacity

Non-carbon benefits – the challenge

Persistent uncertainties

Slow/divergent international climate change negotiations

Multiple frameworks

UNFCCC Cancun safeguards

Multi-lateral REDD+ readiness/demonstration assistance

Bilateral readiness assistance

Limited capacities

Inside government; outside government challenge to co-ordinate a country-led safeguard response

Thank you