



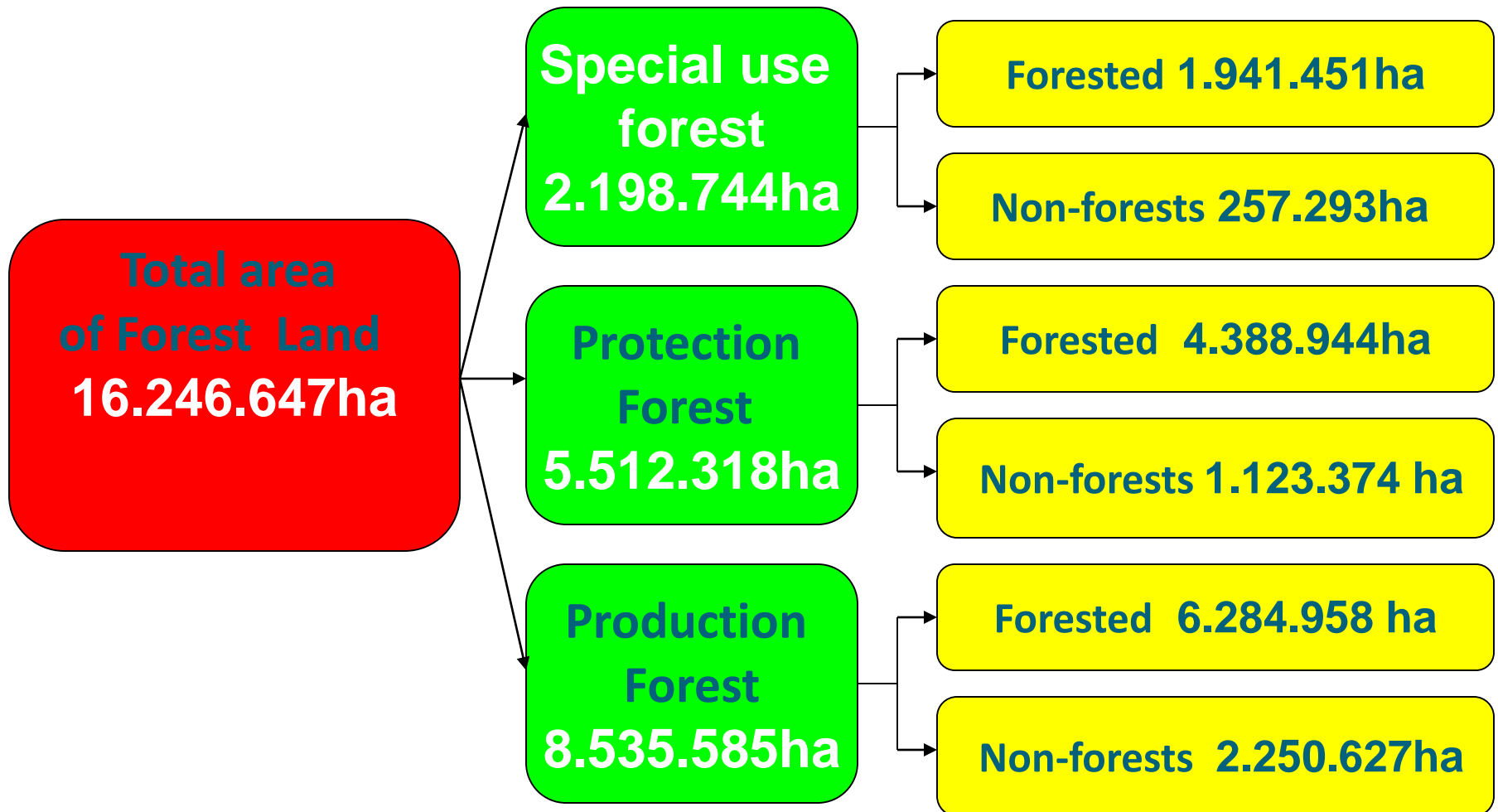
Vietnam

**Challenges and Opportunity to deep decarbozining
Agriculture, Forest and other land use sector**

Bandung, Indonesia, 25-26 October 2016

**Nguyen Huy Thang
Forest Inventory and Planning Institute**

Forest and land use



Special use Forest system

The total **164**
P.As

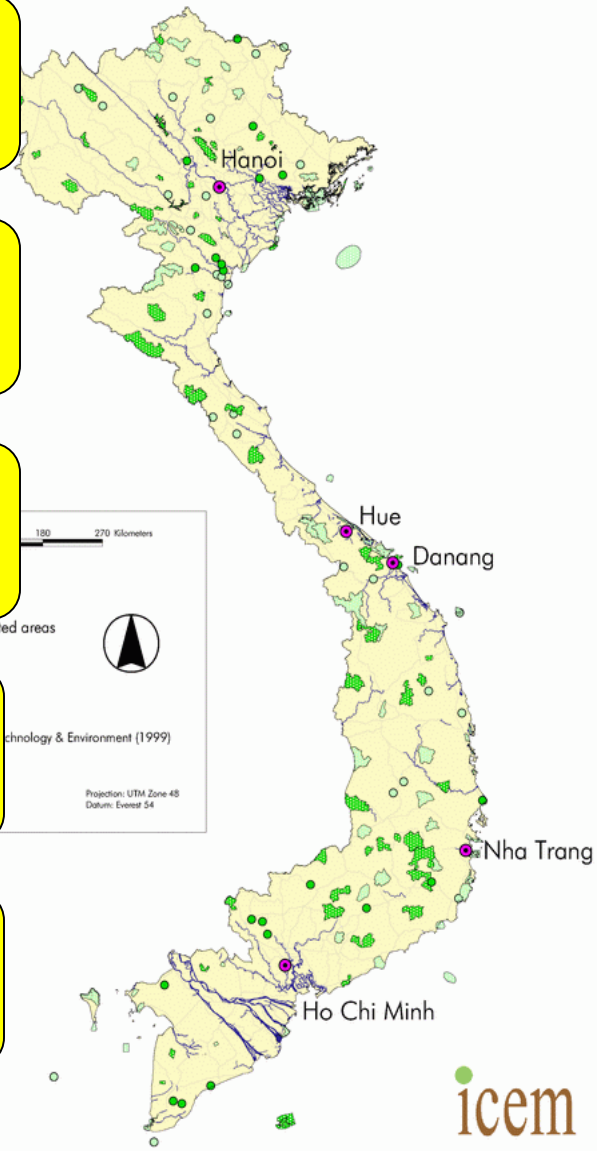
31
Nation Park

57
NR

11
Species conservation

45
landscape protection

20
Forest Research



Land use

One of the main sources that absorbs carbon in Vietnam is the policy of land use that has increased substantially the level of forest covering. Until 2020, all of these policies will create a net absorption level of 37,3 ton CO₂e per year

Based on the current forest management plans, it is possible for practical improvement in the forest cultivation to bring significant results in the absorption of the carbon.

Agriculture

It has been shown that in agriculture, it is important to build up a plan to decrease carbon level, together with cutting down the green house emission and saving costs.

At the moment, the dependency on the input.

One of the important findings is that SRI (system rice intensification) is not as cost efficient as other options. SRI is an important part of the new Agricultural development Strategies (According to the Mater Plan of the MARD for the period from 2011 to 2015)

Policies

The national policies to increase the green development has been approved by the Prime Minister according to the Decision no. 193/ QĐ-TTg on 25 September 2012, in which the targets for the period from 2011 – 2020 is to decrease the level of greenhouse emission down to 8-10% compared to the level of 2010, to decrease the energy level per GDP to 1-1,5% per year.

In the national action plan of the green development for the period from 2014 -2020 has been approved by the PM, the Low carbon is one of the main contents in the action plan.

Opportunity

- On 31 October 2012, there are 160 projects in Vietnam that have been recognized by EB as CDM projects with the decrease in the total greenhouse emission of app. 76 million ton CO₂.
- With the total amount of 7.203.167 CERs provided by EB, Vietnam has ranked as number 4 in the world in terms of CDM projects that have been recognized by EB, registered and ranked as number 9 in the world in terms of the amounts.



Weaknesses

There are a lot of red tapes involved in approving a carbon projects

Challenge

Challenges	Recommendations
Reforestation	<p>Checking the planning, stopping the afforestation if not suitable</p> <p>Supporting economic development plan in order to decrease the forest land invasion</p> <p>Developing media plan about forest and environment legal protection</p> <p>Checking the agriculture planning</p> <p>Reforestation where possible</p>
Construction of hydropower, irrigation, mining, residential and transportation infrastructure	<p>Review and reassess the projects planned conversion of land use purpose;- Planting replacement;</p>

Challenge

Challenges	Recommendations
Illegally exploiting for NTFPs	Increasing forest patrol -Strengthen laws on illegal exploiting woods -Developing media plans targeted to the locals on forest protection Developing media on using substitutes Building plans on sustainable development for forest management
Construction of hydropower, irrigation, mining, residential and transportation infrastructure	Review and reassess the projects planned conversion of land use purpose;- Planting replacement;
Limitation on management capabilities	Increasing management capabilities/governance, training
Unsuitable policies	Improving on policies
Forest fires	Training, developing media plan on firefighting skills and capabilities

Forecasts

- As predicted greenhouse gas emissions in Vietnam to 2030, the greenhouse gas emissions of industries including energy and agriculture are increasing rapidly, even for the energy sector in 2030 is more than 14 times with 1993 (396.35 million tonnes against 27.55 million tonnes). Only the forestry sector is expected to gradually increase the amount of carbon absorbed and up to about 32.10 million tons in 2030

What to do and how to do it

- Improving the governance and policies:

Creating a legal basis of transparency and convenience for the parties with national carbon market;

Improving the procedures for granting land use rights and the rights of forest management;

Establish a national financial institution capable and trusted to manage the funds (REDD, REDD +)

What to do and how to do it

- **Completing the assessment methods cumulative carbon:**

Prepare full system evaluation method of carbon accumulated in the system of land use and forestry are key issues for the forestry sector to participate in this market

Conclusion

- Vietnam is trying to implement activities to cope with climate change strategies through climate change and green growth strategy, combined with the current policy on disaster management and energy use effective. Climate change issues are integrated into the work plan.
- The reality in Vietnam shows the potential, the benefits of parallel execution strategy of economic development and low-carbon development



Training on forest inventory and planning



A garden corner maize and cash crops are not effective



A short-day plant garden corner is not effective



Vegetable growing area (outside the national dike) of a household outside the dike is not effective



Pig production in the method : utilize food from the garden leverage



The area planted to harvest stage



Cows breeding and fish pond



The scene of a region (fish pond, cows breeding and garden)



Chickens in the garden, a form of ecological farming and small-scale suit



Orange (tree) is grown in the home garden



Picture in an oyster-raising area



Fruit-tree (blue dragon) in VAC model



Taking care fruit trees after planting in VAC model



Collecting peanut (short-day crops) in home garden

Some pictures of Beekeeper model in Xuan Thuy National Park



Some pictures of Straw mushroom growing model in Xuan Thuy National Park



Some models of alternative livelihood





Thank you!!!