

Presentation given at the Southeast Asia Katoomba meeting

## **Katoomba XVII**

# **Taking the Lead: Payments for Ecosystem Services in Southeast Asia**

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Hosted by:

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# Experience with REDD Pilot Projects in Viet Nam: SNV, ICRAF and JICA

Richard McNally

# Introduction

- National Working Group; a number of groups are working on testing pilot REDD projects
- Highlight experiences so far and lessons for the future: SNV, JICA and ICRAF
- All working in close collaboration with Directorate of Forestry and Provincial Authorities
- Exchange lessons under a sub Working Group to feed into National Working Group

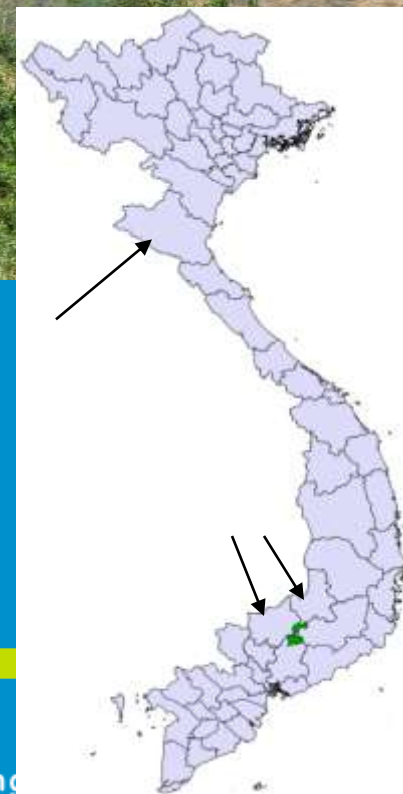
- **SNV** 'Cat Tien Landscape: Pro-poor REDD Project; around Cat Tien National Park; start in 2009; IIED and Lam Dong
- Initial mapping of area; Assessment of drivers; REDD Policies and Measures







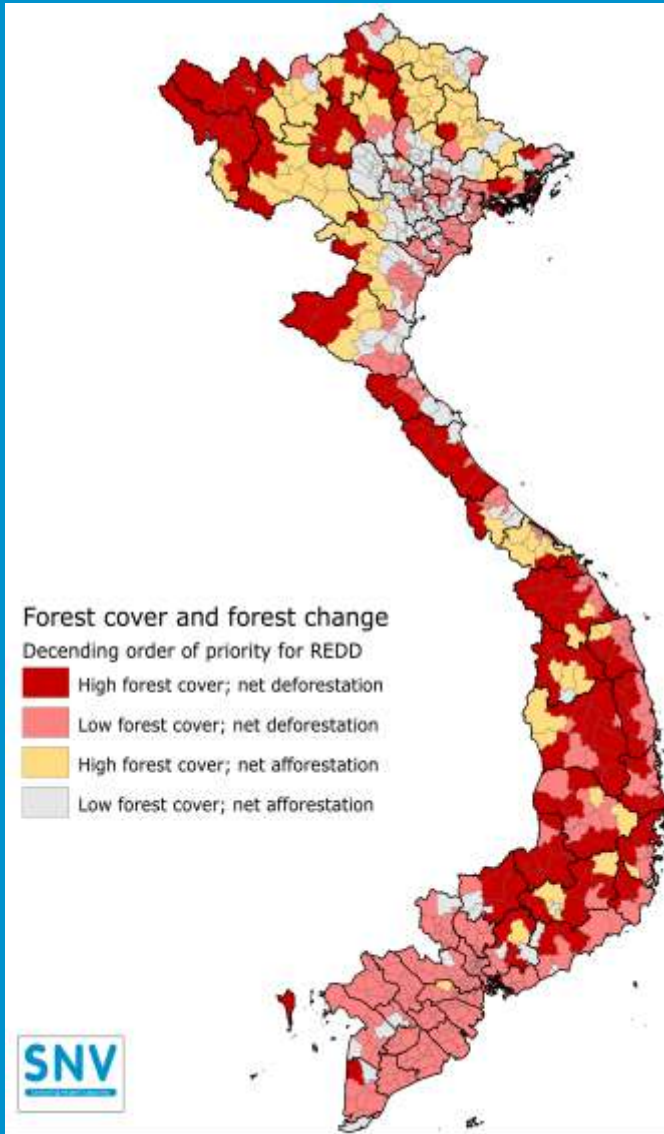
- **JICA** explore potential of climate change mitigation in forest sector
- Initial assessment complete: sites
  - Community forestry in Dak Nong
  - Forest conservation in Binh Phuoc
  - Reducing shifting cult. in Nghe An



# Some of the initial findings from the pilot studies



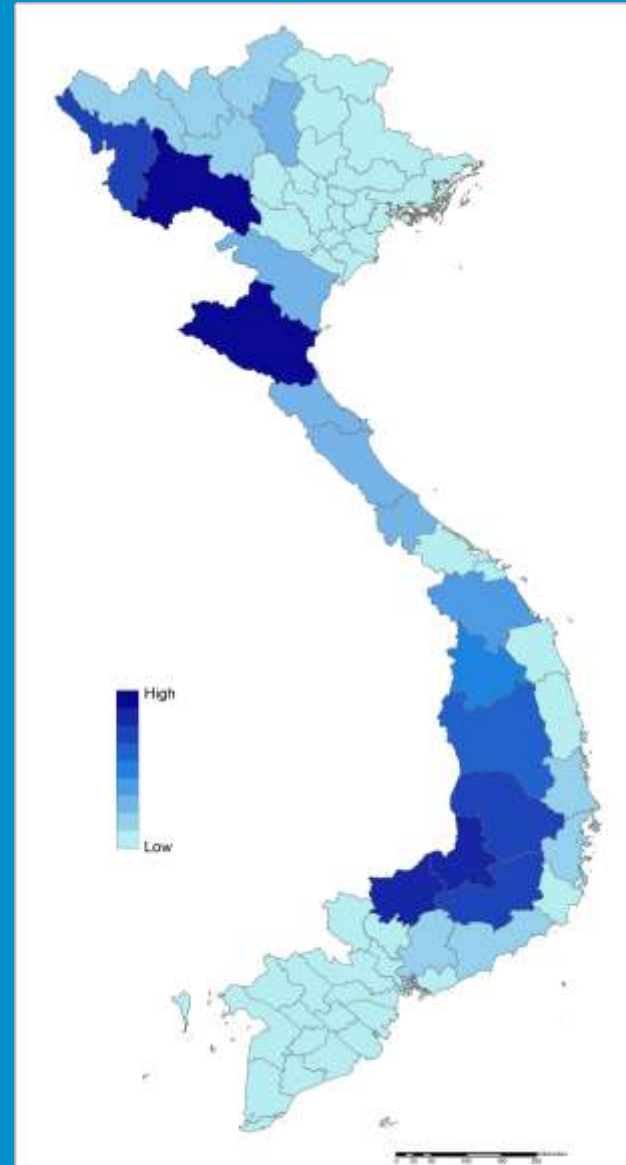
## I. REDD relevance



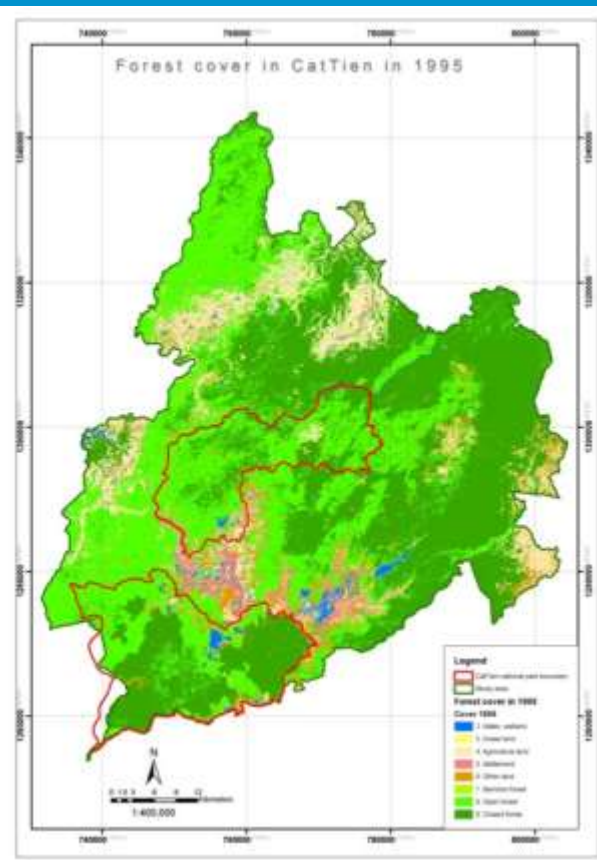
- SNV crude analysis 2000-2005 using MODIS
- At national level the afforestation balances the deforestation
- Deforestation; hotspots across the country



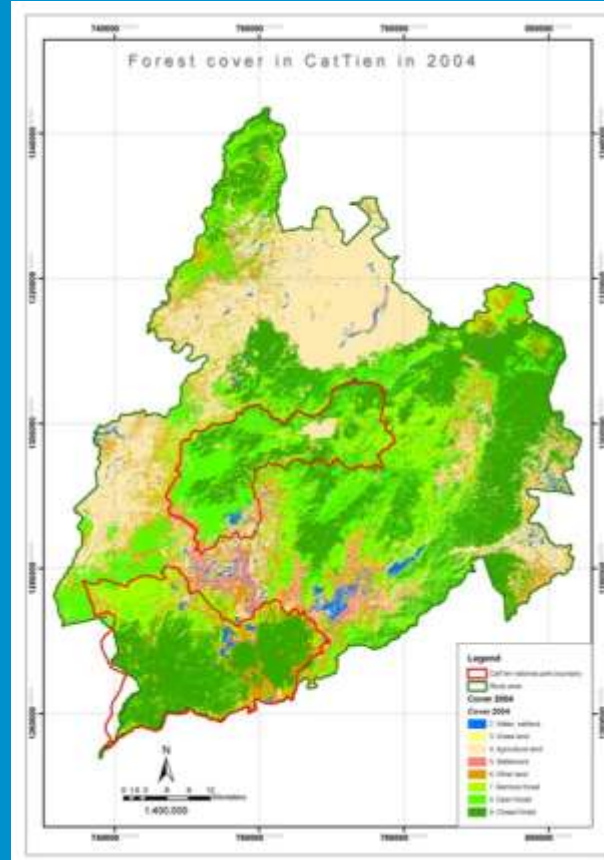
- JICA studies deforestation and forest degradation
- Using MODIS, Landsat, SPOT up to 2008
- Found high incidence of forest degradation (REDD); Nghe An, Quang Nam etc



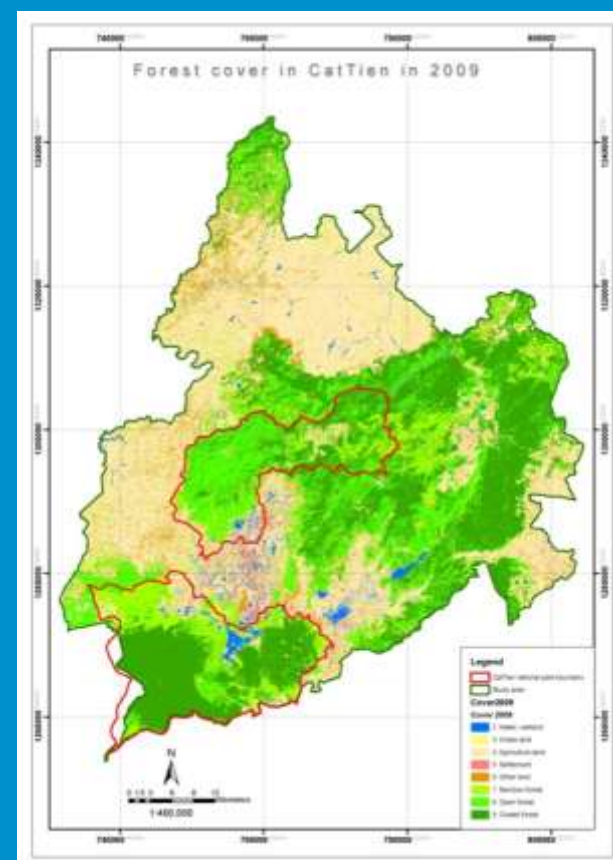
# Cat Tien Landscape Project: Remote sensing data SPOT over three time periods; 1995, 2004 and 2009



1995



2004



2009

## II. Causes of deforestation and forest degradation

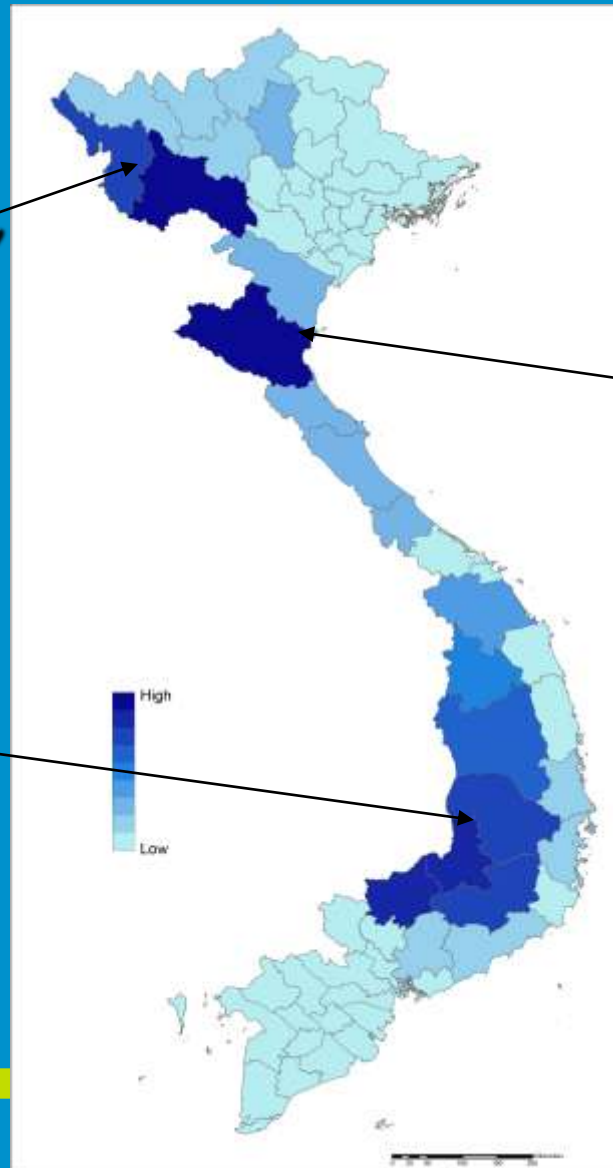
### North West:

small scale agriculture,  
illegal logging,  
infrastructure,  
development, fire

### Central Highlands

industrial crops, illegal  
logging, small scale  
agricultural  
development

**North Central:**  
subsistence  
agriculture, illegal  
logging





- The dynamics and causes of deforestation and forest degradation are multiple and highly complex
- Large pressure for agricultural expansion; in particular for rubber [e.g. in Binh Phuoc 37,000ha natural forest for rubber conversion next 10 years]
- Cases of Illegal logging leading to the degradation of forested areas [then allows for conversion]



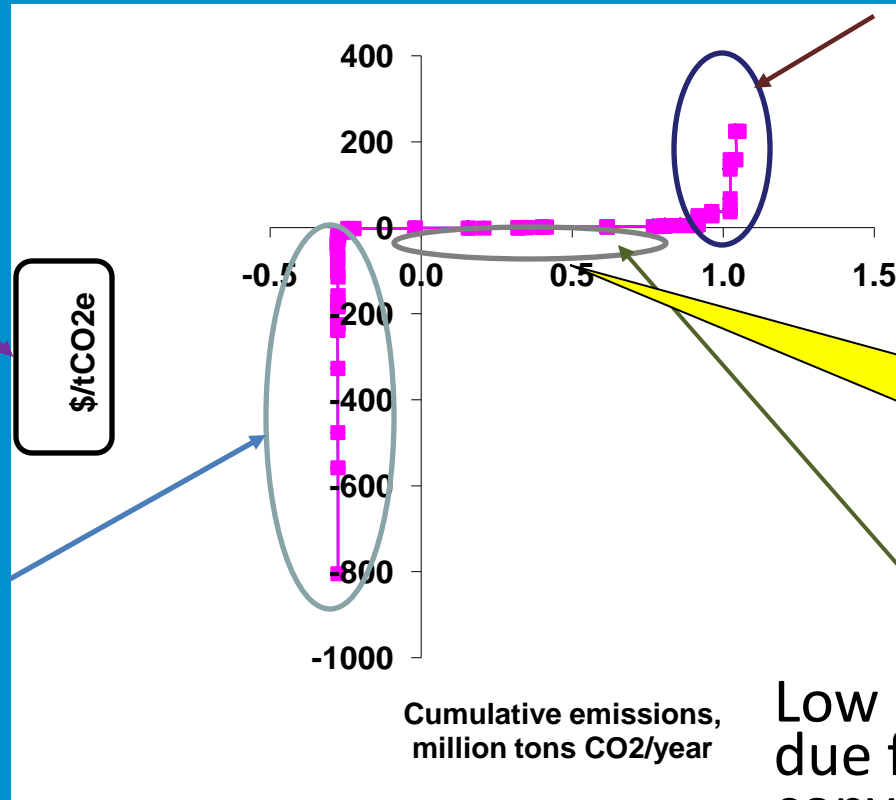


- In Dak Nong cultivation into new areas to acquire land to sell to commercial interests; in Lam Dong local people allowing companies to use their lands
- Also large number of infrastructure projects (e.g. Dams and roads)
- Complexity around forest land allocation [different departments involved] and granting of licenses on forest lands



### III. Opportunity cost analysis

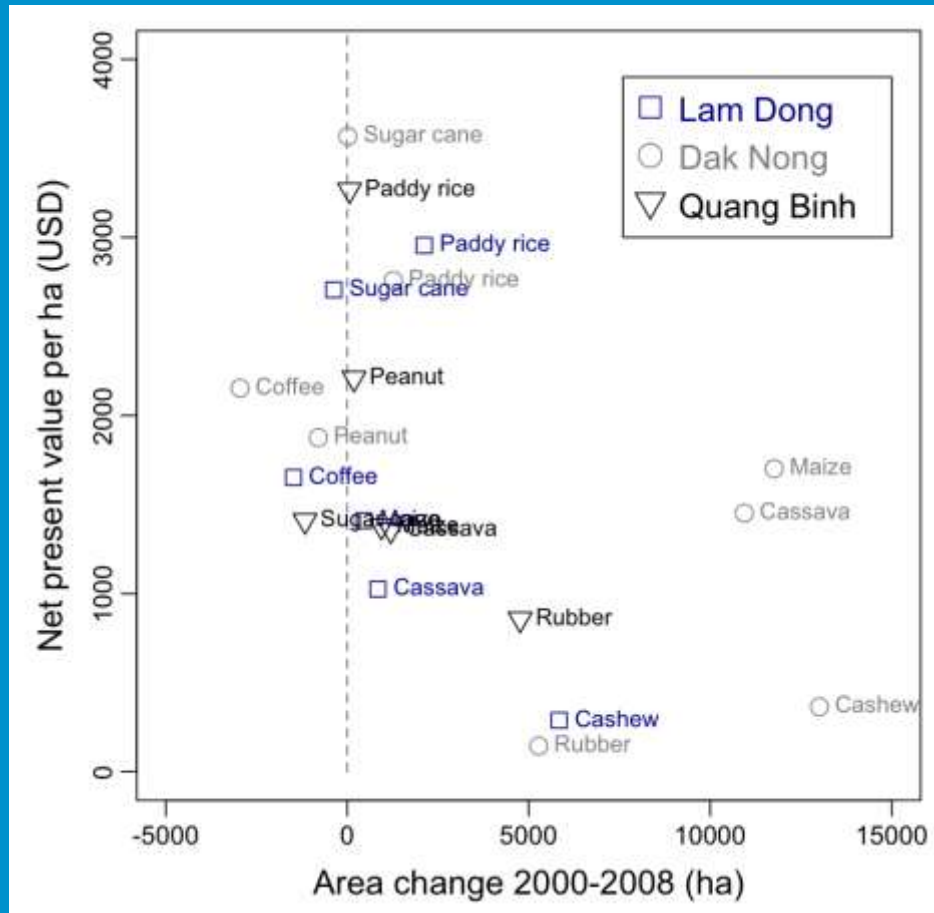
Price of each  
 $\text{tCO}_{2\text{eq}}$  emitted



High price of emission from forest converted to perennial crops (rubber and coffee): **unstoppable?**

The emission that can be prevented by carbon market

Low price of emission due from forest converted to annual crops (maize, cassava) and shifting cultivation **unstoppable?**  
Connecting People's Capacities



- SNV and IIED looking at OC at the local level in 3 provinces
- Very preliminary analysis (lack cost of production data)
- Areas bottom right most interesting
- Carry out further detailed analysis



- Deforestation from tree crops [e.g. rubber] unstoppable economic view point  
- high profitability and lower C emissions
- Deforestation from annual crops (cassava, maize; and cashew and pepper) prevented  
- lower profitability and high C emission
- Lowest OC for shifting cultivation which could be a target; though may be targeting land possession
- How to ensure predictable payments



## (iv) Moving forward

- Political support for forest protection but also drive for agricultural expansion, infrastructure, particularly sub national level; trade-offs
- REDD payments may not provide economic incentive to stop many of the current pressures; need policy intervention
- Challenge to ensure that REDD+ funding streams synergize with existing efforts to tip balance towards reconciling development and environmental goals

- Complex issues around forest land allocation and use rights; a key issue is to speed up allocation and support to local households and communities
- A “integrated-governance” approach is critical; involvement of government, business entities and smallholders in land-use planning process
- Need of broader REDD+ perspective; ‘drivers’, ‘actors’ and ‘incentives’ interact and overlap; cross-sectoral bodies; integrate into 5 year socio-economic plans; pilot at province level