

# Viet Nam – provincial planning approach to REDD+ implementation

**UN-REDD Programme Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop:  
Supporting Planning for REDD+ activities  
through spatial analysis**

**9-11 October 2013  
Bangkok**



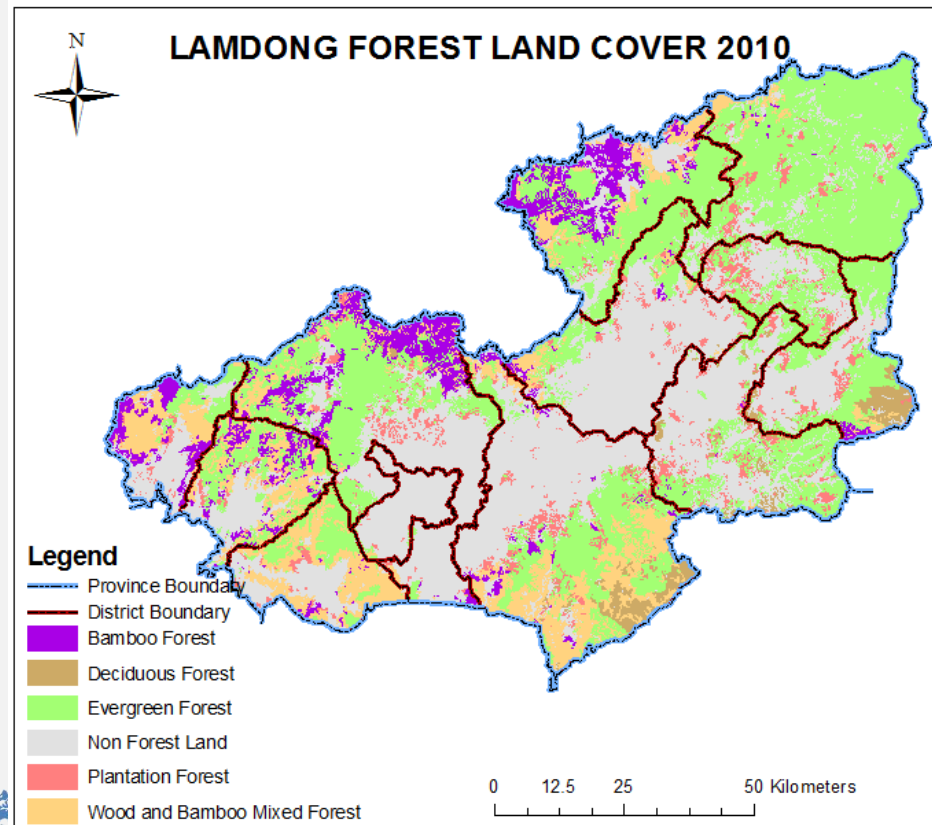
# Outline

- Basic (top-down) planning approach for the identification of priority areas (at commune level) in six pilot provinces for Phase II of the Viet Nam UN-REDD Programme (example of Lam Dong Province)
- Strength and weaknesses
- Proposed next steps



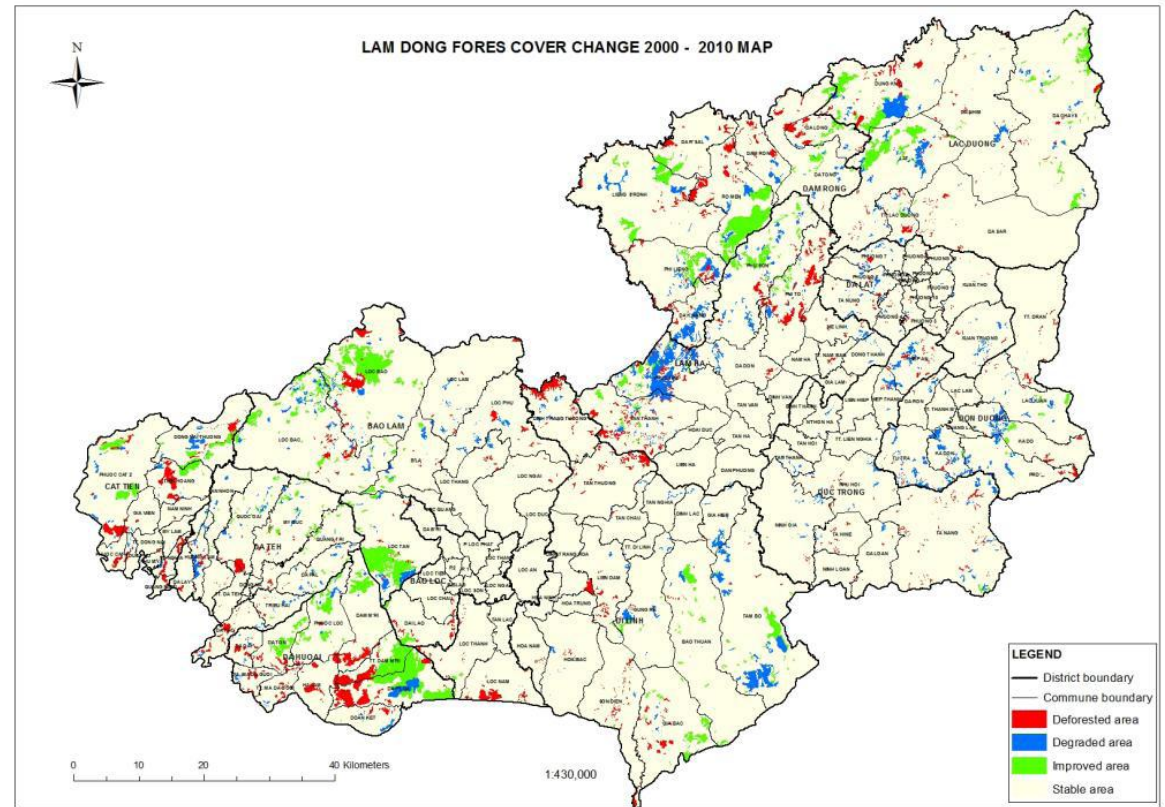
# Basic planning approach

Where is the forest by districts?



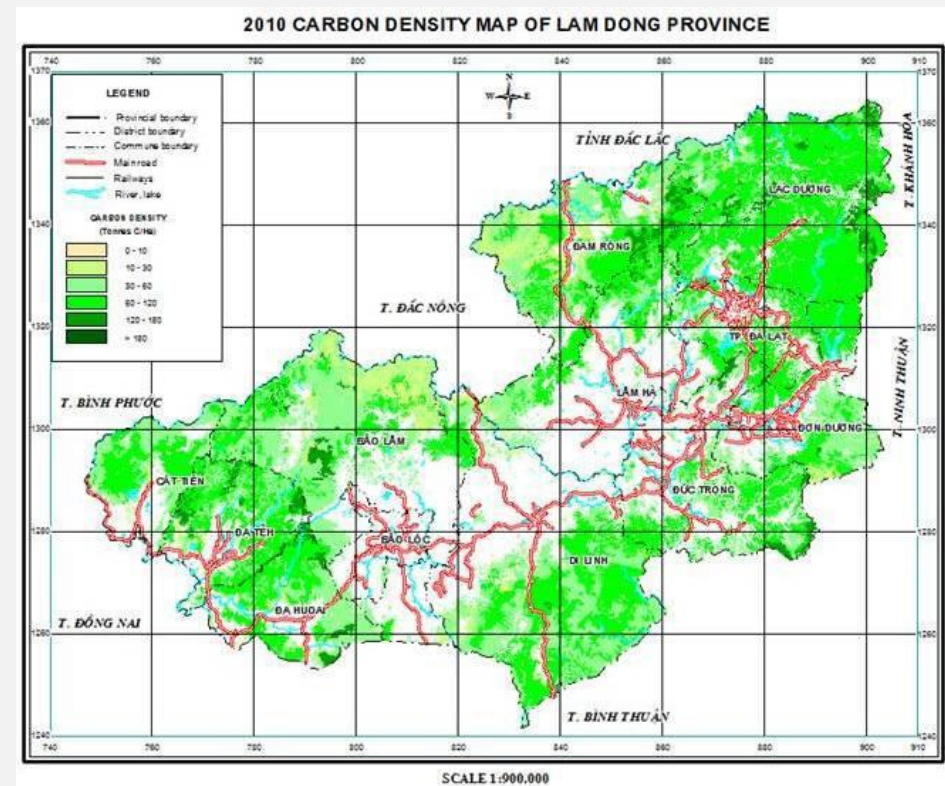
# Basic planning approach

Where have  
been recent  
(2005-2010)  
forest cover  
changes?



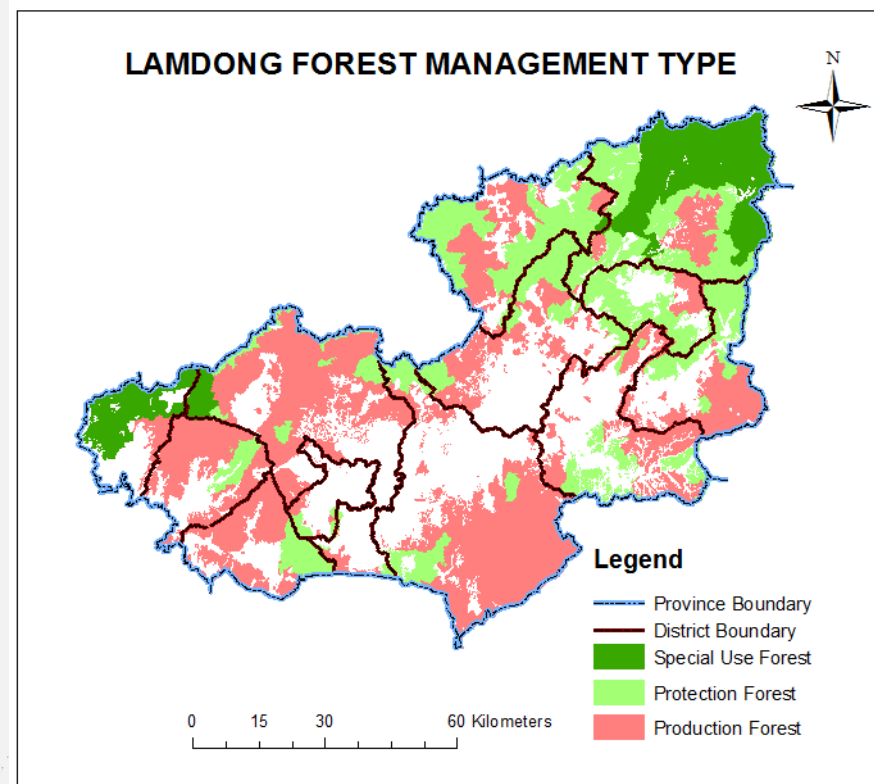
# Basic planning approach

Where is the forest carbon?



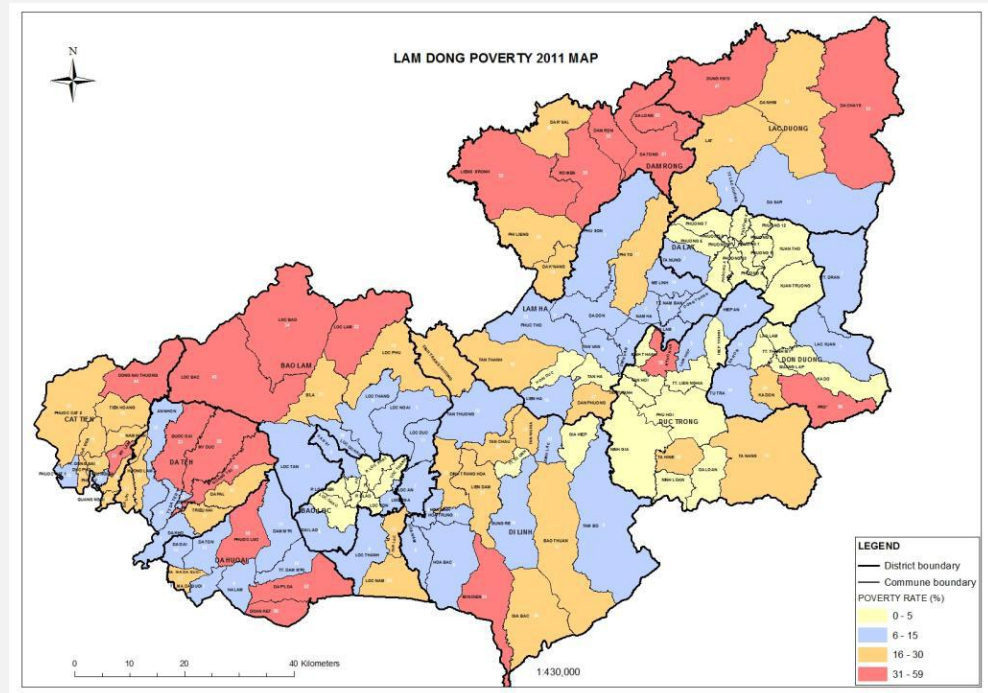
# Basic planning approach

What are the forest management types and where might rich biodiversity be?



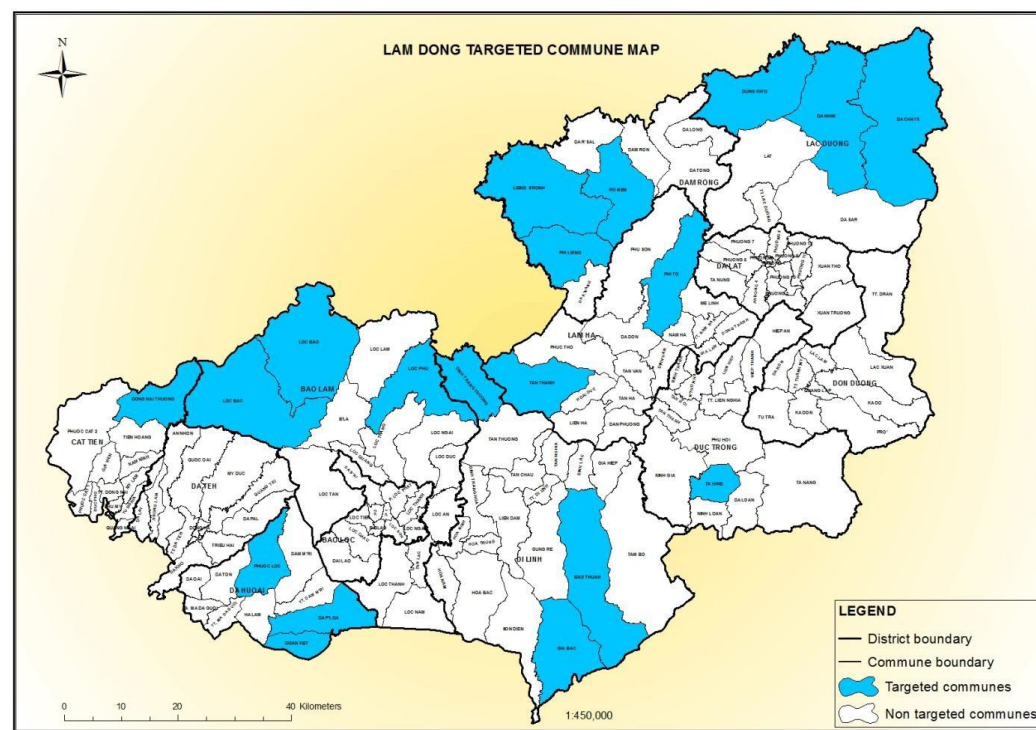
# Basic planning approach

Where do poor people live?



# Basic planning approach

An overlay of the primary spatial data points to potential priority areas.



# Strengths



- Use of readily available spatial data
- Cost effective
- Approach easily understood by provincial stakeholders
- Approach can be used for preliminary identification of measures (e.g. afforestation, rehabilitation, fire management, suppression of illegal logging, agricultural intensification)
- Basis for guesstimating costs of REDD+ implementation
- Approach provides information for further consultations



# Weaknesses



- Limited number of spatially expressed variables
- Better data may be overlooked in a rapid approach
- Local knowledge is not considered
- Non-inclusion of data on planned and potential future developments (e.g. population growth, infrastructure)
- Approach may not be understood by local stakeholders
- Entirely top-down with no inputs from concerned stakeholders (e.g. forest owners, forest users)



## Potential next steps



- Incorporate additional spatial data (e.g. on biodiversity and other ecosystem services)
- Refine based on social and economic development plans, and forest protection and development plans
- Refine based on inputs from provincial, district and commune representatives and forest owners
- Based on the above second draft maps can be prepared for consultations at the local level



## Potential next steps

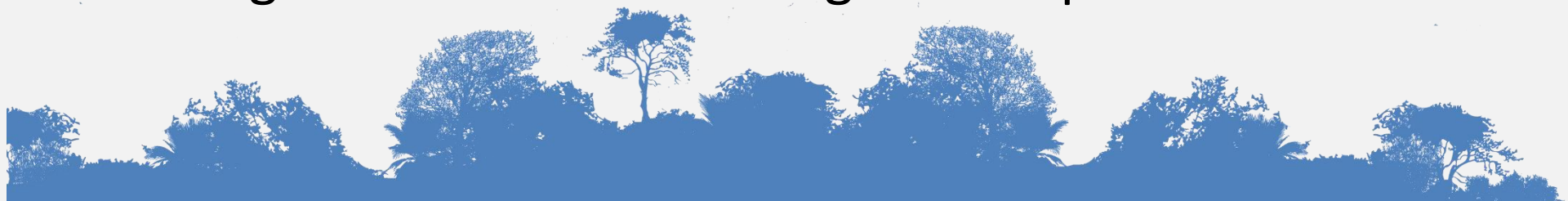


- Raise awareness of forest owners and other local stakeholders (including farmers) about REDD+ and potential measures (activities) to reduce emissions and enhance land-use and forest management
- Develop intervention packages (at commune or forest owner level) and corresponding incentive packages
- Initiate consultations (i.e. negotiations) and the local level to decide on site-based measures and conclude agreements
- Sign agreements





- Top-down approach of planning without stakeholder engagement produces very useful first insights, but can only be viewed as a first step.
- Local officials (including forest owners) need to play a role in planning, beyond providing spatial data.
- Using a forest owner approach instead of a commune approach may be more suitable.
- Ultimately, forest owners and users need to agree during a consultation and negotiation process.





**Thank you for your attention!**

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