

The demand for FSC products is growing rapidly in Vietnam. However, to date only 56,000ha of forest are certified, accounting for less than 1 percent of the government's target area. The Government of Vietnam is testing various forest payment for ecosystem services mechanisms, which is part of an effort to develop forest management strategies which are sustainable and participatory—an important requirement for FSC certification.

Scope of project

The ForCES project will contribute to national programs in the field of natural resource management and Sustainable Forestry. This will be achieved by establishing FSC certification as a market tool for a wide range of ES, which are currently not adequately covered for sustainable forest management. The project also has a component to ensure community ownership of information through the establishment of community monitoring systems.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Vietnamese national standard/indicators developed for ES certification

Viable business model defined for marketing ES delivered at site level

System pilot tested at two sites: Dakrong and Huong Son

Monitoring system to address project and long-term impact

Increased awareness and capacity of stakeholders for ES certification

Project partners

The Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV) - implementing partner for Vietnam.

SNV's experience of more than 40 years has shown that lasting solutions for sustainable forest management can only be generated if the state is willing and able to make changes, and if forest-dependent communities have real incentives. In Vietnam, SNV has cooperated successfully with WWF to implement smallholder forest certification for Quang Tri province.

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

Institutional responsibility for Vietnam's forestry sector lies with MARD. The Directorate of Forestry under MARD will be a key partner in the project.



Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)

Working at the provincial level, DARD is a professional agency under the Provincial People's Committee (PPC). It is charged with assisting PPC in realizing state forestry management.

Communal People's Committee (CPC)

At the commune level, responsibility for forestry lies with the CPC. In recent years, the idea of setting up Communal Forestry Board (CFB) has been introduced in upland mountain communes.

CHALLENGES INCLUDE

Capacity enhancement of stakeholders

Development of scientific methods for valuation of ecosystem goods

Efficient payment and governance structures

Creation and compilation of adequate data and baseline for various contexts.

State Forest Company (SFC)

The SFC has played a pivotal role in the development of Vietnam's forestry and wood-growing sector, as well as delivering social services to remote areas. All business plans need approval from the PPC.

Project sites

Dakrong

The Dakrong-Huong Hoa corridor, Quang Tri Province, consists of around 7,000 ha of fragmented forests. Significant threats of deforestation are present in the Dakrong Nature Reserve and north Huong Hoa Nature Reserve. These include agricultural encroachment, illegal logging, over-exploitation of NTFPs and infrastructure developments. Field observations highlighted general stakeholders' awareness and interest in certification for a range of ecosystem services (ES) including watershed protection, forest protection and recreational services. The Province also has on-going certification projects run by SNV and WWF.

Huong Son

The site in Ha Tinh Province consists of around 38,000 ha of hilly and lowland forest, classified as production forest and managed by Huong Son State Forest Company. The pilot site faces considerable threats from deforestation and degradation, as well as wildlife poaching. Ha Tinh is one of the proposed new sites for the UN REDD program. There is considerable local awareness of pressures on ES, of efforts to protect these, and of FSC.









