

Country: Viet Nam

Date of submission: 30 October 2012

National Report to the Tenth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011¹. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)² and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops³ with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

The reporting format is intended to complement ongoing reporting by other processes and focuses on identifying critical gaps in international and national reporting, and on issues that are not sufficiently covered by other reporting processes such as forest financing and forest contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will help to better measure the progress achieved across the full scope of the forest instrument and its GOFs.

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment* (FRA) 2005 and 2010⁴.

¹ United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the ninth session (1 May 2009 and 24 January to 4 February 2011_E/2011/42_E/CN.18/2011/20, Page 8)

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/261/57/PDF/N1126157.pdf?OpenElement>

² United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the seventh session (24 February 2006 and 16-27 April 2007)_E/2007/42, E/CN.18/2007/8

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/349/31/PDF/N0734931.pdf?OpenElement>

³ The workshops held in Bangkok, Thailand (10-12 October 2011), Nairobi, Kenya (13-15 December 2011), Accra, Ghana (6-8 February 2012), Beirut, Lebanon (11-13 April 2012) and Santiago, Chile (18-20 April 2012) were jointly organized by UNFFS and FAO.

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/67090/en/>

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

- I. The forest instrument
- II. The four Global Objectives on Forests
- III. The contribution of forests to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The forest instrument covers a broad spectrum of issues beyond forests. Its implementation requires close cooperation between different authorities. Consequently, the preparation of national reports may require a cooperative exercise among institutions and ministries such as ministries of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics, and in particular with national focal points for FRA, the NFP Facility, the ITTO C&I process and the Rio Processes, where applicable.

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the “yes” and “no” answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by **30 September 2012**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

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Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree
C & I: Criteria and indicators processes
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT: Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
FRA: FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF: Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree
NA: Not available
NFP: National forest programme
ODA: Official development assistance
SIDS: Small Island Developing States
SFM: Sustainable forest management
UN: United Nations
UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests

PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)⁵**Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument**

The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:

- 1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management
- 1B: Financing sustainable forest management
- 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer
- 1D: Stakeholder participation
- 1E: Enhanced international cooperation

- 2A: Forest law enforcement and governance
- 2B: International Trade in forest products
- 2C: Protection of forests
- 2D: Science and research
- 2E: Public awareness and education
- 2F: Private sector and industry
- 2G: Indigenous and local communities
- 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting

Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).

1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management

1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database⁷ (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?

Yes

No

If yes, which sectors are actively involved:

Agriculture

Yes

Climate Change

Yes

Energy

Tourism

Water

Yes

Other:

Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words).

State management of forestry sector is one of the main functions of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development assigned by

⁵ <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement>

⁶ E.CN.18/2009/2, pp 4-5 (<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/240/37/PDF/N0924037.pdf?OpenElement>)

⁷ http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en

<p>the government of Vietnam. In which sustainable forest management is one of the important contents. To direct, organize and conduct sustainable forest management effectively, it requires inter-institutional mechanisms/processes to legally engage relevant sectors in. Cross-sectoral cooperation in sustainable forest management in Vietnam is paid much attention. Currently, there has no specific inter-institutional mechanisms for SFM but there are such mechanisms for forest protection, development and management in various documents. For instant, recently, in order to strengthen forest protection activities, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 07/2012/QD-TTg, dated 2nd February 2012, which decentralized the responsibility on forest management and forestland for people's Committees at all levels and responsibilities of relevant ministries to cooperate and coordinate in forest management and protection. This decision indicates the specific responsibilities of local government and related ministries in forest management, protection and development process. The joint working missions were established consisting of members from relevant sectors to frequently inspect and control forest management, protection and development activities.</p>		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	<u>Yes</u>	No
If yes, please specify :		
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	Yes	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.		
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words).		
<p>In Vietnam, forestry activities, projects and programs prepared and designed always link with the goal of creating jobs and income generation to contribute to poverty reduction, livelihood stabilization and security, especially for people who live near the forest, and in remote areas. An example from one of the major forestry program conducted in Vietnam is the Five Million Hectare Reforestation Program from 1998 to 2010. The program was great contribution to job creation, income generation for forest workers. The program had contributed to poverty reduction for 1,249,600 households and created job for 4.657.000 employees. They are mainly ethnic minorities living in mountainous areas. Result of the program indicates that the income rate of households participating in the program are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - income below 25% of the total project income households: 62% - income from the project accounts for 25 - 50% of total household income: 25%; - Income from the project more than 50% of the total household income: 13%. 		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
		No
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated.		
1B: Financing sustainable forest management: Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).		
1C: Capacity building and technology transfer		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework).		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words).		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
	X	

If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country		
Recipient country	X	
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words). With support from donors such as GIZ, FAO, WWF many training courses have been conducted for Vietnamese technical staff and local people and community on low-impact harvesting, forest management plan, forest inventory, forest certification...		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
		X
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans		
Tax breaks		
Subsidies		
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		
Others; please specify (maximum 250):		
1D: Stakeholder participation		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	X	
National	X	
Sub-national	X	
Local	X	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words). According to regulation of Vietnam, all the policies, legal documents need to consult with the broad participation of agencies, organizations and individuals concerned during preparation stage and prior to officially issuing. It is also applied in sustainable forest management. The legal documents, policies, regulations and guidelines on sustainable forest management, depending on the particular type of document, are required participation from related stakeholders. For example, during development of a circular guidance on sustainable forest management plan It need to hold consultation workshops and prior to the circular issued it must also uploaded for comments before its entry into force. Other documents when issued, in the process of implementing, relevant stakeholders can provide their comments to competent authority for consideration.		
1E: Enhanced international cooperation		
11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	Yes	No
	YES	
North-South		
South-South		
Triangular	FAO,	
Others:	X	
Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words). Vietnam has no specific engagement in international cooperation for sustainable forest management. However, we have bilateral cooperation on forestry in general with countries in the region, such as Laos, Cambodia, China and South Korea aiming to promote the cooperation in the field of forestry. Specific objectives and fields of cooperation are mentioned in detail on each MOU. An example shows the selected fields of cooperation in forestry between Viet Nam and the Kingdom of Cambodia as follows: 1. Exchange information, knowledge on and experience in planning and implementing forestry-related strategies, programs, master plans, particularly survey and inventory findings, statistics on forest, wildlife resources, forest law enforcement and		

governance of each country.

2. Strengthen the cooperation in forest fire management, timber and wildlife transport and trade controlling, forest management and protection, biodiversity conservation across and along the border areas of the two countries;

3. Strengthen bilateral cooperation on enforcement of regional and international commitments and conventions to which both Parties are signatories, such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), ASEAN - WEN and other international initiatives;

4. Cooperate in education and awareness raising for communities on forest resources protection and forest plantation in compliance with the two countries' legislation;

5. Monitor and prevent all cross-boundary transportation of illegal timber and other forest products along the borders of the two countries.

12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:

Forests and climate change	X
Forest biodiversity	X
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	X
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	X

Others; please list:

2A: Forest law enforcement and governance

13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).

14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	X	
15. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes	No
	X	

If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?

Donor country	
Recipient country	X

Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words).

Legal framework supporting for the effective enforcement of forest protection and development law has continued to improve such as Decision 07/2012/QD-TTg is issued by the Prime Minister dated February 08, 2012 on policies to enhance the forest protection. There have clear decentralization, functions and duties for authority at all levels and relevant sectors in forest management and protection. Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination in the inspection and supervision of harvesting, processing and transportation of forest products. Besides Vietnam has participated in bilateral and regional cooperation on forest law enforcement. Vietnam has signed bilateral cooperation on forestry with Laos, Cambodia, China and South Korea in which forest law enforcement is one of the fields of cooperation. Vietnam is also a member country of international commitments and conventions such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN), The Convention on Biological Diversity.

2B: International trade in forest products

16. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000):	Yes		No	
	Yes			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products	1,016,00	1,323,01	2,404,10	3,705,96

	0	1	0	0
Fuelwood	NA	30.7	NA	3,392
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes, please list the most important and provide estimated market value:	Yes		No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Import in 2011: Lac (\$3,215,422); Bamboo (\$1,051,909); Anise flower (\$819,244)				
Export in 2011: Lac (\$564,532); Bamboo (\$5,070,754); Anise flower (\$12,019,577); charcoal (\$3,392,121) and other NWFP (\$178,953)				
	NA	5,117	237,200	200,000
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words).				
<p>Timber processing and production, especially export – based timber processing, was increasing in 2011. Estimated wooden and forest product export value in 2011 reached 4.1 billion VND, increasing 14.7% as compared with that in the same period in 2010. Such figure for non – timber forest products reached 200 million USD, decreasing 21.5% in comparison with such period in 2010. Major markets for export of Viet Nam's forest products are traditionally the United States, EU, China, Japan, and South Korea with the market share of 79%, reached 3.08 billion USD.</p> <p>In recent years, major changes have been witnessed from the market, which resulted in impacts on implementation of objectives relating to environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, forest protection, fighting against illegal logging and trade. Of this, the most outstanding issue includes the issuance and implementation of (green) public procurement policy of various governments, trade policy of enterprises importing timber and exporting furniture to European Union and United States markets. Outstanding case may refer to the amendments and supplement of Lacey Act launched by the United States and FLEGT action plan raised by the European Union. To response to such market changes have Government of Vietnam has taken strong measures such as increase awareness for timber processing industries to use legal timber, improve the legislation and governance, promote certification scheme, negotiate VPA/FLEGT with EU.</p> <p>Therefore, economic crisis in the United States, public debts in EU and double natural disasters with earthquake and tsunami in Japan caused various difficulties for Viet Nam's timber and wood product export. To overcome, enterprises seek for new markets on one hand and make better use of domestic market another.</p>				
2C: Protection of forests				
18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words).				
<p>The protection of forests has engaged the participation of authorities at all levels and related sectors in which forest protection force plays as a main role. The legal documents on forest management and protection have improved. Forest protection activity has been gradually conducted at operational level in forest and processing facilities instead of the inspection and control of forest products primarily through the transportation in the past. Every rich forest commune has a ranger in charge of forest protection and management. Consequently, the number of violations had significantly decreased from 59,869 cases in 2001 to 39,440 cases in 2005 and 26,789 cases in 2011. Forested area lost due to the violations has declined from 22,000 ha in 2001 to 13,942 ha in 2005 and 3,651 ha in 2011.</p>				
2D: Science and research				
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007		2011	
	2,700		NA	
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007		2011	
	Public sector		NA	

Private industry	NA	NA
Bilateral cooperation	NA	NA
Multilateral cooperation	NA	NA
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).		
22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes X	No
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?	Yes X	No
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011
Forest owners	NA	NA
Local communities	NA	NA
Private sector	NA	NA
Indigenous communities	NA	NA
2E: Public awareness and education		
23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women		
24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	Yes X	No
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words). In response to the United Nations on the international Year of Forests, Vietnam had initiated and organised a series of events and activities as follows: - Organise a UPU international Letter Writing Contest with entitled "Imagine you as a living tree in the forest". - Organise Photo Contests on "Forests Vietnam". - Organise Contest on "pupils learn about the environment and Can Gio mangrove ecosystems". - Exhibition on Vietnam forest beauty, launching and implementing reforestation projects. - Meeting celebrates World Environment Day and the International Year of Forests 2011; - Making the documentary as "Climate change and the role of forests" - Hanging slogans, banners on forests in some streets of Hanoi and in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; - Organizing the first Forest Products Festival in Vietnam. - Workshop on the role of mangroves in response to global climate change and environmental protection. - Organization of the Vietnam Forestry Policy Forum with the theme "State Forest Enterprise: Innovation and development in the context of integration." - Vietnam has cooperated with nine ASEAN countries of ASEAN Forest exhibition on the occasion of the 33 th session of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and ASEAN in Jakarta, Indonesia. - Conducting scattered and concentration tree planting, as well as activities on forest protection, management, conservation and sustainable development.		
25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	Yes	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.	X	
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society	X	
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the	X	

benefits of sustainable forest management		
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).		
2F: Private sector and industry		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
		X
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
		X
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words).		
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).		
2G: Indigenous and local communities		
28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
		X
Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words).		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁸	Yes	No
	X	
Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words). Forests in Vietnam are divided into three categories consisting of special-use forests, protection forests and production forests. Each category has its own management regulations prescribed. Which also determine the type of forest products and services that community and local people will benefit. Benefit from special use forest and protection forest is very limited in comparison with those from production forest due to they are set up primarily for conservation of ecosystems, biodiversity, research, experimentation and environmental protection. Therefore, all goods and services produced by forests from these categories are tightly controlled. For forest production, the benefit is more attention because this is the main objective of this forest. However, the exploitation and use of forest products and forest services also have to consider the conservation and protection aspects. In general, community and local people can benefit including non-timber forest products, timber. The forest services that community and local people are benefit from the participation in forest protection, planting, tending and payments for forest environmental services. However, there are specific regulations and guidance for each type of forest product and service.		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	X	
Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250). In 2011, Vietnam had 13.1 million hectares of forests, with 39.7% forest cover. The forest land area is distributed mainly in the mountainous and hilly areas of the entire country, where 25 million people from different ethnic groups live. Different ethnic groups, living in different regions and traditions have different knowledge and practices in forest resources utilisation and management. In Vietnam, many researches on indigenous knowledge for forest management, protection and use have been conducted. In which many good and effective management regimes are recommended for policy formulation and widely application. Those research results are one of the reference input sources that decision-makers, managers, the competent authorities may consider for Forest management, planning and implementation operation. Indigenous knowledge on the forest management is used to develop the forest protection convention at village level and to implement forest protection contract and		

⁸ Benefit-sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber, among others.

forest allocation. This knowledge is also considered in planning and implementation process.		
31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
		X
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)		
Local communities		
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).		
32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	NA	NA
Local	NA	NA
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;		
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words).		
<p>To achieve the designate objectives of the forestry sector in preventing deforestation through sustainable forest management efforts including forest protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation, the forest protection and development plan for the period 2011-2020 was issued by the prime minister with the following main tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect and sustainably develop the existing 13,388,000 ha of forest; zoning for regenerate 750,000 ha of natural forest; new plantations of 1,250,000 ha in the period 2011 - 2014; forest area target in 2015: about 14.27 million ha, and in 2020: 15.1 million ha; - Significantly reduce number of forest protection and management violation; effectively enhance protection function, ecological protection and biodiversity conservation, contributing to economic development - the country's sustainable society. - Afforestation: 2,600,000 ha, including protection and special-use forest 250,000 ha (average 25,000 ha per year equivalent), new plantation of production forest 1,000,000 ha (average of 100,000 ha per year equivalent) and replanting post-harvest forest 1,350,000 ha (average of 135,000 ha per year equivalent); - Zoning for regeneration: 750,000 ha (mainly protection and special use forests), in which the regeneration succeeding 350,000 ha and new regeneration 400,000 ha; - Rehabilitation of degraded natural forests: 350,000 (average 35,000 ha per year equivalent); - Scattered planting: 500 million trees (an average of 50 million trees per year equivalent); - Enrich natural forest, plantation production capacity increased by 25% in 2020 compared with 2011. 		

Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people		
35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)		
36. Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005	2010
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?	Yes	No
	X	
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
	NA	42,381
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words). Policy on payment for forest environmental services (PFES) is the first forestry policy as the protection and development of forests, conservation of forest ecosystems, biodiversity and natural landscape of forest services. On April 4, 2008, Prime Minister issued Decision No. 380/QĐ-TTg on pilot policy for PFES in Vietnam conducted in two provinces of Son La and Lam Dong. The purpose of this pilot is to create the basis for developing PFES policy. In order to apply widely across the country, the Government issued Decree 99/2010/ND-CP on PFES policy on September 24, 2010. This Decree entered into force from January 01, 2011. The Decree regulates that, forest environmental services users have to pay for its providers. Organizations and individuals to benefit from forest environmental services must pay for forest environmental services to forest owners where its services have created. Currently, the payment for forest environmental services new focus on hydropower plant, water and ecotourism.		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	NA	NA
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	NA	NA
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	NA	NA
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words).		
Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;		
41. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
	Yes	
If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
	FSC, Control wood	41,713 ha 16,000 ha
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words). One of the most ambitious objectives of Vietnam forestry development strategy 2006-2020 is that at least 30% of production forest areas, equivalent to one million ha become certified by 2020. Since then, Vietnam has made great efforts to expand sustainable forest management and forest certification area. Plantations were first certified in Vietnam with a total area of 9,900		

ha in 2005. In 2011, total area of certified forest in Vietnam is 41,713 ha and about 16,000 ha of natural forests of a forestry company were issued with Control Wood certificate in South East Asia, which is now under evaluation period and going to be certified by FSC in 2013.

Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;

43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	No		
	Yes			
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007	2011		
	NA	34,047,619		
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:				
Agriculture	X			
Energy				
Water				
Climate change	X			
Nature conservation	X			
Others; please specify:				
46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources: Finland, Japan, German, Dutch, WB, ADB, and International NGO such as WWF, IUCN..	Yes	No		
	Yes			
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
	NA	NA		
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
	NA	NA		
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
	NA	NA		
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).				
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund? Vietnam Forest Protection and Development Fund (VNFF)	Yes	No		
	X			
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor	Recipient		
		X		
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2010	2007	2011
			50,000	38,000
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words). During 2006-2012, ODA support from international donors to Viet Nam has decreased, as Viet Nam has achieved remarkable results in terms of economic development and implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Recently-funded projects were grants for projects dealing with SFM such as forest protection and development, community forestry, climate change adaptation, etc. aspects. The 2006-2010 period saw a wide involvement of international donors and forest partners in the forest activities. Currently, about 48 organizations (funding and implementing agencies) are participating in the forestry activities in different regions of Viet Nam. These organizations and agencies are supporting for and carrying out 81 projects, of which 25 projects are implemented at national (central) level, 7 projects are at regional level and 49 projects at provincial and district levels and national parks (belonging to 35 provinces). By 2012, the total ODA contribution to the forest sector implemented via above mentioned projects will be USD 216.5 million.				

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PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.

Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.

The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems and lack of adequate indicators.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:

Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution? NA		

Please list the indicators.

Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:

Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution? NA		

Please list the indicators.

Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:

Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution? NA		

Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution? NA	Yes	No
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution? NA	Yes	No
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution? NA	Yes	No
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No
	Yes	
Please list the indicators.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest cover - Number of forest fauna and flora species that are rare of endangered - Rate of forest cover by elevation and slope - Area of natural regeneration - Area of new forest plantation - Area certified of production forest 		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The forestry sector has established a protection and special use forest system in Vietnam and accomplished objectives of plantation of protection and special use forests. Statistical data on the changes of forest area by high elevation and slope aspects of the past 5 years (2006-2010) shows that the protection and management of forest in order to maintain and expand forest area by applying natural regeneration approach to the mountainous and slope areas are very important and considered the most effective measure that needs to be more focused in the national forest policies in coming years.</p>		

Compared with 2005, total forest areas have increased by 1,076,400 ha, from 12,182,400 ha to 13,258,000 ha, equivalent to 8.83%. Forest area has increased in all levels of elevation and slope levels, however, the increase differs in different conditions. The forest areas increased in both natural forest and plantations, of which the increase of plantations showed the bigger difference among elevations and slopes compared with natural forest.

Changes by forest types: For both natural forest and plantation, the most area increase occurred at elevations < 300 m and slopes 16o - 25o (259,800 ha) and least increase at elevations > 1,700 m and slopes 8o-16o (1,100 ha). For only plantations, the forest areas increased most at elevations < 300 m and slopes 16o - 25o (534,700 ha) and least increased at elevations > 1,700 m and slopes 8o-16o, 16o - 25o and > 35o (1,100 ha). For only natural forest, the forest areas increased most at elevations < 300 m and slopes 16o - 25o (29,700 ha) and least increased at elevations > 1,700 m and slopes 8o-16o (200 ha).

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		NA
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that could serve as examples of good practice for other countries (maximum 250 words).		