

## "Asia Region Biennial IASC Conference"

# COMMUNITY BASED-FOREST MANAGERMENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION

by

***Tran Nam Thang***

*Faculty of Forestry, University of Agriculture and Forestry,  
Hue University*

**Asian Institute of Technology (AIT),  
Bangkok Thailand, 13-16 July 2018**

# Site 1: Village 3 Huong Loc Commune





## **Site2 : Tan Hoi Village, Hong Bac Commune**





# Site 3: Xuan Lam village, Trieu Nguyen Commune



# Background and Profile of the Sites

	Village 3 Huong Loc Commune	Tan Hoi Village, Hong Bac Commune	Xuan Lam village, Trieu Nguyen Commune
History/ Initiation of the forest	In the buffer Zone of Bach Ma National Park, secondary forest, allocated to 29 HHs in the village	<i>Poor and degraded forest allocated to groups of HHs in the community</i>	<i>Poor and degraded forest allocated to whole community for water conservation</i>
Size	173 ha of allocated forest with 25ha of barren land. 29 HHs involved.	158.5 ha of natural forest, 52 HHs involved	100 ha of natural forest, 162 households in the community involved
Type of forest	Over-logged forest, secondary forest	Over-logged forest, secondary forest	Over-logged forest, secondary forest
Main actor	Group of HHs in the village	Group of HHs in the village	Whole communities
Objective	Production forest: Forest protection and production	Production forest: Forest protection and production	Production forest: Forest protection and production

# Benefits of the forest

	Village 3 Huong Loc Commune	Tan Hoi Village, Hong Bac Commune	Xuan Lam village, Trieu Nguyen Commune
Benefit from allocated forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plantation forest (25ha)</li> <li>- NTFP development</li> <li>- Nursery activities</li> <li>- Vegetables/shoots, fishing, eco-tourism, clean water, recreational activities.</li> <li>- Payment for forest environmental services (Low)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vegetables/shoots, hunting, fishing, clean water, timber for housing,</li> <li>- Payment for forest environmental services (High)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supply water for daily usages and agriculture production</li> <li>- NTFPs</li> <li>- Payment for forest environmental services (Average)</li> </ul>
Types of rules available	Members of the group meet and decide all the matter related to their forest and management activities	Member of the groups are responsible for the management of their forest resources	The whole community are responsible for the management of their forest resources



# Action to conserve, and major challenges

	Village 3 Huong Loc Commune	Tan Hoi Village, Hong Bac Commune	Xuan Lam village, Trieu Nguyen Commune
Action to conserve	Conservation and enhancement of carbon stock + Reforestation	Conservation of carbon stock, NTFP development	Conservation of carbon stock, water for daily usage and production
Major challenges and threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Young people moving out to the city</li> <li>- No prior forest inventory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Over population, lack of land for production</li> <li>- No prior forest inventory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unstable and reliable market for plantation forest.</li> <li>- No prior forest inventory</li> </ul>



# Government and NGOs Support

	Village 3 Huong Loc Commune	Tan Hoi Village, Hong Bac Commune	Xuan Lam village, Trieu Nguyen Commune
Govt. support	Capability building	Capability building	Capability building
NGO/ Company Support	ICCO support for patrolling, initial fund for group.	FLEGT project support for capability building, livelihood development, livestock and husbandry models.	FLEGT project support for capability building, livelihood development, nursery building





# Need for support

	Village 3 Huong Loc Commune	Tan Hoi Village, Hong Bac Commune	Xuan Lam village, Trieu Nguyen Commune
Financial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Money for community fund for forest protection and development.</li> <li>- Nursery establishment</li> </ul>	Forest patrol, forest inventory, management plan, livelihood development models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nursery establishment;</li> <li>- Livelihood development models</li> </ul>
Non-financial support	Training to improve human resources	Training to improve tourism industry	Forest fire protection /awareness raising

# CPRs Boundary and access (Ostrom's principles)

	Village 3 Huong Loc Commune	Tan Hoi Village, Hong Bac Commune	Xuan Lam village, Trieu Nguyen Commune
Defining boundary	Clear, but susceptible for encroachment	Clear, but susceptible for encroachment	Clear, but susceptible for encroachment
Conflict /conflict resolution	No conflict	Boundary conflict with neighbor	No conflict
CPRs Access	Equal access for group members	Equal access for group members	Equal access for community members
Customary rules over NTFP extraction and forest management	Drafted by members of the groups	Drafted by villagers except for timber (taking long procedure)	Drafted by villagers except for timber (taking long procedure)



## Discussion and Conclusion

- In Vietnam, the REDD+ project are performed from the central government to the local provincial authorities and they all have office of REDD+ project in each province.
- In reality, most of the REDD+ activities up-to-present are improving the awareness and capability building activities. Not yet any actual payment are made.
- No prior forest inventory is a great constraint for the REDD+ implementation as well as PFES and other forestry initiatives.

# Discussion and Conclusion

- Performance-based (or: result-based) mechanism would be needed to improve existing forest management system.
- REL and MRV: new concept and methods for forest inventory plan, there need to have technical updates to the grass-root levels. Need to have the body in charged for MRV and regular monitoring!
- Land tenure and community institutional setting is highly related to sustainable forest management;



# Discussion and Conclusion

- There need to have better cooperation among related stakeholders in order to improve forest governance.
- Suitable and fair benefit sharing mechanism is the key for successful community forest management.
- Potential conflict between forest recipients and non-recipients.
- Large scale of forest allocation is needed (both in area and quality of forest resources)

# Discussion and Conclusion

- There need to have a Market-based setting up for carbon credit in both compliance & voluntary markets.
- PFES implementation can be a good lesson for REDD+ implementation in the future
- Training, awareness raising and capability building is really needed for all levels (provincial, district, commune, and local people)





***Thank you for  
attention!***