Demonstration of capacity building of forest restoration and sustainable forest management in Vietnam
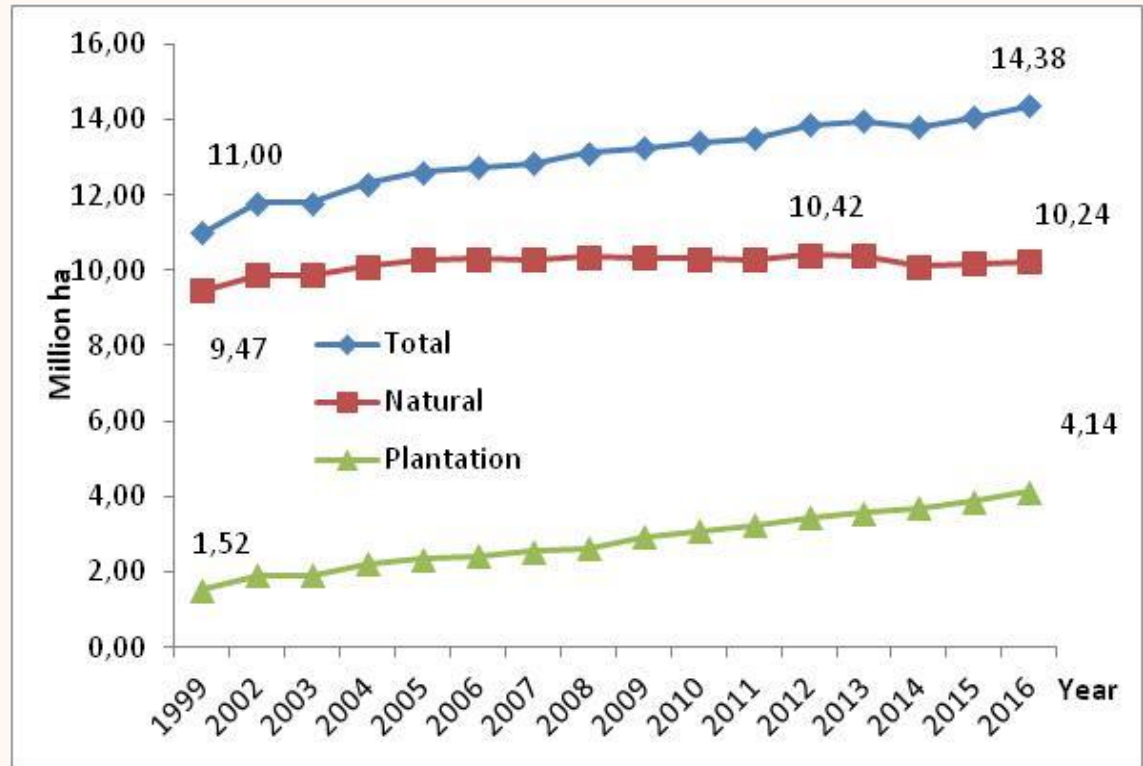
Funded by APFNet and Vietnam Gov.

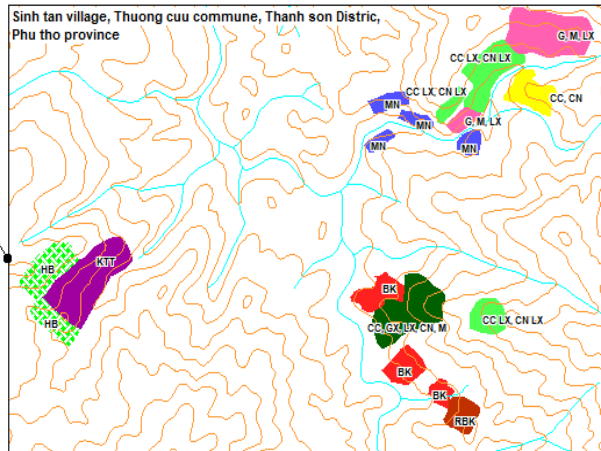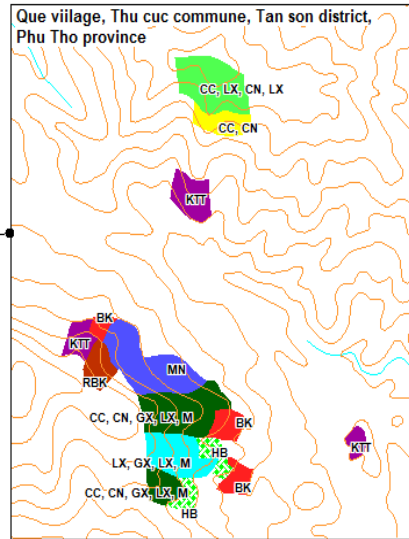**Trung C. Luu**

Manila, Feb. 25-27, 2019

Viet Nam Forestry

- S: 330,000 km2
- P: 95 millions (25 mil.)
- Forest: 14,4 mil. ha
- Timber harvest: 18 -20 mill m^3
- Fur. & wood prod value: 11 bil. (9 – export & 2 for domestic)
- PES: 120 mil. Dollar
- NWFPs: 1,2 b
- GDP: ~3%

- Natural forest: 10.2 mil ha:
  - Rich forest (>200m3/ha): 5%
  - Medium (100-200m3/ha): 8%
  - Poor (10 - <100m3/ha): 76% (very poor -<50m3/ha: 55%
  - Bamboo: 11%

Project Site

- 2 poorest villages of province;
- Forests/FL: 72-85%
- Paddy rice: 3-6
- Muong and Dao
- Poverty rate: 50% (decreasing rate: 3%)
- Slash and Burn (80s)
- Temp. 22^0C
- Rainfall: 1900 ml (summer 90%)
- Poor secondary forests
- Plantations of fast growing species
- FL allocated to HHs

Main problems

- High rate of poverty
- Inadequate Agriculture land (especially paddy rice);
- Plantation of low productivity
- Existing natural forests are secondary and very poor
- Lack of capacity and skills in forest establishment and management
- Soil erosion
- Insufficient water for irrigation
- Low productivity leading to converting forest to agriculture crop
- Lack of labor for intensive activities
- Market for forest products
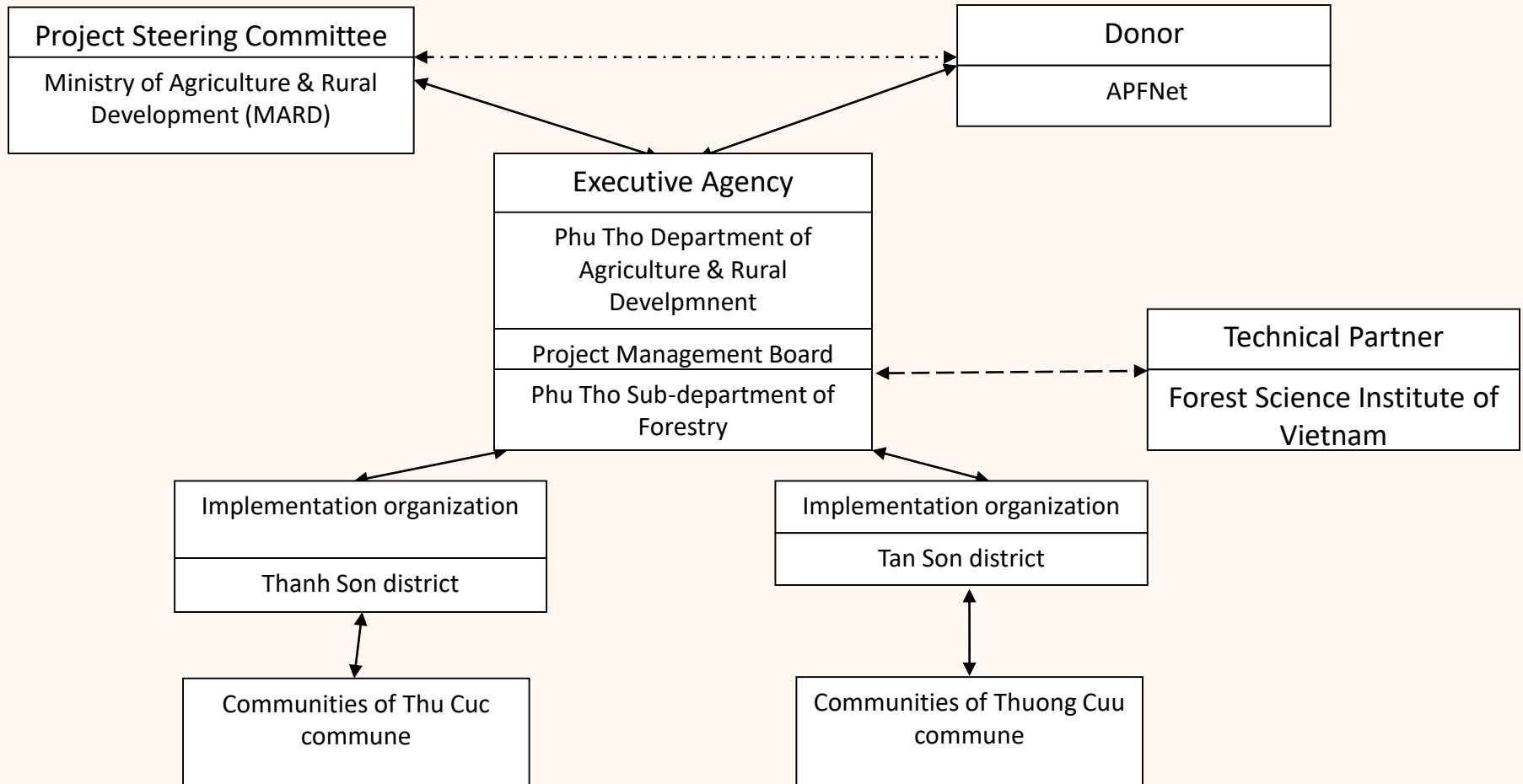- Poor infrastructure (road underdeveloped)

Project objectives

- Establishment of pilot forest restoration by best practices

- Promote participation of community in forest planning, management and benefit sharing through enhancing and/or creating local institutional and policies

- Enhancing capacity for local forestry authorities and forest owners/hhs through trainings and exchanges

Project design

- Best practices of forest restoration; survey, consultation workshops; participatory approach in implementation
- Concept note/project proposal: 1/4/2009
- APFNet surveyed in Sep. 2009
- Project finalized on March 2010
- Agreements were signed on July 2010
- Project started on 9/2010 and finished 12/'12

Project management structure, roles of partners

Project Steering Committee

Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development (MARD)

Donor

APFNet

Executive Agency

Phu Tho Department of Agriculture & Rural Develpmnent

Project Management Board

Phu Tho Sub-department of Forestry

Technical Partner

Forest Science Institute of Vietnam

Implementation organization

Thanh Son district

Implementation organization

Tan Son district

Communities of Thu Cuc commune

**Communities of Thuong Cuu commune**

Project implementation

- Working with communities and stakeholders to disseminate project objectives and approach
- Participatory design and develop restoration models native species enrichment
- Participatory design and development of income generation models of NTFPs models
- Development and strength of community institutional and policies
- Capacity building through training and coaching on development, and monitoring and evaluate models

Social preparation and training

Zoning for interventions
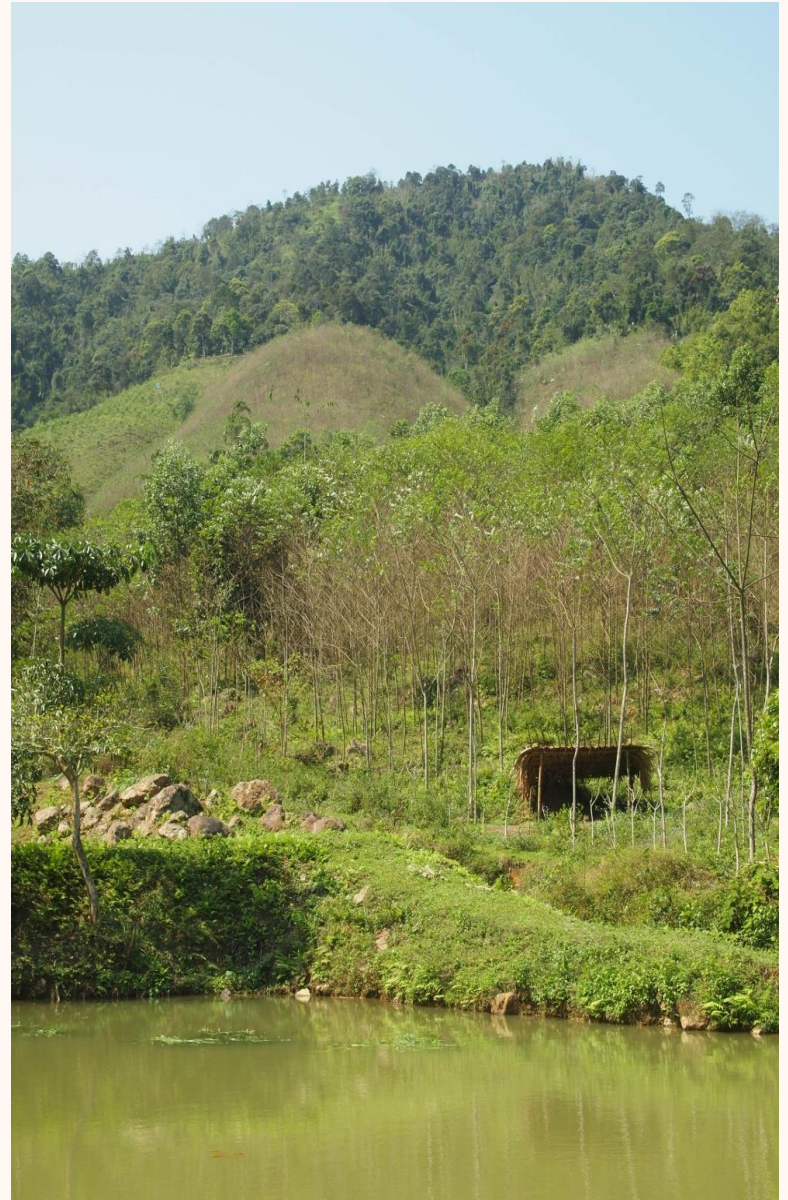
Mix of native species

Model	Mix of species
1	5 native species (*Michelia mediocris, Erythrophleum fordii, Manglietia glauca, Pareshorea chinensis, Dipterocarpus retusus*)
2	3 native species (*P. chinensis*+ *M. mediocris*+ *M. Glauca*)
3	4 native species (*E. Fordii + M. Glauca + P. chinensis + D. retusus*)
4	4 native species (*E. Fordii* + *M. mediocris*+ *E. Fordii + M. Glauca*)
5	2 native species (*P. chinensis*+ *D. retusus*)

NTFP species

Model	Species
1	*Dianella ensifolia*
2	Ba Kích/*Morinda officinalis*
3	*Dianella ensifolia*
4	*Erythrophalum scandens*
5	Mây Nếp/*Calamustetra dactlus*

Project outcomes

Enrichment of high value timber species

- Survival rates of over 90% (50 ha)
- Growth:

Species	D0 '13	D0 '11	H 2013	H 2011
Pareshorea chinensis	11,8	6,5	119,2	89,3
D. retusus	20,4	11,2	167,3	142,1
Michelia mediocris	20,7	11,2	201,5	112,9
E. fordii	11,6	6,1	102,0	84,7
M. glauca	13,6	6,5	151,9	76,8

Growth and sizes vary dramatically between species

Tending has not been conducted after the project completion

Consequently enriched trees have been suppressed and could not grow well

Short-term Income generation models of NTFPs

Species	Rate
Mây nếp/*C. dactlus*	75%
BK/*M. officinalis*	74%
HB/ Dianella ensifolia	91%
Rau bò khai	99,8%
Kim tiền thảo	83,5%

But very few NTFP plants left after harvesting

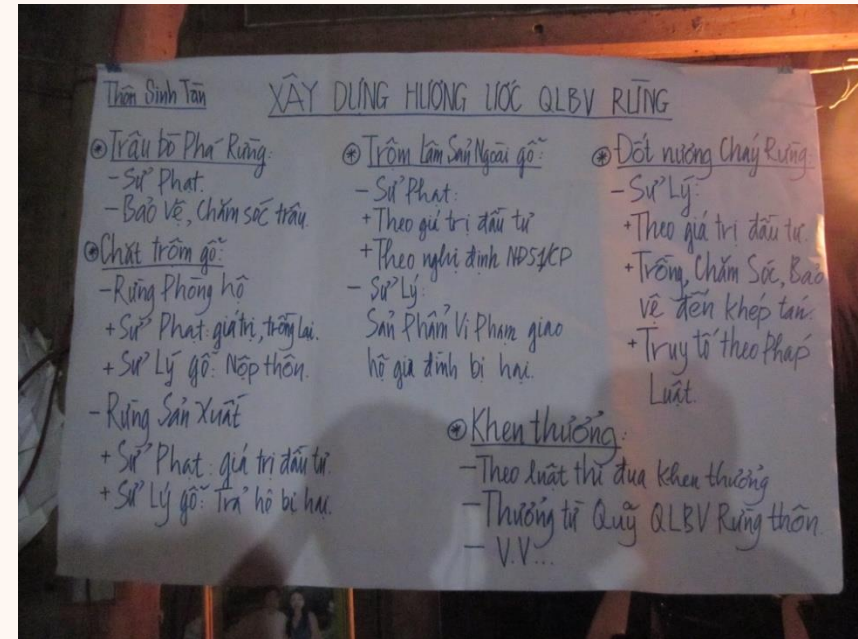

And replaced by fast growing trees, Acacia

Did not take into account of plantation of fast growing trees

Leading to encroachment of plantation of fast growing species to existing natural forest/enriched area

- Develop village regulations of forest protection and development as well as sharing benefits from forests

- Village Community Forest Management Board to enhance Regulations and self-management and development of communities in the long-term

- But Village Forest Protection & Development Fund was not established due to complicated procedure and time constraints

Lessons learned and implications

- Three years project for native species restoration is too short;

- Forest extension worker should have good skills in working with communities and ethnic groups

- Social and education preparation is very important and it usually takes time

- Land and forest tenure is critical to ensure native species enriched plots to be protected by hhs

- Community forest governance is critical to ensure long-term commitment to forest restoration

- Native species should be selected by community with advice from forestry worker to match with sites

Role of women

Post-silvicuture measure should be secured after ending of the project

Modality of community organization is key factor to success of SFM based on FLR, as more market driven, horizontal integration of hhs to **create community enterprise!**

Thank you