

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance Review and Assessment of implementation System
Seventh reporting process

Report from Viet Nam



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

Contents

I. Country Profile

II. Strategic objectives

- A. Strategic objective 1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality
 - Indicator S01-1: Trends in land cover
 - Indicator S01-2: Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land
 - Indicator S01-3: Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground
 - Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
 - Voluntary targets
- B. Strategic objective 2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations
 - Indicator S02-1: Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas
 - Indicator S02-2: Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas
 - Voluntary targets
- C. Strategic objective 3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems
 - Voluntary targets.
- D. Strategic objective 4: To generate global benefits through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
 - Indicator S04-1: Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground
 - Indicator SO4-2: Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species
 - Voluntary targets
- E. Additional indicators for strategic objectives 1, 2 and 4.
- F. Strategic objective 5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level
 - Indicator S05-1: Trends in international bilateral and multilateral official development assistance
 - Indicator SO5-2: Trends in domestic public resources
 - Indicator S05-3: Trends in number of co-financing partners
 - Indicator S05-4: Resources mobilized from innovative sources of finance, including from the private sector

III. Implementation framework.

- A. Financial and non-Financial resources.
- B. Policy and planning.
- C. Action on the ground

I. Country Profile

Land area	Year	Total land area (km ²)	Rivers and specialied water surfaces (km ²)	Total country area (km ²)
	2000	-	-	329.240,61
	2005	-	-	331.211,59
	2010	-	-	330.938,57
	2015	-	-	331.230,77
Demographics	Year	Urban (thousands)	Rural (thousands)	Total (thousands)
	2000	18.725.400	58.905.500	77.630.900
	2001	19.299.100	59.321.400	78.620.500
	2002	19.873.200	59.664.500	79.537.700
	2003	20.725.000	59.742.400	80.467.400
	2004	21.601.200	59.835.200	81.436.400
	2005	22.332.000	60.060.100	82.392.100
	2006	23.045.800	60.265.400	83.311.200
	2007	23.746.300	60.427.200	84.218.500
	2008	24.673.100	60.445.600	85.118.700
	2009	25.584.700	60.440.300	86.025.000
	2010	26.515.900	60.431.500	86.947.400
	2011	27.719.300	60.141.100	87.860.400
	2012	28.269.200	60.540.100	88.809.300
	2013	28.874.900	60.884.600	89.758.500
	2014	30.035.400	60.693.500	90.728.900
	2015	31.067.500	60.642.300	91.709.800
Source	http://gso.gov.vn/default.aspx?tabid=714			

II. Strategic objective

Strategic objective 1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality

SO1-1: Trends in land cover

Year	Land cover (km ²)				
	Tree-covered areas	Cropland	Rivers and specialized water surfaces	Homestead land	Other Land
2000	113.116*	112.295**	8.498**	-	-
2001	116.858*	-	7.552	-	-
2002	117.845*	-	7.977	-	-
2003	120.945*	-	8.676	-	-
2004	123.068*	-	9.201	6.519	-
2005	126.166*	122.059	9.599	6.972	66.415
2006	128.738*	117.100	11.401	6.027	67.946
2007	128.373*	118.587	11.503	6.119	66.630
2008	131.187*	118.785	10.974	6.204	64.000
2009	128.994*	122.279	10.905	6.339	62.534
2010	120.309*	140.692	10.757	6.804	52.336
2011	131.381*	130.883	10.775	6.839	51.079
2012	134.626*	128.179	10.829	6.909	50.408
2013	135.584*	127.750	10.769	6.953	49.916
2014	137.965*	131.020	10.682	7.023	44.277
2015	135.209*	137.813	9.870	6.986	41.353

Sources:

*: Ministry of Agriculture and rural development (MARD)

** : Final National report of the LDN Target Setting Programme (LDN TSP)

Other data: http://gso.gov.vn/default_en.aspx?tabid=773

SO1-2: Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land Use	Net land productivity dynamics (2000-2010) (km ²)					
	Declining	Early signs of decline	Stable but stressed	Stable not stressed	Increasing	No data
Forest	1.498	11.145	32.366	59.826	28.863	2.614
Shrubs, Grasslands and sparsely vegetated areas	575	3.772	11.376	17.485	14.335	1.118
Croplands	8.795	7.863	19.453	38.524	40.713	2.367
Wetlands	706	320	996	2.291	1.774	2.573
Artificial surfaces	1.470	944	2.815	5.481	6.855	346

Changing Land Use	Net land productivity dynamics (NetLPD) trend 2000-2010 (sq km)					
	Declining	Early signs of decline	Stable but stressed	Stable not stressed	Increasing	Total
Forest to Cropland	252.53	1005.69	1768.59	2325.86	1653.50	7006.17
Forest to Shrubs, Grasslands and sparsely vegetated areas	75.95	810.86	2320.18	3486.54	1586.10	8279.63

Source: Final National report of the LDN Target Setting Programme (LDN TSP)

SO1-3: Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Đơn vị tính: tấn/ha

Land Use	2000	2010
Forest	87.7	88.5
Shrubs, Grasslands and sparsely vegetated areas	82.8	74.8

Croplands	82.5	68.0
Wetlands	44.2	44.0
Artificial surfaces	74.9	101.9
SOC average (ton/ha)	79.2	82.4

Source: Final National report of the LDN Target Setting Programme (LDN TSP)

SO1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

Total area of degraded land (km ²)	Proportion of degraded land	Year
104.096	31,7%	2017
Source	Proposal on Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality Target setting in Vietnam in the period of 2017-2020 with vision to 2030	

SO1 Voluntary Target

Target	Unit	Scale
Forest protection	ha	3.000.000
Afforestation	ha	375.000
Natural forest restoration	ha	410.000
Forest plantation with large timber species	ha	180.000
Source	Proposal on Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality Target setting in Vietnam in the period of 2017-2020 with vision to 2030	

Strategic objective 2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.

SO2-1: Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas.

Estimates of the proportion of population below the international poverty line (percentage)
 The 'international poverty line' is currently set at USD 1.90 a day based on 2011 purchasing power parity.

Year	Proportion of population below the international poverty line
2012	11,1
2013	9,8
2014	8,4
2015	7,0
2016	5,8

Nguồn: <http://gso.gov.vn/default.aspx?tabid=723>

Hotpot: Lai Chau province with 31,5% of population below the international poverty line

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2008	97,6	89,9	92,1
2010	97,7	87,4	90,5
2012	98,1	87,9	91,0
2014	98,3	90,6	93,0
2016	99,0	90,8	93,4

Source: <http://gso.gov.vn/default.aspx?tabid=723>

SO2 Voluntary targets

Objective: By 2030, to end hunger and ensure that everyone, especially the poor and vulnerable people, including the elderly and infants, has access to real food, nutritious all year round.

Source: Action Plan to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector.

Strategic objective 3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

SO3 Indicators

Some indicators of socio-economic environment related to measurement and evaluation of strategic objective 3:

- Total sunshine duration at some stations, Monthly sunshine duration at some stations.
- Total rainfall at some stations, Monthly rainfall at some stations.
- Water level of some main rivers.
- Average of sea level at some stations, Average of sea level at some stations.
- Natural disaster damage.
- Medical staff - Doctor per 10000 inhabitant (Pers.)
- Index of income inequality distribution (GINI index)
- Human Development Index.

Strategic objective 4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species.

Red list Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index		
	Threatened	Endangered	Critically Endangered
2004	857	149	46

2007	882	498	161
2014	899	556	272

Source: <http://redsvn.net/dieu-can-biet-ve-sach-do-iucn-va-sach-do-viet-nam/>

SO4 Voluntary targets

Target	Source
By 2020, the forest coverage proportion of total country area will be 42%	Program for Sustainable Forestry Development in the period of 2016-2020 (Decision No. 886 / QD-TTg, dated 16/6/2017)
By 2030, the forest coverage proportion of total country area will be 45%	Program for REDD+ (Decision No. 419 / QD-TTg, dated 05/4/2017)
By 2030, total greenhouse gas emissions would be reduced by 8% compared to Business As Usual (BAU) as committed under the Paris Agreement	

Additional indicators for strategic objectives 1,2 and 4

Indicator	Relevant strategic objective or target	Qualitative assessment	Comments
Area of coastal forest	1	Increase	VN Indicator
Direct economic decline due to the impact of natural disasters on GDP	2	Decrease	UN Indicator
Number of illegal hunting and trading of wildlife	4	Decrease	VN Indicator

Source: General Statistics Office.

Strategic objective 5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level.

S05-1 Trends in International Bilateral and Multilateral official Development Assistance.

July 7, 1818 Vietnam hosted the 7th GEF. Along with that, the program mobilized resources for the implementation of sustainable development goals.

SO5-2 Trends in domestic public resources.

No official data has been collected for this information.

Sharing information: Program for Sustainable Forestry Development in the period of 2016-2020 (Decision No. 886 / QD-TTg, dated 16/6/2017). Total capital of the program: VND 59,600 billion (more than €2.24 billion), in which:

1. Central budget for the program: VND 14,575 billion, including investment capital for development of VND 9,460 billion, non-business capital of VND 5,155 billion. In cases where the development investment capital is not enough for the period, it is allowed to prolong the time for implementation

2. ODA capital and other lawful capital sources: Approximately VND 45,025 billion

SO5-3 Trends in number of co-financing partners.

Increase

SO5-4 Resources Mobilized from Innovative Sources of Finance, Including from the Private Sector.

The forest socialization policy is a new step to mobilize resources for achieving the goal of increasing forest cover and preventing land degradation in Vietnam; Payment for forest environmental services is a sustainable financial source.

III. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK.

Increasing mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention from international and domestic, public and private sources as well as from local communities, including non-traditional funding sources, and climate finance.

Increasing mobilization of resources	Would you like to share an experience on how your country has increased the mobilization of resources?	Yes
	Resources	Financial
		Non-financial
	Sources were mobilized	International
		Domestic
		Public
		Private
		Local communities
Non-traditional funding sources		
GCF		
Narrative	Vietnam's sustainable development policies and objectives are aligned with the objectives of sustainable international development. Appropriate and highly relevant policies have received the support from all economic sectors in the country to the international community.	
Support	Has your country supported other countries in the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of Convention?	No

Taking advantage of the opportunity of using land degradation neutrality as a framework to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments.

Using LDN as a framework to increase investment	Would you like to share how your country has taken advantage of the LDN concept to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments?	Yes
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Narrative	The LDN target are based on the objective of sustainable development forestry and the commitments of the Government to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the agriculture and rural development sector.
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Improving the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions (such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or other newer funds).		
Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions	Would you like to share an experience on how your country has improved the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions?	No
Narrative	No official data has been collected for this information	

Developing, implementing, revising and regularly monitoring, as appropriate, national, subregional and regional action programmes and/or plans as effective tools for UNCCD implementation.		
Action Programmes	Would you like to share an experience on how your country/subregion/region/institution has developed or helped develop, implement, revise or regularly monitor action programmes?	Yes
Narrative	Viet Nam set up to implement the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification in the period of 2006-2010 and the orientation for 2020. The implementation of national and international activities is always coordinated by the permanent office of the Convention. However, the implementation of activities to local areas is difficult due to lack of financial resources for the implementation of desertification activities. But, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development still sends annual reports on land degradation and desertification in their localities.	

Establishing policies and enabling environments for promoting and implementing solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought including prevention, relief and recovery.
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Establishing policies	Would you like to share an experience on how your country institution has established or helped establishing policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?	Yes
	<p>Enabling environments aimed at</p> <p>Sharing:</p>	<p>DLDD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing solutions to combat DLDD - Prevent the effects of DLDD. - Relief efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and/or socio economic stress on ecosystems and/or populations. - Engaging women in decision-making and implementation and promoting their land-rights. - Some specific solutions.
Narrative	<p>Some solutions for drought risk types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drought Land: Transforming plant varieties, drought tolerant farming practices (Application of drip irrigation technology). - Mangroves: Due to the effects of droughts, salinity intrusion is very complicated, besides the solutions on construction and solutions for mangrove planting which are applied effectively in Vietnam. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land erosion: prolonged droughts and unusually heavy rainfall cause serious land erosion on sloping land in mountainous Vietnam. Integrated agroforestry model was studied for different types of sloping terrain. - Coastal forest plantation and integrated agroforestry models are effective solutions for preventing land degradation, improving ecosystems and improving livelihoods. - Some construction solutions for different regions: Construction of water storage system; Construction of water channel system; To build a system of salinity prevention gates and water retention systems. 	
Support	Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies and enabling environments for promoting and implementing solution to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought including prevention, relief and recovery?	No

Leveraging synergies and integrating DLDD into national plans related to the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), in particular the other Rio conventions and other international commitments, as appropriate, within their respective mandates, optimizing efficacy and eliminating duplication of efforts.		
Synergies	Would you like to share an experience on how your country has leveraged synergies and integrated DLDD into national plans related to other MEAs, in particular the other Rio conventions and other international commitments?	Yes
	The actions have aimed at	Leveraging DLDD with other national plans related to the other Rio conventions.

Narrative	The process of implementing the Convention is linked to national and sectoral development activities
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Mainstreaming DLDD as appropriate into economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention.

Mainstreaming DLDD	Would you like to share an experience on how your country is mainstreaming DLDD in economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention	Yes
	Mainstream	Sustainable Development
Narrative	Decision 1308 / QD-BNN-KH dated 13 April 2018 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development approving the Action Plan for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector. Objective 15.3 on DLDD activities. The national trend always places the sustainable development goals at the forefront of all socio-economic development.	

Establishing national policies, measure and governance for drought preparedness and management including drought contingency plans according to the mandate of the Convention.

National policies	Would you like to share an experience on how your country established/is establishing national policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management including drought contingency plans?	Yes
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Narrative	The risk of drought affects the livelihood of the people concerned by the Government, the solution to support in time with the sudden situation of drought. Drought alerts and warnings are made periodically, regularly.	
Support	Has your country support other countries in establishing policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management, including drought contingency plans in accordance with the mandate of the Convention.	No

Implementing sustainable land management practices (SLM)		
SLM practices	Would like to share experiences on how your country is implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address DLDD?	Yes
	Types of SLM practices are being implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agroforestry. - Sustainable forest management. - Surface water and groundwater management. - Natural forest management. - Protect wetlands.
Narrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICRAFT Vietnam has carried out research and technical assistance to develop agro-forestry models for sloping land application in mountainous areas of Northwest Vietnam. The efficiency of these models has been recorded as anti-failure. land degradation and improvement of livelihoods. - The program of sustainable forest development aims to achieve 45% of forest cover by 2030, strict management of 	

	natural forests, protection of wetlands under the Ramsar Convention.	
Support	Has your country supported other countries in the implementation of SLM practices?	No

Implementing restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services

Restoration and rehabilitation	Would like to share experiences on how your country is involved in restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?	Yes
	Types of SLM practices are being implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is forbidden to exploit natural forest since 2016 to protect and restore more than 10 million ha of natural forest. - Sustainable Forest Protection and Development Program (886). Every year, more than 230,000 ha of new and reforested forests are planted, in which more than 90,000 ha are new planted. - FSC certification for more than 250 thousand hectares of forest. - Implementation plan for REDD +.
	Practices	National level

Narrative	<p>No: 13-CT/TW 12/01/2017 Strengthening the leadership of the Party towards forest management, protection and development.</p> <p>Program for Sustainable Forestry Development in the period of 2017-2020 (Decision No. 886 / QD-TTg, dated 16/6/2017).</p> <p>Program for REDD+ (Decision No. 419 / QD-TTg, dated 05/4/2017).</p>	
Support	Has your country supported other countries in the restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?	No

Developing and operationalizing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems safety net programmes		
Drought risk management and early warning systems	Would you like to share experience on how your country is developing drought risk management, and monitoring early warning systems and safety-net programmes to address DLDD?	Yes
	Sharing:	Drought risk management
Description	Construction of irrigation systems, water reservoirs, protection of water sources. However, there is a lack of synchronous, lack of comprehensive database, solutions have not actively respond to the risk of drought.	
Support	Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, and monitoring early warning systems and safety-net programmes to address DLDD?	No

Promoting alternative livelihoods

Alternative livelihoods	Does your country promote alternative livelihoods practice in the context of DLDD?	Yes
	List some practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change of plant varieties suitable to each type of land: Conversion of rice cultivation to forestry, industrial crops and fruit trees with good drought tolerance. - Forest allocation to the community has yielded double benefits, both protecting the forest development and increasing the livelihoods of the people. Viet Nam's community forest policy has been shared with a number of countries in the region (Myanmar, Timor Leste ...)
	Would you like to share experiences in engaging women and youth in promoting alternative livelihoods?	Gender equality is addressed in all aspects of socio-economic development.
Narrative	https://baomoi.com/tao-sinh-ke-ben-vung-cho-phu-nu-nong-thon/c/25217154.epi https://www.recoftc.org/node/41310	

Establishing systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management

Establishing knowledge sharing systems	Has your country established systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management?	Yes
	List some systems for sharing information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weather forecast website. - Short-term and medium-term forecasts on television programs of central and local television. - The water source forecasting program for key basins in Vietnam are posted publicly on the website of the directorate of water resources. - Programs to disseminate knowledge on drought response, plant solutions, reserve water sources ... are disseminated knowledge on the programs of central and local television.
Narrative	<p>http://www.nchmf.gov.vn/web/en-US/43/Default.aspx</p> <p>https://vtv.vn/chuyen-dong-24h/kho-han-o-ninh-thuan-ruong-dong-kho-can-vat-nuoi-chet-dan-can-ca-duong-song-cua-dan-20180419145604028.htm</p> <p>https://vtv.vn/trong-nuoc/mien-tay-lap-ban-do-ung-pho-voi-thien-tai-2017081515034291.htm</p> <p>http://vtvgo.vn/tin-tuc/tay-nguyen-ung-pho-voi-kho-han-10667.html</p> <p>http://www.tongcucthuyloi.gov.vn/Tin-tuc-Su-kien/Du-bao-nguon-nuoc</p>	

