

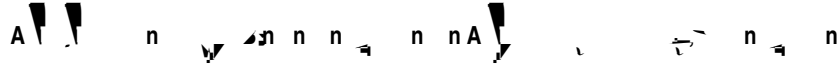
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This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

- 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



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

<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/QĐ-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
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated.		

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		

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:

A. n n n n n

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	

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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	

Import in 2011: Lac (\$3,215,422); Bamboo (\$1,051,909); Anise flower (\$819,244)

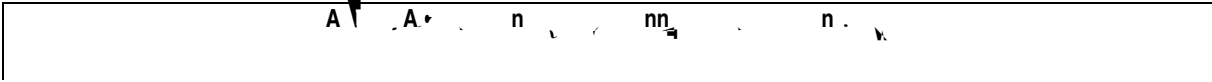
Export in 2011: Lac (\$564,532); Bamboo (\$5,070,754); Anise flower

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	No
	X	
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these	Yes	No

benefits of sustainable forest management		
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).		
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 fo

ha in 2005. In 2011,



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.

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).

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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 contr.9926(b)6.54001(e)-	