

Policy Options for REDD+ Implementation and Enhancing the Participation of Local People in Ba Be National Park, Bac Kan Province, Viet Nam

(ベトナムのバツカン県バベ国立公園におけるREDD+の策定と人々の参加にかかわる政策オプション)

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According to UNFCCC, the Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus Forest Conservation in Developing Countries (REDD+) mechanism is considered to be a good option to use in responding to climate change. Viet Nam is identified as one of countries most vulnerable to climate change. Thus, the Government of Viet Nam has struggled with the international community to respond to climate change and is committed to REDD+. Viet Nam is one of the forest gain countries. However, its area of natural forest decreased by 10.2% and 13.4% from 1999 to 2005 (Ha, et al., 2010). Moreover, forest degradation still occurred in this country. Hence, Viet Nam is an appropriate site to study the implementation of REDD+ mechanism from the perspective of forest degradation mitigation.

For the implementation of REDD+ in Viet Nam, sufficient options fulfilling the role of reference points have been recognized as crucial factors in successful related policies. Therefore, this research was conducted with the aim to identify which forest management options/activities can be implemented in Viet Nam regarding REDD+ and which approaches can encourage local people to participate in forest management and conservation. Following these two objectives, four main questions will be answered including (1) Is there room to reduce emissions from the forest sector in Viet Nam; (2) What activities related to REDD+ should be encouraged?; (3) What factors influence household livelihood choices? and (4) What influence do these factors have?. The two main methods applied in this research are the REDD Abacus Software and Multinomial and Binary Logistic Regression Models. The research undertook a household survey in 3 villages inside and surrounding Ba Be National Park (BBNP). The results show that although deforestation was successfully prevented in the study area, forest degradation still occurred even in the core zone of Ba Be National Park. Within the current carbon price, the avoidance of forest degradation can reduce a maximum of approximately 79 thousand tCO₂e over ten years in the study area. On the other hand, the second result from the household survey identified important determinants for livelihood investment choices of local people were the amount of firewood consumed per person, status of food insecurity, house zone location, household economic classification, and education level of household head. The results suggest that on-going forest policies should focus on the prevention of forest degradation activities. Moreover, in order to enhance the participation of local people, those policies should also consider counter measures of food insecurity for the household. Another option is limiting firewood collection in common-pool forests and promoting firewood collection in their own forestland. Education, propaganda and poverty reduction also should be promoted. Furthermore, those policies should also focus on forestland allocation for local people living in all communes not only outside of BBNP.

Keywords: *Ba Be National Park, Opportunity costs, Land use changes, Livelihood activity choices, Binary and multinomial logistic regression.*