



Forest Inventory and Planning Institute (FIPI)

PROCESS FOR CARRYING OUT FEASIBILITY STUDIES ON ESTABLISHING PROTECTED AREAS IN VIETNAM

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Background on Viet Nam

1962: First Protected Area (10,000 hectares) for biodiversity conservation

1986: Ministry of Forestry Decision 1171/QĐ to guide establishment of protected areas & investment / management plans

2000: FIPI formulated new Guideline on feasibility studies for establishing protected areas

2007: 136 Protected Areas (2 M. hectares)



How 2000 guideline was established

- Reviewed legal documents
- Consulted GOs and NGOs
- Updating principle, concepts of IUCN
- Reviewed FIPI experience in compiling feasibility studies and investment plans
- Reviewed experiences of other countries
- Obtained assistance from Birdlife Int'l



Table 2: Asian and Pacific countries, on track and off track for the MDGs

Goal	1	2	3	4	6	7
\$1/day poverty						
Underweight children						
Primary enrolment						
Reaching grade 5						
Primary completion rate						
Gender primary						
Gender secondary						
Gender tertiary						
Under-5 mortality						
Infant mortality						
HIV prevalence						
TBC death rate						
Forest cover						
Protected area						
CO ₂ emissions						
ODP CFC consumption						
Water urban						
Water rural						
Sanitation urban						
Sanitation rural						
East Asia	●	●	●	●	●	●
Asia-Pacific	●	●	●	●	●	●

Key: ● early achievers; ▲ on track; ■ slow; ▼ regressing.

UN ESCAP 2006



FIPI 4-step process

1. Identify preliminary information
2. Carry out feasibility study
3. Compile report
4. Submit for consideration and approval



Who proposes, who approves

- **Proposing institutions/persons:** Department of Forest Protection at levels, consultancies, conservationist, scientists...
- **Accepting Institutions:** Province People's Committees (PPC) and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)



Knowing communities in the process 1

- Field surveys include socio-economic...
 - Population, demographics and ethnicity
 - Livelihoods/economic activities
 - Utilization of natural resources



Knowing communities in the process 2

- Participatory rural assessment
 - assessing the scale of the dependence on natural resources,
 - Knowing plant/animal species
 - impacts of local people's dependence on Protected Areas
 - awareness and possibilities of participation in conservation activities for locals who live in and around Protected Areas



Knowing communities in the process 3

- Landscape, historical, cultural
 - focus on tourism development esp. for areas categorized as national parks or cultural and historical sites



Status of some PRs

- Ba Be: Locals still live inside the core zone and participate in conservation activities
- Phu Mat: Part of locals has been resettled outside the core zone, the participation of locals in conservation is limited.
- Cuc Phuong: Locals were resettled outside and the participation of locals in conservation is limited



The process helps promote local participation, equity, livelihoods

- The current process has mentioned locals as important stakeholders in conservation.
- It comprises a content that natural resource utilization potential in PRs for locals has been considered.
- PRAs tools used in carrying out surveys enable authors who do the feasibility studies/Investment Plans better in term meeting the local's expects and capacity.



Challenges in promoting local participation, equity and livelihoods

- Lacking specific policies to involve locals in to BC activities,
- Utilization of natural resources in PR is not yet allowed.
- Capacity and awareness limitations of MBs authority at levels and locals



**Thank you
for your
attention**

