VIETNAM's FLEGT experience from a civil society perspective

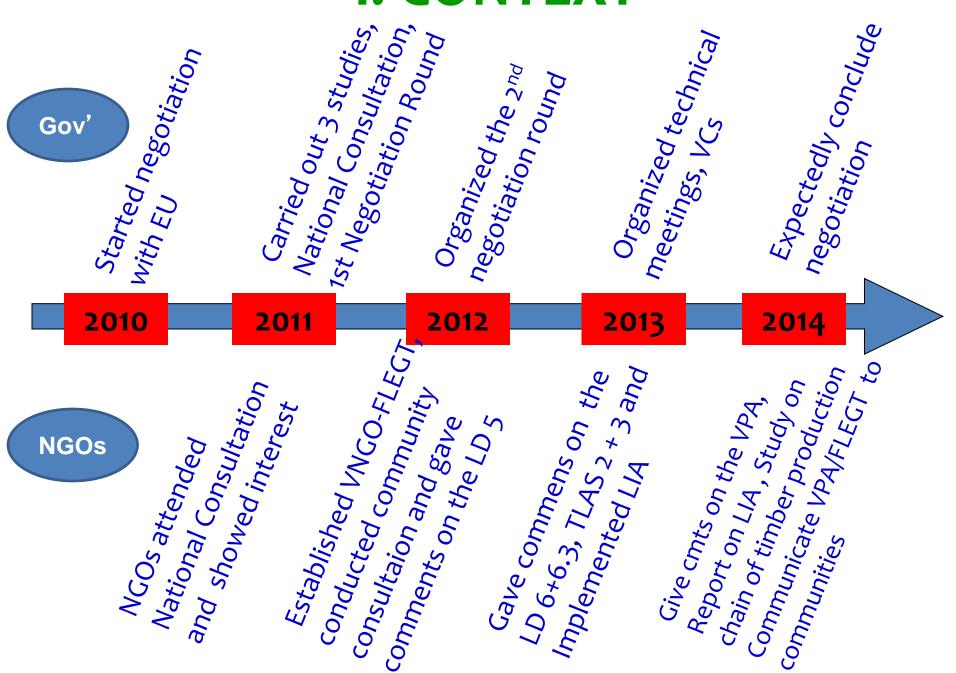
Illegal Forest Conversion in the Mekong: Policy Implications for Land Investments, Climate, and Forest Legality Initiatives Phuket, July 21-13, 2014

Vu Thi Bich Hop, Executive Director SRD
Chair of VNGO-FLEGT network
CSO Representative of PEB-UN REDD Vletnam





I. CONTEXT



II. VNGO-FLEGT's formation and development

2014

41 Member Organizations Is open for registration by interested VNGOs/CSOs

2013

Steering committee: SRD, PanNature, ForWet, CRD 30 Member Organizations

2012

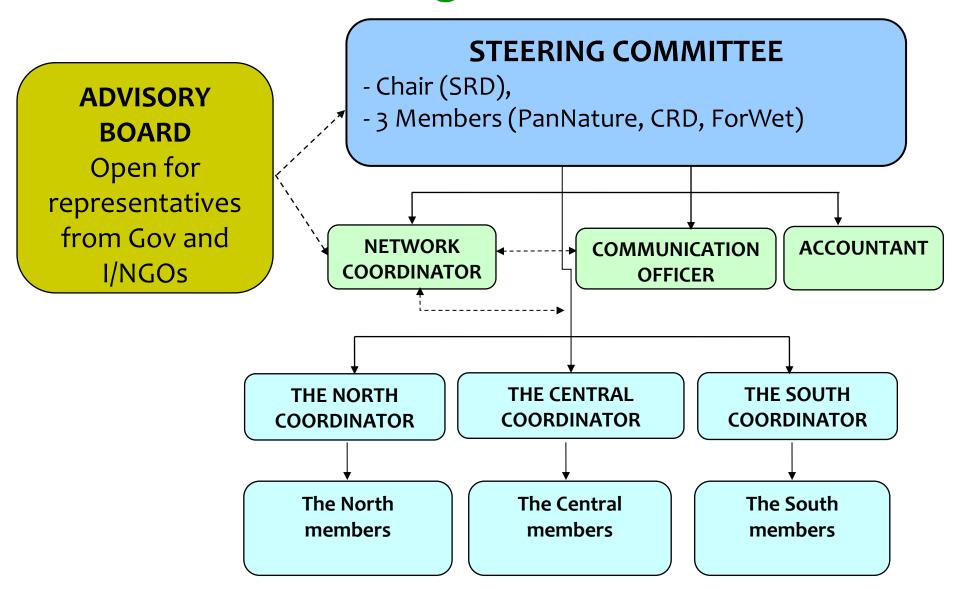
Jan: Established VNGO-FLEGT Network

Apr: Informed to VNFOREST on the Network

Jul.: Officially launching the Network and more than 20

organizations joined Network

VNGO-FLEGT's Organizational Structure



The Network of Vietnamese Non-Governmental Organization on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (VNGO-FLEGT)

NGO network's capacity building

- 1st year- 2012: concept of VPA, FLEGT, LD and community consultations on LD
- 2nd year- 2013: commented on updated LD and TLAS; concept of Livelihood Impact Assessment-LIA, three LIA WS organized, reports from LIA action researches sent to GOV
- 3rd year- 2014: continue commenting on updated LD, TLAS, Information Disclosure Annex, Role of CSO in negotiation and beyond; Further action studies on LIA, wood supply chains at household level; GIS training; 5 year strategic plan formulation, etc.

III. VNGO-FLEGT's ACHIEVEMENTS



Raising awareness for CSOs on VPA/FELGT

Discussion on annual action plans







Regular meeting of the Steering Committee

Livelihood Impact Assessment (LIA)



Contribution for the VPA negotiation



Consult Communities on Timber
Legality in 33 villages/ 14 communes /
6 districts/ 06 provinces

Consult CSOs on LD and TLAS via WS and meetings

Formal comments have been submitted to VNFOREST

Consult communities on the Forest Protection and Development Law 2004



Government officers attending and sharing at network meetings





Multistakeholder workshop



- Actively participate in, and provide meaningful contributions to the VPA/FLEGT negotiation process
- Contribute to the review of the Forest Protection and Development Law

III. CHALLENGES

• Limitation on CSO network's legal Frame work, thus government and private sectorhas bad reasons to involve CSO formally or respectfully.



- CSOs' written and formal comments on LD, TLAS to government have been not seriously responded
- Network's limited knowledge and legal expertise to review a legal related document (LD, TLAS, Forest P&D Law,...)
- Loose Network with voluntary CSO members along the country often takes lots of time to make a decision and arrange an activity with majority
- VPA/FLEGT is dealing with lots of techical aspects and forest governance- a difficult topic, local consultants for trainings, research, planning for network are limited

IV. CONCLUSION

- VPA is a good opportunities to address forest governance and to fight corruption
- Linkage FLEGT and REDD is needed to optimize resources: legality, land tenure, drivers of deforestration, safeguards and governance
- Technical and legal capacity on FLEGT, VPA, LD, TLAS are important to CSO network members
- Formulation of 5 year Strategic plan build -the shared vision and greater picture for CSOs
- Well prepared for the implementation phase of VPA (e.g. Independent forest monitoring- IFM)



For more information, please contact:

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