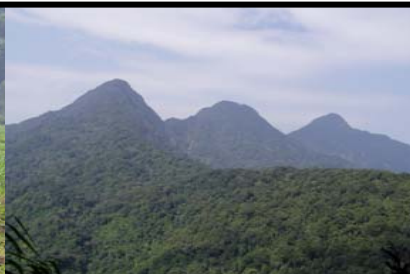
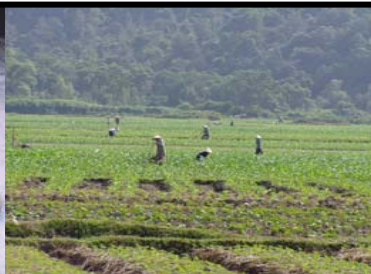


SEA of the Tam Dao National Park & Buffer Zone in Dai Tu District, VIETNAM

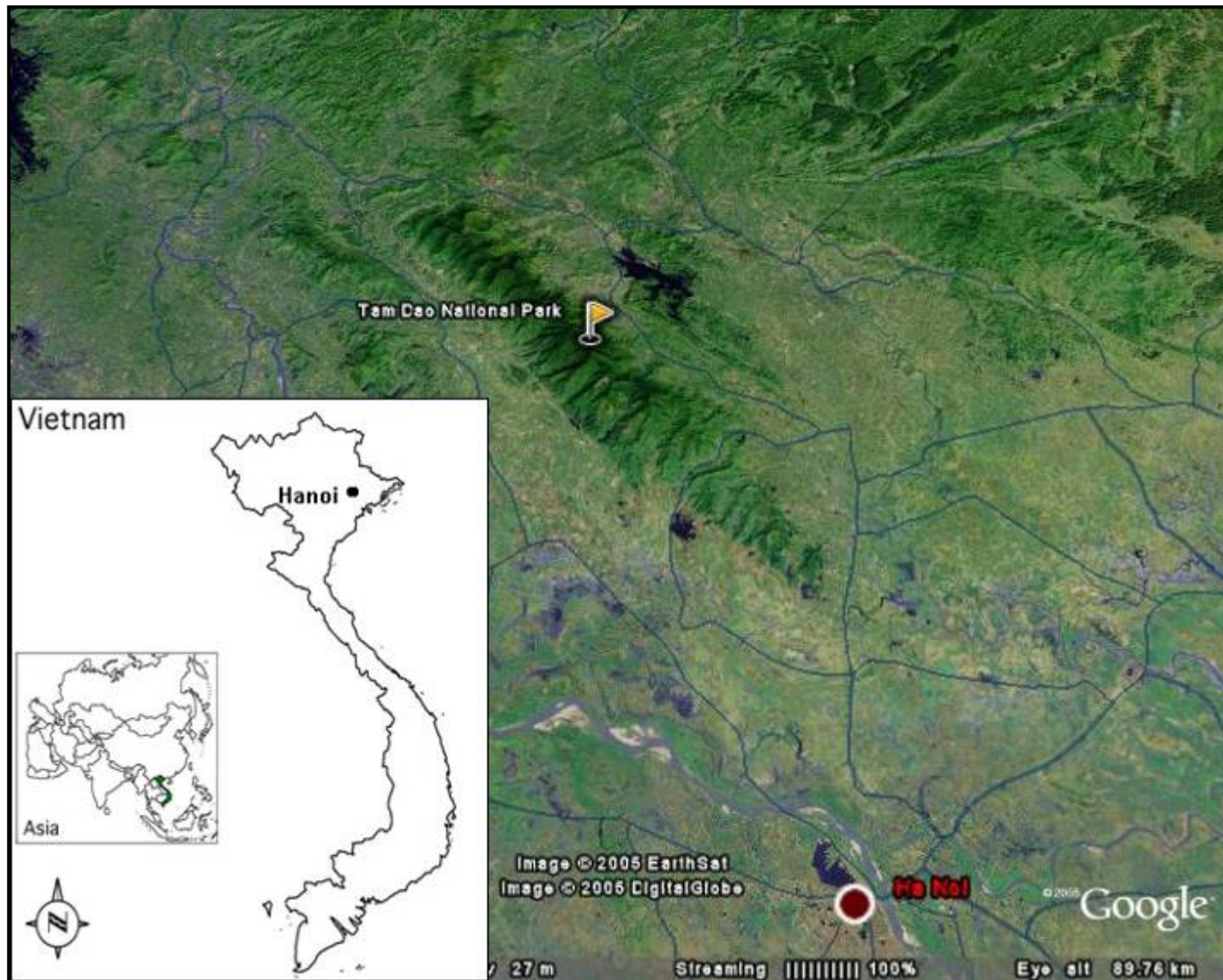
Presented by Jan Peter Schemmel (GTZ)

for the

Tam Dao NP & Buffer Zone Management Project (TDMP)

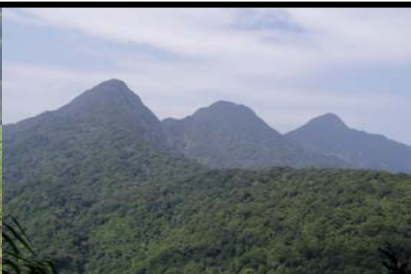


Location: Tam Dao NP & BZ



Biodiversity of Tam Dao NP:

Type	Species Recorded	Species Threatened
Plants	1,282	64
Reptiles & amphibian	159	38
Mammals	64	33
Birds	243	15
Insects	802	14



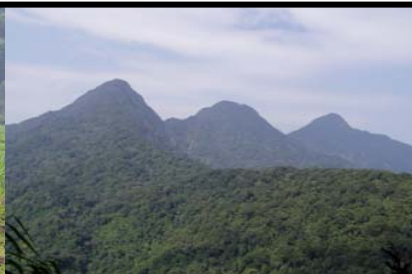
Background:

Tam Dao NP & Buffer Zone:

1. NP located 70km from Hanoi in Vietnam
2. High biodiversity & many threatened species
3. Buffer zone (BZ) with ca. 90,000 km² and 190,000 people (90% farmers)
4. NP within administrative zones of 3 Provinces

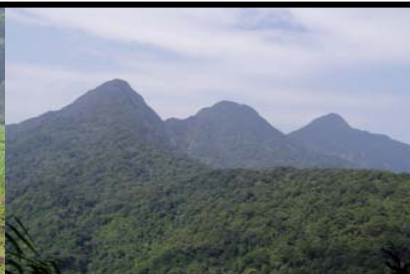
Key Issues:

1. Population growth & limited agricultural land
2. High incidence of poverty
3. Reliance on natural resources from NP
4. Limited planning & management coordination between NP & provincial administrative bodies




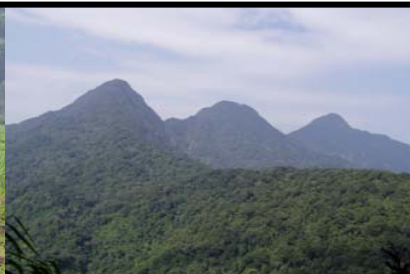
Main issues in Tam Dao NP & BZ:

1. Impacts on threatened and protected species due to
 - **local hunting and wildlife trade**
 - **local use and trade in non-timber forest products**, particularly medicinal plants, bamboo shoots, wild orchids and other ornamental plants
2. Damage to ecosystems, forest cover and natural forest regeneration processes due to
 - **continuing extraction of timber and fuelwood**
 - **forest fires** caused by local people **as results of accidents and intentional forest clearing** for agriculture and other purposes
3. PPP failed to recognise the need & responsibility to plan and budget for mitigation measures as required by govt. legislation



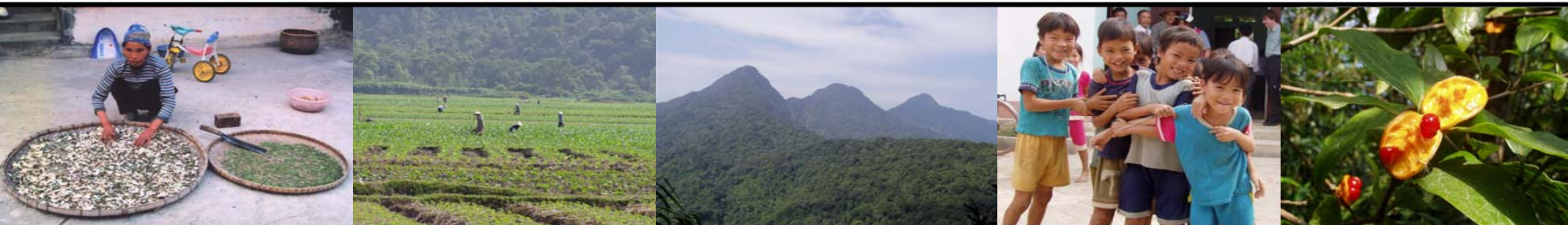
SEA Pilot in Tam Dao:

1. SEA  identified as suitable means for balancing economic, social & environmental interests in the NP & BZ and achieving an integrated, collaborative management of NP & BZ
2. Dai Tu District chosen as pilot site in BZ
3. Taskforce comprising Provincial & District GoV & NP Management established to implement SEA
4. OECD-DAC guidance on SEA as reference for the process



SEA in Vietnam:

- (at that time) no clear framework for SEA in VN
- references / calls for SEA in:
 - CPRGS (PRSP)
 - Natl. Strategy on Env. Protection
 - nsds (Vietnam Agenda 21)
 - draft revised Law on Env. Protection
- now: SEA required for all PPP at natl. & prov. level



Objective of the SEA:

“Provide guidance, to be incorporated into relevant PPP, on the way in which activities can be carried out in the NP & BZ to:

- a) achieve the development objectives set by Dai Tu district, while
- b) maximizing fulfillment of the sustainability for the *valued physical components.*”



SEA Methodology: Steps

- Identify “valuable physical components”
- Establish baseline data on existing conditions
- Identify relevant PPP (→ SEDP*) & dev. objectives

10/2004

- Assess sust. of SEDP obj. & proposals for the NP & BZ
- Develop alternatives for SEDP proposals & assess these

06-09/2005

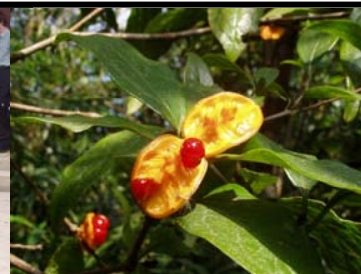
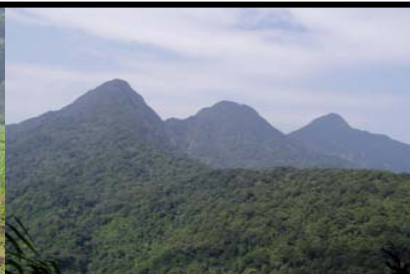
- Provide integrated recommendations for SEDP

10/2005

- Develop implementation, monitoring & cap. bldg. plan

11/2005

*SEDP = Socio-Economic Development Plan (2006-2010) & yearly plans



SEA Stakeholders:

People's Committee

political oversight

province

Dept. Plan. & Invest.

lead agency

Line Depts.
(Env., For., Agri., Ind.)

taskforce

consultants tech. &

GTZ fin. assist.

TDNP Man. Board

sust. criteria
& assess

People's Committee

coord. & dev. obj.

district

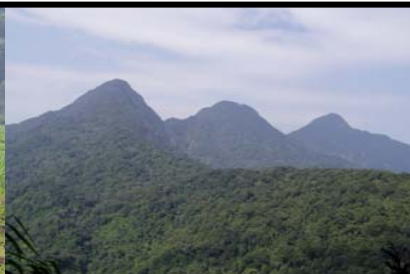
Farmers' / Women's
Union

consultation

People's Committee

baseline data

commune



SEA Methodology II: Assessment

Table 5.2 Summary of Sustainability Assessment of TDNP Buffer Zone Valued Physical Components

Valued Physical Components in BZ Sustainability Criteria Sector / Sub-Sector	1. Soil quality and quantity	2. Surface water quality and quantity	3. Groundwater quality and quantity	4. Forests and Vegetation
I. Agriculture, aquaculture, forestry and rural economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and quantity of soil in arable areas of BZ is suitable for either agricultural, plantation, or production forest use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of water - significant lakes and rivers are suitable for domestic (with appropriate treatments) and agricultural purposes; Quantity of water - significant lakes and rivers are recharged and do not decline in volume over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of water - significant aquifers are suitable for domestic (with appropriate treatments) and agricultural purposes; Quantity of water - significant aquifers are recharged and do not decline in volume over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planted forests compose a significant proportion of land cover in the buffer zone. Growth of forested area comes from barren land conversion to plantation forest. Suitable species are used for forestry activities
	<p><i>A. Crop production</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New crop areas are planned for low slope areas only. Existing crop areas on high slopes (> 20 deg) are progressively removed and the land revegetated. Chemical fertiliser and pesticide use is minimised and integrated pest management (IPM) techniques are implemented. Use of organic fertilisers is promoted. Good agricultural practises are implemented to minimise soil erosion in the lowlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise crop production in fertile areas to minimise need for fertiliser use. Chemical fertiliser and pesticide use is minimised and integrated pest management (IPM) techniques are implemented. Use of organic fertilisers is promoted. Adopt TCVN 5224: general requirements for protecting surface water against pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical fertiliser and pesticide use is minimised and integrated pest management (IPM) techniques are implemented. Use of organic fertilisers is promoted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop production is not carried out in areas identified as production forestland. Development of crop production areas does not clear any planted or natural forest cover.

Recommendations:

No.	SEDP Section	Location of Additional Text	Additional Text (<i>in italics</i>)
A.	Introductory text	End of 2 nd paragraph	"... <u>and gradually pushing back and defeating social evils</u> and strengthening environmental protection."
B.	Part II, Section I, Sub-section 1	Under 'Overall Objectives'	"... <u>and competitiveness of the economy</u> , promoting environmental sustainability, special planning and socio-economic development in the Tam Dao National Park and its buffer zone, <u>creating a leap in terms of application of technologies...</u> "
C.	Part II, Section 2	End of '* Some key indicators till 2010'	- % of forest cover in the TDNP buffer zone - % of disturbed area in the TDNP - % of households in the TDNP buffer zone relying on forest resources - Compliance of Surface water quality in major river(s) with TCVN standards
D.	Part III	New section 4, 'Special Considerations for the Tam Dao National Park'	<i>The following special considerations apply to the TDNP:</i> <i>Eliminate activities that are currently occurring in the TDNP that are causing harm including crop production, livestock grazing, logging, and mining and ensure that activities that are potentially harmful to the values of the TDNP are not carried out in the future, including crop production, livestock grazing, logging, mining and infrastructure construction.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Reduce reliance on timber and non-timber forest products (e.g. fuelwood, medicinal plants) by developing strategies for cultivation of such products for both subsistence and commercial use in the buffer zone and increasing enforcement, particularly of commercial uses.</i> • <i>Afford the highest protection to areas that are known habitat for threatened flora or fauna species or areas that have high landscape values.</i> • <i>Implement awareness and education programs on the values of the TDNP and appropriate conservation strategies.</i> <i>Annex 1 includes detailed considerations for the TDNP."</i>

SEA Implementation:

People's Committee

political oversight

province

Dept. Plan. & Invest.

lead agency

Line Depts.
(Env., For., Agri., Ind.)

Tech. monitoring/reporting/cap.bldg.

consultants tech. &

GTZ fin. assist.

TDNP Man. Board

Liase to, impl. & monitor in TDNP

People's Committee

political coord., support, budget

district

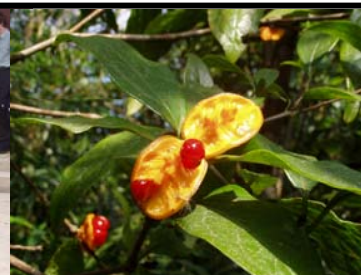
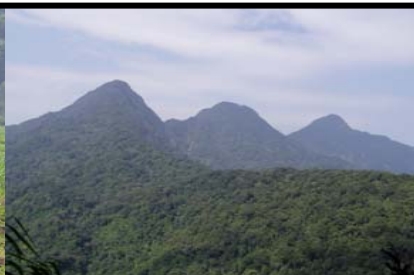
Farmers' / Women's Union

Assist in monitoring

People's Committee

Monitoring & liase to CRUPs

commune



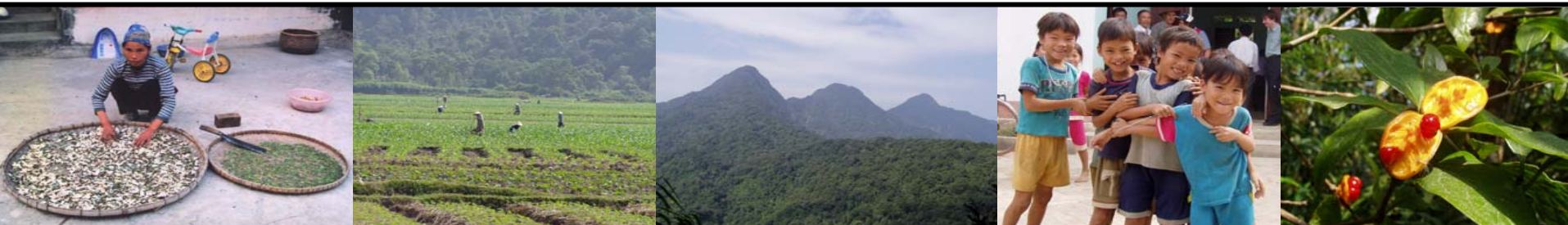
Monitoring ... work in progress

Already agreed:

- **Environmental monitoring plan for district and NP (to incorporate environmental indicators into future SEDPs & observe env.- dev.- links)**
 - **set of indicators**
 - **monitoring process**
 - **capacity building for monitoring (until 11/2006)**
(develop procedures, train staff, develop a data base and reporting formats, select monitoring sites, pilot data collection and develop a costs and equipment budget)

Still to be done:

- **Setting up monitoring for SEA implementation to determine extent to which recommendations are being implemented**



Outcomes and Impacts I

1. All directly involved stakeholders at district level wanted recommendations to be included in **5-year SEDP** (Dai Tu People's Committee, DPI, DoNRE, DARD) – District People's Council (communist party) was reluctant because
 - province level DPI did not ask explicitly for changes
 - there still was no national SEA policy
 - not enough time to undertake changes
2. However, integration of SEA recommendations into **2006 yearly SEDP**. **In general**, for first time the need is realized:
 - for SD & consideration of env. factors, conservation & NP to be integrated into such plan
 - to produce enough timber & firewood to ease pressure on NP

Outcomes and Impacts II

- SEA-recommendations integrated into **2006 yearly plan - specifically:**
 - environment & sustainability is part of objectives
 - forest cover & safe water indicators included for the first time
 - reforestation activities planned
 - safeguard requirements (for water) in infrastructure activities
 - income generation for adjacent pop. to limit pressure on NP
 - education & awareness raising on biodiversity & conservation strategies of local people (also integrated in schools' curricula)
 - study impact assessment methodology for inv. projects in NR
- Environmental monitoring plan providing for env. Baseline & trends for future planning and SEA

Lessons Learned I

- 1. Clear agreement with planners (incl. senior staff of higher admin. level, e.g. province) of conditions for changes to the target-PPP as result of SEA needed & more involvement of natl. level institutions**
- 2. Time buffer for undertaking changes to PPP after completion of SEA needed (also for assessment phase more time needed)**
- 3. Lack of practical guidelines and experience of SEA in Vietnam
→ more capacity building & training as integral part of process recommended (it is neither enough to create merely the laws; prepare for future assessments by providing env. mon. syst.s)**
- 4. Continuing institutional & financial commitment & support needed to ensure implementation of outcomes**

Lessons Learned II

5. **KISS (keep it simple, stupid)**
6. **SEA suitable tool for local level planning in NP & BZ (“helped identify environmental and development priorities” and “achieve a good development balance”)**
7. **SEA helped fill a gap of formalized cross-institutional communication & coordination in strategic planning**
8. **Strong stakeholders’ ownership & increased understanding of cross sector links possible through participatory methods & consultation**

The way forward

- **To meet capacity building needs: practical training (Harvard case methodology) on SEA for district & provincial planners (06/2006)**
- **Follow-up in Dai Tu district**
- **Stakeholders agreed to undertake SEA in other provinces around Tam Dao NP (to be completed by 12/2006)**
- **Capacity building program for environmental monitoring (compl. 11/2006)**
- **Develop training cases out of the 3 SEA-pilots around Tam Dao to be used for SEA training in Vietnam (starting 2007)**
- **Environmental monitoring program resulting of the 3 pilots to start in 2007**

Thank you for your attention



What is 'Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)' ?

„SEA refers to a range of analytical and participatory approaches that aim to integrate environmental considerations into policies, plans and programmes and evaluate the inter linkages with economic and social considerations.“

(OECD-DAC 2006)

What is 'SEA' ?

- SEA is name for a family of approaches
- SEA is formal name
 - ESPOO Convention on SEA
 - EU Directive on SEA
 - OECD-DAC Guidance on SEA
 - IAIA principles for SEA
- SENRA, SIA, SEA, SEAN, ANSEA, ... are labels under this umbrella

