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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FOREST SECTOR IN 2023

SUMMARY REPORT



CỤC LÂM NGHIỆP
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

Địa chỉ/ address: Số 2 Ngọc Hà, Ba Đình, Hà Nội

Điện thoại/ Tel: 0243.8438792 - Website: <https://cuclamnghiep.gov.vn>

KHỐI RỪNG VÀ ĐA DẠNG SINH HỌC, MÀNG XANH, GIZ VIỆT NAM
FOREST AND BIODIVERSITY UNIT, GREEN CLUSTER, GIZ VIET NAM

Địa chỉ/ address: Phòng 021, tầng 2, Tòa nhà Coco, 14 Thụy Khuê, Tây Hồ, Hà Nội.

**HIGHLIGHTS OF
THE FOREST SECTOR
IN 2023**

SUMMARY REPORT.

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This report is the responsibility of

Mr Pham Hong Luong, Deputy Director, Department of Forestry

Ms Anja Barth, Chief Technical Advisor, GIZ Viet Nam

Author

Associate Professor, Dr Bui Thi Minh Nguyet, Viet Nam National University of Forestry

Editors

Ms Nguyen Thi Hong Ly, Head of Information and Digitalisation, Department of Forestry

Ms To Thi Thu Huong, Senior Project Officer, GIZ Viet Nam

Mr Tran Le Tra, Deputy Chief of Party (Technical) and Environmental Governance Director of the USAID-funded Sustainable Forest Management and Biodiversity Conservation (VFBC) project

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English translator

GapLink Co., Ltd.

English language editor

Laurence David Newman

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January 2025

INTRODUCTION

Throughout 2023, there were important events and milestones in the forest sector in general and the Department of Forestry in particular.

In May 2023, the Department of Forestry was re-established following a structural re-organisation of the Viet Nam Administration of Forestry. According to Decision No. 1589/QĐ-BNN-TCCB dated 19 April 2023 of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, the mandate of the Department of Forestry covers various areas. These include forest management, forest development, nature and biodiversity conservation in forest ecosystems, forest use, and forest environmental services for forestry production linked to forest product processing and trade. The aim is to deliver all economic, social, and environmental development goals in the forest sector so that it becomes a modern, effective, efficient, and highly competitive economic-technical sector.

In 2023, Viet Nam strove for economic recovery after COVID-19. However, the forest sector faced numerous challenges in terms of capital availability for forestry production and domestic and foreign markets for forest products. Against this backdrop, Viet Nam's forestry agencies, in collaboration with stakeholders, proposed and developed important policies and solutions to overcome obstacles, boost investment in the forest sector's development, and deliver impressive forestry production values. This enabled the sector to survive challenges and contribute to national socio-economic growth.

The Department of Forestry is delighted to introduce the "Highlights of the Forest Sector in 2023" summary report. This will be the first in a series of annual reports on the performance of the forest sector. It aims to inform decision-making on plans, options, and policies to drive sectoral growth and to help monitor the extent to which strategic annual and periodic goals in the forest sector are met.

The Department of Forestry appreciates the support of all forest organisations, officers, and experts in the completion of this report. Special thanks go to the "Upscaling Sustainable Forest Management and Certification in Viet Nam" project, commissioned by BMZ, and the sustainable forest management component of the USAID-funded VFBC project, respectively implemented by GIZ and DAI in collaboration with the Management Board for Forestry Projects (MBFPs) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD).

DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

Signature



Tran Quang Bao



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAF	Animals Asia Foundation
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MBFPs	Management Board for Forestry Projects
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PEFC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
PFES	Payment for Forest Environmental Services
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VFCS	Viet Nam Forest Certification Scheme
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

A large, stylized green number '5' is positioned on the left side of the page. The number is composed of several overlapping shapes: a top horizontal bar, a vertical stem, and a large circular loop at the bottom. The text is centered within the lower part of the '5' graphic.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FOREST SECTOR IN 2023

The first successful sale of forest carbon credits

For the first time, Viet Nam successfully transferred 10.3 million tonnes of emission reductions (carbon credits) for reducing deforestation and forest degradation in the North Central region to the World Bank, receiving about VND 1,200 billion (USD 51.5 million). MARD also made preparation to implement the Letter of Intent on emissions trading signed with Emergent, a non-profit organisation creating markets for carbon-credit transactions, covering 11 provinces in the Central Highlands and South-Central Viet Nam. Under the deal, Viet Nam will transfer 5.15 million tonnes of CO₂ to Emergent for a minimum price of USD 10 per tonne (equivalent to USD 51.5 million) between 2022 and 2026

01



02

Enhancing forest protection and development

The scale of natural regeneration in 2023 was 136,000 hectares - 136 per cent of the target. Natural regeneration areas established in previous years made up 86 per cent of this. For reforestation, Viet Nam achieved 113 per cent of the national target on concentrated forest planting, maintained about 568,000 hectares of forest plantations, and planted 127 million trees through scattered plantation forestry.



03

Initiatives to enhance biodiversity and landscape conservation and promote ecotourism in national parks and nature reserves

Nature lovers at home and abroad were invited to visit and participate in ecotourism and environmental education activities in 167 national parks and nature reserves nationwide. Revenue from forest-based ecotourism grew as a result. In 2023, national parks and nature reserves hosted 3.1 million visitors and generated VND 310 billion (USD 12.1 million) in revenue, a significant sum for forest protection, development, and biodiversity conservation.

Stronger cooperation and linkages

Viet Nam boosted cooperation and linkages to drive sectoral development, enhance the delivery of international agreements and partnerships in production development, increase exports of forest products, and leverage international programmes and projects to develop the forest sector. The Department of Forestry implemented two international agreements, an international convention, and UN accords in partnership with global organisations, nine international and regional forestry entities and networks, seven focal points for ASEAN cooperation, and four bilateral collaboration focal points. This happened alongside the implementation of 27 tasks on international cooperation and the conclusion of project agreements. In total, USD 3 million of investment was mobilised to support the development of the forest sector. Looking ahead, the Department of Forestry will continue to mobilise and attract new projects in the future.

Locally, Viet Nam's forestry agencies partnered with businesses and associations to expand product categories. Engaging local communities in forest protection also contributed to successful forest management and the enhancement of social roles in the forest sector.

04

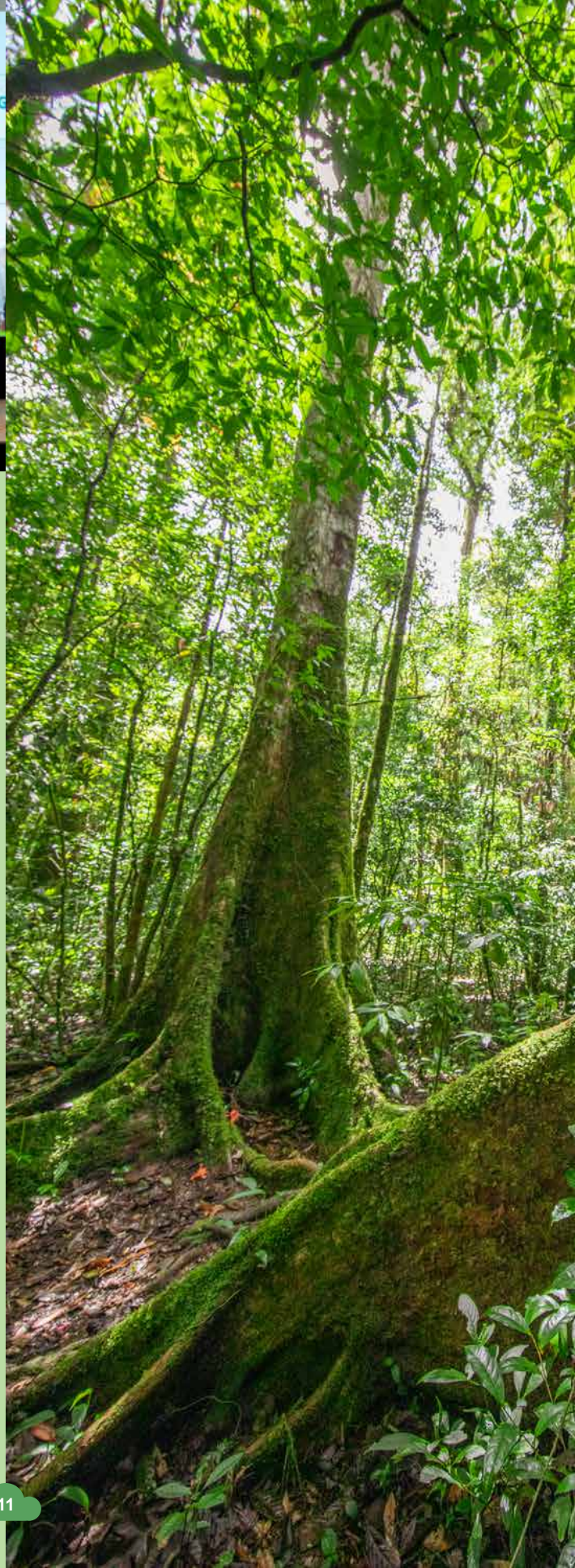




05

Promoting gender equality in the forest sector

Gender equality remained a challenge for the forest sector. For this reason, and as part of the technical cooperation between Viet Nam and Germany, the successful “Promoting Gender Equality for Sustainable Forestry Development” forum was organised, attracting over 150 delegates. Providing information and background on gender, the forum enabled delegates to connect and network with other stakeholders in the sector who share common ideals. It also provided roadmaps to promote gender equality and enhance the benefits of sustainable forest development.





**THE PERFORMANCE
OF THE FOREST SECTOR
IN 2023**

1

DEVELOPING KEY POLICIES, PROGRAMMES, AND SCHEMES

1.1. DEVELOPING POLICIES AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS IN THE FOREST SECTOR

Seven circulars were drafted and submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development for approval. MARD provided explanations and reflected the comments of relevant ministries and agencies on five decrees.

1.2. DEVELOPING KEY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS IN THE FOREST SECTOR

MARD implemented three programmes in the forest sector and delivered five forest-related schemes for the 2021-2025 period. It also developed and carried out three forest programmes and plans approved in 2023 and formulated five other relevant schemes.



2

PERFORMANCE

2.1. PERFORMANCE AGAINST ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS

* ECONOMIC

Forestry production grew by 3.74 per cent and the structure of the industry shifted towards higher added-value activities in supply chains.

The export value of wood and forest products reached USD 14.4 billion, down 15.8 per cent from 2022. Despite failing to meet the planned target, the trade surplus was high (about USD 12.2 billion).

In 2023, revenue from forest environmental services was VND 4,130 billion (USD 162 million), including VND 997 billion (USD 39.1 million) from forest carbon sequestration and storage. This reduced the pressure on the state budget and reinforced the protection of around 7.3 million hectares of forest - about half (49.6 per cent) of the total forested area in Viet Nam.

Sustainable forest management plans developed and approved in Viet Nam covered 70 per cent of

forest owners and 80 per cent of forest land. The forest area certified for sustainable forest management reached 465,000 hectares in 2023, including 65,000 hectares of newly certified forests. At 93 per cent of the target for the 2021 - 2025 period, this was lower than planned.

Forestry production grew by

3.74%

The export value of wood and forest products reached

USD **14.4** billion

revenue from forest environmental services

4,310 billion



¹ In 2023, due to market instability and the impact of global conflicts, consumers in the US and EU curbed their spending on non-essential goods, including forest products.

* SOCIAL

In total, 3.18 million hectares (21.52 per cent of the total forested area) were allocated to households/individuals and 0.99 million hectares (6.75 per cent of the total forested area) were allocated to communities in 2023 for forest management and forest-based economic development. This helped to create jobs for over five million workers and improve the livelihoods of about 25 million people living near forests through forest protection activities. Viet Nam has over 500,000 people working in the forest product processing sector, 55 per cent to 60 per cent of whom have been trained and are permanently employed. Covering 6.2 million hectares per year, on average, forest protection contracts help to generate income and improve local livelihoods. Households and communities also indirectly benefit from livelihood development policies. These are available to those living in the buffer zones of special-use forests (those used for nature conservation), with

VND 40 to VND 50 million (USD 1,573 to USD 1,970) in support available per community each year.

In 2023, 240,323 households, individuals, and communities received payments for forest environmental services - amounting to VND 587.49 billion (USD 23 million) in total - in addition to over 40,000 households who had forest protection contracts with forest-owning organisations.

3.18 million hectares
allocated to households/individuals

0.99 million hectares
for forest management and forest-based
economic development

over **500,000**
people working in the forest product
processing sector

240,323
households, individuals, and
communities received payments for
forest environmental services



Caring for plantations oriented to large timber plantations in Binh Dinh province

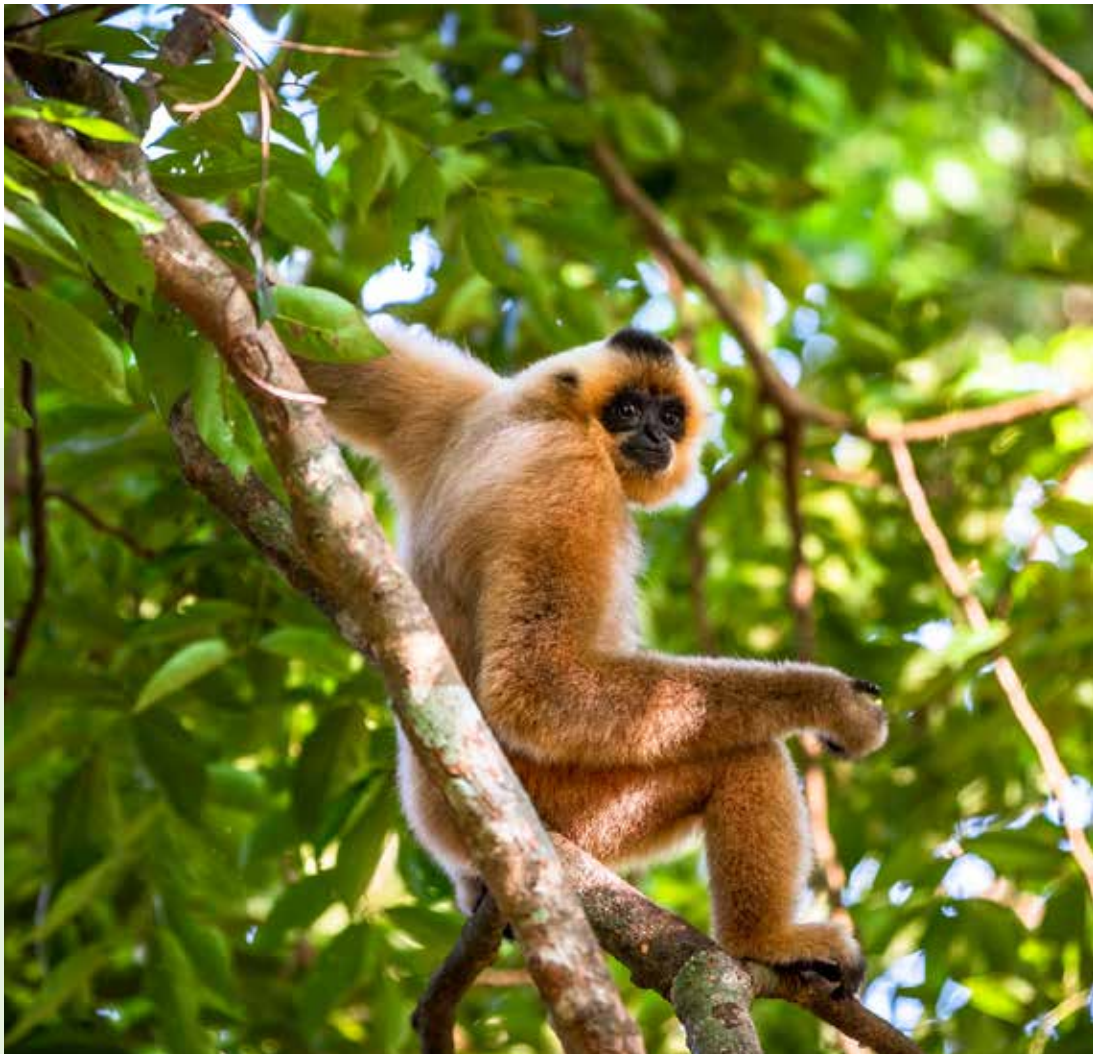
* ENVIRONMENTAL

Viet Nam protected 14.86 million hectares of existing forests, especially natural forests, to maintain its forest coverage at 42.02 per cent in 2023. It also delivered biodiversity conservation in 167 special-use and highly biodiverse forests.

protected **14.86**
million hectares of existing forests

maintain its forest coverage at
42.02%

delivered biodiversity conservation in
167
special-use and highly biodiverse forests



Wildlife in Cat Tien National Park.

2.2 PERFORMANCE BY AREA OF WORK

2.2.1. FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION, AND NATURE CONSERVATION

Management of special-use and protection forests

In 2023, seven tasks related to the management of special-use forests and protection forests (those contributing to environmental protection) were implemented with positive outcomes. These included:

The restoration and protection of 15 per cent of degraded forest ecosystems, especially special-use forests;

The implementation of schemes and programmes - such as primate, elephant, and endangered and rare species conservation - and capacity building on nature reserve management;

The development of policies to enhance the value of forest ecological services;

The enhancement of special-use forests in a way that increases biodiversity and meets national and international standards;

The establishment of special-use forests as national botanical gardens and national seed forests;

The implementation of sustainable forest management plans for special-use and protection forests;

The development of policies on ecotourism in special-use and protection forests to give greater autonomy to forest management entities in mobilising resources and attracting highly skilled workers and to promote biodiversity conservation alongside ecotourism development.

7

tasks related to the management of special-use forests and protection forests

15%

of degraded forest ecosystems, especially special-use forests



Drilling an age measurement hole in tree trunk



400-year Tung in Cat Tien National Park



Going on patrol to protect the forest, Cat Tien National Park

Forest protection

Efforts were made to continue protecting 14.79 million hectares of existing, especially natural, forests. Local governments worked harder on forest protection and forest fire prevention to ensure fewer violations of forestry laws and forest losses. In

2023, there were 7,935 violations of forestry laws, 15 per cent (1,423 cases) less than in 2022, affecting 1,770.1 hectares of forest. However, hotspots of deforestation remain in some Northwest, Central Highlands, and Southern provinces.



Nature conservation

Biodiversity conservation was effectively conducted in 167 special-use and highly biodiverse forests.

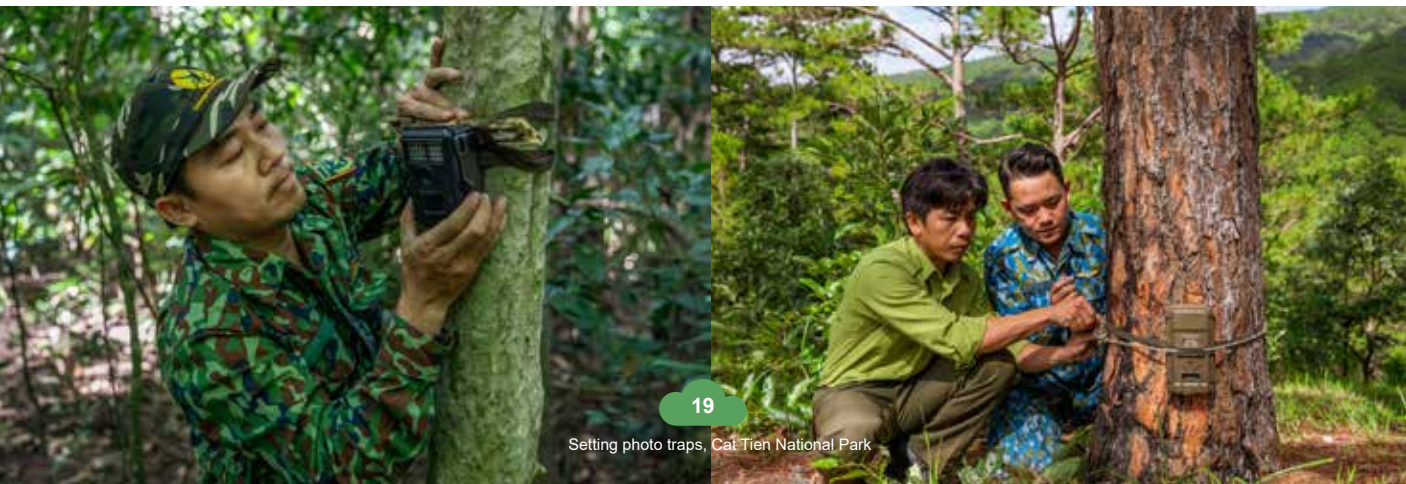
Meanwhile, important regulations were also implemented, such as Decision No. 626/QD-TTg dated 10 May 2017 approving the project to strengthen capacity to manage protected areas to 2025, with a vision to 2030; Decision No. 628/QD-TTg dated 10 May 2017 approving the emergency action plan for the conservation of primate species in Viet Nam to 2025, with a vision to 2030; and the emergency programme for elephant conservation.

Species conservation and rescue practices were enhanced to protect and rescue forest animals and plants such as primates, tigers, elephants, gaurs, bears, pangolins, ungulates, small carnivores, medicinal plants, and precious timber trees.

Sustainable forest management and forest certification of planted production forests

By the end of 2023, 70 per cent of forest-owning organisations managing 80 per cent of forest

land in Viet Nam had had their sustainable forest management plans developed and approved. As for forest certification, 465,000 hectares of forest had been certified for sustainable forest management - 93 per cent of the national target by 2025 (500,000 hectares). This included 168,758 hectares under the Viet Nam Forest Certification Scheme (VFCS)/Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) and 296,242 hectares by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). Provinces with large areas of certified forests include Binh Phuoc (51,430 hectares), Tuyen Quang (43,168 hectares), Ha Tinh (27,011 hectares), Thanh Hoa (25,273 hectares), Quang Tri (21,833 hectares), Binh Dinh (21,927 hectares), Gia Lai (19,984 hectares), Binh Thuan (14,877 hectares), and Phu Tho (10,433 hectares). In 2023, about 65,000 hectares of forest were newly certified for sustainable forest management.



2.2.2. FOREST DEVELOPMENT

Seedling quality control

Over 85 per cent of plantations established in 2023 used quality-controlled and certified seedlings and provinces prepared more than a million seedlings for reforestation.

Natural regeneration

Viet Nam took further measures to promote natural regeneration in 2023, including assisted natural regeneration. The annual scale of natural regeneration was 136,000 hectares, or 136 per cent of the target, with natural regeneration areas established in previous years accounting for 86 per cent.

Reforestation

In 2023, 260,000 hectares of concentrated forest were planted. This was roughly equal to the national annual average between 2021 and 2023 (260,400 hectares) and equivalent to 113 per cent of the plan. This included 8,700 hectares of special-use and protection forests and 251,700 hectares of production forests (those used to produce

timber and non-timber products). Scattered planting was carried out from 2021 to 2023 using 333 million trees, or 111 million trees per year, on average, with 127 million trees planted in 2023. The size of forest plantations under maintenance was 568,000 hectares per year.

Developing non-timber forest products

Measures were put in place to develop non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and medicinal herbs, including programmes to develop high-value NTFPs such as ginseng and medicinal herbs.

Enhancing forest quality

The productivity and quality of planted forests improved in 2023. Average productivity was about 18 m³ per hectare per year, or 90 per cent of the target. This reached as much as 35 m³ to 40 m³ per hectare per year in some provinces where intensive farming practices were used.



2.2.3. FOREST USE

Timber logging

The production of logs from concentrated plantations reached 22.37 million m³ in 2023 (over 20.2 million m³ a year, on average, between 2021 and 2023), equal to 91 per cent of the 2025 target. The volume of logs from scattered and rubber plantations was estimated at 11.5 million m³. Logging from planted forests essentially met timber demand from the wood processing industry and the needs of forest product markets.

For natural forests, Viet Nam further implemented its natural forest closing policy. Timber logging from natural forests remains prohibited until 2030.

The processing of forest products

In 2023, Viet Nam had 6,234 firms engaged in manufacturing and trading wood and forest products and 2,600 exporters, including over 1,000 domestic firms (about 70 per cent of the total), contributing to the export growth of the country's wood and forest product processing industry. Wood and forest products

from Viet Nam were exported to more than 140 countries and territories, accounting for over 90 per cent of the country's revenue from exports of wood and NTFPs.

Viet Nam promoted the planting, use, and deep processing of NTFPs by focusing on economically valuable products and leveraging local strengths. These include the sustainable development of macadamia, local ginseng, and multi-use values of forest ecosystems.

Ecotourism development

Ecotourism activities were conducted in 61 out of 167 special-use forests, with growth in both visitor numbers and revenue. National parks were the largest contributor to revenue growth. Ecotourism attracted 3.1 million visitors and generated VND 310 billion (USD 12.1 million) in revenue in 2023 alone.

The leasing of forest environments for ecotourism, resort-oriented tourism, and recreation was conducted in 13 forest compartments, enabling forest owners to earn a direct annual income of around VND 200 billion (USD 7.8 million).





Dong Xuan protection forest, Phu Yen Province

2.2.4. TRADE IN FOREST PRODUCTS

The export of wood and forest products

The export value of wood and forest products reached USD 14.3 billion in 2023. This was a fall of 15.8 per cent compared to 2022, attributed to market instability, the impact of global conflicts, and tightened consumer spending in the US and EU on non-essential items, including wood products. Specifically, the export turnover of wood products was USD 9.1 billion (down 17.5 per cent). Meanwhile, that of raw timber was USD 4.2 billion (a 14.2 per cent drop). Finally, the export turnover of NTFPs was USD 1 million (a fall of 6.8 per cent).

Imports of wood and forest products: In 2023, import turnover was about USD 2.2 billion, down 27.6 per cent compared to 2022.

Trade surplus: Viet Nam's trade surplus in forest products was USD 12.2 billion in 2023. This was lower than in previous years (USD 12.9 billion in 2021 and USD 14.1 billion in 2022).



3

FOREST FINANCING IN 2023

3.1. AVAILABLE SOURCES OF FINANCE

Table 1. Forest financing in 2023

No.	Sources	Unit	Year 2023	Proportion (%)
	Total funding	VND billion	22,864	100,0
1	State budget	VND billion	6,435	28.1
1.1	Central budget		5,019	22
1.2	Local budget		1,416	6.2
2	Others	VND billion	16,429	71.9
2.1	Payment for forest environmental services (PFES)	VND billion	3,133	13.7
2.2	Finance provided by institutions and individuals	VND billion	12,299	53.8
2.3	International assistance	VND billion		
2.4	New initiatives (forest carbon sequestration services)	VND billion	997.03	4.4

Source: Department of Forestry, 2024

In 2023, VND 22,864 billion (USD 896.7 million) was mobilised. This included VND 6,435 billion (USD 252.3 million) from the state budget at both central and local levels (28.1 per cent of total funds), with the rest coming from other sources.

The state budget

Between 2021 and 2025, the state budget will fund the following four activities:

1

A Sustainable Forestry Development Programme for the 2021-2025 period (Programme 809), under which MARD will receive VND 621.7 billion (USD 24.3 million) for economic services, including VND 211.6 billion (USD 8.3 million) for forest protection;

2

Public investment in the forest sector, with 30 approved public investment projects worth VND 880.3 billion (USD 34.5 million), of which, VND 866.3 billion (USD 34 million) will be public funding, including VND 270 billion (USD 10.6 million) of investment in national parks;

3

Science and technology development in the forest sector, with recurrent expenditure funding of VND 178.7 billion (USD 7 million);

4

Sub-project 1 of project 3 on “sustainable agroforestry economic development linked with forest protection and income generation for local people” under the National Target Programme for Socio-Economic Development of Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas for the 2021-2030 period, which contributes a significant amount of funding for forest-based interventions (with VND 3,964 billion (USD 155.4 million) allocated to local governments in 2023).



Paddy field in Than Sa - Phuong Hoang, Thai Nguyen Province

Payment for forest environmental services

Viet Nam's revenue from forest environmental services increased by 17 per cent in 2023 to reach VND 4,130.4 billion (USD 162 million). Between 2021 and 2023, it rose by VND 3,650 billion (USD 143 million) a year, on average, equal to 345 per cent of the planned target. This included VND 3,133 billion (USD 122.9 million) for forest environmental services from hydropower (93 per cent of

the total), clean water, industrial, ecotourism, aquaculture, and other production facilities. It also included VND 997.03 billion (USD 39 million) for forest carbon sequestration and storage services, thanks to a new initiative delivered in 2023. Payments for forest environmental services facilitated the management and protection of over 7.3 million hectares of forests, almost half (49.6 per cent) of the total forested area in the country.

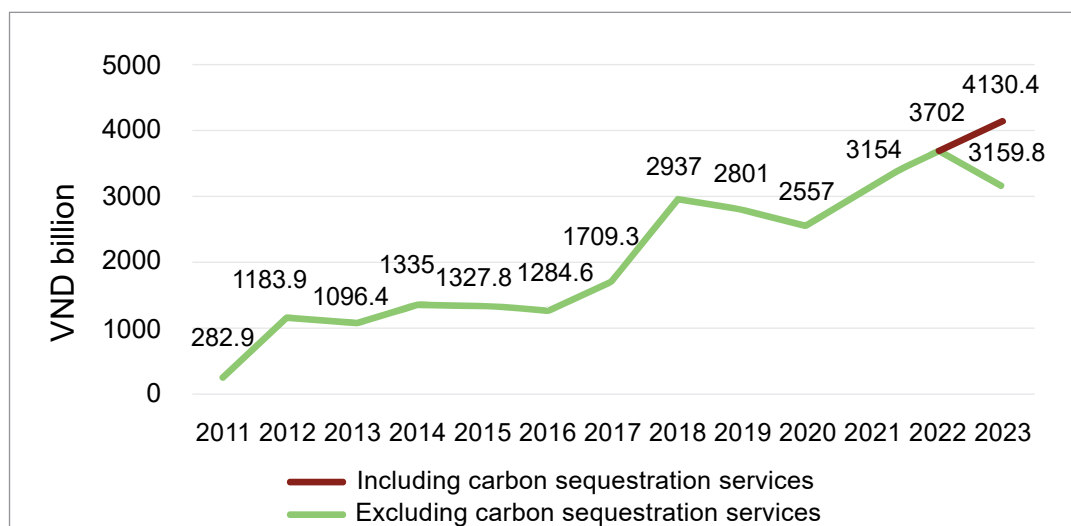


Figure 1. Revenue from forest environmental services between 2011 and 2023

For the first time, in 2023, Viet Nam transferred 10.3 million tonnes of emission reductions (carbon credits) for reducing deforestation and forest degradation in the North Central region to the World Bank for USD 51.5 million.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) projects

From 2020 to 2023, MARD approved 22 projects financed by ODA

grants and concessional loans and managed by its affiliated agencies. Governments and donors committed and approved around USD 153.7 million in ODA grants. This included USD 33 million from Germany, USD 35.6 million from the United Kingdom, USD 9 million from the Republic of Korea, USD 9 million from Japan, nearly USD 5 million from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), USD 51.5 million from

the World Bank (for results-based payments), USD 10.5 million from the Animals Asia Foundation (AAF), and over USD 0.5 million from the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). Meanwhile, for loans, the World Bank financed a project worth USD 65 million. On top of this, Viet Nam contributed VND 843 billion (USD 33 million) as counterpart funds for the delivery of projects in both categories. Given the disbursement of funds over several years, financial details for 2023 are unavailable at this moment.

3.2. POTENTIAL SOURCES OF FINANCING

Recent forest investment policies (such as Decree 58 on some investment policies in the forest sector) expand the scope of beneficiaries entitled to state budget

support for forest protection and development.

Revenues from PFES are expected to grow and will be an important source of funds to facilitate forest protection and development in the future.

MARD has signed a Letter of Intent on emissions trading with Emergent, covering 11 provinces in the Central Highlands and South-Central regions of Viet Nam. Under this agreement, Viet Nam will transfer to Emergent, as the delegated agency of the Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance (LEAF) Coalition, 5.15 million tonnes of CO₂ at a minimum price of USD 10 per tonne (equivalent to USD 51.5 million) between 2022 and 2026.

In addition, there are international sources of committed finance for Viet Nam.



Wildlife in Cat Tien National Park

4

WAYS FORWARD AND KEY TASKS IN 2024-2025

4.1. BACKGROUND

2024 marked a pivotal moment in delivering tasks set out for the 2021-2025 period. The groundwork laid and tasks delivered in previous years - especially policy development, the formulation of key programmes, and structural and institutional arrangements - will be conducive to activity implementation in the future. Many initiatives put forward since the start of this five-year period have gradually been implemented. Examples include the development of forest carbon sequestration services, the formulation of forestry investment policies, and the promotion of multi-use values of forests. In addition, the role of forests and public awareness of forest protection and development have been strengthened.

However, issues remain. These include enhancing forest value and quality, exploring sources of investment for forest protection and development, responding to natural disasters and climate change, and attracting a skilled workforce. Meanwhile, the rapid development of science, technology,

and digitalisation requires quick reforms and swift adaptation in the forest sector. However, this is a big challenge given Viet Nam's large forested land area alongside the low awareness and limited participation in forest-related activities of communities living near forests. In addition, it is important to keep up with and meet changes in market demand for forest products.

4.2. KEY TASKS AND SOLUTIONS

Refine legal documents and introduce new policies to drive the development of the forest sector.

Effectively implement the Viet Nam Forest Development Strategy and key programmes and schemes in the forest sector.

Implement the Viet Nam Forestry Master Plan for 2021-2030, with a vision to 2050.

Deliver new initiatives for revenue generation and ecotourism development in special-use forests.

Strengthen forest protection, forest management, and forest fire prevention.



Maintain the national forest cover rate of 42.02 per cent and closely monitor the conversion of forest land to other land use purposes.

Improve the productivity, quality, and efficiency of planted production forests; restore, nourish, and enrich natural forests; and promote agroforestry and NTFP development for commodity production.

Promote international cooperation and mobilise investments for the development of the forest sector.

Coordinate with associations in brand building and promotion for manufacturers and exporters; build partnerships and deliver international commitments to address technical barriers; adopt domestic market protection measures; and facilitate negotiations on and the signing of bilateral agreements on trade in forest products with potential new markets.

Diversify sources of financing by further encouraging corporate investment and the contributions of local and foreign organisations and individuals.

Effectively implement policies on PFES to increase revenue for forest protection and development; review and pilot its expansion (covering ecotourism or industrial production facilities); and effectively deploy forest carbon sequestration and storage services.

Further create an enabling environment and conditions to replicate value chain-based joint ventures and partnerships in forestry production so that more organisations and individuals can invest in and benefit from forests.

Improve management capacity and provide training to forest personnel.

Conduct communication and information-sharing campaigns on forest protection, forest management, forest fire prevention, and the activities of forest rangers, together with the delivery of tasks assigned by the Government and MARD and the implementation of forest-related policies.

APPENDIX

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF THE FOREST SECTOR IN 2023

Indicators	Unit	Planned	Actual
I. Economic			
1. Growth of production value in the forest sector	%	5.0-5.5	3.74
2. Export value of wood and forest products	USD billion	17	14.4
3. Intensive reforestation	1,000 ha	245	260
4. Scattered planting	Million trees	140	127
5. Timber production from planted forests	Million m3	22	20.8
6. Revenue from forest environmental services	VND billion	3,200	4,130
Revenue from forest carbon sequestration and storage services	VND billion		997
7. Certified natural and planted forests	1,000 ha	90	65
8. Productivity and quality of planted forests	Million m3/ha		18
II. Social			
1. The proportion of forest workers receiving vocational training	%	9	#

Indicators	Unit	Planned	Actual
2. Engagement of households in mountainous and ethnic minority areas in commodity production activities in the forest sector	%	40	#
3. Job creation and livelihood development for foresters	Million persons		20
III. Environmental			
1. Forest cover	%	42.02	42.02
2. Protected forests	Million ha	14.79	14.79
3. Biodiversity conservation	Protected areas	167	167