

Restoration and Extension Plantings after SDM

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Kien Dang had a Master of Science (Forestry Science and Management, 2013) at the Australian National University. Since 2015, Kien has worked for CENDI, a local Institute working towards restoration of local traditional knowledge, local species, trees planting, and Nature and Cultural conservation.

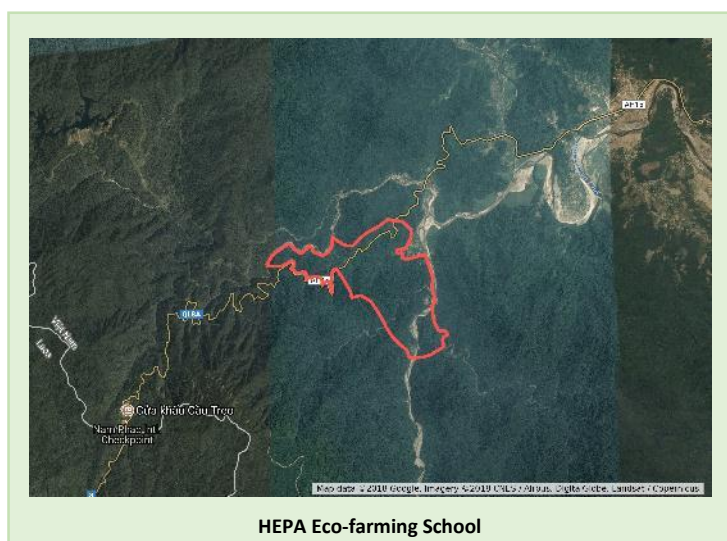
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Geographic and demographic information



Country	Vietnam
Province	Ha Tinh Province
District	Son Kim 1 Commune
Size of geographical area	197 km ²
Number of indirect beneficiaries	4,387 persons (Men: persons) (Women: persons)
Dominant ethnicity	Vietnamese



Size of project area	5,17 km ²
Number of direct beneficiaries	3,000 persons (Men: persons) (Women: persons)
Geographic coordinates (longitude and latitude)	North: 18.42852, 105.21435 South: 18.40093, 105.2195
Dominant ethnicity	Vietnamese

Ecosystem Types

X	Forest		Grassland		Agricultural		In-land water
	Coastal		Dryland	X	Mountain		Urban/peri-urban

Important species in the site

English common name (Local name)	Scientific name	Description
Cồng trắng	<i>Castanopsis cerebrina</i> (Hick. et A. Camus) Barnett, 1944 Fagaceae	Good conservation and valuable timber tree species for housing material and income.
Mỡ (Giổi Mỡ)	<i>Manglietia conifera</i> Dandy, 1930 Magnoliaceae	Good conservation and valuable timber tree species providing multi-purpose domestic uses.
Xoan đầu	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L., 1753 Meliaceae	Increased use for in-door facilities in the last 5 years.



Cồng trắng

General introduction

HEPA Eco-farming site is located in Son Kim 1 commune, a bordered commune in the past experienced heavy illegal logging due to weak law enforcement over the forest and ecosystem management. The flooding in 2002 caused enormous losses over property and human's lives and livelihood whilst the forest landscape highly damaged. Natural forests in the area are poorly managed and increasingly converted to acacia and pine plantations.

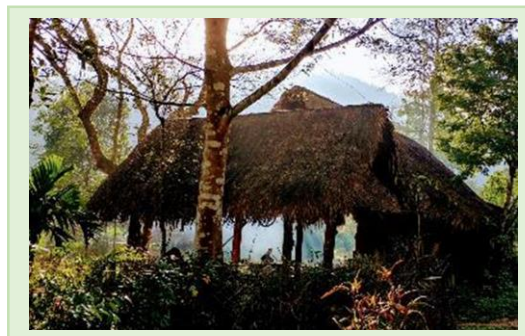
Loss of forests results to loss of local valuable tree species and ecosystem function, which are of significant values for cultural and livelihood, biodiversity and habitat, and water for agriculture for downstream communities. Restoration of local species through efforts in nursery of seedlings, extension of plantings, and field seminars and documentation dissemination to farmers and interested groups is highly urgent to raise public awareness whilst having concrete steps for restoration and planting.

The SDM project (2016) restored more than 08 local native tree species with more than 20,000 seedlings production.

After SDM (2016-2018), the number of people benefitted from field seminars and accessed to seedlings is up to 500 people. Local communities and stakeholders whom have been raised awareness on importance of local trees for species conservation and ecosystem restoration is up to 3000 people. Documentation has continued widely distributed to stakeholders in Vietnam and Lao PDR. Number of local trees planting after SDM is about 30,617 trees on a total area of 38 hectares covering 03 local communities and 12 direct smallholders throughout 05 provinces in Vietnam and Lao PDR.



Caption: Forest landscape in HEPA site.



Caption: Wooden house near kitchen.

Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Targets' Strategic Goal C

		Breakdown Target	How did you measure the outcome?	Result
Strategic Goal C	TARGET 11	At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas are conserved		
		At least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved		
		Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services conserved	We rely on official data on forests assessment from 2002, 2005, and 2010, 2015 assessments to compare areas increased and species increased for forest and biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.	The official data is not yet available here. I am in the process of tracking the formal data please.
		Protected areas are ecologically representative		
		Protected areas are effectively and equitably managed		
		Protected areas are well connected and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape		
	TARGET 12	Extinction of known threatened species has been prevented		
		The conservation status of those species most in decline has been improved and sustained	In terms of some listed important species, we rely on local data by a combination of farmers, personal, and institutional field-based experiences. In terms of those tree species initially proposed in the last SDM-funded program, we use counting technique and also continuous monitoring of other initiatives building on after-SDM also on trees planting and species restoration.	Conservation status of the 03 listed species has been improved and increased in planting, restoration by landscape observation. Number of local valuable tree species restored and planted increasing: (2016) from 2,379 trees over 05 hectares at HEPA (2016-2018) now 30,617 trees over 38 hectares at covering 03 local communities and 12 direct smallholders throughout 05 provinces in Vietnam and Lao PDR
	TARGET 13	The genetic diversity of cultivated plants is maintained		
		The genetic diversity of farmed and domesticated animals is maintained		
		The genetic diversity of wild relatives is maintained		
		The genetic diversity of socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species is maintained		
		Strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding genetic diversity	We are planning the proposals for continue working on restoration and also seeds sovereignty. It is important to have a baseline to document the species including the traditional seeds (status from now) to see how things develop later in 5-10 years.	

Relations to other Aichi Biodiversity Target & SDGs

Please indicate the Aichi Biodiversity Targets other than the targets your working group focuses and SDGs that your activities contribute to if any. Use “●” and “■” to indicate the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the targets.

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>)

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
●	■								
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
	■	■	●	●			■		

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>)

■		■	●	●				
			●		●		■	

Any difficulties you found during your assessment

We have limited resources including technical and finance to conduct a really good comprehensive assessment. The counting on number of trees is an easy one, but to measure other variables than that and also continuous monitoring of the quality/survival rate of these trees as well as beyond social, ecological and environmental parameters will be the next challenge(s) for our comprehensive assessment.

Key messages for the CBD in planning for the post-2020 Targets

To deliver Target 12 ‘The conservation status of those species most in decline has been improved and sustained’ and Target 13 ‘Strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding genetic diversity’, IPSI/CBD should prioritize and support (1) more local restoration initiatives including traditional seeds/genetic varieties documentation and (2) setting-up a baseline data measurement and system where local and global communities can together join-in-one-platform so that they can update and exchange and measure changes to be equally shared and easily visualized.