



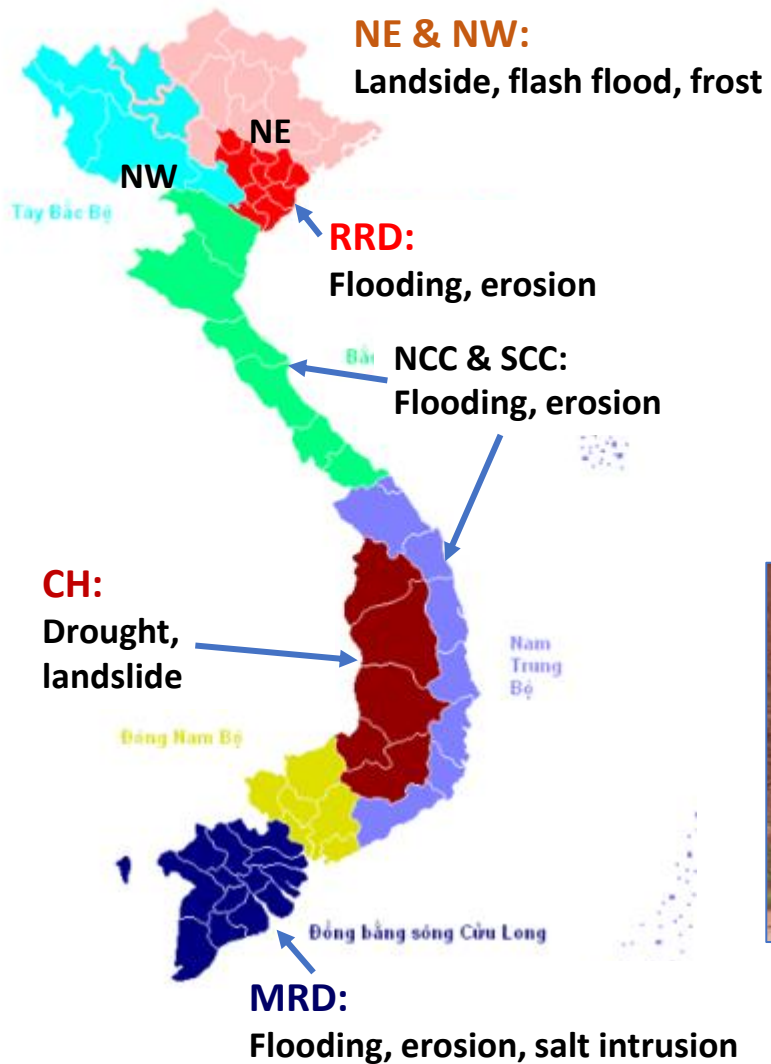
Exploring the potential of forest-based disaster risk reductions (F-DRR)

Forest-based Natural Disasters Mitigation in Vietnam: State and Challenges

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Natural Risks and Disasters



Flooding in low land



Flash flood in mountain area



Coastline erosion



Land slide

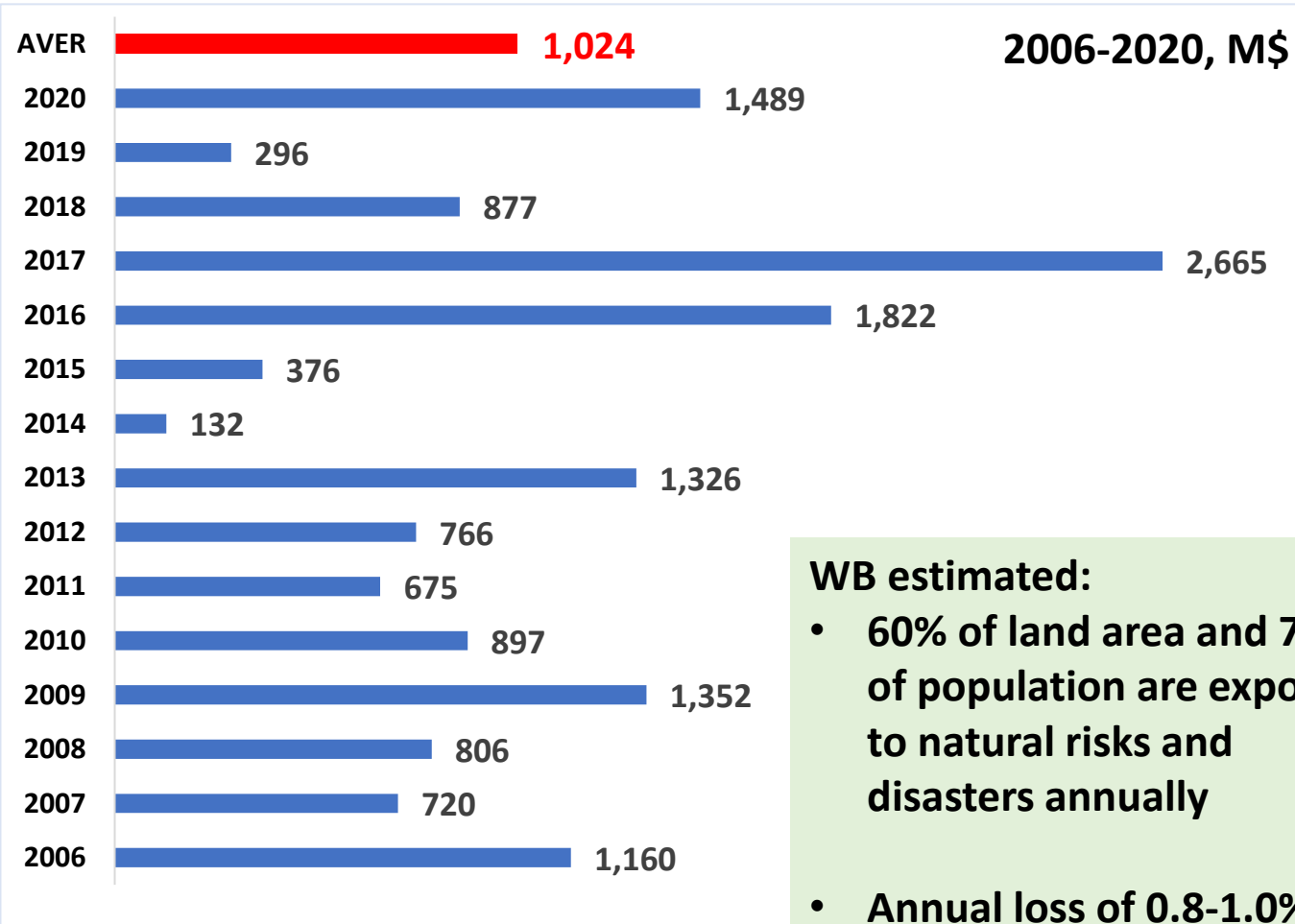


Drought



Frost

Natural Disasters Loss 2006-2020



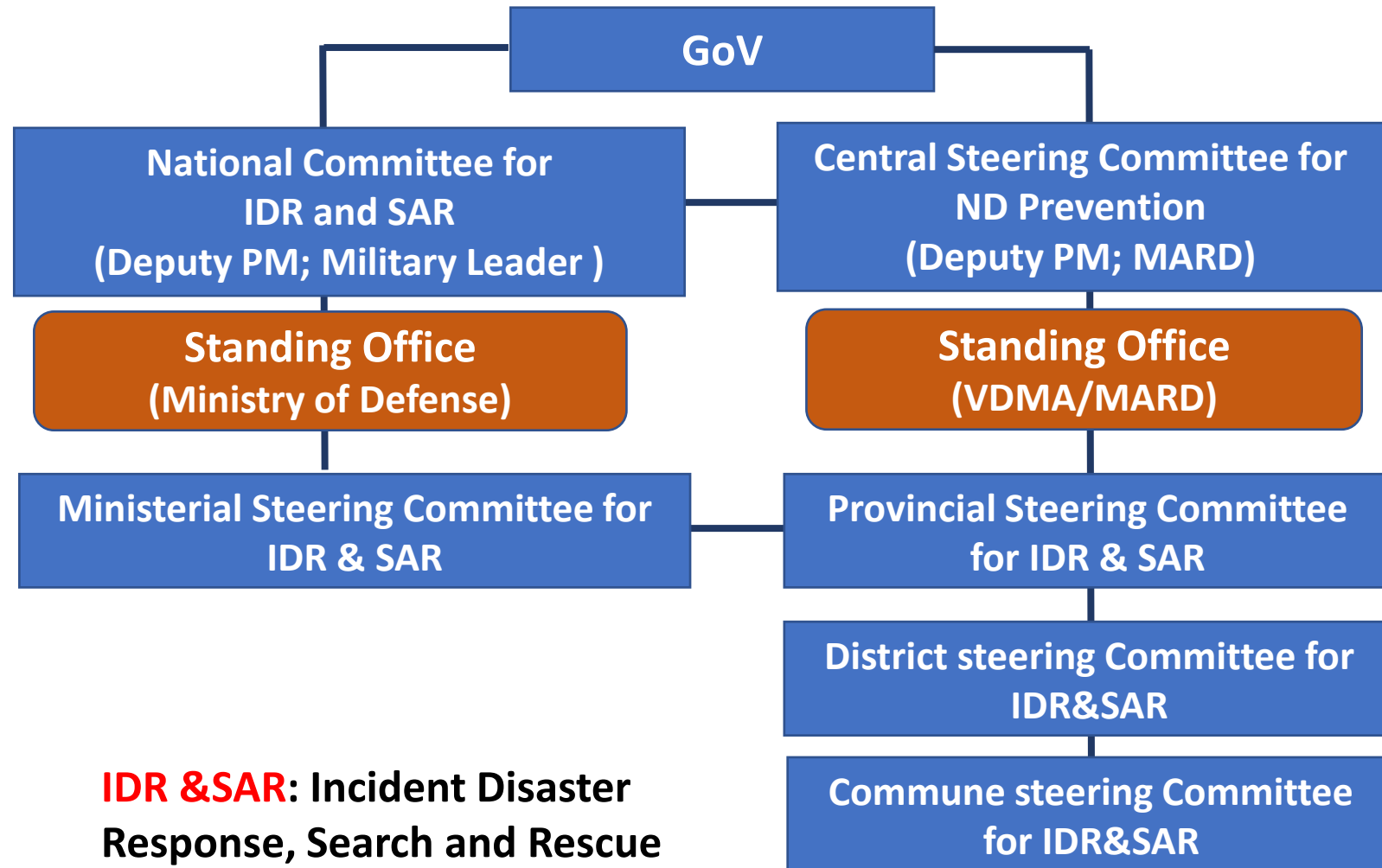
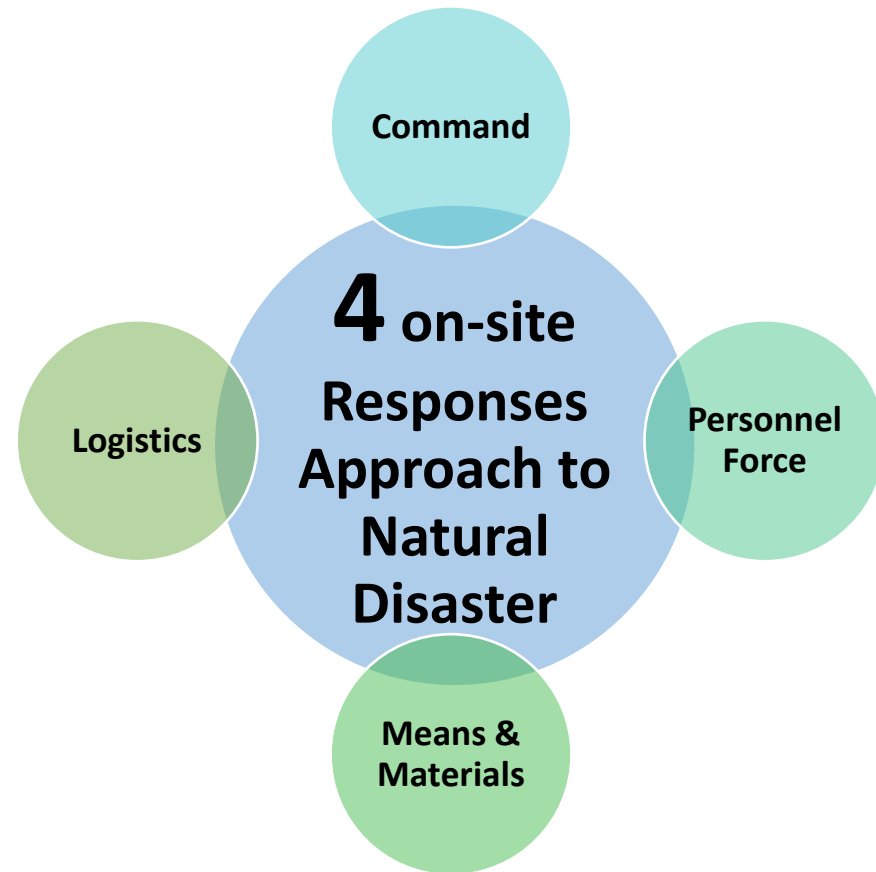
Sources: VDMA 2020

WB estimated:

- 60% of land area and 71% of population are exposed to natural risks and disasters annually
- Annual loss of 0.8-1.0% GDP



Natural Disaster Management



Forest-based Natural Disaster Mitigation

- Afforestation/reforestation on non forest areas, forest restoration and sustainable forest management
- Implement national target programs on forestry development to responses to climate change (.i.e. coastal forests and watershed restoration and management)
- Control forest conversion, especially natural forests
- Promoting plantations for saw logs (long-term rotation), prioritizing native tree species
- Introduction of agroforestry practices for improved ecosystem services and livelihood
- Selection of tree species and silvicultural measures for CC and natural disaster mitigation



Gaps and Challenges.....

- Forecasting capacity is limited and lacking details, particularly extreme climate events (i.e. flash food, landslide, coastline erosion etc.)
- Lack of technical requirements and investment for construction work in mountainous area to mitigate disaster risks
- Limited understanding on interaction between forests and natural disasters mitigation (species, forest area, distribution etc.) for policy options and designing forest based measures for natural disaster mitigation
- Lack of requirements for forest logging (road construction, cut area, etc.)
- Limited integration of natural disasters prevention into planning and development plan.



Thank you

