

TULSEA

RACSA in Thai Nguyen: There is increasing conflict between local demand for tea growing area and the need for maintaining protection forest area around the Coc Lake. RaCSA was used to appraise carbon stock change due to land use change in this area. 8 land use types were found in the study area and information on land use change from 1975 up to present as well as current management and future trends of each land use type was obtained. Initial estimation of current carbon stock in secondary forest and plantation forest was produced.



@ICRAF



@ICRAF

RACSA, PaLA and RHA for RUPES in⁽¹⁾ Bac Kan: These tools are used to identify potential PES in Bac Kan. Application of PaLA and RHA identified two potential watersheds for PES (Len river and Nang river basins) with strong relationships between upstream sellers and downstream buyers. The RACSA is being used to develop Carbon baseline scenario for A/R CDM.

The tools will be trained for stakeholders in Bac Kan for enhancing their capacity in Environmental Services (ES) such as Watershed Function and Carbon sequestration. This includes identification, negotiation and participatory monitoring of ES. This will provide basis for establishing and testing different Payment and Reward for ES (PES/RES) mechanisms.

RHA and PaLA are being used for defining Watershed Function as one of the potential Environmental Service (ES) in Babe RACSA is being used for quantify Carbon for R/A CDM in Pak Nam.



@ICRAF



@ICRAF

PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

TULSEA project wishes to partner with Institutions (national research or education organizations, NGO) that have activities or projects, which can benefit from the rapid appraisal tools via implementing the tools or/and enhancing capacity for integrated natural resource management. The more contexts that the tools are implemented and disseminated the wider applicability of the tool box in the region.

FOOTNOTE

(1) Rewards, Use and Shared Investment in Pro-poor Environmental Services phase II (RUPES II) is a regional program to develop and disseminate pro-poor payment for environmental service mechanisms across a number of Asian countries, including Vietnam (URL: <http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/networks/rupes/index.asp>). RUPES II is funded by International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) during a four-year period and is implemented by ICRAF and its international as well as national partners.



Vietnam office

The World Agroforestry Centre
Apartment 302, 1715 Trung Hoa, Nhan Chinh
Cau Giay District, Ha Noi, Vietnam
Tel and fax: +84 4 625 10630
Email: icraf-vietnam@cgiar.org

Regional office

TULSEA Project, The World Agroforestry Centre
Southeast Asia Regional Office
Jl CIFOR, Situ Gede, Sindang Barang, Bogor 16115 PO Box
161 Bogor 16001, Indonesia
Tel: +62 251 8625415
Fax: +62 251 8625416
<http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea>

ICRAF BRIEF

VIETNAM



No. 02, FEBRUARY 2009

TREES IN MULTI-USE LANDSCAPES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (TULSEA)

A NEGOTIATION SUPPORT TOOLBOX FOR

INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (INRM)

TULSEA

By Meine van Noordwijk, Diah Wulandari, Nguyễn Hoàng Quân, Hoàng Minh Hà, Lei Beria
Edited by Mai Hoàng Yến, Phạm Thu Thủy, Claire Miller, Luke Preece



@ICRAF

INTRODUCTION

- INRM approach requires site-specific understanding of tradeoffs between and among the goods and services provided by trees in agro-ecosystems;
- Replicable, cost-effective approaches of landscape-level impacts are needed to help stakeholders sort out the effects of trees in multi-use landscapes on livelihoods, water and biodiversity, rights and rewards.

APPROACH

- Bridge perception gaps between stakeholders (local, public/policy and scientific) knowledge paradigms;
- Increase recognition and respect for these multiple knowledge systems;
- Provide quantification of tradeoffs between economic and environmental impacts at landscape scale; and
- Enable joint analysis of plausible scenarios based on available data and information.

PROJECT PERIOD AND STUDY SITES

- Period: May 2008 - April 2010 (3 years);
- Location: 6 countries in Southeast Asia.

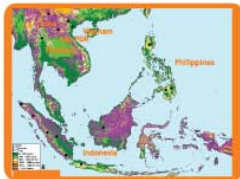


Figure 2. Project sites

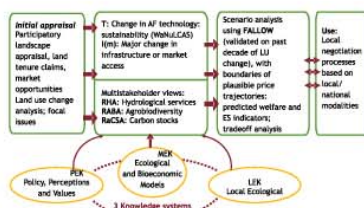


Figure 1. Approaches==

ACTIVITIES

- Improving the integrated toolbox from existing generic tools and methods;
- Capacity building (NARS and universities);
- Site testing of tools in wide range of context by local partners and feedback;
- Synthesis.



@ICRAF

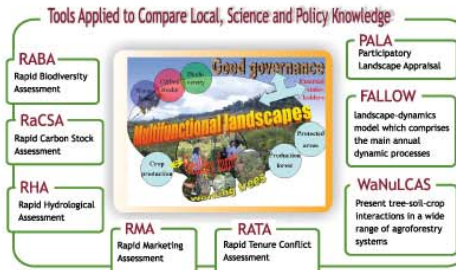


Figure 3. Tools

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

- Cost-effective INRM case studies;
- Local capacity on trade-off analysis to support evidence-based INRM negotiations and ex-ante impact assessments;
- A Negotiation Support Toolbox (NST) of appraisal instruments, and trade-off and scenario-based models tested and integrated.

TULSEA IN VIETNAM

During 2008-2010, three TULSEA tools selected for the dissemination in Vietnam: Rapid Carbon Stock Assessment (RaCSA) measures carbon stock at plot and landscape levels (Carbon stock measured at plots, that represent different land use types in the landscape, is extrapolated to the landscape level using spatial analysis of satellite images). Participatory Landscape Analysis (PaLA) identifies environmental issues at the landscape levels. Rapid Hydrological Appraisal (RHA) finds hydrology related issues, upstream and downstream relationships.



@ICRAF



@ICRAF

TULSEA

TULSEA TRAINING IN VIETNAM

The first TULSEA training was organized in Thai Nguyen province in November 2008 for 19 participants from universities, research institutes, and local government in three provinces Bac Kan, Ha Tinh and Thua Thien Hue. Three tools, namely RHA, RaCSA and PaLA as well as special topics on spatial analysis and modeling were trained.



@ICRAF

Nine preliminary proposals for TULSEA testing sites located in different Agro-ecological zones were submitted by participants after the training indicating the comprehensive understanding, enthusiasm and strong interest for TULSEA among participants. Case studies and lectures in Vietnamese gained during the first training will be used to produce TULSEA training manual in Vietnamese to be distributed widely in Vietnam.

The next TULSEA training is planned to be organized in collaboration with Bac Kan province in late 2009.

Testimonial from Training: "TULSEA tools are not as difficult as I initially imagined. I am a provincial officer with little background on forestry, yet I could still go to the field to measure carbon stock and got understanding deeper how important protection of natural forest is." Le Duc Hoa-Ha Tinh Farmer Association.

INITIAL CASE STUDIES OF TULSEA APPLICATION IN VIETNAM

RACSA, PaLA and RHA have been testing in Vietnam in Bac Kan and Thai Nguyen provinces to identify current environmental issues in the landscape, understand different perceptions on the issues, measure carbon stock and find out potential PES mechanisms.

RHA/PaLA exercises in Thai Nguyen found that the management of the Coc Lake in Daitu district causes loss of paddy rice, that creates difficulty for livelihood of local people. The possibilities of rewarding local people for not polluting the water source or not destroying the upstream forest or protecting the bird population diversity were found to be the one way to compensate the loss of paddy land for local people around Coc Lake.



@ICRAF