

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



UN-REDD PROGRAMME

**UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme:
Operationalising REDD+ in Viet Nam**

29 July 2013

UN-REDD VIET NAM PHASE II PROGRAMME

Country: SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

Programme Objective: To enhance Viet Nam’s ability to benefit from future results-based payments¹ for REDD+ and undertake transformational changes in the forestry sector

Expected Outcomes:

- Outcome 1:** Capacities for an operational National REDD+ Action Programme (NRAP) are in place
- Outcome 2:** The six pilot provinces enabled to plan and implement REDD+ actions
- Outcome 3:** National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) for Monitoring and Measurement, Reporting and Verification and National REDD+ Information System (NRIS) on Safeguards are operational
- Outcome 4:** Stakeholders at different levels are able to receive positive incentives
- Outcome 5:** Mechanisms to address the social and environmental safeguards under the Cancun Agreement, established
- Outcome 6:** Regional cooperation enhances progress on REDD+ implementation in the Lower Mekong Sub-Region.

National Executing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

National Implementing Partner: Viet Nam Administration of Forestry (VNFOREST)

UN partners: FAO, UNDP and UNEP


<p>Programme title: “UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme”</p> <p>Programme duration: 29 July 2013 – 31 December 2015</p> <p>Fund management: Pass-through funding (UNDP MPTF-O as Administrative Agent)</p>	<p>Estimated total budget: USD 30,229,808²</p> <p>Allocated resources: UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme MPTF (installment from Norway) USD 30,229,808²</p> <p>Total funded Phase II: USD 30,229,808²</p>
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¹ Note that the term “results-based payments” refers only to the basis for international transfer of funds to Viet Nam

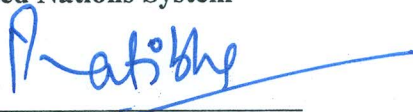
² The agreed allocation is NOK 180,000,000, which will be deposited in annual tranches in NOK. The exact amount in USD will thus be the result of the NOK/USD exchange rate at the time of the deposits.

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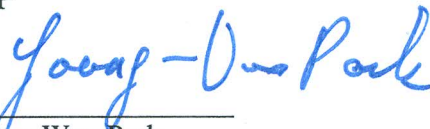
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

5MHRP	Five-Million Hectare Reforestation Programme (the “661 Programme”)
AA	Administrative Agent
AD	Activity Data
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BCA	Biodiversity Conservation Agency of the Directorate of Environment, MONRE
BDS	Benefit Distribution System
BMU	The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CFM	Community Forest Management
CIPs	Co-Implementing Partners
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COP	Conference of Parties
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan (UNDP)
CPC	Commune Peoples’ Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DMHCC	Department of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change
DNC	Department of Nature Conservation of VNFOREST
dNPD	Deputy National Programme Director (for the UN REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme)
DoF	Department of Forestry
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPC	District Peoples’ Committee
DPI	Department of Planning and Investment
EB	Executive Board (for the NRAP and the NRF)
EC	European Commission
EF	Emission Factors
EG	Executive Group (for the UN REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme)
E-PP	Emissions Preparation Proposal (to the FCPF)
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
FGM	Forest Governance Monitoring
FIPi	Forest Inventory and Planning Institute
FL	Forestry Land
FLEG	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance

FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade
FMBs	Forest Management Boards
FORMIS	Forest Management Information System
FPD	Forest Protection Department
FPDP	Forest Protection and Development Plan
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FRL	Forest Reference Levels
FSC	Forest Steward Council
FSIV	Forest Science Institute of Viet Nam
GDLA	General Department of Land Administration (in MONRE)
GHG-I	Greenhouse Gas Inventory
GIZ	German International Cooperation
GoV	Government of Viet Nam
GSO	General Statistics Office
ha	Hectare
HPPMG	Harmonized Programme and Project Management Guidelines
ICD	International Cooperation Department (MARD)
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IMB	Independent Monitoring Board
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
ISC	Indirect Support Cost
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
JCG	Joint Coordination Group
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LMS	Land Monitoring System
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MBFP	Management Board for Forestry Projects
Mha	Million hectares
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
MPTF-O	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (under UNDP)
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MRV&M	Measuring, Reporting and Verifying REDD+ and Monitoring
NCE	National Coordinating Entity (for the NRAP)
NFA	National Forest Assessment
NFDS	National Forest Development Strategy, 2006 – 2020

NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFIMAP	National Forest Inventory, Monitoring and Assessment Program
NFL	Non-Forestry Land
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NIP	National Implementing Partner (for UN Programmes and Projects)
NIE	National Implementing Entity (for the NRAP)
NPD	National Programme Director (for the UN REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme)
NR	Nature Reserve
NRAP	National REDD+ Action Programme
NRF	National REDD+ Fund
NRIS	National REDD+ Information System
NRSC	National REDD Steering Committee (for the NRAP)
NTP-RCC	National Target Programme to Respond to Climate Change
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PaMs	Policies and Measures
PC	People's Committee
PCM	Participatory Carbon Monitoring
PEB	Programme Executive Board (for the UN REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme)
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PFES	Payment for Forest Ecosystem Services
PFM	Participatory Forest Monitoring
PGA	Participatory Governance Assessment
PMU	Programme Management Unit (for the UN REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme)
PPC	Provincial Peoples' Committee
PPMU	Provincial PMU (for UN-REDD Phase II Programme)
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QWP	Quarterly Work Plan (For UN Projects/Programmes)
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries; and the role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries
REL	Reference Emission Level
RIL	Reduced impact logging
RL	Reference Level
R-PIN	Readiness Project Identification Note (of the FCPF)
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal (of the FCPF)
RS	Remote Sensing
SAA	Standard Administrative Arrangement
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

SEDP	Social and Economic Development Plan
SFE	State Forest Enterprise
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
SOC	State-Owned Company
STWG	Sub-Technical Working Group
TFF	Trust Fund for Forests
TS	Technical Secretariat (of the Viet Nam NRAP)
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
VICOFA	Association of Vietnam Coffee and Cocoa
VNFOREST	Viet Nam Administration of Forestry (in MARD)
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement (under FLEGT)
VRO	Viet Nam REDD+ Office
WB	The World Bank
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Executive Summary

Viet Nam is considered one of the most vulnerable countries to the adverse effects of climate change, facing potential extensive economic damage and loss of life. The country therefore has much to gain by joining the international challenge to mitigate GHG emissions, even though Vietnamese emissions per capita remain very low. Importantly, the *National Strategy on Climate Change* (approved in December 2011) aims for the “protection and sustainable development of forest, increasing carbon removals and biodiversity conservation” as one of its key strategies.

Forests and forestry in Viet Nam

Viet Nam’s forest cover declined from 43% to 27% between 1943 and 1990. Since then, Viet Nam has made considerable efforts to increase its overall forest cover, which now stands at 13.39 million ha or 39.7%. The increase has been mainly due to new plantations, which account for 2.92 million ha.

Despite this increase, the quality of natural forests continues to decrease, suffering from fragmentation and degradation. Over two-thirds of Viet Nam’s natural forests are considered poor or regenerating, while rich and closed-canopy forests constitute only 4.6% of the total. The area of natural forest classified as rich decreased by 10.2% between 1999 and 2005, and the amount of medium quality forest declined by 13.4%. Bio-diverse lowland forests have almost disappeared, in particular mangroves. In line with this state of the forests, regeneration and restoration are highly relevant issues. Recent successes with forest plantations, and regeneration of secondary forests, suggest that there is considerable scope for enhancing carbon stocks across Viet Nam. However, natural forest regeneration is becoming more difficult due to the isolation of the remaining rich natural forest patches.

The factors driving deforestation/degradation have changed throughout the course of recent history. In the period 1943-1993, it was mostly a result of war and agricultural expansion by people migrating into forested areas. Currently, the main direct causes of deforestation are generally agreed to be: (i) conversion to agriculture (particularly to industrial perennial crops); (ii) unsustainable logging (notably illegal logging); (iii) infrastructure development; and (iv) forest fires.

In response, the Government of Viet Nam (GoV) has launched a range of initiatives and reforms in the forestry sector. Overall, forestry continues to be guided by the *Central Communist Party Strategy for Industrialization and Modernizations, 2000-2020*, which identified five clear forestry objectives to be met by 2010: (i) increasing overall forest coverage to 43 % of the national land area; (ii) completing the allocation of forestry land to households and other entities; (iii) promoting forest-based livelihoods; (iv) protecting 10 million ha of natural forests through management contracts with smallholder households; and (v) accelerating the development of forest plantations. Forestry is also expected to play an enhanced role in alleviating poverty, with, for example, the *Viet Nam Forestry Development Strategy (VFDS) 2006-2020* placing considerable attention on land allocation and community forestry. In line with this, a series of policies, laws, institutional reforms, programmes, pilots and plans have been implemented over the last decade. These provide the context for developing REDD+ in Viet Nam.

REDD+ in Viet Nam

Given opportunities in forestry, and in line with international developments, Viet Nam has taken steps to incorporate REDD+ into its forestry sector and to develop the national capacity and infrastructure for REDD+. Some related recent institutional and policy steps include:

- Establishing the National REDD+ Network, with the six associated technical working groups;
- Early efforts by ministries and provinces to mainstream REDD+ into socio-economic development plans and strategies;
- Establishing the National REDD+ Steering Committee;
- Establishing the Viet Nam REDD+ Office (VRO); and,

- Requesting Provincial People’s Committees to establish inter-agency REDD+ Steering Committees at provincial level.

TheGoV has also launched many analytical studies in order to increase its REDD+ readiness. The most important of these are: *Applying the Principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent in the UN-REDD Programme in Viet Nam*; *Design of a REDD-compliant Benefit Distribution System (BDS) for Vietnam*; and the *Measurement, Reporting & Verification (MRV) Framework Document*. Finally, Viet Nam has drafted and approved its National REDD+ Action Programme (NRAP).

Viet Nam has been supported by international partners in the above endeavours, notably the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase I Programme (“Phase I Programme”) with support from the Government of Norway. Other important international partners include: the World Bank (FCPF), the Governments of Australia, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States, and various NGOs. With this growing scale and diversity of international partners, the GoV has recognised the need for increased coordination, one of the driving reasons behind establishing the VRO and preparing the NRAP.

The UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme

In line with recommendations from the UNFCCC 16th COP held in Cancun in 2011 that REDD+ activities be implemented in phases, this UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme (“Programme”) is broadly equivalent to the Cancun second phase, in which countries are to focus on “the implementation of national policies and measures and national strategies or action plans that could involve further capacity-building, technology development and transfer and results-based demonstration activities”. The estimated implementation period of the Programme is three years from early 2013 (or as soon as preparation for implementation is completed.)

Goal, Objective and Components

The overall Goal of the Programme is:

The forestry sector contributes to the 2020 target for agriculture and rural development emission reductions (Decision MARD 3119 of 2011¹, Decision 2139/QD-TTg of 2011² and Decision 1393/QD-TTg of 2012³)

The Programme’s Objective is:

To enhance Viet Nam’s ability to benefit from future results-based payments⁴ for REDD+ and undertake transformational changes in the forestry sector

The Programme will focus on completing the establishment of required capacities and provide technical assistance to build up the emerging REDD+ implementation framework in Viet Nam. It will build essential capacity for REDD+ in national institutions and key stakeholder groups. It will build essential REDD+ capacity in all provinces with significant forest cover. However, the main focus is on six pilot provinces – where the Programme will create the foundations for REDD+ piloting at commune, district and provincial levels.

In parallel to the work of UN-REDD, a series of other international partners are developing similar capacity in other provinces. Through the combined work of UN-REDD and these partners, a total of 8-10 provinces should soon be ready to pilot REDD+ activities.

Viet Nam is expecting to pilot a **Results-based Components** subsequent to, or partially concurrent to the Programme, that will support wide-scale implementation of results-based, REDD+ activities by thousands of land users across the six UN-REDD pilot provinces. The precise modalities under the

¹MARD Minister’s Decision on approving the Programme of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions

²Prime Minister’s Decision on approving the national National Strategy on Climate Change

³Prime Minister’s Decision on the Approval of the National Green Growth Strategy

⁴Note that the term “results-based payments” refers only to the basis for international transfer of funds to Viet Nam

Results-based Component will differ from province to province, in order to generate a maximum of knowledge and lessons. However, in each province, at each site, the benefit distribution system (BDS) will ensure that benefits are distributed in order to achieve results.

Innovation and Lesson Learning

The Programme has many innovative aspects that are expected to generate a great deal of knowledge and understanding on how to operationalise REDD+. Two notably innovative aspects are the participatory monitoring and the approach to regional and trans-boundary issues.

The Programme will test and develop “participatory monitoring” – with the aims of improving data availability, reducing monitoring costs and increasing commitment from local stakeholders. Local participation in both the implementation and monitoring of REDD+ activities is integral to the design of the Programme. Local stakeholders will support monitoring in two ways. Firstly, they will contribute data and information related to the implementation of REDD+ activities. For example, if a REDD+ activity leads to enhanced forest carbon stocks through reforestation, local stakeholders will be responsible for collecting appropriate data, such as the number of trees planted, timing and location of planting, and uploading these to the National REDD Information System (NRIS) for all stakeholders to see. Secondly, local stakeholders will act as local-level watch-agents, observing the implementation of REDD+ activities that are carried out by entities other than local communities, such as private companies.

The Programme recognises that Viet Nam sits at the centre of one of the most challenging regional leakage situations in the world. Although not expecting to resolve this challenge, the Programme will address this challenge. Crucially, approaches to minimize cross-border leakages from the demonstrations sites will be developed. This work will be undertaken in close collaboration with the unfolding FLEGT process in Viet Nam and the lower Mekong countries.

The Programme has six Outcomes, which are:

- Outcome 1: Capacities for an operational National REDD+ Action Programme (NRAP) are in place
- Outcome 2: The six pilot provinces enabled to plan and implement REDD+ actions
- Outcome 3: National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) for Monitoring and Measurement, Reporting and Verification and National REDD+ Information System (NRIS) on Safeguards are operational
- Outcome 4: Stakeholders at different levels are able to receive positive incentives
- Outcome 5: Mechanisms to address the social and environmental safeguards under the Cancun Agreement, established
- Outcome 6: Regional cooperation enhances progress on REDD+ implementation in the Lower Mekong Sub-Region.

Management and Financial Arrangements of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme

The UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme is fully aligned with the Vietnamese REDD+ institutional framework, under the guidance of the National REDD+ Steering Committee. The Participating UN Organizations will have full programmatic accountability, and also be accountable for implementation of their financial, social and environmental standards. The funds will be implemented by them in accordance with their own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including social and environmental procedures. In addition, the Participating UN Organizations will ensure consistency with the UN-REDD Programme’s principles, criteria, guidelines and quality assurance measures, including the Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC).

VNFOREST under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) will be the “Project Owner” under Vietnamese ODA regulation, and will establish a Programme Management Unit to provide full managerial, technical, and coordination support. The PMU will be headed by the National Programme Director (NPD), appointed by the Minister of ARD, who will also nominate a unit as National Implementing Partner (NIP). In the six pilot provinces, the Provincial Departments for Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) will establish Provincial REDD+ Management Units (PPMU) to provide full managerial, technical, and coordination support at the provincial level.

Donors provide funding to the Programme through (the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Multi Partner Trust Fund), administered by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office.

Finally, coordination and participatory mechanisms are being established, as part of the Vietnamese national REDD+ infrastructure, to ensure adequate coordination amongst both national and international partners, and to ensure the adequate involvement of NGOs and civil society.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Viet Nam: Climate Change, Forestry and REDD+

Climate Change

Viet Nam is considered among the most vulnerable countries to the adverse effects of climate change⁵, with potential extensive economic damage and loss of life, affecting coastal, mountainous and urban areas. For this reason, the country has much to gain by joining the international efforts to mitigate global climate change. In terms of emissions, although still a low per capita emitter of greenhouse gases (GHGs), Vietnamese domestic emissions are expected to rise rapidly in coming years under a business-as-usual scenario.

In response, Viet Nam has formulated a number of policies to address both adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. In December 2008, the Prime Minister issued *Decision No 158/2008/QĐ-TTg* to approve the *National Target Program to respond to Climate Change* (NTP-RCC). The NTP-RCC sets out the roadmap for initial adaptation and mitigation actions, and includes provisions outlining the responsibilities of the main stakeholders. The Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MONRE) is the focal agency, tasked to collaborate with relevant agencies in responding to climate change. MONRE has established a National Standing Office with representatives of different ministries. The National Standing Office is responsible for coordinating efforts for the NTP-RCC implementation.

Within the framework of NTP-RCC, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is responsible for the forestry and agriculture sectors. Notably, actions in these are covered by the *Action Plan to Respond to Climate Change of the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector in the Period 2011-2015 and Vision to 2050*⁶. Under this Action Plan, in 2012 MARD established a target to reduce emissions from the agricultural sector (including forestry) by 20% by the year 2020⁷.

Additionally, the *Climate Change Support Program* was established in October 2011 through a Decision⁸ in which the Prime Minister requests MONRE, MARD and other line Ministries to develop detailed legal regulations and technical manuals to assist the mainstreaming of climate change activities into national socio-economic development plans (SEDP) and sectoral/provincial plans. The process and result of mainstreaming climate change into the SEDP and sectoral/provincial plans for the period from 2011-2015 will be evaluated to generate lessons from the next planning cycle.

In December 2011, the Prime Minister approved the *National Strategy on Climate Change*. This Strategy aims to promote the capacity of the country to carry out simultaneously measures to adapt to the effects of climate change and to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, to ensure the safety and protect the property of people, and contribute to sustainable development.

Finally, in December, 2011, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development issued Decision, "On approving programme of GHG emissions reduction in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector up to 2020"⁹. This Decision built on the NTP-RCC and MARD Action plan to respond to climate change in setting a target of reduce by 20% the total GHG emission in the agriculture and rural development sector (18.87 million tons CO₂e) by 2020; while ensuring growth in agriculture and rural development, and reduction of poverty. For the forestry sector, the main activities anticipated to help meet this target are:

⁵ UNFCCC COP 13

⁶ MARD, Decision No. 543/QĐ-BNN-KHCN (23 March 2011)

⁷ MARD Decision No. 3119/QĐ-BNN-KHCN (December 2011)

⁸ Decision No. 1719/QĐ-TTg

⁹ 3119 /QĐ-BNN-KHCN

- Extend forestry plantations, and restore degraded forests with a target of 2.6 million ha for potential net GHG emission reduction of 702 million tons CO₂e.
- Protect, develop and sustainably manage forests to increase carbon sequestration and reduce GHG emissions over an area of 13.8 million ha, leading to a potential net GHG emission reduction of 669 million tons of CO₂e.

Forestry and Forest Policy

National forest coverage declined from over 43% to 20% between 1943 and 1993. Since then considerable efforts have been made to increase overall forest cover. As a result, Viet Nam's forest cover increased from 9.2 million ha in 1992 to 13.39 million ha in 2009 – equivalent to 39.7% of the country. Government programs played a key role in this increasing coverage. Despite this increase, the forests of Viet Nam are under serious threat and various regions have high deforestation rates – including parts of the Central Highlands, the Central Coast and the Southeast region. Furthermore, forest degradation and fragmentation are significant throughout the remaining natural forests. Over two-thirds of Viet Nam's natural forests are considered poor or regenerating, while rich and closed-canopy forest constitutes only 4.6%¹⁰ of the total. Between 1999 and 2005 the area of natural forest classified as rich decreased by 10.2%.

Policy and programs

The current national strategy for the forest sector is the *National Forest Development Strategy, 2006-2020* (NFDS)¹¹. It builds on previous strategies and programs, setting out ambitious targets for policy reform, plantations, financial support for forest protection and plantations and a greater role and responsibility for the local communities. It seeks to modernize forestry, so that forestry can play its part in the industrialization and modernization of rural agriculture, in hunger eradication, in poverty reduction for people in mountainous areas, and in environmental protection. The NFDS is relatively strong on the need for clear ownership conditions for land and forest. It also discusses the enforcement of land laws, providing guidance on related responsibilities.

Since 2000, the National Assembly has passed a number of laws with implications for forest ownership and management. The *Land Law*¹² clarified the framework for forestry land tenure and created, for the first time, the opportunity to allocate forestry land to communities and/or to individual households. The *Forest Protection and Development Law*¹³ recognized distinct categories of forest ownership with varying responsibilities and rights to forest management. *Directive 38/2005/CT-TTg* accelerated the process of *Forest Land Reclassification*, in order to reduce the area of protection forest requiring government support and so increase the area of production forest available for private sector investment. Part of this Directive aims to encourage forest production in degraded forest areas.

Viet Nam has also issued an array of decrees, circulars, laws and policies on Forest Law Enforcement. Viet Nam is also the first country in Southeast Asia to pilot a scheme of payments for forestry ecosystem services (PFES) – based on a successful piloting of watershed protection services in two Provinces, a nation-wide PFES Decree came into force in September 2010¹⁴. Finally, the GoV has introduced various

¹⁰ Forest Inventory and Planning Institute (FIPI), 2004

¹¹ Vietnam's overall forest policy direction was established in the Central Communist Party Strategy for Industrialization and Modernizations, 2000-2020. This identified five clear objectives to be met by 2010: (i) increasing overall forest coverage to 43 % of the national land area; (ii) completing the allocation of forestry land to households and other entities; (iii) promoting forestry-based livelihoods; (iv) protecting 10 million ha of natural forests through management contracts with smallholder households; and (v) accelerating the development of forest plantations. Subsequent Party resolutions have stressed the need to conserve watersheds and coastal-protection forests and reform State Forest Enterprises (SFEs). All subsequent laws, decrees, policies and strategies pertaining to the forest sector have been guided by these decisions.

¹² Decision 13/2003/QH11 dated 26/11/2003

¹³ Decision 29/2004/QH11 dated 3/12/2004

¹⁴ Government Decree no. 99

directives to meet the need for inter-agency coordination, most notably Prime Minister's *Directive 08/2006/CT-TTg*(2011). This Directive aims specifically to overcome weaknesses in forest management, ensure law enforcement, and improve effectiveness of state management in the forest sector.

Under the Constitution all land belongs to the people, and the state administers the land on behalf of the people, and hence there is no *de jure* land ownership by individuals, communities or companies. However, under the land allocation process, individuals, communities, boards or companies obtain long-term user rights over the land, and the right to transfer land-use rights. Decision 187, issued in 1999, initiated a process by which forest land is allocated to households, who secure a Land Use Certificate (known as the "Red Book"), which is valid for a period of 50 years. The rights conferred by this vary according to the designation of the forest land, but in many cases they are virtually equivalent to ownership. For example, in reality, the household can sell the right to use land. Moreover, where boards or companies have land-use rights, they can (and often do) enter into long-term management contractual arrangements with local communities and households. Accordingly, virtually all the elements of *de facto* ownership exist in Viet Nam.

In order to strengthen the law enforcement on forest protection and development, the Prime Minister has signed a Decision 07/2012/QD-TTg dated 08/02/2012 to issue the following policies:

- Clear mandates and legally binding responsibilities on forests and forestland management of local authorities (updated Decision 245/1998/QD-TTg dated 21/12/1998);
- Provision of financial support from State budget for forest protection at the commune level;
- Policy on community co-management of forests;
- Organizational structure, personnel and mandates of forest protection forces at local levels; and
- Policy on strengthening the capacities of Forest Rangers (Forest Protection Department – FPD and its units at local levels): i) Increase in number of forest rangers to meet the demand for forest protection. About 3,000 forest rangers will be newly recruited from 2012-2015, this will increase the number of rangers to 15,000 by 2015; and ii) Training and provision of supporting facilities/equipment for forest rangers; and salary and subsidies for forest rangers.

Government forestry programs

For the last 20 years, national and provincial authorities have passed numerous policies and initiated many programmes to improve forest management and increase forest cover. In many cases, the change is introduced after a piloting and lesson-learning process, often with support from international partners. Government-financed programmes and policies providing incentives to increase forest cover include:

- Program 327, launched in 1992, which aimed at "re-greening the barren hills";
- Program 661, the Five Million Hectares Reforestation Programme (5MHRP), launched in 1997 with ambitious targets to be met by 2010;
- Prime Minister Decision 147 on "Some policies to develop (planted) production forests for the period 2007-2015".

Through Prime Minister Decision 803/QD-Tgg (2012), the National Forest Inventory and Statistics Program was approved to take place every five years beginning with the 2011-2015 cycle. The methodology of the Program is currently being designed (as of 2012) to improve reliability and consistency in government published forest inventory data and to provide information on forest boundaries and forest resources by owner.

The National Action Plan on Forest Protection and Development for period 2011-2020 (as the successor of 661)¹⁵ is aimed to protect existing forests and increase forest areas by natural regeneration and new plantings, and to improve livelihoods of local communities. In 2012, GoV invested 1.2 trillion VND (equivalent to US\$60 million) for the program, and approximately 1.8-2 trillion VND is expected for 2013.

Viet Nam also has experiences in making payments to forest users/managers to improve forest management. Programs 327 and 661, and Decision 147 all included payments to local households for activities to increase forest cover and/or protect forests. The PFES pilots referred to above collected funds for watershed protection services and distributed these to local forest users. These systems have demonstrated many strengths and weaknesses. Notably, compared with PFES schemes in many other countries, they all lacked clear linkages between payments and performance, and they lacked a system to monitor the impact of the schemes and to monitor the activities of beneficiaries.

The above initiatives and reforms have achieved many successes and demonstrate GoV's commitment to sustainable forest management (SFM). Notwithstanding, even with these efforts, many challenges remain and require fine-tuning and implementing policy in line with emerging national and international developments and challenges.

Deforestation and degradation factors

The factors driving deforestation/degradation in Viet Nam have changed in the recent decades. In the period 1943-1993 deforestation/degradation was mostly results of war and agricultural expansion by people migrating into forested areas.

The current main direct causes of deforestation nationally, are generally agreed to be a result of: (i) conversion to agriculture (particularly to industrial perennial crops); (ii) unsustainable logging (notably illegal logging); (iii) infrastructure development; and (iv) forest fires. These are discussed in Annex A, section A.3. The details are always site specific, and at some sites other factors may be dominant.

Besides the key drivers of deforestation/degradation, there are also more general factors within the forestry sector and other sectors to be addressed. There are discrepancies among policies and programs within and among sectors including forestry, agriculture, natural resources and environment, transportation, and construction. The current logging ban in natural forests of some provinces and the setting of harvesting quotas at very low levels also contribute to illegal extraction of timber. Resources for ensuring law enforcement are also insufficient.

A full description and assessment of forestry and forestry policy is provided in Annex A.

REDD+ Readiness in Viet Nam

Given the forest functional categories (i.e. production, protection and special use forests) and the status of forest management in Viet Nam, all five REDD+ activities are appropriate, i.e.:

- Reduction of emissions from deforestation: This is pertinent to many areas of production and protection forests, which continue to face a threat of deforestation.
- Reduction of emissions from forest degradation: This is pertinent to any area of special use, protection and production forest, which continue to face diverse degradation threats.
- Conservation of forest carbon stocks: This is pertinent to forests of all functional categories, but in particular to those forest lands that have intact forests.
- Sustainable management of forests: This is pertinent to all areas of standing forest and particularly to production forests.

¹⁵ Decision 57/QĐ-TTg in January 2012

- Enhancement of forest carbon stocks: This is pertinent to any forest land where planting or assisted natural regeneration may take place, much of which has been badly degraded or is even barren.

Since 2009, in line with international level developments, Viet Nam has taken steps to align its forestry sector with REDD+ and to develop the national capacity and infrastructure for REDD+. Given recent international developments, REDD+ is becoming a key factor in support of the ongoing development in the forestry sector, and in turn reforms in the forestry sector progressively create the conditions necessary for REDD+ to be successfully implemented in Viet Nam. It has to be noted that since REDD+ is a relatively new international issue, the term is not explicitly used in many national policy documents, although many of its concepts are inherent.

Some of the institutional and policy steps taken towards REDD+ readiness include:

- In late 2009, the National REDD+ Network was established. The Network holds at least two meetings yearly, and is open to all interested individuals and organizations, Vietnamese and international. The Network is supported by a Technical Working Group and six sub-technical working groups respectively on Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), Benefit Distribution System (BDS), Local Implementation, Governance, Safeguards, and Private Sector Engagement;
- In December 2010, the Prime Minister issued *Decision No. 2284/QĐ-TTg* to request the ministries and provinces to gradually integrate REDD+ into the SEDP and socio-economic strategies, starting in 2011. Subsequently (March 2011), the Minister of MARD issued *Directive No. 809/CT-BNN-KHCN* to request relevant agencies at central and local levels to integrate climate change activities, including REDD+ activities, into their strategies, master plans and actions, for the period from 2011-2015;
- In January 2011, the Prime Minister established the National REDD Steering Committee (NRSC), chaired by MARD, with tasks such as developing policies, steering and coordinating government agencies, overseeing the formulation and implementation of a Viet Nam REDD+ Program, and monitoring;
- In January 2011, MARD established the Viet Nam REDD+ Office (VRO), assigned with day to day management of REDD+ issues and supporting the NRSC;
- In December 2011, the National Strategy on Climate Change was approved. This Strategy includes Strategic Task 4, *the Protection and sustainable development of forest, increasing carbon removals and biodiversity*. This Task has many components, including the target of increasing forest cover to 47% of the country;
- Under MARD's instruction, a number of Provincial People's Committees (PPC) are establishing inter-agency REDD+ Task Forces;
- MARD Decision 3119 on the forestry sector's contribution to the 2020 target for agriculture and rural development emission reductions¹⁶, described above, sets targets that are directly related to REDD+;and
- In June 2012, the National REDD+ Action Programme (NRAP) was approved through Decision 799/QĐ-TTg, laying out how Viet Nam will implement the three stages of REDD+ through 2020.

Within this policy framework, the Viet Nam Administration of Forestry (VNFOREST) within MARD is the lead agency on REDD+. VNFOREST is responsible for developing and implementing policies and

¹⁶ Decision MARD 3119/QĐ-BNN-KHCN (2011)

programmes relevant to REDD+, in particular through the VRO as the REDD+ standing office, which it houses. It is also coordinating international assistance.

The GoV together with its development partners has also launched many analytical studies in order to increase its REDD+ readiness. The most important of these are: *Applying the Principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in the UN-REDD Programme in Viet Nam* (August 2010); *Design of a REDD-compliant Benefit Distribution System for Vietnam* (December 2010), and; the *Measurement, Reporting & Verification Framework Document* (September 2011).

GoV is committed to the implementation of REDD+ through a fully participatory approach, which will promote the optimization of the social and environmental outcomes of REDD+. Broad participation will form an integral part of the implementation of the NRAP.

1.2 Previous and Ongoing International Support to REDD+ in Viet Nam: UN-REDD Phase I, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, and Others

Viet Nam was one of the first countries to participate in the UN-REDD Programme. It was also one of the first countries approved under the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).¹⁷ Viet Nam is also being supported by many other development partners and NGOs in preparing for REDD+.

UN-REDD Programme

The overall aim of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase I Programme ("Phase I Programme") is to help the country achieve REDD+ readiness. Phase I started in October 2009 and ran for roughly three years. It focused on overall REDD+ readiness, including: the institutional infrastructure and REDD+ policy development (including formulation of NRAP); contributing to formulation of reference levels and design of an MRV system; and initiating consultation and awareness raising processes. It aimed at institutional strengthening and capacity building of relevant organisations at both central and local levels. It supported national and local studies and pilots in its pilot province of Lam Dong, and worked on regional cooperation for REDD+.

The Phase I Programme targeted the following three Outcomes:

- Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD+ activities in Viet Nam;
- Improved capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other Payment for Ecosystem Services at provincial and district levels through sustainable development planning and implementation; support to forest resource management at provincial and district levels through forest protection and development planning at all levels; and
- Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of emissions.

The Phase I Programme has achieved important results that provide a strong basis for operationalizing REDD+ in Viet Nam. These include:

- Support to the establishment and operations of the National REDD Network, its Technical Working Group and the six sub-technical working groups;
- Supporting the process of establishing the cross-ministerial NRSC, with participation from key ministries and government agencies, and to the establishment of the VRO;
- Supporting the development of the NRAP;

¹⁷ Viet Nam's Readiness Project Identification Note (R-PIN) was approved in July 2008.
<http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/>

- Support to the preparation of technical guidance and guidelines and provision of training, e.g. forest ecological stratification, establishing Reference Emission Level/Forest Reference Levels (REL/FRL) and for destructive measurement for developing allometric equations;
- Support to the study of BDS, and preparation of a design document;
- Support to developing a framework for MRV in Viet Nam;
- Support to the engagement of provincial authorities in Lam Dong;
- Developing the methodology for FPIC and piloting this in 85 villages; and
- Lessons learning and sharing. Notably with regards to FPIC, participatory carbon monitoring (PCM), BDS and the NRAP (materials are accessible on-line)¹⁸.

The targets of the Phase I Programme were ambitious and not all were attained. The weaknesses which led to these results, gaps, challenges and matters to be further addressed include the following:

- The design of the Programme anticipated that global UNFCCC agreements would advance more quickly and more comprehensively than they actually did. This resulted in delays for some activities, or decisions not to be implemented (e.g. development of RELs/RLs);
- Effective coordination amongst government ministries and agencies, and with other stakeholders;
- Further awareness raising on REDD+ among government staff of different ministries/departments;
- In order to develop an operational understanding of BDS, it is necessary to pilot BDS in a diverse range of socio-economic and ecological contexts. This should include integration with PFES;
- A more comprehensive analysis of Viet Nam's impact on forestry sectors in neighbouring countries;
- Ensuring effective integration of the work of the three Participating UN Organizations; and
- Scaling up the FPIC process.

Annex C provides a detailed list of achievements and challenges under the Phase I Programme. Annex C provides a table with the outputs and indicative activities from the Phase I Programme and an overview of achievements. A second table in Annex C reproduces the risk log for that programme and assesses the current situation with regards to the identified risks.

The FCPF and other Development Partners

The Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) under the FCPF has been approved for Viet Nam, and the World Bank is currently performing due diligence on grant-financed activities. The readiness preparation grant has been restructured to focus more on the policy aspects of the state-owned forest companies and their REDD+ service provision.

Working closely with the World Bank, the VRO is responsible for designing the Work-packages through which the R-PP is to be implemented. VRO is ideally placed and able to ensure coordination and complementarity between all nationally associated REDD+ interventions.

The processes to preparing the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme (Programme) and the R-PP were collaborative and inter-linked, sharing diverse inputs and activities. Under the guidance of the GoV, and

¹⁸<http://vietnam-redd.org/Web/Default.aspx?tab=project&zoneid=110&itemid=60&lang=en-US>

in line with strengths of the respective international partners, UN-REDD and FCPF have designed complementary and collaborative activities and implementation frameworks.

The current budget allocations for FCPF activities in Viet Nam are presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** [the table](#) below.

Table 1: FCPF R-PP budget allocations by component

(unit: US\$1,000)

	2011	2012	2013	Total
Component 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Readiness Management Arrangements Stakeholder Consultation and Participation 	\$418	\$388	\$75	\$881
Component 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance Exploring REDD+ Strategy Options REDD+ Implementation Framework Social and Environmental Impacts 	\$870	\$470	\$328	\$1,668
Component 3 - Develop a Reference Scenario	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Component 4 - Design a Monitoring System	\$430	\$320	\$70	\$820
Component 6 - Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for R-PP	\$100	\$80	\$50	\$230
TOTAL FCPF	\$1,818	\$1,258	\$523	\$3,599

In addition to the R-PP, Viet Nam intends to submit an Emissions Preparation Proposal (E-PP) to the FCPF. If this proposal is successful, it is intended that funding from the Carbon Fund will be used to partially capitalize a National REDD+ Fund.

In addition to collaboration with FCPF, the Programme activities have been designed to align with the activities supported by other development partners and international NGOs – notably Australian, Dutch, German, Finnish and Japanese technical and development cooperation agencies¹⁹, the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). This collaboration is achieved institutionally under the guidance of the NRSC, the VRO and the REDD+ Network.

Preparation of UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme

The process to prepare the proposed Programme included a process of broad consultation. The proposal drafting team comprised representatives of the GoV, Participating UN Organizations, national and international NGOs, and consultants. There has been interaction on many issues with REDD+ stakeholders in Viet Nam. Most of the six sub-technical working groups of the National REDD+ Network have provided contributions to the proposal. All three Participating UN Organizations, at country,

¹⁹i.e. AUSAID, GIZ, FINIDA and JICA.

regional, and global levels have been involved in this process, as well as the UN-REDD Secretariat. An advanced draft of the proposal was tabled at a special meeting of the National REDD+ Network for comment and feedback, the results were incorporated. Importantly, the entire proposal preparation was guided by the NRSC and its members.

The UN is strongly committed to the Programme as is reflected in the UN Viet Nam One Plan for the period 2012-2016. The Programme will contribute to Outcome 1.3 of the draft One Plan, and in particular to Output 1.3.3:

- UN-VN One Plan Outcome 1.3: By 2016, key national and sub-national agencies, in partnership with the private sector and communities, have established and monitor multi-sectoral strategies, mechanisms and resources to support implementation of relevant multilateral agreements and effectively address climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk management.
- UN-VN One Plan Output 1.3.3: A national system for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD), and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for a number of strategically chosen sectors and localities are formulated and operationalized with clear potential benefits.

The Programme includes several innovative aspects. Internationally, the Programme will test and develop “participatory monitoring” – hoping to lead to improved data, reduced costs, and increased commitment from participants. The “participatory approach” will also encompass the forest products sector and other primary industries that contribute to deforestation/degradation. Viet Nam has one of the most advanced forest product sectors in the region, and measures to implement the second phase of REDD+²⁰ will take account of the role of this sector, both nationally and regionally, as well as other industries, such as coffee, shrimp, and rubber production. This is expected to develop lessons of international importance. Also, the Programme recognises that Viet Nam sits at the centre of one of the most challenging regional displacement of deforestation situations in the world. Although not expecting to resolve this challenge, the programme will develop understanding and will take steps towards strengthening governance, and will ensure that leakages from demonstrations sites do not occur. In the Vietnamese context, the main innovative aspects are: the monitoring and verification of the Programme’s impacts; and the development of international standard governance in terms of transparency, accountability and inclusion.

The Programme will be a major contribution to implementing the NRAP. It will also support Viet Nam through the second of three phases of the development and implementation of national REDD+ systems, in line with phases as agreed at COP16²¹.

²⁰The piloting phase of REDD+. See also next footnote.

²¹ It is important to stress that the duration of UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II is expected to be 5 years, whereas the second phase highlighted in UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16 paragraph 73 is not of a specific duration and could be shorter or longer. In addition, the NRAP will be approved when Viet Nam will have completed the first phase and embarked on the second phase as per paragraph 73. Therefore the NRAP will essentially only cover two phases – to complete its REDD+ readiness, and full REDD+ implementation.

2. THE NATIONAL REDD+ACTION PROGRAMME (NRAP)

2.1 The Development of NRAP

With support from the Phase I Programme, the first step in developing the NRAP was to assemble a team of national and international consultants to provide a discussion document, based on a thorough assessment of the context in Viet Nam, the evolving international context, and preliminary consultations with key stakeholders. This led to the “*Viet Nam National REDD+ Action Programme: Discussion Document*” (February 2011).

This Discussion Document reviewed recent developments related to REDD+ in Viet Nam and the prevailing status of international negotiations. It set out potential objectives for the NRAP in Viet Nam, as well as guiding principles, rationale and scope. It also determined the legal mandate. The Discussion Document also presented and discussed potential measures to achieve REDD+. Potential measures were presented over three time frames: short, medium and long. The potential measures discussed were comprehensive and covered the following domains: creating the right enabling conditions; changes to current practices to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; mainstreaming REDD+; management cultures, efficiency, and responsiveness; legal framework; FPIC; FLEGT; human resources needs; REDD+ governance; strengthening decentralization; and participation by all stakeholder groups.

Finally, the Discussion Document looked at issues required to support the NRAP, notably how to finance REDD+, how to ensure a transparent and equitable benefit distribution system, how to involve the private sector in REDD+, and the main actors and their responsibilities.

Based on that Discussion Document, and following several national workshops, bilateral consultations, and discussions under the National REDD+ Network, a legal drafting team under MARD prepared a preliminary draft for the NRAP. This preliminary draft was circulated in late 2011 to a broad range of stakeholders, including: international partners, national ministries, local authorities, provincial REDD+ stakeholders and members of the forestry community in Viet Nam. MARD collected all comments on this preliminary draft and set about preparing the draft NRAP. The semi-final draft of the NRAP was submitted to the Government Office in mid-June for the final review, and subsequently approved by the Prime Minister in June 2012²².

As advised by lawyers, NRAP being a basic legal framework for the REDD+ preparation and implementation, it consist of strategic objectives, major activities and implementing measures. Detailed activities, methods, approaches and measures will be developed during the NRAP implementation. Therefore, detailed narrative description texts are excluded. It is also agreed that the NRAP is an evolving document, it shall be improved and further developed in accordance with international negotiations, national circumstances, and availability of international support. The 2011-2020 period is the selected timeframe of NRAP implementation, to ensure consistency with the timeframe of current NFDS, the National Strategy on Sustainable Development and the National Plan for Forest Protection and Development.

The unofficial English translation of the NRAP is included in Annex B.

2.2 Governance of the NRAP

The NRSC and the VRO were established in January 2011 and are to play key roles in the NRAP governance. In addition the MARD Minister is authorized to establish relevant entities that support for NRAP implementation, including as follows:

- The Executive Board (EB);

²²through Decision 799/QĐ-TTg

- The Technical Secretariat, which may establish an Independent Auditing Unit;
- The Participants Board, which may create provincial sub-boards and may also establish the Complaints Board;
- Provincial forest services, and Provincial REDD+ Management Units (PRMU);
- A Trustee; and
- The National Coordinating Entity (NCE) and National Implementing Entities..

Full establishment of all NRAP structures is expected only when full implementation of REDD+ starts, and as global agreement under the UNFCCC on REDD+ is reached.

3. THE UN-REDD VIET NAM PHASE II PROGRAMME

3.1 Programme Objective, Approach and Subsequent Components

The UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme's ("Programme") Objective is:

To enhance Viet Nam's ability to benefit from future results-based payments²³ for REDD+ and undertake transformational changes in the forestry sector

The Objective is fully in line with the Cancun Agreement under the UNFCCC, in particular, the second implementation phase, under which countries are to focus on the *implementation of national policies and measures and national strategies or action plans that could involve further capacity-building, technology development and transfer and results-based demonstration activities*²⁴. The Objective is fully aligned with Vietnamese policies. It will contribute directly to the implementation of the NFDS and the National Climate Change Strategy. In particular, the Objective contributes directly to the implementation of the NRAP.

The Programme and other internationally supported REDD+ interventions will be coordinated and governed through the REDD+ governance structure defined under NRAP, namely the Executive Board (EB).

The Programme will deliver capacity building and provide technical assistance at the national and provincial levels, but also covering initial activities to reduce emissions in the six pilot provinces: Lam Dong, Ca Mau, Binh Thuan, Ha Tinh, BacKan and Lao Cai. The Programme will provide the local – village, commune and district – capacity building required for the REDD+ site activities that are to take place at sites in those pilot provinces.²⁵

The Programme aims to build the capacity of the REDD+ governance infrastructure defined in the NRAP and to make it operational. By the end of the Programme, there will be comprehensive infrastructure for piloting REDD+. Notably, the NRAP, the National REDD+ Fund, the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and safeguard mechanisms will be operationalised, and a national approach to locally appropriate benefit distribution will be tested and developed. This component will also develop institutional capacity in all provinces of Viet Nam that have appreciable natural forest cover²⁶. Regional cooperation will also be enhanced in order to contribute to REDD+ implementation across the Lower Mekong Sub-Region. The Programme will deliver six Outcomes. These are:

- Outcome 1: Capacities for an operational National REDD+ Action Programme (NRAP) are in place
- Outcome 2: The six pilot provinces enabled to plan and implement REDD+ actions
- Outcome 3: National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) for Monitoring and Measurement, Reporting and Verification and National REDD+ Information System (NRIS) on Safeguards are operational
- Outcome 4: Stakeholders at different levels are able to receive positive incentives
- Outcome 5: Mechanisms to address the social and environmental safeguards under the Cancun Agreement, established

²³Note that the term "results-based payments" refers only to the basis for international transfer of funds to Viet Nam.

²⁴Cancun agreement; Article 73.

²⁵In parallel to the Phase II Programme, a series of other international partners are developing similar capacity in other pilot provinces. This includes JICA (Dien Bien province), the German Government (KienGiang and Quang Binh provinces) and the US Government (NgheAn province). Through the work of UN-REDD and these other partners, a total of at least 9 provinces should be ready to pilot REDD+ activities by 2016.

²⁶i.e., over 25,000 hectares, that is approximately 40 provinces.

- Outcome 6: Regional cooperation enhances progress on REDD+ implementation in the Lower Mekong Sub-Region

The Programme assumes a subsequent, or partly concurrent, Results-based Component, which will be initiated based on certain triggers to be determined by the Government of Norway and GoV. The funding for the Results-based Component is not within the scope of the Programme. The Results-based Component will consist of the implementation of additional results-based REDD+ activities that could further Viet Nam's efforts and results in reducing GHG emissions in the years 2013-15, as well as enabling factors, policies and measures at national level to address drivers and start reducing emissions more directly. During the Results-based Component, incentives will be provided to the beneficiaries on the basis of demonstrated changes in land-use practices that lead to reduced GHG emissions, as reported through the NFMS. This will be in line with Cancun guidance and should also generate co-benefits. The positive incentives may take several forms including, cash, goods or services.

It is foreseen that the essential elements of the Results-based Component will include:

- National-level bodies and institutions fully operational and working effectively to support emission reductions in the pilot provinces and implementation of financial, social, and environmental safeguards
- REDD+ plans (developed through a landscape approach) being implemented in each province, supported by provincial and local-level bodies and institutions, respecting social and environmental safeguards; and results assessed
- Positive incentives disbursed effectively and efficiently in response to results achieved, protected by fiduciary, environmental and social safeguards
- Incentives for industries and sectors associated with deforestation and forest degradation to reduce emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, as well as displacement of emissions.

3.2. Programme Outcomes, Outputs and Indicative Activities

The six Outcomes are described in detail below. A summary of all Outcomes and Outputs with information on indicators, targets, international technical partners, national implementing partners, and related initiatives is provided in the Logframe in Section 3.3. A summary of the budget is provided in Section 3.4.

Outcome 1: Capacities for an operational National REDD+ Action Programme (NRAP) are in place

In order to ensure that the NRAP will be fully operational, a wide range of capacities are required at all levels and with diverse stakeholders. These capacities cover a range of technical, legal, analytical and participatory issues. Outcome 1 will focus on in particular, building capacities at the national level and in the six pilot provinces, but it will also contribute to building basic capacities in all forested provinces in Viet Nam. Capacities associated with the National REDD+ Fund will be established (Output 1.4). This is essential in order to be able to provide positive incentives to stakeholders who deliver results in terms of mitigation activities.

The task of establishing all required capacities cannot be handled by UN-REDD alone; contributions from many other Development Partners, including NGOs, are required. These will be coordinated by the GoV, namely by the VRO and upon establishment, the Executive Board (EB) of the NRAP.

In order to achieve this Outcome, the following Outputs are required. In many cases the Outputs build capacity in line with the emerging REDD+ governance infrastructure. Outputs 1, 2, 3 and 4 are to be undertaken in close collaboration with the FCPF, notably FCPF component 1.

Output 1.1: Implementation guidelines for the NRAP approved and rolled out

The NRAP, approved in June 2012, will require preparation of Implementation Guidelines. The target is to obtain formal approval of Implementation Guidelines within two years, based on early lessons from the demonstration activities under Outcome 2. The NRAP will be formulated in a multi-stakeholder participatory and consultative process and approved by GoV.

Implementation Guidelines should include, for example:

- REDD+ planning at provincial, district and commune levels, based on emerging lessons;
- Roles and responsibilities for MRV & monitoring, including the role of participatory monitoring, based on international developments and on emerging lessons;
- Roles and responsibilities for BDS, including the management of a grievance mechanism, based on emerging lessons;
- Roles and responsibilities for ensuring the full application of REDD+ social and environmental safeguards, including social and gender impact assessment and programming, an effective FPIC process, measures to combat corruption, and measures to address the risk of reversals and reduce displacement. These will be based on lessons emerging from Viet Nam and other countries; and
- Roles and responsibilities of primary industries such as forest products, coffee, shrimp and rubber production, in order to minimize impacts on national and regional emissions from forests while continuing to contribute to economic development and poverty alleviation.

Output 1.2: VRO strengthened in terms of its managerial, secretarial and technical capacity to lead the NRAP implementation and support the NRSC

MARD, specifically VNFOREST, provides national leadership on REDD+. This includes leading the international negotiations on REDD+, developing and implementing the NRAP, and chairing the NRSC²⁷. MARD also hosts the VRO.

The Programme will undertake a range of actions to further strengthen the capacities of the VRO and other key agencies and institutions for effective implementation of REDD+, and to develop new capacities where needed. This will include:

- Further technical support to VRO leadership in the organization and operation of the National REDD+ Network, its Technical Working Group and Sub-technical Working Groups, including processes to institutionalize advice from such bodies into policy development;
- Development of institutional and individual capacities of the VRO in order to be fully able to implement its functions;
- Establishment of the Technical Secretariat that shall provide independent oversight and quality assurance functions and provide independent advice on NRAP implementation. This should include experts in MRV, forest management, and financial management; and
- Establishment of an independent mechanism – the Participants Board - to provide advice to the NRSC and other bodies on policy and technical issues.

This Output is to be implemented in close collaboration with FCPF component 1 work on National Readiness Management.

²⁷ And the NRAP's Executive Board, when established

Output 1.3: An effective mechanism to generate knowledge, organize policy dialogues, and feed policy recommendations is adopted and functioning.

This Output covers both intra-governmental and government to non-government mechanisms.

- First, under this Output, the coordination capacity of the NRSC and the EB will be enhanced, in order to support and encourage appropriate cooperation between relevant ministries and agencies. This covers the regular meetings, awareness raising, communications and secretarial needs. This will include training and awareness-raising for key government staff on a broad range of issues, including issues such as gender-mainstreaming and the position of ethnic minority groups, and stakeholder analysis.
- Next, under this Output, a range of bilateral intra-governmental coordination linkages will be enhanced. This includes support to further strengthen MARD/VNFOREST collaboration, and MARD's support to MONRE as the official channel to report to the UNFCCC and to participate in the international negotiations on REDD+, thus enabling Viet Nam to continue to contribute to the REDD+ Global Partnership. Support will also be given to strengthening collaboration between MARD and MONRE on integrating REDD+ into land use planning (and so combining MARD's lead on forestry with MONRE's lead on land planning and management).
- Support will also be provided to MARD collaboration with the MPI and the MoF on REDD+ related issues. MPI and MoF are members of the NRSC and EB, and are the leading ministries on planning, budgeting and ODA management. For example, MARD/VNFOREST will be supported to work closely with MPI on the integration of REDD+ into social economic development planning at different levels – complementing related work with provincial agencies under Outcome 2. MARD, MOF and MPI will also collaborate on the nomination and strengthening of the National Coordinating Entity (NCE) (Output 1.4).
- The capacity of the Network and its Working Groups will be developed to ensure sustainability, for example through workshops and collaborative studies.

This Output to be implemented in close collaboration with FCPF component 1 work on Stakeholder Consultation and Participation.

Output 1.4: National REDD+ Fund (NRF) operational

A National REDD+ Fund (NRF) that can receive international finance and channel it in the form of positive incentives to forest managers and agencies in order to ensure forest carbon emissions reductions will be established. The NRF will be the depository for international REDD+ contributions and payments to Viet Nam. The NRF will fund activities to achieve the NRAP's objectives. The NRF will be fully in line with UNFCCC guidance and requirements, as they evolve. The NRF will be administered by a Trustee and a managing unit within an NCE, under the overall leadership of the EB of the NRAP. The NCE shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed.

The NRF will channel funds for performance and also for national and local management and technical aspects, including operation of the MRV system.

The Trustee of the NRF will be appointed by the GoV. It is expected that the NRF governance structure will include representatives of the international community and a range of national stakeholders. The Trustee will receive international finance from different sources and will be responsible for providing results-based incentives to forest managers and funds to agencies responsible for the operations, technical advice, audit and recourse mechanisms under of the NRAP.

Under this Output, the Programme will help build the NRF capacities, both at the central level (of the future national Trustee and the NCE, and of any national implementing entities: NIE) and at the local level. The Programme will also assist in formulation of the national legislation and regulations that are

required for the establishment of a national NRF (including the national Trustee) that meets international expectations.

The following indicative activities will be undertaken:

- Analysis of legal situation with regards to Funds in Viet Nam;
- Analysis of lessons from analogous national funds, and from experiences with other payment arrangements in Viet Nam;
- Awareness raising for all stakeholder groups on the requirements of an effective NRF, including appropriate safeguards against corruption;
- Drafting of the needed documents outlining the establishment of the NRF, including the legal documents required to establish the fully nationally managed NRF;
- A comprehensive consultation process with all stakeholder groups at national and sub-national levels to ensure broad endorsement of processes and responsibilities for NRF administration;
- Establishment of required institutional and individual capacities within the national entities that are to take over administration of the NRF; and
- A Public Expenditure and Institutional Review for REDD+, so as to identify opportunities for more efficient financial management of REDD+ activities, and to establish a baseline to demonstrate that REDD+ revenues are new and additional.

The UNDP Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF-O) will help support and implement some of the above activities.

It is recognised that it will take time, possibly two years or more, to establish the NRF as described above, with the national Trustee and required legislation.

Output 1.5: Action plans for greater sustainability of production of raw materials from key industries (e.g. aquaculture, coffee, rubber and timber) implemented

The drivers of deforestation/degradation include a number of primary industries such as timber production, coffee in the Central Highlands, shrimp farming in mangroves and rubber production in numerous provinces. For REDD+ to be successful, it is critical that these industries identify and adopt a more sustainable, low carbon development path. The first step is to develop, in a participatory manner, strategies and/or action plans to enhance the sustainability of production and to reduce emissions across these industries.

It is noted that measures to reduce emissions from these industries could be seen as a threat to these industries and the socio-economic development they sustain. Hence, the strategies and/or action plans should promote improved production techniques, which conserve carbon and other ecosystem services, while minimizing any impact on productivity. They must lead to practices, measures or crops that simultaneously reduce emissions and promote greater sustainability and ultimately profitability. For example, coffee is a crop, which can be grown under heavy shade, meaning that land being used for coffee can retain significant crown cover without impacting productivity. Also, experiences from Viet Nam and other countries demonstrate that shrimp farming in mangrove forest is not as sustainable or productive as shrimp farming on non-tidal land.

An outline of strategies to reduce emissions from coffee, rubber, shrimp and timber production is included in Annex F.

Indicative activities at the national level under this Output include:

- A comprehensive consultation process to refine and develop the outline draft strategies in Annex F, so as to secure broad endorsement by relevant stakeholders. Once finalized, these

strategies will define all other activities. The activities listed below may be priorities. Some of the activities can be implemented under this Output, working in partnership with other initiatives that either support REDD+ or support the concerned sector in Viet Nam;

- Awareness raising among producers in the concerned industries of the relevant endorsed national strategies, and of the technical requirements of the strategies such as sustainable production techniques;
- Advocacy on the national coffee strategy, aimed at farmers and the general population;
- Improvements in capacity for the national coffee producer associations (VICOFA) to review Provincial and District land-use and socio-economic development plans;
- Development of capacities within national producer associations (VICOFA for coffee; VINAFIS for shrimp and VRA for rubber) to ensure effective information management and dissemination for compliance with national strategies, and to engage with PPCs, provincial DARDs and other sub-national planning agencies;
- Assist cooperation between VNFOREST, Forest Protection Departments (FPD) and Fisheries Departments to develop an enforceable national shrimp strategy;
- Capacity for integrating protection planning of mangrove ecosystems into provincial law and regulation at national level; and
- Development of certification, labelling or other incentive schemes to promote improved practices among producers.

Measures in this Output will be integrated with a plan of action under the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade process (FLEGT), which has similar aims regarding timber production (c.f. Output 1.6) and Outcome 6 which addresses regional issues.

This Output to be implemented in close collaboration with work under FCPF component 2 on Exploring REDD+ Strategy Options.

Output 1.6: Mechanisms to enhance forest law enforcement and inclusive governance adopted and implemented

This Output, in close association with FLEGT and to complement the FLEGT Action Plan, as well as linkages with other related activities; the Programme will build capacity for enhanced forest law enforcement and inclusive governance. Indicative activities under this Output include:

- Update previous assessments of systemic, institutional and individual capacity gaps in forest law enforcement in Viet Nam. These gaps may include, inter alia, ambiguity over laws/regulations that can create legal loopholes; perverse incentives arising from government officials' compensation packages; sub-standard knowledge of laws and regulations among forest rangers; sub-standard equipment;
- Undertake more detailed law enforcement capacity gap assessments in each pilot province;
- Implement a capacity development and training programme to address identified gaps;
- Develop regulations on stakeholder collaboration with the police and military with respect to forest protection;
- Create a database of forest violators, educating them on the laws they are breaking and monitoring persistent offenders;
- Establishment of a multi-agency Task Force for investigation and prosecution of serious and organized forest crimes, including laundering of funds from illegal logging

- Improve information management, including greater transparency related to arrests, convictions, and penalties; Under this Output, efforts will be made specifically to increase the proportion of criminal cases initiated by FPD submitted, that lead to a prosecution and then to a conviction; and ensuring that serious crimes, which includes large-scale illegal encroachment, timber felling and trade in forest products, are prosecuted through improved legal frameworks.
- Potential for a 3-way-collaboration between business, government, and households to contribute to the reduction of illegal logging and emission displacement, for example by documenting good experiences in this regard will be explored.

Activities under this output are related to those to be undertaken for Output 5.1, on Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, since activities under output 5.1 will include anti-corruption measures, and corruption is a contributory factor to forest law violations.

Annex F (Section F.6) provides further details on the kinds of activities that could be implemented at the national level to reduce illegal logging.

Output 1.7: Awareness on climate change and REDD+ to provincial authorities and administration, increased.

This Output focuses on building capacity in the provinces that have significant forest cover but are not one of the pilot provinces under the Programme or under other major REDD+ initiatives²⁸.

Activities are expected to be implemented collaboratively with other partners – for example the FCPF will support further analyses of forest land, forest cover, land tenure, forest management arrangements, forest stakeholders, forest economics and finance and drivers of change on forest land, in the context of land use planning and poverty reduction, where required. These analyses will provide the basis for establishing REDD+ targets and approaches in other provinces.

Initially, under this Output, the Programme will establish a network across the non-pilot provinces and will share information through workshops, documents, websites, etc., thereby contributing to awareness raising.

Where possible and appropriate, and working closely with other development partners, the following activities may be supported:

- Assessment and strengthening of local regulations;
- Initial training for members of Provincial REDD+ Steering Committees, for example on general REDD+ principles, programme management and implementation, data collection, monitoring, law enforcement, and participatory planning.
- Sharing of lessons learned from REDD+ implementation in the six pilot provinces in joint workshops with other development partners

Output 1.8: Awareness on climate change and REDD+ raised among key stakeholders at national level through enhanced communication and dissemination of lessons learned

Under this Output, the Programme will support lessons learning, covering a broad range of issues (technical, financial, governance) in a diverse range of local conditions. This will require the following indicative activities:

- Support to the VRO in reporting the results and activities to the EB, including the awarding of rights to positive incentives in the pilot provinces;

²⁸Therefore excluding provinces with extensive pilot support from other development partners, such as JICA, GIZ, USAID or FCPF.

- Support to the VRO in undertaking (spot) checks of policies and measures as implemented by different stakeholders, and through regular review, the drawing of lessons from the demonstration activities on quality and costs;
- Support to the Technical Secretariat (TS) in undertaking random spot checks of all data at all levels (local to national), including the MRV system, rights to benefits as determined under the BDS pilots, all sorts of costs, as well as actual disbursements;
- Organization of a comprehensive consultation process after two years of implementation, and again within 9 months of the completion of the Programme, to allow stakeholders to provide secure feedback on shortcomings in the pilots. This will supplement feedback received on a day-to-day basis by the VRO and the Provincial and District REDD+ Management Units, and from the TS. This should have some independent aspects to it – to ensure all lessons can be captured;
- Based on the preceding activities, preparation of proposals for improvements, and for the appropriate approach to implementing REDD+ in diverse local conditions;
- Publication of comprehensive reports of experiences and proposals for improvement.

Outcome 2: The six pilot provinces enabled to plan and implement REDD+ actions

Background

This Outcome will focus on six of the pilot provinces where results-based REDD+ activities are to be demonstrated. The pilot provinces are: Lam Dong, Ca Mau, Binh Thuan, Ha Tinh, BacKan and Lao Cai. The selection of pilot provinces is based on the following key criteria:

- Potential for reducing GHG emissions and generation of co-benefits²⁹. Particularly, opportunities to collaborate with other projects and policies in the province and in neighbouring provinces in order to generate large amount of emission reduction with reasonable costs and reduce the risk of domestic leakage;
- Commitment and capacity of provincial authorities;
- Potential for regional cooperation; and
- Potential to generate diversity of learning value.

Where the capacity required in the pilot provinces is part of a national system or a national capacity, the capacity is built under Outcomes 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The capacity built under Outcome 2 will meet all capacity needs in order to design and roll out demonstration REDD+ activities in the pilot provinces. The various types of capacity built by the different Outcomes are indicated in Table 2 **Error! Reference source not found.**

REDD+ demonstration activities in the beginning in Outcome 2, and continued during the Results-based Component, will achieve reductions in carbon emissions and modified land-use practices on a significant scale.

Output 2.1: REDD+ institutions in the six pilot provinces established, and REDD+ mainstreamed into FPDPs

In the six pilot provinces, this Output will support; (i) capacity building of decision makers; (ii) the provincial planning processes, including the provincial Land Use Plans (LUP) and Forest Protection and Development Plans (FPDP); and (iii) governance assessments.

²⁹ The potential emission reduction is delivered from the JICA Study namely the Potential Forests and Land Related to “Climate Change and Forests” in Vietnam.

The capacity building of decision makers ensures the essential institutional and administrative framework for REDD+ is in place. This includes:

- Assessment and strengthening of local regulations;
- Allocation of clear mandates and responsibilities for data collection, monitoring, benefit distribution, law enforcement, participatory planning, and adherence to social and environmental safeguards;
- Initial training for members of Provincial REDD+ Steering Committees and PPMUs, for example on general REDD+ principles, programme management and implementation, data collection, monitoring, law enforcement, and participatory planning;
- Development of LUPs that have clearly identified boundaries of land uses inside and outside the forestry sector (including three functional forest categories) with the necessary accuracy and meet local demands for land use; and
- Development and endorsement of forest owner supported FPDP that has made use of REDD+ opportunity cost analysis.

Table 2: Capacity developed under each Outcome in pilot provinces

Capacity developed	Outcome					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Law enforcement capacity	X					
Social organizations	X					
Monitoring			X			
BDS				X		
Safeguards mechanism					X	
Regional displacement						X
Mainstreaming REDD+ into provincial Plans		X				
Provincial stakeholder engagement		X				
Provincial and site-based REDD+ Planning		X				
Capacity for FPIC		X				
Capacity related to changed land-use practices		X				

This Output will also strengthen planning in the six provinces, notably the Land Use and Forest Protection and Development Planning. This includes mainstreaming REDD+ into these plans. This mainstreaming will lead to REDD+ being represented in targets, budgets and activities in the provincial plans.

Finally, under this Output, the Programme will also support a governance assessment in each of the pilot provinces and will support the institutionalisation of participatory REDD+ governance monitoring. It will also support establishment of Provincial REDD+ Networks in pilot provinces, with adequate representation of women and ethnic minorities.

Output 2.2: Awareness on climate change and REDD+ raised among provincial, district and commune officials and other stakeholders in six pilot provinces

Prior to engaging participants in demonstration activities, it is imperative to raise their awareness of REDD+, the NRAP, and of how REDD+ can contribute to the sustainable development of local communities and other forest-dependent people. This applies to officials at different levels, including the managers of Forest Companies and Management Boards, and in particular to the men and women who depend on forests and on forest lands.

Under this Output, the Programme will support various workshops and the use of locally appropriate means of communications (radio, television, community meetings etc.) to ensure efficient and effective awareness raising³⁰.

This Output will ensure that all key stakeholders in potential REDD+ sites areas are aware of options for income generation from e.g. SFM, or other REDD+ activities, and that stakeholders have received information on REDD+ and reached consensus, in principle, on participation in REDD+ demonstration activities pending FPIC.

Output 2.3: Site-based REDD+ Activity Plans and Provincial REDD+ Action Plans in the six pilot provinces are finalized and approved

Initial preparation for Provincial Planning commenced under the Phase I Programme. This led to the Provincial Briefs and Provisional REDD+ Implementation Plans as in Annex G. Annex G provides maps and a list of suitable sites, and preliminary information on approximate interventions costs and potential carbon savings.

Under this Output, through a comprehensive and participatory planning process at the provincial level, detailed Provincial REDD+ Action Plans will be prepared. These plans will set out the required activities at provincial, district and commune level to implement REDD+. In each province, the provincial plan will be accompanied by a set of Site-Based REDD+ Activity Plans covering each site that is to be involved in REDD+ activities in the province. The Site-Based REDD+ Activity Plans will list the measures to be taken at the site to achieve REDD+, along with any incentives or benefits.

The Site-Based REDD+ Activity Plans will be prepared through a fully participatory process involving the forest owners and users at the site, and including an FPIC process. This process will lead to clearer understanding of capacity needs at district and provincial level, and requests for institutional changes, which will feed into the provincial REDD+ Implementation Plans.

Based on the landscape-approach to provincial planning that has already been undertaken (see Annex G), the Site-based REDD+ Activity Plans from the six provinces under Outcome 2 will cover a total of 1.97 million ha of forests.

Plans are prepared in three steps:

Step 1: Initial Provincial Planning (completed c.f. Annex G; maps for each province are based on existing demarcation and forest carbon maps)

- Assessment of drivers of deforestation/degradation in the province (assessment of the forest industries and other drivers);
- Full mapping of the province (forest cover; forest types; estimated carbon storage; high risks of deforestation/degradation, potential for reforestation, enhancement, biodiversity conservation; drivers, and; poverty. To be integrated with work under Outcome 3, where carbon baseline data and maps are being prepared); to be verified through additional ground-

³⁰Under UN-REDD Phase I, similar exercises have been conducted in Lam Dong Province which will provide a useful basis for conducting future activities. The effectiveness of awareness raising was also reviewed at the end of Phase I and provides several recommendations for reaching out to different audiences.

truthing and the use of satellite imagery, where appropriate. Forest and forest owner and manager data will be made available through Output 2.5.

- Consultation and setting provincial level targets (c.f. Output 3.7);
- Identification and demarcation of priority communes for intervention;
- Calculation of opportunity costs for alternative land-uses;
- Initial assessment of district and commune level capacity needs.

The Step 2: Site Level Planning

Based on boundaries and forest by function defined (under Output 2.1), potential REDD+ activities will be determined for the site level. Forest users will be identified and engaged in order to understand the local context in which demonstration activities would be undertaken. Data on drivers and the socio-economic context will be collected. The participatory process will also identify the specific vulnerabilities and needs of men and women within the district/commune. Disaggregated data by sex should specify women's and men's specific roles and responsibilities, their access and control over land/resources/benefits, their inclusion in decision-making processes and their particular capacities/knowledge and vulnerabilities/needs related to REDD+. Social and gender assessments and governance assessments will also be implemented. For each site:

- Awareness will be raised of forest owners, managers and other rights-owners;
- Forest owners, managers and other rights-owners will be invited to indicate their willingness to participate;
- Based on options, costs, cost-benefit analysis and technical considerations, detailed workplans will be developed in a fully consultative manner;
- Final Site-Based REDD+ Activity Plans will be prepared, subject to the FPIC of forest owners, managers and other rights-holders (see Box 1 for description of the Programme approach to FPIC, based on lessons learned from the Phase I Programme);
- Implementation of a series of FPIC consultations;
- Contracts will be finalized between VRO and the forest owners/managers and other rights-owners at the sites. These contracts are proposed to set out: (i) details of any benefits (payments or other incentives) to be provided to the forest owner/manager or other right holder; (ii) details of any land-use measures to be adopted, modified or stopped by the forest owner, manager or other right holder; (iii) details of any benefits in different forms to the forest owner/manager or other right holder.

Step 3: Finalize Provincial REDD+ Action Plans

Based on the data from the sites, the Provincial REDD+ Action Plans will be finalised, as aggregated Site-based Activity Plans. These will be submitted to the PPC and to the NRAP EB for approval. Notably, these plans will include:

- Targets for carbon and/or the number of hectares to be addressed;
- A final list of sites – taken together the sites will cover an optimal range of forest by different functions, they will cover an optimal range of drivers, and they will respect the overall budget for the province. The mix of sites will also ensure cost-effectiveness;
- Assessment of district and commune capacity needs;
- Measures for ensuring REDD+ safeguards are addressed, and that data is collected related to the addressing of these safeguards; and,

- Interventions related to forestry industries within the province. For example, if coffee production is important in the province, this will outline a range of interventions in the coffee sector.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) – Context and Past Experience

The FPIC process can help ensure full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities and stakeholder and guarantee their rights to provide or withhold consent to REDD+ interventions. Securing the FPIC of rights-holders for areas likely to be affected by REDD+ is required by international human rights agreements. Rights-holders can only make an informed choice if they have full knowledge of the available options and how these options impact their livelihoods. The FPIC processes will target all rights-holders to areas of intervention, who may consent or withhold their consent to participate in REDD+ demonstration activities. Where consent is withheld, other demonstration activities may be identified. Much of the groundwork for FPIC has been undertaken during the Phase I Programme generating the following lessons:

- Communication materials were prepared to help communicate the concepts of climate change and REDD+. Materials were produced for villagers in the two local languages used in the two pilot districts (Kinh and K'ho). Additional languages will be required for other areas and also, the materials need to be adapted for other types of rights-holders such as state-owned companies (SOCs) and management boards.
- The pilot FPIC was implemented through a team of 24 locally-recruited interlocutors. While opportunities for improvement were identified (e.g. age balance among interlocutors, more training on technical and procedural issues) the approach was generally well received. A cadre of interlocutors should be established for each pilot province.
- The initial step of the FPIC process is to raise awareness of all stakeholders. This is an intensive and time-consuming process, and needs to be implemented starting at the initial stages of the Programme.
- Designing and implementing a locally-appropriate recourse mechanism will involve Vietnamese mass organizations such as the Women's Union, Farmers Union and Youth Union, possibly with a Vietnamese NGO providing technical and logistic support. This will link with existing structures such as People's Inspection Boards and the Community Investment Supervising Boards. Disputes that cannot be resolved locally may be taken to the national level.
- Transparency is critical for gaining rights-holders' trust. Data pertaining to the process and results of FPIC, and to those activities receiving rights-holders' consent will be available on the Viet Nam REDD+ website, and also available to local authorities including the CPCs and local mass organisations. Availability of information will be published in local newspapers and broadcast on local radio stations.
- To ensure timeliness in distribution of benefits, performance standards for each entity and type of transaction involved in the BDS system need to be established. BDS performance standards will be made widely available.
- A multi-step process for FPIC of non-villager rights-holders (e.g. SOCs and management boards) is necessary.
- Consent may also be subject to certain modifications to proposals and plans. Such decisions will be recorded in detail, deposited with the VRO, and widely disseminated to all rights-holders within a period as defined in the performance standards.
- Each year, a report on the previous 12 months should be prepared and delivered to the NRAP EB. It will include information on all processes undertaken to ensure the right of FPIC is applied and respected, complaints received through the recourse mechanism, measures taken to address and avoid repetition of those complaints.

Box 1: Programme's approach to FPIC

Output 2.4: Provincial REDD+ Action Plans are implemented

Based on the Provincial REDD+ Action Plans developed (under Output 2.3), these plans will begin to be implemented. The main activities are expected to be capacity building at district and commune level and technical support to local stakeholders in implementing site-based plans. Examples of support could include:

- Increased capacity of local forest protection teams (e.g. more staff, better equipment for fire fighting);
- Increased capacity of local agricultural extension services to support sustainable development of coffee, rubber or shrimp farming;
- Establishment of district or commune nurseries;
- Developing provincial, district and commune capacity – including possibly People’s Inspection Boards, Community Investment Supervising Boards and a Complaints Board;
- Interventions related to forestry industries within the province. Annex F provides details of indicative activities at the provincial level for coffee, shrimp-farming and rubber – these may be supported if the FPIC process so determines.

Monitoring of the Provincial REDD+ Action Plans will be undertaken under this Output as well as under Output 2.7 (Participatory REDD+ Monitoring at Provincial Level in Six Pilot Provinces), following the monitoring framework developed through Output 2.6.

Box 2 describes the role of provincial agencies in REDD+, and the links between REDD+ and provincial planning.

The role of the provinces in REDD+ implementation and links to provincial planning

The roles of provincial authorities are set out in the draft NRAP. For example, the roles of Provincial Peoples’ Committees (PPC) are to:

- Design an effective approach to communication and raise awareness on the REDD+ Programme in the provinces.
- Establish a provincial level Programme Executive Board led by a leader of the PPC.
- DARD to coordinate with relevant agencies to build and submit to PPC for approving Provincial Action Plans and projects to develop REDD+ programme implementation in each province.
- Mobilize additional resources and implement additional activities through related programs in the province to achieve objectives of the Program.
- Coordinate with relevant ministries and agencies to direct and supervise the programme implementation by organizations and individuals in accordance with programme requirements.
- Ensure and comply with principles in monitoring and evaluation provisions.
- Submit progress reports periodically on the implementation of programme goals and tasks in the province and city under current regulations.

The provinces also have a central role in some of the planning processes that are essential to REDD+, such as preparing the SEDP, the FPDP, and the LUP. In addition, provincial authorities plan, approve, implement and monitor many processes that influence the use of natural resources, such as in forestry, commercial agriculture and aquaculture. Provincial authorities play a role in virtually all aspects of NRAP implementation.

The SEDP is the principal planning instrument for the province. The provincial SEDP is elaborated using the instructions from the national Government with regards to development priorities for the coming five years. The provincial SEDP is elaborated with the active contribution of all provincial line departments (e.g.

Department of Planning and Investment, DARD, Department of Natural Resources and Environment) and approved by the PPC. The FPDP is the sectoral plan for the forestry sector and it applies to lands classified for forestry in the provincial LUP. The FPDP is elaborated by sub-Department of Forestry (under DARD), with inputs from district and commune offices.

The main counterparts for facilitating these provincial planning processes are:

- PPC – Responsible for the SEDP and signing off on all other plans;
- DPI – Preparation of the SEDP;
- DONRE – Preparation of the LUP;
- DARD – Agricultural planning;
- Sub-DOF – Preparation of the FPDP;
- District agency for Natural Resources and Environment – district-level LUP;
- District FPD – District-level FPDP, and inputs into the district-level LUP.

Box 2: Outlining the role of provincial and key district agencies in REDD+ implementation

Output 2.5: Improved land tenure arrangements ensured in six pilot provinces

Land tenure security is considered a precondition for sound and sustained implementation of REDD+ demonstration activities on the ground, and a potential basic input variable for the distribution of positive incentives. Tenure security has been a bottleneck also in the distribution of benefits under the piloting of PFES, particularly in provinces where forest management/ownership is primarily vested in communities.

Different provinces have gone through different land allocation processes and as a result, have largely different land tenure arrangements. (C.f. Table 3, and Annex G). However, overall the situation of forest land allocation in Viet Nam leaves scope for improvement with approximately 19% of all forest area still unallocated, and to ensure consistency between official records (including Red Book land-use certificates, and cadastral maps of provincial DONREs) and the actual land use situation on the ground.

Table 3: Land tenure arrangements by province (2010)

unit: ha

Province	Total forest area	MBs	SFEs	Other economic organiz.	Armed Force	HHs	Other organiz.	CPCs
Lam Dong	977,219	474,088	275,459	24,314	132,896	15,897	2,969	51,596
Ca Mau	533,164	90,112	57,034		5,216			380,801
Ha Tinh	602,569	178,282	96,595		355	33,124	3,797	290,415
Binh Thuan	783,047	302,468	47,978	1,631	13,826	27	1,365	415,752
BacKan	485,941	6,491	17,915		869	145,924		314,741
Lao Cai	638,389	190,152	29,020			81,894		337,323

(Source: MARD 2011)

Past experiences of land allocation in Viet Nam has also generated lessons that land allocation processes take time and need to be carried out with careful consultation with local stakeholders and among relevant local authorities.

The Programme will work with provincial, district, commune and village level authorities to ensure a consultative process in the land allocation and tenure security process. Indicative activities under the Programme will be guided through the process taken in the piloting of the National Forest Inventory and

Statistics Programme (piloted in Ta Hinh province by Vietnam Forestry University, and BacKan province by FIPI) include;

- survey of land ownership according to official records;
- survey of land use practices on the ground;
- consultations for forest land allocation where necessary;
- facilitation of land use certificate registration; and
- development of cadastral maps.

Output 2.6: NFMS³¹ - Monitoring framework in the six pilot provinces established

REDD+ financial benefits will only be made to Viet Nam on the basis of domestically monitored verified results-based actions. The NFMS, through its monitoring component, will provide the data that will quantify whether REDD+ activities have resulted in concrete sustainable management or conservation action of the forest land and will provide the evidence upon which forest managers will be able to receive benefits, while the MRV component will quantify national scale (with indication of performances at provincial level) emission reductions and the removal enhancements that will be achieved through the REDD+ activities.

A REDD+ monitoring framework is proposed within the NFMS in order to track progress with implementation of demonstration activities and to ascertain that demonstration activities result in measurable positive outcomes. When REDD+ demonstration activities are scaled up during the full REDD+ implementation phase, relating to “results-based actions that should be fully measured, reported and verified”³², the REDD+ monitoring tool must be fully integrated into a comprehensive monitoring system for all PaMs under the NRAP.

Monitoring of REDD+ demonstration activities may be done through a series of proxies or parameters (e.g. forest canopy changes, forest certification schemes, etc.). The specific approach adopted for monitoring REDD+ demonstration activities will depend on the nature and scope of each demonstration activity. The LMS (Output 3.2) will act as a key instrument in monitoring and communicating the results of the monitoring related to geo-physical forest dynamics which can be represented in remote sensing imagery. In all cases monitoring will require the participation of provincial, district and commune DARD offices, and other stakeholders including local communities and forest management units directly or indirectly taking part in the demonstration activity (c.f. Output 2.7).

The Programme will support establishment of a monitoring framework for REDD+ demonstration activities in pilot provinces. Indicative interventions are:

- Ensuring the development of an effective monitoring framework and plan for pilot provinces;
- Development of general guidelines for monitoring frameworks and plans (nationally);
- Setting provincial targets and baselines per each of the REDD+ demonstration activities;
- Review of monitoring frameworks and plans;
- Identification of relevant stakeholders and their respective roles in monitoring of each REDD+ demonstration activity;
- Identify responsible parties for each monitoring task;

³¹See Outcome 3.

³² UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 73

- Identify roles and responsibilities of the local forestry offices and means of reporting results for consolidation at district and provincial levels for assessment against provincial targets;
- Ensure monitoring takes place in accordance with the agreed monitoring framework and plan for each REDD+ demonstration activity, and in accordance with the agreed institutional framework; and
- Ensure appropriate integration of the monitoring results with the NRIS database, LMS and participatory monitoring.

Output 2.7: NFMS - Participatory Monitoring in the Six Pilot Provinces implemented

Local participation in the implementation and monitoring of REDD+ activities is integral to the effective functioning of the REDD+ mechanism. To this end, local people can support monitoring in two ways. Firstly, local people will contribute direct monitoring data and information on the implementation of REDD+ activities. For instance, if the REDD+ activity is enhancement of forest carbon stocks through reforestation, local people may take appropriate measurements, such as the number of trees planted, timing and location of planting, and upload these to the NRIS for all stakeholders to see. Secondly, local people can act as local-level watch-agents, reviewing the implementation of REDD+ activities that are carried out by entities other than local communities, such as private companies.

The Programme will support and develop participatory monitoring in pilot provinces. Indicative interventions are:

- Based on the results of Output 2.6, assess the capacity of the local non-government participants and identify the specific monitoring activities they would undertake;
- Assess the capacity of the local non-government participants and identify training and equipment needs;
- Identify the specific parameters the local non-government participants would be involved in monitoring;
- Develop participatory monitoring plan;
- Carry out training of local non-government participants;
- Institutionalize the training course and framework with local government offices;
- Carry out training in the six pilot provinces;
- As necessary, provide basic monitoring equipment;
- Implement pilot runs of participatory monitoring in conjunction with other relevant initiatives;
- Develop a national guideline on participatory monitoring;
- Based on the lessons learned from the participatory monitoring, analyse the pros and cons, and develop a national guideline; and
- Estimate all costs related to participatory monitoring.

Outcome 3: National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) for Monitoring and Measurement, Reporting and Verification and National REDD+ Information System (NRIS) on Safeguards are operational

This Outcome responds to the UNFCCC Convention, COP 16 and COP 17 decisions³³. The Programme together with Outputs 2.6 and 2.7 under will help establish and operate Viet Nam's REDD+ National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS). The NFMS comprises two separate functions: REDD+ monitoring functions for monitoring of the outcomes of REDD+ activities (Output 2.6 and Output 2.7), and MRV functions for the measurement, reporting and verification of REDD+ mitigation performance (Output 3.2, Output 3.3 and Output 3.4) (Figure 1). The NFMS for Viet Nam has been outlined in the [MRV Framework Document for Viet Nam](#), which was drafted under the Phase 1 Programme and subsequently endorsed by the VRO.

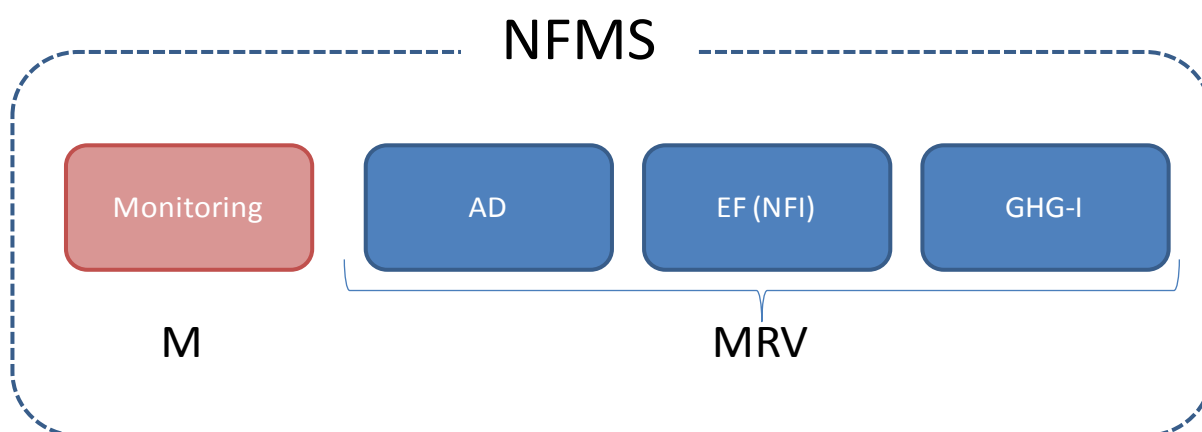


Figure 1: The four elements of the NFMS

Viet Nam's NFMS (Figure 1) is expected to be comprised of "Monitoring" and "MRV", and four main elements thereof:

Monitoring component:

- **REDD+ Monitoring** framework to track progress with implementation of demonstration activities and to ascertain that demonstration activities result in measurable positive outcomes. Innovatively, the Programme will test-pilot how participatory monitoring can contribute to the Monitoring, as well as in quality assurance (QA) of MRV (Outputs 2.6 and Output 2.7);

MRV components:

- **Activity Data (AD):** a Land Monitoring System (LMS) to assess forest area and forest area changes through the assessment of forestry land and non-forestry land (c.f. Output 3.2);

³³ Guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected and modalities relating to forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels as referred to in decision 1/CP.16:

(b) A national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level⁶ or, if appropriate, as an interim measure, subnational forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels, in accordance with national circumstances, and with provisions contained in decision 4/CP.15, and with any further elaboration of those provisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties;

(c) A robust and transparent national forest monitoring system for the monitoring and reporting of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 above, with, if appropriate, subnational monitoring and reporting as an interim measure, in accordance with national circumstances, and with the provisions contained in decision 4/CP.15, and with any further elaboration of those provisions agreed by the Conference of the Parties;

(d) A system for providing information on how the safeguards referred to in appendix I to this decision are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 above, while respecting sovereignty.

- **Emission Factor (EF):** specific studies and measurements to assess biomass and collect data for assessment of relevant carbon stocks and carbon stock changes (i.e. emission factors - EF). In addition to data generated from these studies, country-specific allometric equations and conversion/expansion factors will be developed, for each homogeneous strata identified by the national stratification; this action will be based on the National Forest Inventory and Participatory Monitoring under REDD+ implementation (c.f. Output 3.3);
- **REDD+ Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHG-I):** information from the above two elements will be combined to compile a GHG-I for REDD+, to estimate and report anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks for the forestry sector (including transfers to other land-use classes). This will form part of Viet Nam's National Communication to the UNFCCC34, i.e. the "Reporting" element of MRV (c.f. Output 3.4).

These elements must be supported by clear institutional arrangements to coordinate and facilitate all the administrative and technical aspects. The coordination of the MRV function will be under control of the VRO in VNFOREST.

The NFMS will support national analysis and verification of the observed reductions in emissions and enhanced removals, and the reporting of the National GHG-I. The NFMS will also be used for assessing historical data in the development and updating of national RELS/FRLs (c.f. Output 3.5).

At the provincial level the NFMS will be instrumental in providing guidance for the provincial authorities in the development of the forestry sector elements of new provincial SEDPs and their annual updates, as well as in analysing progress and evaluating the performance of the implementation of forestry sector development plans. It will also support good governance and limit corruption risks by making information available to stakeholders and the general public.

Output 3.1: National REDD+ Information System (NRIS) operational

The NRIS will be the main access point for all information on the implementation of REDD+, including the ways in which the REDD+ safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of REDD+ activities. It will also be the main tool that will coordinate, harmonize and integrate all the data that will be collected at national, sub-national, local and community level. The system will be based on open-source software technologies. The accessibility for all REDD+ stakeholders (institutions, international organization, NGOs, communities, participants, etc.) and the general public will be granted by internet. The NRIS will have a web-GIS interface that will support the following characteristics:

- Open, transparent and geographically explicit consultation of all the unclassified information present in the database;
- Broad and effective participation of all the relevant stakeholders;
- Restricted access for registered users, based on their profile;
- Ability to upload community-derived and -collected data;
- Free data download;
- Data submission by registered users; and
- Open communications and information exchange to all national and international stakeholders.

The NRIS will include information on:

³⁴ Viet Nam is expected to complete its Third National Communication to the UNFCCC Secretariat in 2014.

- Database of all REDD+ interventions according to the existing forest management structure of Viet Nam;
- Information on REDD+ MRV;
- Information on REDD+ safeguards; and
- Results of REDD+ implementation monitoring including relevant PAMs addressed by the NRAP.

The core of the NRIS will be a centralized geo-spatial database (able to interface with decentralized units) that will allow the harmonization and correlation of the information linking to the Land Monitoring System (LMS: Output 3.2). The NRIS will entail the function of a database catalogue of field interventions (i.e. Provincial and Site-based Activity Plans and demonstration activities) to record interventions and monitoring results, which will be used for determining levels of benefits and outcomes at the local level (c.f. Output 2.4). This database system will link the implemented REDD+ demonstration activities to the territorial management structure used by the forestry authorities in Viet Nam.

The NRIS will be linked to other forestry information systems, specifically to the national Forest Management Information System (FORMIS) and National Forest Inventory (NFI) system. This will ultimately mean that REDD+ information will be accessible through FORMIS.

A key role of the NRIS will be to provide information on how the REDD+ safeguards are being addressed and respected (UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16). The NRIS will be used to show compliance with all the REDD+ safeguards³⁵. The emphasis on participatory approaches for forest management will contribute to this effort and the NRIS will ensure that all reports of forest assessments by local communities and reports on the integration of their plans in the provincial SEDP and forest development plans will be publicly available.

The UNFCCC identifies “actions to reduce displacement of emissions” as one of the REDD+ safeguards. The NRIS will provide information on drivers and risks of emission displacements, including illegal trade of timber across international borders (c.f. Output 1.6 and Output 6.1). The Programme will support the GoV in sharing the services of the NRIS with other countries in the region (c.f. Outcome 6).

This system focuses on available knowledge managed and actively disseminated across Viet Nam and the region, and will be a platform to share data and information and allow contributions and discussions from stakeholders. It will allow the sharing of experiences on REDD+ best practices in the region and support the dissemination of lessons learned in accessible formats to other countries and the translation of findings from Viet Nam to neighbouring countries.

The following indicative activities will be undertaken by UN-REDD Phase II:

- Defining information protocols (in coordination with MRV & Monitoring, and safeguards components);
- Development of NRIS functional design (in alignment with FORMIS and other relevant forestry information systems);
- Develop a web-based database system for cataloguing and reviewing of relevant local REDD+ interventions (including those outside the UN-REDD Programme, where information can be made available);
- Develop a procedural manual for cataloguing REDD+ areas;

³⁵Including “respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities”, “full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders” and “actions (...) to enhance other social and environmental benefits”.UNFCCC, Decision 1/CP.16, Appendix I, paragraph 2 (a)-(g).

- Develop and pilot-test the NRIS through a step-wise approach (test/beta);
- Identification of capacity building needs and institutional arrangements for operating the NRIS;
- Implementation of a capacity building programme to respond to identified needs;
- Piloting NRIS operation with information from the pilot provinces; and
- Develop institutional arrangements with Provincial DONRE, DoF and DPI offices on extending procedures for land use planning and forestry development planning.

Output 3.2: NFMS- Land Monitoring System (LMS) developed

AD (i.e. changes in area extension) for all REDD+ activities to be implemented in the country will be derived from ground-truthed remote sensing (RS) data as the primary source of information. As a secondary source, particularly for quality assurance (QA) of RS data, results from the monitoring of other parameters will be cross-referenced.

After three years of implementation, the LMS within the MRV function component of the NFMS will be used to generate national AD on a 5-year cycle with annual updates applying Approach 3³⁶ for the six pilot provinces and requiring further analysis and QA/QC for the rest of the country.

The LMS will be a national (wall-to-wall; i.e. covering the entire national territory) system for monitoring forests and land use change to/from forests based on Approach 3³⁷ (geographically explicit land use and land use changes) of the IPCC (2006), which will play a key role in the generation of AD for Viet Nam. By the end of the Programme, the system will be operationalized for pilot provinces and generating data for further analysis and QA/QC for the rest of the country.

Implementation will be coordinated among key institutions involved in forest and land use monitoring and its forest inventorying programmes which include: the FPD under VNFOREST of MARD and its sub-national offices, FIPI, and the General Department of Land Administration (GDLA) under MONRE and its sub-national offices. For forestry land, the operation of the LMS will be integrated with the National Forest Inventory and Statistics Programme (see Output 3.3).

Indicative interventions by will focus on:

- Review and aligning land use classification systems between MARD and MONRE;
- Identify appropriate RS imagery and interpretation technologies taking into account temporal and spatial resolution and cost of estimating AD of the five REDD+ activities and required frequency for reporting and updating the REDD+ GHG-I;
- Test forest/non-forest and forest type detection using low-med spatial resolution RS imagery with high temporal resolution for identifying “hotspots” for analysis;
- Based on the framework design of the LMS (developed in the Phase I Programme), develop a web-based system to be integrated to the NRIS;
- In collaboration with parties working on the National Forest Inventory and Statistics Programme, develop and formalize procedures for ground-truthing the AD generated through RS;

³⁶ Following the methodological approaches suggested by IPCC in its 2006 AFOLU Guidelines, and in line with renewed revisions and decisions as they occur.

³⁷ Under Approach 1, the country is only able to identify, at any point in time, the area of land uses, but it cannot estimate the conversions between land uses since a previous point in time. Under Approach 2, the area of all land uses and all conversions is available, however, only as summary values for the whole country, i.e., not in a spatially explicit format (in other words, one does not know where the conversions occur). Under Approach 3, the area and the location of the conversions can be tracked (Zoltan, 2009).

- Develop a procedural manual for the operationalization of the LMS including QA/QC (Quality Control) procedures and procedures to cross-check with Monitoring results;
- Develop institutional arrangements with sub-national FPD and DONRE offices playing a key role;
- Estimate annual costs for RS systematic ground-truthing across the country;
- For Forestry Land: Improving capacity (through increasing number of trained staff and provision of relevant software and licenses) for sub-FIPIs, in particular for improving the quality of RS interpretation and accuracy assessments (see also section on capacity building needs under estimation of EF); and
- For Non-Forestry Land: Building overall capacity in RS-based land mapping.

Output 3.3: NFMS-Emissions Factors (EF) developed

After three years of implementation, all BEF/allometric equations will have been developed for relevant representative species and/or forest types in the pilot provinces and country.

The capacities of the National Forest Inventory, Monitoring and Assessment Program (NFIMAP) carried out by FIPI over the past 20 years, and the on-going piloting for GoV's new inventory initiative "National Forest Inventory and Statistics Program" provide a strong basis for an improved National Forest Inventory (NFI) to fulfil the international reporting requirements for REDD+. Together with ongoing improvements to the NFI methodologies for Viet Nam³⁸, the new NFI for Viet Nam should be capable of estimating Emission Factors (EFs) for all relevant forest types, including those that represent forest degradation to meet IPCC's Tier 3³⁹.

For the purpose of addressing the REDD+ safeguards on leakage of emissions, EFs for non-forestry land also need to be generated with the involvement of relevant national institutions and the research community, outside the scope of the NFI. (This may also contribute to MRV for the accounting of "forests" which fall under non-forestry land).

Indicative interventions by the Programme will build on the work undertaken by the JICA Study on "Potential Forests and Land Related to 'Climate Change and Forests'" (JICA 2012)⁴⁰, focusing on the following, and will be undertaken collaboratively with related initiatives as well as the piloting of the National Forest Inventory and Statistics Program mentioned above:

- Based on land use and forest classification systems, determine forest and land use strata for which EFs need to be developed;
- Setting/improving/revising sampling design, and standardized protocols for the collection of field data for the NFI;
- Develop methods for QA/QC and internal verification of the NFI;

³⁸ Currently being undertaken through the National Forest Assessment project under the FAO-Finland Forestry Cooperation Programme.

³⁹ The estimation of both the AD and the appropriate EF can be conducted in multiple ways. The IPCC 2006 Guidelines categorize them into three levels of methodological complexity called Tiers. Tier 1 is based on basic assumptions and methods, as well as default parameter values (e.g. EFs) and spatially coarse globally available estimates of AD provided in the IPCC 2006 Guidelines. In Tier 2, the same methodological approach is applied together with country specific data providing higher temporal and spatial resolution. Finally, Tier 3 requires that a country develops its specific higher order methods and sub-national data measurements repeated over time, to achieve an even higher accuracy (Box 1.1, IPCC, 2006). "In general, moving to higher tiers improves the accuracy of the inventory and reduces uncertainty, but the complexity and resources required for conducting inventories also increases for higher tiers. If needed, a combination of tiers can be used, e.g., Tier 2 can be used for biomass and Tier 1 for soil carbon" (IPCC, 2006).

⁴⁰ JICA, 2012. Final Report; the study on potential forests and land related to climate change and forests in the socialist republic of Vietnam. Prepared by Japan Overseas Forestry Consultants Association & Japan Forest Technology Association. 2012, Hanoi.

- Design protocols for cross-referencing data collected through Monitoring (Output 2.7) which caters to QA of NFI data;
- Pilot protocols to test practicability for pilot provinces (if necessary);
- Following up from the Phase I Programme, develop and implement a plan identifying gaps for further work on country-specific tree allometric equations and biomass conversion/expansion factors;
- Link the allometric equation database with the NFI data and other REDD+ information systems;
- Design an inventory system and field data collection protocols to generate EFs for representative land use types of non-forestry land, which frequently undergo conversion to/from forests (to identify EFs for “forests” outside forest lands and also to address the REDD+ safeguard on the displacement of emissions);
- Training for the development of one or two specialised carbon inventory database(s); Training on the generation of EFs drawing from the results of the inventory work and the allometric equations and conversion/expansion factors (e.g. training to use data from plot censuses (e.g. diameter at breast height, tree identification, soil and other carbon content) and from research (e.g. tree allometry data) to estimate EFs for each strata);
- Forestry land: Field inventory capacity will require training on new field inventory protocols and be supported by the GIS and RS, which will provide them with maps detailing the locations of sample plot sites; and
- Non forestry land: Field inventory for carbon also needs to be institutionalized within the research community. Building capacity for conducting the inventory based on standardized protocols for collection of field data will also be a requirement.

Output 3.4: NFMS- Institutional arrangements for compiling National REDD+ GHG-Inventory clarified

With the full development and operationalization of the “Measurement” elements of the NFMS (i.e. generation of AD and EF under Outputs 3.4 and 3.5), Viet Nam will be able to generate its REDD+ GHG-I for estimating anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks. The GHG-I for REDD+ will form part of Viet Nam’s National Communications and National Inventory Report to the UNFCCC highlighting uncertainties associated with the reported results. Viet Nam will initially aim for adherence to Tier 2 reporting and aim for Tier 3 reporting in the future.

Interventions under the Programme will be coordinated with other projects and initiatives, focusing on the following:

- In close coordination with the Standing Office for Climate Change under MONRE (within Department of Meteorology, Hydrology, and Climate Change: DMHCC), identify, institutionalize and build capacity of the agency responsible for compiling the forestry sector GHG-I based on the information system made available from the MRV elements;
- Identify the agency(-ies) most appropriately positioned to carry out this task;
- Identify capacity gaps;
- Define institutional roles between the agency and DMHCC for carrying out the tasks;
- In close coordination with DMHCC, review existing procedures including institutional arrangements and improve and establish standardized procedures and institutional arrangements for QA/QC for the forestry sector;
- Develop a QA/QC plan for the forestry sector;

- In close coordination with the DMHCC, review existing procedures and improve and establish procedures for verification, for the forestry sector;
- Identification and training of sufficient numbers of staff managing the NFMS, who are, i) well-versed with the UNFCCC requirements of the GHG-I and are familiar with the operations of the shared information platform, ii) familiar and capable of coordination of MONRE and MARD agencies carrying out each component of the NFMS, including land classification related issues, and organizing joint periodic reviews, and iii) familiar with the respective steps of MRV to manage QA procedures.

Output 3.5: Interim performance indicators and REL/FRL established

The aforementioned JICA study (JICA 2012) has assessed and attempted harmonization for comparability of historical forest cover maps generated through the NFIMAP; and improved historical forest maps for some key provinces through reference to historical RS data.

Under the UNFCCC, some deliberation on methodologies for the establishment of REL/FRLs have been made available in the COP 17 decision, but remain yet to be fully elaborated. Nevertheless, in this pilot phase of REDD+ implementation, targets and interim performance indicators will be adopted for the pilot provinces and will be used to assess performance.

Such interim performance indicators will relate to the concepts of REL/FRL without being strictly tied to values of carbon emissions, which would require a pre-established capacity in MRV. Targets and interim performance indicators will be established for each type of REDD+ activity to be implemented, and will be monitored and assessed at the provincial level, as opposed to monitoring for results-based outcomes which will need to be monitored at the level of forest management intervention enabling determination of benefit distribution at that level.

Through this Output, the Programme will support Viet Nam in the development of national REL/FRLs through a step-wise approach starting with the generation of lessons from provincial interim performance indicators in pilot provinces.

The Programme will support development and monitoring of interim performance indicators through the following indicative activities:

- Centrally establish approaches of setting and monitoring interim performance indicators per each type of REDD+ activity;
- In the pilot provinces, assess and develop historical trends based on medium resolution RS imagery and available past (namely from NFIMAP) data for determining the benchmarks for each type of REDD+ activity;
- Once the indicators and benchmarks have been established (target is for end of Year 1), the national MRV capacity (i.e. AD generated through Outputs 3.2 and EF from Output 3.3) will monitor performance for each of the indicators, generating annual updates ; and
- In line with the progress of UNFCCC deliberation on REL/FRLs, draft recommendations and provide support towards the establishment of REL/FRLs at the national level.

Outcome 4: Stakeholders at different levels are able to receive positive incentives

A study under the Phase I Programme assessed the context with regards REDD+ benefit distribution. The study outlined what is needed in terms of policy and institutional capacity, and it provided proposals for the design of a REDD+ compliant Benefit Distribution System (BDS), including options that could be

piloted⁴¹. The study recommended that different systems be piloted in different provinces - to account for the differing institutional context and socio-economic situation. This approach will also optimise lesson learning.

Under this Outcome, a functional BDS will be established and piloted, supporting a process leading to its institutionalization. The system will both provide positive incentives to stakeholders in the pilot provinces, and ensure that REDD+ funds are used in line with international governance standards. It will be based on lessons to be learnt in the six pilot provinces. Capacity development on BDS will focus on:

- Meeting the initial national institutional, policy and regulatory needs;
- Testing a range of operational BDS in the six pilot provinces; and
- Capturing and analysing lessons to facilitate up-scaling to an efficient and equitable BDS in the future at the national scale⁴², which is fully integrated into national forestry budgets and programmes.

A series of principles governing benefit distribution will be tested under this Outcome. Moreover, several alternative approaches to BDS will be tested. These principles and the alternative approaches are described in Annex H. The results will feed into the final BDS structure to be used in the assumed Results-based Component and full implementation phase of REDD+ for Viet Nam.

The Phase II Programme will not develop BDS for project-based approaches, but the national level BDS may incorporate project-based approaches as proposed by other initiatives.

Output 4.1: National-level mechanisms and standards for distribution of REDD+ positive incentives researched and drafted

Viet Nam has many of the institutions, policies and regulations required for REDD+ compliant BDS to be rolled out. However, there are gaps, as identified in the above-mentioned background study and in Annex H. Indicative activities required to fill these gaps include:

- Final determination of appropriate agencies and their roles/mandates in a REDD+ compliant BDS, taking account of the need to separate functions and avoid conflicts of interest and to mitigate corruption risks;
- Assessment of how the REDD+ BDS system may interface with the national budget and existing PES systems;
- Drafting, in a participatory manner, and through consultations, national BDS performance standards for each entity and type of transaction involved in the BDS system;
- Drafting of National R-coefficients;
- Defining the process to determine the level of benefits, ensuring for example that they adequately take account of opportunity costs;
- Compilation and sharing of information required for construction of local R-coefficients;
- Design and establishment of the national recourse mechanism to address: (i) concerns over decisions on fair and equitable allocation of positive incentives; (ii) concerns over the process of benefit distribution, including unfair or corrupt practices; and, (iii) concerns related to FPIC or participation. The national recourse mechanism may lie under the Participants Board and in may be in the form of a Complaints Board (c.f. Box on lessons learned for FPIC);

⁴¹UN-REDD/MARD/GTZ (2010) *Design of a REDD-Compliant Benefit Distribution System for Viet Nam*. This was undertaken by a multi-disciplinary team of 5 national and 5 international experts in September-November, 2009. It was followed-up with additional investigations on specific issues in 2010 and 2011, which also inform this Section.

⁴² Ref UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16, article 73

- Development of measures for full disclosure of data and annual reports on BDS functioning. This will provide stakeholders with access to all available information, especially where it concerns benefits (particularly payments) and the complaints. The data from the MRV system, and calculations to adjust performance according to R-coefficients will be fully accessible to any member of the public (through the NRIS); and
- Publication each year, by a specified date, of a full report on benefit distribution in the previous 12 months. Amongst other media, the information will be made available on the web, and directly to all Peoples Committees, including the Commune level, and to local mass organisations. Local newspapers and local radio stations will broadcast that this information is available for inspection.

Output 4.2: Provincial-level mechanisms, guiding principles and criteria which are non-discriminatory, for distribution of REDD+ positive incentives researched and drafted

Positive incentives are to be distributed to many sites and to many beneficiaries in six pilot provinces. Accordingly, the basis for an effective BDS will need to be established in those provinces. The BDS in each province will be in line with guiding principles and criteria, as provided in Annex H, and the national performance standards, but the detailed design will vary from province to province in line with local conditions. The indicative activities required in the six provinces to deliver this include:

- Determination of appropriate provincial agencies and their roles/mandates in a REDD+ compliant BDS, taking account of the need to separate functions and avoid conflicts of interest and to mitigate corruption risks;
- Drafting of provincial BDS performance standards, in a participatory fashion, for each entity and type of transaction involved in the BDS system to ensure timeliness in distribution of benefits;
- Compilation and sharing of information required for construction of local R-coefficients (e.g., biodiversity status, poverty, gender and ethnicity data, distances to forests, and deforestation/degradation risk);
- Calculation of R-coefficient. The units for calculation of R-coefficients will be Communes i.e., the same R-coefficient applies to an entire Commune, so variables used in calculation of R-coefficients will be Commune averages;
- Stakeholder consultations with forest user/manager categories entitled to select the nature of benefits received and the establishment of local structures and rules for use of the benefits (e.g. establishment of a cooperative, election of a management committee, etc.);
- Design of the provincial recourse mechanism that will also be used to receive and manage complaints about the FPIC process and other aspects of REDD+. It will notably address concerns over decisions on fair and equitable allocation of rights to benefits, and concerns over the process of benefit distribution, including unfair or corrupt practices. The provincial recourse mechanism may lie with the existing People’s Inspection Boards or Community Investment Supervising Boards, or may be a separate provincial Complaints Board;
- Publication of data pertaining to the MRV&M system, calculations of R-coefficients, and allocation of benefits through the NRIS, on the REDD+ Viet Nam website. Recognizing that not all stakeholders have web-access, all information will be made available to all Peoples Committees, including the Commune level, and to local mass organisations. Notices concerning the availability of the information for inspection will be published in local newspapers and broadcast on local radio stations; and
- Publication each year, by a specified date, of a full report on provincial benefit distribution in the previous 12 months. The report will consist of information on all benefits distributed to

all stakeholders, and independently audited accounts. It will also include detailed information on all complaints received through the recourse mechanism, measures taken to address those complaints, and modifications made to procedures to avoid repetition of those complaints.

Output 4.3: Design of an integrated and non-discriminatory BDS for full REDD+ implementation established

This Output will build on the lessons in the six pilot provinces to design an integrated BDS. It is noted that REDD+ revenues will never constitute more than a small proportion of all annual expenditure on forest management. If the current situation, under which Viet Nam's forests are likely to be a net source of GHG emissions, is to be changed, there will need to be fundamental changes in the use of existing government budgets for forest management. Some of these funds should be used to compensate forest managers for changes in their management practices, in addition to REDD+ revenues. Therefore, in the future, an integrated BDS will be required, which makes use of both new funding from the international community and domestic budgets in order to compensate forest managers. This Output will include the following indicative activities:

- Review of experiences from Outputs 4.1 – 4.2 and elsewhere;
- Development of a proposal for the future that will allow distribution of integrated positive incentives from REDD+ revenues and government budget;
- A broad and comprehensive consultation process to ensure broad endorsement of the proposal; and
- Support to the establishment of any additional institutional or systemic capacities required for effective implementation of an integrated BDS.

Outcome 5: Mechanisms to address the social and environmental safeguards under the Cancun Agreement established

Implementation of the NRAP, and all actions under this UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme, are to be fully consistent with the UNFCCC's Cancun Decision on long term cooperative action⁴³ and in particular the implementation of safeguards. The details of the Cancun Decision on safeguards are provided in Box 3.

Cancun Decision: Annex I, Paragraph 2

2. When undertaking the activities referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision, the following safeguards should be promoted and supported:

- Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;
- Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;
- Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this

⁴³ UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16 Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention; see paragraph 69 and Appendix I of this Decision

- decision;
- That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;
 - Actions to address the risks of reversals;
 - Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.

Box 3: Cancun Decision on safeguards

For each safeguard, this Outcome will determine and support the institutionalization of the national mechanisms required to respect and address the safeguard. It will then help develop the needed capacity. The mechanisms will be tested in the six pilot provinces (mostly through Outcome 2) and the lessons learned will feed back into the national approach. Finally, as necessary, formal Implementation Guidelines will be issued (related to Output 1.1). Information on the implementation of safeguards will be collected and be fed into the NRIS (related to Output 3.1). With reference to Box 3, under this Outcome, capacity will be developed to ensure safeguards in Viet Nam as follows:

Table 4: Outputs of Programme under which capacity for safeguards will be built

Cancun safeguard	Programme Output
(a)	All programme, but notably Outcome 1
(b)	Output 5.1
(c)	Output 5.2
(d)	Output 5.3
(e)	Output 5.4
(f)	Output 5.4
(g)	Output 5.4

The Programme Phase II will work with other international partners⁴⁴ through capacity building, the provision of technical assistance, and facilitating identification of nationally appropriate policies and measures. It is noted that the NRAP and this Programme aspire to go further than the Cancun Agreement with regards to safeguards.

Output 5.1: Transparent and effective national forest governance structures established

Good forestry governance is highlighted in the NRAP as critical for the success of the NRAP. This is consistent with UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16 (paragraph 69 and 71) which addresses general governance challenges, and specifically gender issues and the inclusion of civil society in the NRAP implementation. This is also coordinated with other forest governance initiatives including the FLEGT process. Under this Output, the Programme will align the advantages of the Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) and Forest Governance Monitoring (c.f. Box 4) approaches to strengthen governance assessments and

⁴⁴ For example SNV, which is working with VNFOREST’s REDD+ Office, and implementing a three-year project on national policies and sub-national measures to address biodiversity safeguards as part of the NRAP.

monitoring in the six provinces. In addition, measures to reduce the risk of corruption in REDD+ in Viet Nam were discussed at a UN-REDD workshop in 2011 (see Box 5).

Forest governance monitoring and assessment process in Viet Nam

Aligned with the Phase I Programme, a preparatory phase for a REDD+ Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) is being piloted at national and local levels. The PGA addresses governance issues such as accountability, participation, rule of law and transparency and may help design accurate and just benefit distribution and programme efficiency, which can be seen as anti-corruption measures. In a national kick-off workshop convened in February 2012 stakeholders from several provinces agreed on set of priority issues, such as the need to make decision making processes more transparent for local communities. The PGA process will in the end of 2012 move into Lam Dong to engage a set of local stakeholders and define indicators that can be used to measure perceptions of the status quo of forest governance. It is of key importance that the concept of governance is translated into a language that makes sense for the local communities. The data collected will be analyzed and policy recommendations presented that will be used in further policy dialogue between state and non-state actors.

One of the aims for going through a PGA process is to contribute to the development of national systems providing relevant information on how safeguards are promoted, addressed and respected as recommended in the Cancun Negotiation Text (paragraphs 69 and 71 d) through consultative and inclusive processes.

The PGA also aims to address the gaps in existing governance structure by providing recommendation for policy reform. This, coupled with the institutionalization of relevant and regularly shared governance data in demand by national and local stakeholders, is expected to lead to institutionalised structures and practices for ensuring transparency of information and decisions at different levels regarding *ex post* results-based incentives during demonstration activities, and for ensuring full participation of different stakeholder groups at different levels of governance of the NRAP.⁴⁵ A first step towards developing and institutionalizing relevant and regularly shared governance data in demand by national and local stakeholders has been taken in the context of a workshop held in January 2012 on forest governance monitoring (FGM) in Viet Nam. Its main recommendation was to enhance forest governance by strengthening systems and capacity for a participatory forest governance monitoring system, which is feasible, cost-effective and reliable (verifiable) and which contributes to meet the requirements of national SFM and fulfil international reporting requirements, including REDD+ and FLEGT.

Box 4: Forest governance monitoring and assessment processes in Viet Nam

Mass Organisations (notably the Women's Union, the Farmers' Union and the Youth Union) have already engaged with REDD+. In addition, a number of Vietnamese NGOs (VNGOs) participate actively in REDD+, for example through the National REDD+ Network and different working groups. Many VNGOs have expertise and competence related to sustainable forestry and the delivery of technical services.

It is critical that mass organisations and VNGOs and their representatives at the local level help facilitate REDD+ demonstration activities and pilot implementation of benefit distribution. This Output will develop the capacity of these organisations to play a role in a broad range of activities, including REDD+ implementation activities and benefit distribution in pilot provinces, participatory monitoring, and the establishment of an effective system of safeguards.

With regards the recourse mechanisms, initially, at the local level, existing structures such as the People's Inspection Boards and the Community Investment Supervising Boards will to be mobilised to process complaints. If appropriate, this practice is expected to grow over time into REDD+ Complaints Boards. Mass organizations and VNGOs will be supported to develop the necessary capacity to participate. At the national level, representatives of these organisations will also be supported to contribute to the independent Participants Board.

⁴⁵The findings of the PGA are not yet available.

Based on the workshop findings, knowledge of the existing situation, the preliminary findings of the PGA, recommendations of the workshop on forest governance monitoring, and the potential role of mass organizations and VNGOs, the following indicative activities are to be supported:

- Design and implement awareness raising campaigns for local civil society, local government, including forestry officials, the media, religious, and other non-governmental leaders, and the judiciary on forest governance, participatory monitoring, including in particular on corruption risks, measures to reduce risks, and the development of a complaints system;
- Liaise with other countries, especially Indonesia where experiences on the PGA governance assessment and monitoring roll-out are available, and connect non-state as well as state stakeholders;
- Through a consultative process, clarify the national approach to participatory forest governance monitoring and in particular reducing the risk of corruption in REDD+;
- Developing a framework, including indicators, for collecting data related to forest governance including the reduction of the risk of corruption, and reporting through the NRIS and other data systems;
- Analyse the data collected on forest governance, produce a set of policy recommendations on the results and build capacity of state and non-state actors to act upon the results;
- Assess the BDS/FPIC recourse mechanism as the basis of an anti-corruption complaints system (see Output 2.3 ,Output 4.1 and Output 4.2);
- As necessary, design required modifications (or an independent system as necessary) for an effective governance recourse mechanism;
- Develop and implement methodologies and systems for participatory forest governance assessment and monitoring, and strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to collect and share/report information at all levels (related also to Output 3.3);
- Strengthen grassroots organizations to facilitate reporting on forest governance issues, including reporting of abuses and to provide legal and other support to complainants;
- Design and implement measures to ensure open and effective access to information;
- Review laws and regulations to identify ambiguities that can be exploited for corrupt purposes;
- Prepare revised legal provisions to eliminate ambiguities;
- Develop recommendations for modification to policies and measures related to forest management so as to provide improved incentives to avoid corruption;
- Develop a policy for an incentive programme for forest officials linked to performance under REDD+.
- Awareness raising on climate change, REDD+, MRV & Monitoring and Information, BDS, forest law enforcement, social and environmental safeguards, and others;
- Provision of small grants to individual chapters in pilot provinces to promote more effective stakeholder engagement;
- Training and development of systems to collect and share information to ensure that independent information on REDD+ implementation is brought to the attention of the Participants Board, and thus to the Executive Board where appropriate, and more widely;

- Development of the capacities required to play an active role in collaboration with People’s Inspection Boards and the Community Investment Supervising Boards initially, and with the Complaints Board when established.

Several of these activities are also related to those under output 1.6, on forest law enforcement and governance, for example, strengthening of grassroots organizations to facilitate reporting on legal abuses and to provide legal support; review and revision of laws and regulations to identify ambiguities that can be exploited for corrupt purposes; and modification to policies and measures related to forest management so as to provide improved incentives to avoid corruption.

Reducing the risk of corruption in REDD+ in Viet Nam – Findings from the UN-REDD regional workshop, Bangkok, October, 2011

A survey for the Workshop identified the most significant risks, based on responses from governmental, non-governmental, and UN participants. Measures to address the five highest-ranked risks were discussed. In the case of Viet Nam, the five highest ranked risks were:

- Undue influence and bribery of public officials to create fraudulent licenses, land titles or carbon rights;
- Collusion between political elites and the private sector to incorporate national circumstances in a way that favours certain types of activities (such as plantations) or socio-economic environments to the benefit of these actors;
- Project developers, logging companies or local elites bribe public officials to register the carbon rights over particular parcels of land in the name of the corrupt actor who could sell the carbon rights to a third party, and then abscond with the proceeds;
- Corruption that results in weak REDD+ safeguards;
- Fraud related to the distribution of benefits from REDD+ revenues: Intentional non-recognition of competing/unclear/conflicting rights of formal or informal customary land tenure in order to benefit political elites and capture REDD+ revenues.

The measures identified to address these risks were often similar. Therefore, an integrated programme of work can be envisaged to address corruption risks in general. Such need to take account of measures already in place, strengthening them, and filling gaps. Viet Nam already has an anti-corruption law, and other pieces of legislation such as the “Ordinance on Grass-roots Democracy”. In terms of institutional measures, there is an Inspectorate Department under VNFOREST, a Central Anti-Corruption Board covering all sectors, and a National REDD+ Steering Committee to promote cross-ministerial coordination. The Fatherland Front has a right to oversee government staff, and provinces also have inspectorates to ensure adherence to policies and procedures. Nevertheless, there is need for additional measures to reduce the risk of corruption. For Viet Nam, the Workshop identified the following:

- Development of a “whistle-blower” system. In order to be effective, such a system must ensure that:
 - There is adequate knowledge of the system by both authorities and the public;
 - There must be effective access to the system. This includes measures to ensure access in remote locations, and the diversity of languages spoken;
 - Complaints generate prompt and appropriate action;
 - The system provides protection to those making complaints ;
 - There is prompt and clear feedback on the action taken in response to the complaint. This should also include wide publicity of penalties applied, to serve as a deterrent to others.

- Effective awareness raising for a wide range of stakeholders. This includes local civil society, local government, including forest officials, the media, religious, and other non-governmental leaders, and the judiciary.
- Ensuring free access to information, including budgetary information.
- Review and amend laws and regulations to eliminate ambiguities, which can often generate loopholes, or which may allow prosecution on less serious charges than are justifiable.
- Develop and implement PAMs to create an environment more conducive to addressing corruption. Such policies and measures would need to deal with:
 - Separation of land management and land allocation functions;
 - Promotion of community-based and participatory monitoring of forests;
 - Promotion of measures to encourage improved management;
 - Review of the salary and incentive structure for forest officials;
 - Measures to promote the independence of the media.

Many of these activities are proposed in the Programme, in Output 5.3 and elsewhere.

Box 5: Reducing the corruption risk in REDD+ in Viet Nam

Output 5.2: Measures to ensure respect for traditional knowledge and rights related to forest management designed and adopted

Traditional knowledge in forest management has accumulated over centuries by indigenous people who live in or near forests, and typically their entire life and livelihoods depend on maintaining the forest ecosystems. Traditional knowledge including respect for religious beliefs and other values has developed in a highly complex manner and can take many forms, for example, not allowing the cutting of blossoming plants or their harvesting in spring, or how women may sow the seeds of a specific banana along the bank of stream. Typically, traditional knowledge will also define in great detail the time of year for collecting the various forest products, and will likewise allocate areas of the forest for specific purposes such as watershed protection or grazing.

A key aspect of traditional knowledge is how communities set up their own governance institutions based on their linkages/association under good leadership, and with the high participation of villagers. In this system, the role of prestigious persons in the community is very important. In order to protect and use the forest, the villagers themselves set up and run the village forest management conventions, and the monitoring and recourse system. All kinds of penalties or compensation are defined clearly – although in reality, most measures are preventive. With such a participatory monitoring system, all damage and violations are quickly discovered by the people, especially women. A community board, selected by villagers, implements the penalties strictly, openly and democratically. With such system, the village convention works well, and in this way forests have remained green for years in the past.

Traditional management systems and customary laws have been under pressure in recent decades and are under threat. To some extent, in Vietnam, they have almost disappeared. But they are present in some villages where they were unofficially maintained by villagers. There is a danger that traditional knowledge may be lost completely in the future if there are no proper policies. The next generation will be unfamiliar with this customary law based forest management system.

In order to ensure that traditional knowledge including respect for religious beliefs and other values is safeguarded through the REDD+ activities, the following indicative activities are necessary:

- Research the role and the effectiveness of traditional knowledge and customary laws in forest management and in preventing illegal logging;
- Study successful cases of using traditional knowledge and customary laws in forest management;
- Through a consultative process, clarify national processes to ensuring respect for traditional knowledge in forest management;
- Develop a framework, including indicators, for collecting data related to ensuring the respect of traditional knowledge; and reporting it through the NRIS;
- In the six pilot provinces, pilot of use traditional knowledge, customary laws, and community-based institutions in demonstration activities, as concrete and feasible tools to translate non-customary laws into reality; and
- Document the results of research, case studies and pilots, for advocacy and dissemination.

Output 5.3: Full and effective stakeholder participation mechanisms, especially for women, local communities and indigenous people, established and adopted

Full and effective stakeholder participation for improved governance encompasses a wide range of actions, and the development of associated capacities. During the Phase I Programme, numerous developments supported a level of stakeholder participation that is not typical of most resource management issues in Viet Nam. This includes the National REDD+ Network, the Technical Working Group and the associated sub-technical working groups. There was also a large number of awareness raising activities, aimed at different stakeholder groups, in order to build their capacity to participate in REDD+. Most of these initial efforts were directed at the central level, although provincial and local activities have also been undertaken, particularly in Lam Dong.

Efforts to ensure full and effective stakeholder participation will be enhanced and systemized in this Programme, with an intention to actively promote poverty reduction among relevant stakeholder groups. Many of the activities related to ensuring full and effective stakeholder participation are implemented within the framework of the provincial pilots in Outcome 2, particularly Output 2.4. However, beyond Outcome 2, additional activities are needed: to ensure national and provincial policy and capacity is adequate; to monitor the REDD+ implementation in the pilot provinces, and; to capture lessons and institutionalise the findings.

Some stakeholder groups need to be a particular focus of efforts to ensure full and effective participation because of their marginalization in the past, and also as targets in the poverty reduction agenda. The two groups which fall most clearly into this category are (i) Indigenous Peoples (Ethnic Minorities in Vietnamese parlance), and more broadly, rural communities; and (ii) women. These are to be given special attention.

Indicative activities are:

- Awareness raising with national and provincial policy makers and decision-makers;
- Through a consultative process, clarify the national approach to ensuring full and effective stakeholder participation in REDD+. This should cover the approach to indigenous peoples and the approach to ensuring gender equity or the impact of REDD+ on gender, and the impact of REDD+ on livelihoods – as a social safeguard. The Participants Board is expected to play a key role in this;
- Developing a framework, including indicators, for collecting data on the effectiveness of the full and effective stakeholder participation in REDD+, and reporting through the NRIS;
- Secure ongoing and regular feedback from activities in the pilot provinces. After two years of implementation, and again within 9 months of the completion of the Programme, a

comprehensive consultation process will be undertaken with stakeholders to secure feedback on shortcomings in the system and suggestions for improvement. The results of this consultation will be captured in comprehensive reports for wide dissemination;

- Allocate budget support to gender equity where possible and appropriate;
- Finalise design of the FPIC process, based on all lessons learnt from the pilot provinces and through broad stakeholder consultations. A proposal for FPIC during full REDD+ implementation will be prepared.

The overall Programme approach to ensuring gender equality is described in box 6 below~~Error!~~
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Achieving Gender Equity in and through REDD+

Context: The rationale for including gender considerations in REDD+ policy, planning and implementation is predicated on the human rights-based approach to development. Gender equality is a human right set forth in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), as well as addressed in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP). Besides the normative reasoning, mainstreaming gender into REDD+ can increase efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability⁴⁶ of a project.

Approach: Phase II will conduct a gender analysis at the outset to identify the national and local context in which stakeholders are operating, and identify their roles, needs, priorities and opportunities within their given socio-economic and political context. Such an analysis will help identify the gender-defined differences in access to and control over resources; power dynamics between women and men; and different social, economic, and political inequalities and opportunities faced by women and men. Analysing the distinct roles of women and men in areas addressed by Phase II will ensure a gender approach from the outset, as well as provide baseline data for monitoring.⁴⁷ Phase II aims to involve both men and women in the planning and implementation of the demonstration activities at commune and village level, as well as other interventions. In particular the benefit distribution system (BDS) will incorporate a gender perspective to ensure that the needs of women are taken into account and that REDD+ can act as an impetus to improved gender equality. Backed by the gender assessment, this Programme will undertake interventions on the following topics:

Stakeholder engagement and participation – at all levels, but specifically community levels

- Design of stakeholder participation processes to ensure inclusion of women (FPIC and other processes, must involve especially the Women’s Union and also other civil society and women-led community organisations);
- Ensuring that women participate in local discussions and decision making processes on the implementation of demonstration activities;
- Building women’s capacity on REDD+ related issues;
- Awareness rising, education and training on gender challenges is needed, also of men and male officials;
- Once the potential interventions in the provinces are identified, a participatory process is required to identify the specific vulnerabilities and needs of men and women within the district/commune in question.

National REDD+ Fund and Benefit Distribution System

- Collection of gender-differentiated data, for example in relation to deforestation;
- Ensuring the involvement of women at all levels of governance, management and

The Business Case for mainstreaming gender in REDD+,⁴⁶ Working Draft, UN-REDD Programme

⁴⁷CIDA 2011. “Gender Analysis as a Tool”. Available at <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/EMA-218123616-NN9#a3>. Additional resources and guidance on conducting a gender analysis can be found at <http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/192862/Module2/Module2-index.html>.

implementation of the NRAP and of UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme through positive efforts to recruit women leaders, experts and staff.;

- Ensuring that benefit sharing and payment structuring address safeguards for women's benefits;
- Ensuring that there is no restriction on women's access to the resources that they currently depend on for their livelihoods – as a social safeguard

Box 6: Programme's approach to gender balance

Output 5.4: Environmental safeguards related to avoidance of conversion of natural forests, risk of reversals, and displacement

Key objectives of the NRAP include biodiversity conservation and maintenance of other ecosystem services. As permanence and displacement issues are pertinent to MRV systems, a comprehensive NFMS and database will be established to comply with commitments on MRV with UNFCCC (c.f. Outcome 3). Amongst others, the system will provide information on emission displacement, especially through the LMS that is to provide information on land use and land-use conversion.

Under this Output, a series of measures to reduce the risk of reversals and displacement and to ensure this safeguard is being met will be implemented. The following indicative activities are foreseen:

- Develop and approve safeguards roadmap;
- Assess the existing legal, policy and institutional frameworks dealing with the conversion of natural forests, biodiversity conservation and SFM to determine the extent to which Viet Nam already complies with this Cancun safeguards, and where gaps and needs may exist;
- Establish an expert group, consisting of individuals with various backgrounds, to: (i) determine the national approach to avoiding conversion of natural forests, reversals, and displacements and (ii) discuss and develop principles and criteria (P&C) and indicators and verifiers of the P&C responding to specific national circumstances;
- Developing a framework, including indicators, for collecting data related to avoiding conversion of natural forests, reversals, and displacement and for reporting through the NRIS;
- Apply the P&C through consultative meetings and surveys at national- and sub-national-levels. This will include a focus on REDD+ sites in the six pilot provinces;
- Document and disseminate critical lessons to support fine-tuning of the P&C that cover the conversion of natural forests, reversals and displacements; and
- Finalize P&C at national and sub-national levels.

A series of other more indirect measures is required to assure this safeguard is met. However, these measures are closely related to activities planned in other Outputs in the Programme. Hence these measures are to be undertaken by mainstreaming this safeguard into other Outputs throughout the programme. This includes the following:

- Design and implement awareness raising programme for key forest users, owners and managers, and key actors responsible for forest conversion on issues related to reversals and displacement, the P&C, and potential measures to manage risks of reversals and displacement (integrated into Output 1.7 and Output 2.2);
- Develop land-use planning procedures that explicitly take account of the P&C and the importance of natural forests and related ecosystem services, and biodiversity conservation

and potential synergies and trade-offs between different benefits (integrated into Output 2.1 and Output 2.3);

- Develop forest management guidelines, build capacity of forest operators to sustainable forest harvesting, including RIL and move towards a forest certification system that specifically addresses the reduction of forest degradation and illegal logging, and the need to maintain and enhance ecosystem services and biodiversity, important in both local and national contexts (integrated into Output 1.5 and Output 2.4);
- Prepare and use long-term, binding contractual agreements for forest user, owners and managers that clearly specify roles and responsibilities in managing Viet Nam's forests sustainably, and clarify countermeasures related to reversals and penalties in case of breach of contract by any party (integrated into Output 2.3);
- Strengthen law enforcement by clarifying the role of enforcement agencies, penalties and sanctions, jurisdictional differences and increased interaction between these agencies (integrated into Output 1.6);
- Develop the role of civil society monitors and public oversight mechanisms to strengthen the credibility of REDD+ processes and the implementation of measures reducing the risk of reversals and displacement (integrated into Output 5.1); and
- Develop incentive systems that benefit primary industries that use degraded lands for the expansion of their operations (integrated into Output 1.5 and Output 2.4).

Outcome 6: Regional cooperation enhances progress on REDD+ implementation in the Lower Mekong Sub-Region

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol reached the following Decision in 2010:⁴⁸

“Decides that further implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries should be improved at the systemic, institutional and individual level, as appropriate, by: [...] (d) Strengthened networking and information sharing among developing countries, especially through South-South and triangular cooperation”

This Outcome supports this Convention agenda item. Notably, under this Outcome, regional cooperation will be strengthened on law enforcement and FLEGT, and on sustainably managing the timber and timber processing industries, and on forest biodiversity conservation. Efforts to reduce cross-border displacement will be taken. Finally, lesson sharing and technology transfer within the Lower Mekong sub-Region countries will be promoted. This builds on ongoing and previous collaboration, for example under the Phase I Programme.

The five Lower Mekong Region countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam) have millions of hectares of primary forest. These countries have common concerns and interest to address deforestation and forest degradation. Under the UNFCCC, all these countries are developing REDD+ readiness policies and demonstration projects. REDD+ will represent an opportunity to place forests on a more sustainable footing in these countries and provide financial rewards for doing so, however both illegal logging and the illegal timber trade between these countries can undermine REDD+. There is the notable risk of displacement of one country's deforestation to neighbouring countries.

⁴⁸ Decision 11/CMP.6 Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol for developing Countries, which provides an addendum with Draft Decision -/CMP.6 Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol: paragraph 5

Output 6.1: Effective cooperation between Governments in the Lower Mekong Sub-region on reducing illegal logging and trade

Viet Nam is making efforts to respond to the EU Timber Regulation, which will come into force in March 2013. It is also essential to respond to the US Lacey Act now including timber and timber-based products imported into and traded within the US market. Among the Lower Mekong Region countries, Lao and Viet Nam have established FLEGT taskforces for negotiations with the EU on a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA). Close regional cooperation in the forest protection and trade sectors will help to reduce the illegal trade in timber and timber-based products between these and other countries.

The two main pillars of the FLEGT plan are the Timber Regulation and the VPA. Several rounds of negotiations between the EU and Viet Nam for a FLEGT VPA have taken place. During the negotiations, the two parties discussed the structure, main content and details of the timber legality definition and agreed on the further work needed. Viet Nam and the EU also discussed the main points and principles on the product list to be included in the Agreement and the tracking and monitoring system to ensure the legality of timber and timber products.

The Vietnamese wood-processing sector is heavily reliant on imported timber and will be for some time, despite efforts to raise domestic production under the NFDS (which seeks to develop 16 million ha of sustainably managed and protected forests, including 8.4 million ha of production forest). However, the other countries in the Lower Mekong sub-region that export to Viet Nam have weak regulations and governance, and these are significant factors in ongoing deforestation and over-exploitation. For example, despite the efforts of the Lao PDR government to issue appropriate laws and regulations, a large volume of logs and sawn timber is still exported by Laos. This includes illegally logged timber driven by demand in Viet Nam.

Under this Output, this Programme will provide technical assistance to support the FLEGT process in the region. This should facilitate the negotiations, support consultations, and promote lesson-sharing and collaboration among the countries. Indicative regional activities to achieve these results include⁴⁹ (complementing Output 1.6):

- Supporting regional discussions and exchange of information and knowledge;
- Sharing lessons on the FLEGT and VPA process;
- Enhancing collaboration between government agencies in Viet Nam and Laos, for example through bilateral talks on the illicit wood trade and developing their VPA;
- Developing better controls and increased transparency in Viet Nam in decision making regarding import licences, documents and monitoring; and
- Undertaking a review of export licence decision-making mechanisms, quota management and monitoring, to identify the risks of corruption and propose mitigation measures in policy dialogues.

Output 6.2: Commitments by the wood processing industry in Viet Nam and other regional countries to sourcing legal and sustainably harvested timber

Viet Nam's wood-based furniture industry has boomed in recent decades. It is now the sixth largest, worldwide, and earnings in 2011 were approximately USD4 billion, and by some estimates it comprises 3,400 wood processing enterprises nationwide. The industry is mainly driven by the export market. In 2010, Viet Nam exported wood products to 26 countries, the main markets being China, the EU, Japan and the United States.

⁴⁹ Phase I of the programme has initiated research, through an ongoing study into criminal justice response to forest crimes in the Greater Mekong Sub-region.

Since 1997, Viet Nam has strictly controlled domestic logging, and so has become increasingly reliant on imports of timber to feed its wood processing industry. Imports currently account for about 80% of timber supplies for the furniture industry. A study released in 2009⁵⁰ found that the combination of Viet Nam's domestic logging controls and its expanding furniture sector had resulted in a demand for 1.7-3.5 million cubic meters of timber being displaced abroad each year for 20 years. This puts pressure on existing natural forests in neighbouring countries, as well as on more distant countries.

This Output works with industry stakeholders in Viet Nam and elsewhere to ensure that timber imports to Viet Nam are sustainable and sustainably sourced. If stakeholders in the Vietnamese wood processing industry can commit to legal and sustainable sourcing, it would greatly reduce the drivers of deforestation/degradation. In particular, it would reduce the risk of displacement of deforestation/degradation to other countries, including Lao PDR.

Most wood processing companies are members of the Vietnamese Timber Association, which acts as a broker connecting the companies and buyers of wood products. The Vietnamese Timber Association also mediates in disputes between companies and the authorities.

The following indicative activities are to be implemented:

- Design and introduce Codes of Conduct for wood processing companies to agree provisions on sourcing legal and sustainably harvested timber, applying notably to all imported timber;
- Pilot the Codes of Conduct for a number of large companies with joint contracts between the companies, the Vietnamese Timber Association and the competent authorities (either national government agencies or provincial authorities depending on the status of the selected company);
- Monitor implementation of the Codes of Conduct and report;
- Expand the programme to further companies, and continue monitoring;
- Develop recommendations for follow-up;
- Based on lessons learned and outstanding challenges, establish dialogue with authorities in neighbouring countries, notably Lao PDR;
- Develop a mechanism to support business-to-business models on sustainable timber logging and trading, between wood processing companies and timber producers, within Viet Nam and also with cross-border collaboration, for example between Vietnamese wood processing companies and Lao timber producers and exporters;
- Design a model to adapt the 'Code of conduct' process to the Lao situation and its application with Lao timber producing companies. This will be done in the context of developing cross border business-to-business models linking timber producers (in Laos) and wood processors (in Viet Nam); and
- Provide ongoing technical support to Lao stakeholders.

Output 6.3: REDD+ strategies across the Lower Mekong Sub-region and beyond are informed by Vietnamese lessons

In recent years, Viet Nam has taken steps to enhancing the quality of forest planning and forest management plans. Despite the fact that this process is far from perfect, there are lessons to be learned by other countries.

⁵⁰ Forest transition in Vietnam and displacement of deforestation abroad, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, May 2009, P.Meyfroidt and E. Lambin.

Likewise, Viet Nam is the most advanced country in the region in terms of REDD+ readiness, even though much is yet to be done. Experience has been gained from a diversity of activities during the Phase I Programme and the actions of other development partners. Other countries in the region can learn from Viet Nam.

Under this Output, the Programme will undertake the following indicative activities to share lessons and transfer knowledge on SFM plans and REDD+ strategies:

- Based on existing or new forums, facilitate regional dialogues and ensure close co-ordination with other REDD+ activities taking place in the region. If a new forum is to be established, it will be hosted by Viet Nam and will include representatives from appropriate institutions including international organizations and NGOs domestic, and from other countries. These international and regional institutions will be encouraged to include illegal logging and timber trade in their working agendas;
- Promote information exchange on traditional knowledge and good practices among local communities/forest managers within and among countries of the region, focusing on the promotion and enhancement of the voice of local people in planning and policy development processes;
- Establish an e-network for regular exchange of information on REDD+ issues, incorporating experts who worked and obtained experience from the Phase I and Phase II Programmes, to assist in policy formulation and consultation in neighbouring countries. These experts will be invited to regional policy dialogues and discussions;
- Organize workshops, study tours, interactive knowledge base development, etc; and
- Take active measures to disseminate lessons from Viet Nam and other countries, to ensure that national REDD+ strategies and forestry management plans of Lower Mekong countries all benefit from the lessons developed in Viet Nam. This can be bilaterally and multilaterally – for example through the Forum.

Output 6.4: Lower Mekong Sub-regional strategy to address displacement of deforestation and forest degradation developed

Viet Nam lies at the centre of a region with high levels of cross-border trade in timber and timber products, both legal and illegal. This trade presents a great risk of displacement of deforestation/degradation, which could undermine REDD+ in the region.

Under this Output, the Programme will develop a regional strategy to address displacement. Indicative activities include:

- Assessment of how displacement has been addressed in other regions, e.g. Latin America;
- A series of policy-focused studies on regional displacement risk and analysis of opportunities for linkage with non-REDD initiatives to reduce cross-border flow of illegal timber. These policy reviews and studies will serve as inputs to regular regional policy dialogues under the framework of the Forum (Output 6.3), which may be in the form of bilateral talks or multilateral events;
- Organization of consultations and policy dialogues to identify critical issues of cross-border forest management, illegal logging, and timber trading and of PAMs for effective collaboration, building on existing cooperation and partnership at local levels between countries⁵¹;

⁵¹ For example the good cooperation between Kon Tum province of Viet Nam and Attapeu province of Lao PDR

- Regional policy dialogues and discussion to identify effective measures for strengthening regional cooperation and effectiveness in addressing drivers of deforestation/degradation; and
- Consultative preparation of a regional strategy to address displacement of deforestation/degradation.

Output 6.5: Lower Mekong Sub-regional collaboration on enhancing biodiversity conservation through REDD+

The forests in the Lower Mekong countries are home to much globally significant biodiversity, for example many species listed in the Red Data Books⁵². Deforestation and forest degradation is a threat to that biodiversity. REDD+ provides a potential resource for increasing biodiversity conservation. This issue has regional and inter-country dimensions because: (i) the biodiversity-rich ecosystems often straddle international borders; (ii) the drivers of deforestation/degradation are often transboundary; (iii) the issues are similar in each country, and; (iv) of the levels of ongoing illegal cross-border trade in endangered species.

In line with the UNFCCC, where appropriate, REDD+ should also contribute to biodiversity conservation. Under this Output, the Programme will strengthen the capacity of national and local stakeholders to collaborate with stakeholders in other countries in the region, thereby ensuring REDD+ can have a more optimal impact on biodiversity.

In order to deliver this result, the Programme will undertake the following indicative activities:

- Review the impact on biodiversity of REDD+ demonstration activities and document lessons learnt;
- Develop common forest management guidelines and tools for reducing biodiversity risks and enhancing the biodiversity benefits of REDD+. These guidelines and tools should help to integrate SFM and biodiversity considerations into regional and local development planning;
- Develop forest biodiversity assessment and training tools to use in conjunction with REDD+ strategies; and
- Provide regional training that includes forest biodiversity conservation, and illegal trade in forest species, including especially trade in endangered species. This will support implementation of the Lower Mekong countries of their obligations under the CBD and CITES in particular.

Output 6.6: South-South Cooperation for REDD+ readiness activities in other countries in the Lower Mekong Sub-region

Under this Output, the Programme will strengthen further the regional approach to REDD+ implementation by enhancing South-South dialogue. Particular attention will be given to countries which are most dependent on South-South cooperation, to learn from and build on Viet Nam's experiences. It will include the promotion of best practices in REDD+ readiness activities such as developing a BDS; information MRV & Monitoring; and development of policies and measures under REDD+ strategies and plans that promote best practices in forest management and conservation.

This Output will be delivered in partnerships with other existing initiatives⁵³. Under this Output, the Programme will implement the following indicative activities:

⁵² <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

⁵³ • ASEAN Forest Clearing House Mechanism, this is a regional learning platform to facilitate forest policy coordination and policy learning among the ASEAN Member States (peers) and beyond;

- Organization of information exchange and lessons learned workshops. The dialogues will make use of strategic opportunities to complement and build on other regional approaches and leverage resources from a variety of partners;
- Dissemination of key messages through on-line and print lessons-learned materials;
- Development of guidelines and manuals in English and in national languages;
- Collaboration with national radio, television, and newspapers to raise awareness of REDD+ and climate change; and
- Direct technical assistance to specific least developed nations in the region, based on mutually agreed REDD+ readiness requirements.

•Centre for International Forestry Research this is a member of the Climate Change Media Partnership, Learning from REDD+ – A Global Comparative study, developing knowledge-sharing platforms and packaging and disseminating information on REDD in easily accessible formats to all target audiences (Viet Nam is one of the target countries);

•Fauna and Flora International (FFI), for who Viet Nam is one of four regional pilot countries. In Viet Nam, FFI is teaming up with Pan Nature and focusing on forest land allocations and development of REDD+ community carbon pools in the Kon Tum Province;

•Grassroots Capacity Building for REDD+ Programme This Programme, implemented by RECOFTC (the Centre for People and Forests) has Viet Nam as one of the target countries;

•Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) Biodiversity Corridors Initiative (BCI). The proposed Phase II of the BCI will fund technical assistance for REDD+ and payments for ecological services at national levels and a number of biodiversity corridors, highlighting the importance of considering multiple benefits in identifying locations for REDD+ activities ,and;

•USAID/RDMA-supported Lowering Emissions in Asia’s Forests (LEAF) Programme, which is promoting best practices, building technical capacity, facilitating regional platforms for information sharing, and developing scientifically-based forest monitoring systems (Viet Nam is one of the target countries).

3.3 Logical Framework Matrix

This logframe is for Outcomes and Outputs under the Programme (i.e. not including the Results-based Component).

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Goal: The forestry sector contributes to the 2020 target for agriculture and rural development emission reductions (Decision MARD 3119 of 2011, Decision 2139/QD-TTg of 2011, Decision 1393/QD-TTg of 2012)							
Objective: To enhance Viet Nam's ability to benefit from future results-based payments ⁵⁴ for REDD+ and undertake transformational changes in the forestry sector			Level of implementation of NRAP and MARD Decision 3119	MARD's programme on emission reductions by 2020 (Decision MARD 3119 of 2011), and NRAP adopted; REDD+ SNC, VRO and National REDD+ Network established	By end of Yr1, cost-based action plans to implement NRAP and MARD Decision 3119 adopted; and By the end of the programme, landscape-level REDD+ programmes are under implementation in all pilot provinces and draft agricultural sector plans under Decision 3119 that integrate REDD+ actions have been developed	Official GoV Decisions related to REDD+ Policies, Strategies and bodies.	UNFCCC negotiations move slowly, and the guidelines for REDD+ programmes are not agreed
			Level of preparation for distributing positive incentives as defined by NRF operability, readiness of national MRV, BDS and Safeguard systems	NRAP establishes basis for all required elements and plans/proposals exist, but system not yet ready to implement results-based payments	The NRF is ready to distribute positive incentives to beneficiaries, supported by operational MRV, BDS and Safeguard systems	Independent expert assessment (linked to evaluation of Programme)	Commitment of the GoV towards addressing CC, implementing REDD+ (and conserving BD) does not remain firm

⁵⁴Note that the term "results-based payments" refers only to the basis for international transfer of funds to Viet Nam

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
			<p>Effectiveness of REDD+ governance structures in ensuring accountability (actions and decisions taken by public officials are subject to oversight so as to guarantee that government initiatives meet their stated objectives and respond to the needs of the community they are meant to be benefiting, thereby contributing to better governance and poverty reduction), transparency (clear processes and procedures enabling good access by citizens to public information) and equity (see http://redd-net.org/files/Equity%20framework%20policy%20brief%20final.pdf)</p>	<p>Governance structures promoting broad-based participation, leading to accountability, transparency and equity established under Phase I Programme, but not yet fully effective</p>	<p>REDD+ governance structures are effective in ensuring accountability, transparency and equity</p>	<p>Independent expert assessment, including feedback from all relevant stakeholder groups (survey, KII, etc.), and linked to evaluation of Programme</p>	

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Outcome 1 Capacities for an operational National REDD+ Action Programme (NRAP) are in place	<u>NRSC/MARD</u> , MONRE, MPI, MoF <u>UNDP</u> FAO, UNEP	NFIMAP, FCPF, FORMIS, FLEGT	Size of GoV's fund allocations to forestry, REDD+ and REDD+ related activities	In 2012 GoV allocated VND 1,200 billion (\$60M) to the National Action Plan for Forest Protection and Development	<u>Each year</u> the GoV allocates at least same amount as in 2012, adjusted for inflation.	GoV budget to National Action Plan for Forest Protection and Development, and to Biodiversity Conservation/ Protected Areas management	Donor coordination (most importantly, with FCPF) is ineffective Recruitment and retention of qualified personnel
			The percentage of targeted stakeholders (which include provincial, district and commune officials, SFE and Management Board officials, village heads and villagers of those villages engaged in one or more eligible REDD+ activities) in each pilot province, whose work relates to implementation of the NRAP, who are assessed to have a good understanding of REDD+	Unknown, but assumed to be low, as REDD+ is new in Viet Nam and the NRAP was just approved in June 2012	By the end of Year 2, at least 80% of respondents in each province are assessed as having "good" knowledge; and At the end of the Programme, the level is the same or higher in each province	Responses of a balanced random sample of each stakeholder group to a structured questionnaire (to be developed)	

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Output 1.1 Implementation guidelines for the NRAP approved and rolled out.	<u>VRO</u> / VNFOREST UNDP		Adoption of NRAP implementation guidelines	The work has not started.	By the end of Year 2, NRAP implementation guidelines are adopted by the GoV after an open stakeholder consultation process at national and provincial with at least 35% participation of women;	The Government's website/ documents Meeting minutes	All concerned departments in MARD and other Ministries do not effectively engage in Phase II
Output 1.2 VRO strengthened in terms of its managerial, secretarial and technical capacity to lead the NRAP implementation and support the NRSC	<u>VRO</u> / VNFOREST UNDP	NRAP	Increase of professionally qualified staff members in the VRO in the role as a technical secretariat to the NRSC and National REDD+ Network	4 by mid-2012	By the end of Year 2, there are at least 10 professionally qualified staff in the VRO (other than those paid for by the programme; and this figure remains constant or increases thereafter	Report of a new and independent survey done, with inclusion of criteria for assessment of a number of qualified staff members. GoV/VRO documentation	Recruitment and retention of qualified personnel Local stakeholders, especially communities, decline to give their consent to REDD+ interventions Influential stakeholders who benefit from forest (over)-exploitation undermine REDD+

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Output 1.3 An effective mechanism to generate knowledge, organize policy dialogues, and feed policy recommendations is adopted and functioning	<u>PMU/VNFOR</u> EST, MPI, MOF UNDP	NRAP, BMU, FCPF	Examples of policy recommendations for effective implementation of NRAP adopted by the GoV based on proposals submitted by the National REDD Network/sub-technical working groups (STWGs)	None; the process of how the STWGs prepare and report on policy recommendations to the Network, and how those recommendations are being adopted by the Government, is not clear.	There are at least five examples of policy recommendations from STWGs, adopted by the GoV	Desk study, reviewing policy recommendations and decisions; Minutes of meetings of the National REDD+ Network and its STWGs, and policy dialogues	Local stakeholders, especially communities, decline to give their consent to REDD+ interventions Influential stakeholders who benefit from forest (over)-exploitation undermine REDD+
Output 1.4 National REDD+ Fund (NRF) operational	<u>VNFF/VNFOR</u> EST, MARD, MOF <u>UNDP</u> MPTF-O	NRAP, USAID, LEAF Program, FCPF	National REDD+ Fund and associated institutions are ready to receive international finance and disburse to beneficiaries	NRF does not exist, but is mandated for establishment in the NRAP. (VN has PFES decree issued in 2010, and Forestry funds operating)	Required legal instruments have been approved and required institutions (NRF Board NCE, NIE and auditor) have been established and capacities built.	Government documents Capacity assessment by MPTF-O or independent auditor	Delays caused by slow official processes MPTF-O provides capacity development support.
Output 1.5 Action plans for greater sustainability of production of raw materials from key industries (e.g.aquaculture, coffee, rubber and timber) implemented.	<u>PMU,MARD</u> , industry stakeholders UNDP	FLEGT, FCPF	Level of adherence to industry action plans designed to reduce emissions from forests	Sustainability plans are developed for the three major agro-commodities that are drivers of deforestation in the pilot provinces (coffee, rubber, shrimp), but strategies are not widely implemented	At least 90% of all enterprises engaged in agro-industrial development and timber-based industries in all 6 pilot provinces are adhering to industry action plans	Evaluation commissioned by the Programme	Influential stakeholders who benefit from forest (over)-exploitation undermine REDD+. No major changes to global economic situation in the concerned sectors.

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Output 1.6 Mechanisms to enhance forest law enforcement and inclusive governance adopted and implemented	<u>PMU</u> , MARD, Customs, Police, Prosecution Service FLEGT-Standing Office FAO	FLEGT, UNODC	Establishment of a multi-agency Task Force for investigation and prosecution of serious and organized forest crimes	Task force not in place (Coordination mechanisms for between agencies have not been set up.)	By the end of Year 1, a Task Force comprising representatives of People's Supreme Procuracy, Customs, Police and FPD will be convened and empowered with investigation and prosecutions jurisdiction.	Government decision on establishment of a multi-agency Task Force	GoV commitment to the FLEGT/VPA process weakens Criminal Justice authorities' commitment to counter forest crime is not increased
Output 1.7 Awareness on climate change and REDD+ to provincial authorities and administration, increased.	<u>PPMU</u> , PPC UNDP	FCPF, JICA, GIZ, USAID-funded LEAF Program	Number of provinces whose Provincial REDD+ Steering Committee members have an adequate or better understanding of REDD+	Unknown, but assumed to be low, as REDD+ is new in Viet Nam and the NRAP was only approved in June 2012.	In at least 25 of the 34 provinces the proportion of officials sampled who are assessed to have a "good" understanding is at least 60%	Responses of a balanced random sample of each stakeholder group to a structured questionnaire (to be developed)	Government agencies do not cooperate and coordinate activities effectively
Output 1.8 Awareness on	<u>VRO</u> , <u>VNFOREST</u>	FCPF, JICA, GIZ, USAID-	Number of awareness-raising	Numerous products developed and services	By the end of each Year, 2 major publications or policy briefs, 1	All material uploaded to the NRIS	Local stakeholders, especially

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
climate change and REDD+ raised among key stakeholders at national level through enhanced communication and dissemination of lessons learned	PPCs UNEP	funded LEAF Program	workshops, publications, newsletters and other forms of documents/lessons published and features in various media outlets such as newspapers and on TV	provides during Phase I (see report entitled “Assessing the Effectiveness of Training and Awareness Raising Activities of the UN-REDD Programme in Viet Nam (2009-2011)”	document of lesson learned, and 4 quarterly newsletters are produced. By the end of each year, REDD+ implementation progress featured in the public media at least 4 times; and By the end of Year 2, one film is produced.	References to lessons learned in planning and policy documentation and REDD+ implementation guidelines.	communities, decline to give their consent to REDD+ interventions
Outcome 2 The six pilot provinces enabled to plan and implement REDD+ actions	MARD, PPC, DARDs <u>FAO</u> UNDP, UNEP	JICA, GIZ, USAID Forests and Deltas Program, LEAF Program	Quality of provincial REDD+ programmes	Initial Provincial REDD+ Action Plans have been proposed in Annex G	The quality of multi-stakeholder-endorsed provincial REDD+ programmes is assessed to be “Good” or better in all pilot provinces	Independent expert assessment assessing efficiency and effectiveness of each programme, taking account of co-benefits and level of ownership by all stakeholders	Commitment of the GoV towards addressing CC, implementing REDD+ (and conserving BD) does not remain firm Sub-national authorities do not share central government’s commitment to REDD+.

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Output 2.1 REDD+ institutions in the six pilot provinces established, and REDD+ mainstreamed into FPDP	<u>PPMU</u> , DARDs UNDP (with support from UNEP and FAO)	Other REDD+ pilots, NGOs	Number of provinces that have endorsed a FPDP that acknowledges an interim REL as a provincial target	One province (Lam Dong) has REDD+ incorporated into the FPDP.	All six provinces REDD+ institutions have endorsed FPDPs that acknowledge an interim REL as a provincial target	Endorsement of the FPDP posted on the NRIS	Provincial PPC and DARD retain commitment to REDD+ Sub-national authorities do not share central government's commitment to REDD+
Output 2.2 Awareness on climate change and REDD+ raised among provincial, district and commune officials and other stakeholders in six pilot provinces	<u>PPMU</u> , DARDs UNEP	Other REDD+ pilots, NGOs	Percentage of stakeholders at provincial, district and commune level in six provinces who have a "good understanding" of REDD+	Currently less than 5%, with the exception of key stakeholders in pilot districts of Lam Dong Province, of key stakeholders have a good understanding. To be quantitatively established through a capacity needs assessment and baseline survey at the outset of the Programme	By the end of Year 2, at least 30% of key stakeholders have a good understanding. By the end of the Programme, 70% of key stakeholders have a good understanding.	Pre- (after 5 months) and post-surveys of provincial, district and commune stakeholders after year 2 and again after year 3 Methodologies for surveys including sampling stakeholders will be developed by the PMU three months into the Programme, in close collaboration with a capacity building service organization	Consultation and awareness raising processes adequately address cultural norms and differences

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Output 2.3 Site-based REDD+ Activity Plans and Provincial REDD+ Action Plans in the six pilot provinces are finalized and approved	<u>PPMU</u> , DARDs, local PCs and technical officers <u>FAO</u> , UNDP, UNEP	Other REDD+ pilots in other provinces FAO-TCP on community forest harvesting	Number of provinces that have approved their Provincial REDD+ Action Plans	Zero (Initial Provincial REDD+ Action Plans have been proposed in Annex G)	By the end of Year 2, at least three provinces have approved Action Plans; and By the end of the programme all six provinces have approved plans.	Approval decision by PPC posted on the NRIS	Sub-national authorities do not share central government's commitment to REDD+
Output 2.4 Provincial REDD+ Action Plans are implemented	<u>PPMU</u> , DARDs, local PCs and technical officers UNDP (with support from FAO)	REDD+ pilots in other provinces	Percentage of annual targets set out in the Provincial REDD+ Action Plan that have been met	No plans implemented as the process hasn't yet started	<u>By the end of each year</u> , in each province where action plan implementation has started, a minimum of 80 % of the annual targets are met, and the overall average is 90%	Reports from NRIS or other relevant independent unit.	Sub-national authorities do not share central government's commitment to REDD+
Output 2.5 Improved land tenure arrangements ensured in the six pilot provinces	<u>PMU</u> , PPC/DARD/DONRE (provincial) FAO	National Forest Inventory and Statistics Programme	Percentage of production forests (by area) that has been issued legal land tenure records which are consistent with each area's land use practice.	Percentage not yet calculated (BacKan and Ha Tinh have surveys of status of forestland tenure completed in September 2012. Binh Thuan has cadastral map.)	90 %	Results of random sampling survey delivered upon completion of activity in each province to check land-use rights certificates issuance consistent with land use practices on the ground.	Land use conflicts and land allocation processes undermine effective REDD+ planning

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Output 2.6 NFMS: Monitoring framework in the six pilot provinces established	<u>VRO, PPMU/</u> DARD, local PCs and technical officers FAO	STWG-MRV, SNV etc	Number of provinces that are operating through the monitoring framework	Zero provinces: No REDD+ monitoring framework	Two pilot provinces	Provincial monitoring reports on the NRIS.	Sub-national authorities do not share central government's commitment to REDD+
Output 2.7 NFMS: Participatory monitoring in the six pilot provinces implemented	<u>PPMU/PPC,</u> local PCs and technical officers FAO	BMU, SNV etc	Number of provinces that are operating their participatory monitoring of the monitoring framework	Zero provinces: Provincial monitoring frameworks not yet available	Two pilot provinces	Provincial monitoring reports on the NRIS.	Sub-national authorities do not share central government's commitment to REDD+
Outcome 3 The NFMS for monitoring and MRV, and the NRIS on safeguards are operational	<u>VRO, MARD, FIPI, GDLA, NFA</u> FAO	JICA, FORMIS, SNV, STWG-MRV & SG	Level of establishment of NFMS and NRIS and readiness to generate and receive data	NFIMAP has been operating for the last 20 years MARD piloting the National Inventory and Statistics Programme since 2012	The NFMS and NRIS have been fully established and are fully ready to generate and receive data	The existence of the NFMS and NRIS databases	Sub-national authorities do not share central government's commitment to REDD+
Output 3.1 The NRIS operational	<u>PMU,</u> VNFOREST, STWG-SG, PPMUs, FAO	Outcome 5 FORMIS, STWG-SG.	Number of provinces that have made data entry in NRIS on plans, safeguards, monitoring results and BDS	Zero provinces: No system in existence	All six pilot provinces	NRIS database	Activities under Outcome 5 need to have progressed as scheduled.

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Output 3.2 NFMS: IMS developed	<u>VRO</u> , <u>FIPI</u> , GDLA, STWG-MRV etc FAO	STWG-MRV, etc	Number of provinces with available QA/QC AD	0 provinces (AD without QA/QC has been generated through NFIMAP)	Six provinces - the LMS is generating AD on a 5-year cycle with annual updates, requiring further analysis and QA/QC for the rest of the country	LMS AD report	Sub-national authorities do not share central government's commitment to REDD+
Output 3.3 EF developed	<u>FIPI</u> , <u>VRO</u> , FSIV (RCFEE), VFU, TNU etc FAO	STWG-MRV, JICA etc. FAO-NFA	Number of BEF/allometric equations developed	249 equations for 4 forest types in 3 ecosystems, including 89 species National Communications LULUCF sector reports at Tier 1	All BEF/allometric equations developed for relevant representative species and/or forest types in the pilot provinces and country ⁵⁵ .	BEF/Allometric equations database in NFMS	Weather is conducive to conducting field measurements
Output 3.4 NFMS: Institutional arrangement for compiling REDD+ GHG-inventory clarified.	<u>PMU</u> , MONRE, <u>VRO</u> FAO	STWG-MRV, JICA etc	GoV institution with the required capacity to work on sector data for the National REDD+ Inventory Report has been identified.	No institution identified to date: National Communications LULUCF sector GHG report is developed by an ad hoc team	An institution formally assigned by the GoV.	Availability of the decision on the NRIS	Sub-national authorities do not share central government's commitment to REDD+
Output 3.5 Interim performance indicators and REL/FRL established	<u>VRO</u> , PPC, etc FAO	STWG-MRV, JICA, SNV, GIZ, AusAID, USAID etc	Number of pilot provinces that have endorsed the interim REL/FRL	Zero provinces: First interim version of REL/FRL proposed by a JICA study	All six pilot provinces	Programme reports	Existing forestry related data are not made freely available. UNFCCC negotiations move slowly, and the guidelines for REDD+ programmes are

⁵⁵Preliminarily identified as "evergreen broadleaf forests", "deciduous forests", and bamboo forests as a minimum

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
							not agreed
Outcome 4 Stakeholders at different levels are able to receive positive incentives	MARD, <u>EB</u> , NCE, MOF UNDP	JICA, GIZ, USAID, SNV	Establishment of a National BDS that incorporates lessons from Phase II pilots.	17 policy recommendations on BDS have been presented and some testing has been done in Lam Dong and BacKan; Phase II will initiate further piloting	The GoV has approved a National BDS in which processes and procedures conform with documented lessons generated by the Programme	GoV decision posted on the NRIS and Office of the GoV website; and comparison with Programme lessons learned documentation	Experiences from PFES has informed the BDS formulation process
Output 4.1 National-level mechanisms and standards for distribution of REDD+ positive incentives researched and drafted.	MARD, EB, <u>VNFF/VN FOREST</u> UNDP	JICA, GIZ, USAID, LEAF, SNV	Percentage of elements of national-level mechanisms and standards of a BDS fully established	Phase 1 completed a comprehensive analysis of required elements and generated policy recommendations	All elements (standards, recourse, etc.) have been designed and endorsed through broad-based stakeholder consultation	Programme reports made by the PMU and posted on the NRIS.	Programme inputs (funds, human resources, etc.) are not mobilized in a timely and coordinated fashion
Output 4.2 Provincial-level mechanisms, guiding principles and criteria, which are non-discriminatory, for distribution of REDD+ positive incentives researched and drafted.	MARD, EB, VNFOREST, PPC, <u>PPMU</u> , DOFs UNDP	FCPF	Number of elements of provincial-level mechanisms, performance standards, guiding principles and criteria of a BDS fully established.	None, but a provincial FPDP operationalized for PFES in Lam Dong province Phase 1 completed a comprehensive analysis of required elements and generated policy recommendations	All pilot provinces have provincial BDS mechanisms in place that are consistent with the national standards, but reflect local circumstances and lessons learned through Phase II; and have been endorsed through broad-based stakeholder consultation.	Programme reports made available on the NRIS.	Programme inputs (funds, human resources, etc.) are not mobilized in a timely and coordinated fashion

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Output 4.3 Design of an integrated and non-discriminatory BDS for full REDD+ implementation established.	MARD, EB, <u>VNFF/VN FOREST</u> UNDP	JICA, GIZ, USAID, SNV	Government approval of a proposal that will allow distribution of integrated positive incentives from REDD+ revenues and government budget	No development of any proposal, but MOF has already issued a circular on the qualification criteria for PFES	The national BDS is capable of integrating payments through other mechanisms, including PFES and government budget	Programme reports and GoV official documents Office of the Government website and NRIS	Programme inputs (funds, human resources, etc.) are not mobilized in a timely and coordinated fashion. There are no unexpected legal or regulatory constraints.
Outcome 5 Mechanisms to address the social and environmental safeguards under the Cancun Agreement, established.	<u>MARD</u> , FPD, MPI, CEM, MONRE <u>UNDP</u> , UNEP	SNV, FCPF, Output 1.1	Level of progress towards finalizing implementation guidelines for the social and environmental safeguards	No implementation guidelines established.	By the end of Year 1 of programme implementation, a national REDD+ safeguard system has been proposed; and By the end of the programme, multi-stakeholder-endorsed implementation guidelines have been finalized and issued by the GoV.	Programme reports NRIS reports	Programme inputs (funds, human resources, etc.) are not mobilized in a timely and coordinated fashion Delays caused by slow official processes
Output 5.1 Transparent and effective national forest governance structures established.	MARD, <u>FPD</u> /VNFOREST, MPI UNDP	FLEGT FAO-FGM, FCPF	Level of perceived risk of corruption in REDD+ in Viet Nam Percentage of stakeholders at all levels that are aware of a mechanism that ensures independent information on REDD+	Preliminary corruption survey undertaken; average risk rating = 3.16. 0%: Nothing in place	The average risk rating is below 2.5 on a scale from 0 to 5 At least 75 % of stakeholders at all levels (central government officials in MARD and other relevant ministries; PPC, DPC and CPC officials, officials of provincial and district line agencies, members of	Surveys to be undertaken by Programme Stakeholder survey facilitated by the PMU.	Corruption results in benefits not being channelled to the appropriate beneficiaries

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
			can be brought to the attention of the Participants Board		mass organizations, and villagers are aware of the mechanism.		
Output 5.2 Measures to ensure respect for traditional knowledge and rights related to forest management designed and adopted.	MARD, <u>FPD</u> , CEM UNDP	RECOFTC	Level of satisfaction among ethnic minorities in each pilot province concerning respect for traditional knowledge	No data, including data on traditional knowledge (stock-taking of traditional knowledge in pilot provinces to be undertaken in year 1)	At least 90% in a sample of ethnic minority people across all pilot provinces report that they are satisfied that their traditional knowledge has been respected	Survey of ethnic minority people in all pilot provinces facilitated by the PMU.	Programme inputs (funds, human resources, etc.) are not mobilized in a timely and coordinated fashion Corruption results in benefits not being channelled to the appropriate beneficiaries
Output 5.3 Full and effective stakeholder participation mechanisms,	MARD, <u>FPD</u> , CEM, MONRE Mass organizations, VNGOs	SNV, CARE FCPF	Endorsement of national guidelines to ensure full and effected stakeholder participation in REDD+	Discussions undergoing in the STWG on Safeguards on a national safeguards on REDD+	By the end of Year 1, the National REDD+ Network and the Participants Board support the guideline.	Statements from the different entities collected by the PMU.	Consultation and awareness raising processes adequately address cultural

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
especially for women, local communities and indigenous people, established and adopted	UNDP		Level of representation of women in Participants Board, Complaints Board, NRSC, REDD+ Steering Committees and others relevant to REDD+	(Baseline studies expected to be undertaken, and fed into the development of a gender monitoring framework.)	By the end of Year 1, a minimum of 25% of members of all REDD+ governance bodies are women, and the average is above 30%; By the end of the programme these figures are 35% and 40 %, respectively.	Programme reports Meeting minutes	norms and differences Delays caused by slow official processes
Output 5.4: Environmental safeguards related to avoidance of conversion of natural forests, risk of reversals, and displacement	MARD, <u>FPD</u> / VNF, VNF, CEM, MONRE UNEP	FCPF FAO under Output 3.4	Environmental principles and criteria have been developed through full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, (which include provincial, district and commune officials, SFE and Management Board officials, village heads and villagers of those villages engaged in one or more eligible REDD+ activities) approved and respected during implementation of REDD+	No national approach to safeguards consistent with the Cancun Agreements of COP 16 exists. Consultations on initial work plan for a safeguards roadmap have been initiated	By the end of Year 1, safeguards roadmap is developed and approved. National approach to environmental safeguards exists, environmental safeguards are developed, approved (by the end of Year 2) and respected.	NRIS Reports and approved template for reporting on safeguards.	Programme inputs (funds, human resources, etc.) are not mobilized in a timely and coordinated fashion

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Outcome 6 Regional cooperation enhances progress on REDD+ implementation in the Lower Mekong Sub-Region	MARD, MPI, FPD, MOIT, MONRE Industry stakeholders <u>UNEP</u> FAO, UNDP	UN-REDD Programmes in other countries. FLEGT USAID-funded LEAF Program	numbers of regional REDD+ meetings and learning events with relevant /appropriate level of participation	Over the period 2010-2012, the number of meetings of the 5 countries of the LMS Region that were not externally driven (e.g., by donors, NGOs) was approximately one per year	The number of regional meetings and learning events among some or all of the 5 countries of the LMS Region that are not externally driven is at least 4 per year	Programme reports, meeting reports, evaluation of learning and exchange events	All governments in region are willing to cooperate with Viet Nam
			Rate of progress as defined by the UN-REDD regional REDD+ readiness assessment (see MOV) on REDD+ readiness in countries of the LMS Region, compared with other countries in the region (e.g. Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh)	UN-REDD/Asia Pacific regional REDD+ readiness assessment tool will generate baseline data for both sets of countries in the next few months	The rate of progress in the 5 countries of the LMS Region is at least 10% greater than the other countries in the region, i.e., $Av.[LM_{t2}-LM_{t1}] \geq 1.1\{Av.[others_{t2}-others_{t1}]\}$	Application of UN-REDD/Asia Pacific regional REDD+ readiness assessment tool in early 2013 and again in at the end of 2015	
Output 6.1 Effective cooperation between governments in the Lower Mekong Sub-Region on reducing illegal logging and	<u>PMU</u> , MARD, Custom Service, MPI, MOIT FAO	UN-REDD in other countries. FLEGT UNODC UNDP under Output 5.3	Public availability of data on cross-border timber trade including quota allocated to timber traders.	No cross border trade data and quota allocations available on government websites.	Cross border data and trade quota allocations available on NRIS	Websites	All governments in region are willing to cooperate with Viet Nam
			Number of interdictions of illegal timber movements at ports of entry/exit	Data not available by Custom Authorities on Customs report 2011	5 interdictions	NRIS reports	Delays caused by slow official processes

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
trade							
Output 6.2: Commitments by the wood-processing industry in Viet Nam and other countries in the region to sourcing legal and sustainably harvested timber	<u>PMU</u> , FLEGT-Standing Office, MPI, MOIT Industry stakeholders FAO	UN-REDD in other countries. FLEGT	Number of wood processing enterprises that have signed and are implementing Codes of Conduct	Zero enterprises: No Codes of Conduct available	50 enterprises	MARD/MOIT reports. Reports by Timber Associations	Influential stakeholders who benefit from forest (over)-exploitation undermine REDD+
Output 6.3 REDD + strategies across the Lower Mekong Sub-region and beyond are informed by Vietnamese lessons	<u>PMU</u> , VRO, ICD/MARD, MPI UNEP	UN-REDD in other countries USAID-funded LEAF Program	Existence of effective mechanisms (incl. direct meetings, study tours and documents) to disseminate lessons; and Number of exchange workshops	No effective mechanism: Irregular and sporadic dialogue takes place across some countries.	A Regional REDD+ Coordination Forum and e-network are established and regularly share lessons related to implementing REDD+; and Three focused exchange workshops are organized.	REDD+ strategies in other countries make reference to lessons learned in Viet Nam. Programme and workshop reports Survey across the Lower Mekong Sub-region on effectiveness of Forum and e-network at the end of Year 2	Political stability across the region. All governments in region are willing to cooperate with Viet Nam
Output 6.4 Lower Mekong Sub- regional strategy to address displacement of deforestation and forest	<u>PMU</u> , VRO, ICD-MARD, FLEGT Standing Office	UN-REDD in other countries	Number of countries that have endorsed a regional strategy for addressing displacement of deforestation and forest degradation has been agreed.	No regional strategy exists.	At least two countries in the Lower Mekong Sub-region have endorsed the strategy and are taking measures to streamline this into their REDD+ Strategy/Action Plan.	Programme reports	All governments in region are willing to cooperate with Viet Nam Delays caused by slow official processes

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
degradation developed	FAO						
Output 6.5 Lower Mekong Sub-region regional collaboration on enhancing biodiversity conservation through REDD+	<u>PMU</u> , VNFOR EST, ICD/MARD, MONRE UNEP	UN-REDD in other countries, IUCN, WWF, SNV ADB	Number of common tools and approaches developed for forest biodiversity conservation and biodiversity monitoring	Zero: Irregular and sporadic collaboration amongst government agencies, more collaboration amongst NGOs	Tool for common forest biodiversity assessment, joint training approach and common but locally adapted conservation guidelines that emphasize stakeholder engagement and are gender sensitive	Programme reports.	Commitment of the GoV towards addressing CC, implementing REDD+ (and conserving BD) does not remain firm
Output 6.6 South-South Cooperation for REDD+ readiness activities in other countries in the Lower Mekong Sub-region	<u>PMU</u> , ICD/MARD UNEP	UN-REDD, FCPF, and bilateral programmes in other countries	Number of regional LDCs that are receiving technical support on REDD+ readiness from Viet Nam	Zero: Virtually no technical support provided through S-S cooperation	At least two LDCs have received substantive support from Viet Nam on REDD+ readiness.	Reports of technical missions, workshops, study tours, etc.	All governments in region are willing to cooperate with Viet Nam

3.4 Budget Summary of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme

All costs under Outcomes are direct Programme costs, attributing directly and specifically to the specific Outcomes. Management and Procurement Costs are running costs for the entire Programme, typically, such costs are running costs of the PMU and PPMUs and procurement costs of office equipment and vehicles.

		(USD)			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Outcome 1		630,000	1,100,000	1,700,000	3,430,000
Outcome 2		4,106,900	4,986,900	3,502,960	12,596,760
Outcome 3		802,935	606,010	1,104,390	2,513,335
Outcome 4		385,730	443,420	797,590	1,626,740
Outcome 5		350,440	886,900	878,490	2,115,830
Outcome 6		267,290	790,215	994,460	2,051,965
Total Programme Costs		6,543,295	8,813,445	8,977,890	24,334,630
Program Mgmt*1)	UNDP	639,960	639,960	983,340	2,263,260
Procurement *2)	UNDP	245,000	18,000	54,000	317,000
Total Programme Mgmt & Procurement		884,960	657,960	1,037,340	2,580,260
FAO	Programme Costs	3,412,240	4,051,925	4,484,575	11,948,740
	ISC (7%)	238,857	283,635	313,920	836,412
	Total	3,651,097	4,335,560	4,798,495	12,785,152
UNDP	Programme Costs	2,197,620	3,421,770	4,114,455	9,733,845
	Mgmt & Procurem't	884,960	657,960	1,037,340	2,580,260
	ISC (7%)	215,781	285,581	360,626	861,987
	Total	3,298,361	4,365,311	5,512,421	13,176,092
UNEP	Programme Costs	1,192,725	1,817,725	978,860	3,989,310
	ISC (7%)	83,491	127,241	68,520	279,252
	Total	1,276,216	1,944,966	1,047,380	4,268,562
TOTAL	Programme Costs	6,802,585	9,291,420	9,577,890	25,671,895
	Mgmt & Procurem't	884,960	657,960	1,037,340	2,580,260
	ISC (7%)	538,128	696,457	743,066	1,977,651
GRAND TOTAL		8,225,673	10,645,837	11,358,296	30,229,806

Notes:

ISC: Indirect Support Costs (as 7% of Programme Costs)

*1) For central PMU and provincial PPMUs

Programme Management includes the costs of key national PMU and provincial PPMU staff

Programme Management does not include the costs of:

- one National Officer to be responsible for each of the six Outcomes – these are included in the costs of the respective Outcome;
- one full time international expert on REDD+/Forest Planning – included in the costs of Outcome 2;
- three UNVs to support Provincial programme implementation across the six pilot provinces– included in the costs of Outcome 2;

*2) For non-expendable equipment procured outside Outputs; Procurement for National MRV System, National MRV System operators, Provincial MRV System and Carbon Measuring are included under Outcome 3.

Results-resource frameworks and budget tables are available in Annex D. The breakdown of budget by budget category is available in Annex K.

4. UN-REDD VIET NAM PHASE II PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

4.1 Overall Governance and Management of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme

The UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme will follow the UN-REDD ‘Tier 2’ modality agreed at the October 2012 UN-REDD Policy Board meeting in Brazzaville⁵⁶. This means that the GoV will lead the implementation of the Programme whilst it will contribute to work areas of the UN-REDD Programme Strategy 2011-2015. The UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme is fully aligned with the Vietnamese REDD+ institutional framework, under the guidance of the National REDD+ Steering Committee. The Participating UN Organizations will have full programmatic accountability, and also be accountable for implementation of their financial, social and environmental standards. The funds will be implemented by them in accordance with their own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including social and environmental procedures. In addition, the Participating UN Organizations will ensure consistency with the UN-REDD Programme’s principles, criteria, guidelines and quality assurance measures, including the Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (SEPC). The Programme will build on the work and the lessons learnt from the Phase I Programme and will benefit from UN-REDD frameworks and guidance on fiduciary, environmental and social safeguards and the involvement of national entities and civil society developed by the UN-REDD Programme. The Programme will also comply with the UN One Plan 2012-2016, agreed between the GoV and UN organizations working in the country. The Programme must increase the participation of stakeholders in its governance compared to the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase I Programme, especially involvement of local stakeholders.

The governance and implementation structures are designed specifically for the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme. Most structures for the governance of the Programme anticipate implementation of the National REDD+ Action Programme (NRAP; especially of “full REDD+”) and will be a subset of national structures as well as support their establishment and development. The governance and implementation structures below are consistent with Viet Nam’s regulations on ODA management.

The Programme will be implemented according to existing agreed guidelines between UN Organizations and the GoV, including the HPPMG (Harmonized Programme and Project Management Guidelines), where appropriate. In addition, a Programme implementation manual will be developed that will describe implementation process details that cannot all be contained in this Programme document. This will be done in the Inception Stage of the Programme⁵⁷.

This Programme Document will be agreed and signed between the GoV and Participating UN Organizations. The Participating UN Organizations will appoint the UNDP’s Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF-Office) as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II MPTF Fund) through the standard UNDG Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for administering multi-partner trust funds. The MPTF-Office will enter into agreements with donors financing the Programme through signature of the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA).

Overall governance and strategic direction will be provided by the UN-REDD Viet Nam Executive Group (EG); overall management decisions will be made by the Program Executive Board (PEB).

⁵⁶ As described in the Tier 2 Terms of Reference, the Tier 2 modality is intended to enable countries to benefit from the expertise of the UN agencies’ UN-REDD Programme team to ensure the quality standards of activities funded from sources beyond the UN-REDD programme Fund, and to provide greater flexibility of funding arrangements.

⁵⁷ An Inception Stage including Inception Workshop is standard for UN-REDD projects as explained in the UN-REDD manual.

MARD will be the National Executing Agency. VNFOREST will be the National Implementing Partner (NIP) or the “Project Owner” according to Vietnamese ODA regulation, to ensure successful implementation of the Programme, to make effective use of all international support towards Viet Nam’s REDD+ readiness, to enhance ability to benefit from future result-based payments, and to ensure REDD+ is fully consistent and integrated into national strategies and policies on forest protection and development. The Minister of MARD will appoint a senior official of the VNFOREST as the National Programme Director (NPD). The NPD will have overall responsibility for the Programme.⁵⁸ The Management Board for Forestry Projects (MBFP) will assist VNFOREST with programme management, and MARD will appoint a leader of the MBFP to be a deputy NPD (dNPD) to support the NPD. Notwithstanding, VNFOREST as the Project Owner/NIP is fully responsible and accountable to MARD and Government of Vietnam for the successful implementation of the Programme. Key tasks and responsibilities of the NPD and dNPD are specified in the TORs in Annex E. Provincial PMUs (PPMUs) in 6 provinces will also be created and will operate under the guidance of the NPD/PMU.

The Viet Nam REDD+ Office (VRO) is responsible for coordination, quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) of NRAP implementation, including support projects such as the Programme.

Several Co-Implementing Partners (CIPs) will be responsible for achieving specific results, usually within a single Outcome. They are expected to work with several partners and will not be exclusively responsible for an Outcome of the Programme (see below for more detail). The Participating UN Organizations and/or PMU will also work with several service providers (SPs) through specific contracts, such as FIPI, the Independent Monitoring Board (see also below), and training organisations. This will be programmed as part of the Annual Work Plans (AWPs) of the Participating UN Organizations with the PMU.

The Participating UN Organizations, in collaboration with the PMU, will prepare quarterly and annual work plans (AWPs, developed in unified format) to be submitted to the PEB for approval. The PEB will submit annual fund disbursement requests indicating resource allocations at the Programme Outcome level per each Participating UN Organization to the EG for approval and subsequent instruction of the MPTF-Office to make transfers.

4.2 The Main Governance and Management Structures

The Programme will have the governance and management structures as per figure 2. The membership, roles and responsibilities of the main structures are as follows:

The Programme will be governed by the UN-REDD Viet Nam Executive Group (EG) and the Programme Executive Board (PEB).

Executive Group (EG)

The Executive Group (EG) provides strategic direction to the Programme, ensures UN-REDD quality assurance and fulfils an important oversight function. It will be chaired by a senior representative of the GoV, and include a senior representative of the donor(s), and a representative of the UN-REDD Strategy Group (FAO, UNDP, UNEP, on a rotational basis, the other two will participate as observers). The UN Resident Coordinator Viet Nam (UNRC), as co-chair of the PEB, participates as an observer. Vietnamese civil society will also have an observer at the EG. The MPTF Office will be an ex-officio member. The EG will meet annually in November, immediately after a PEB meeting. The EG may also meet more frequently, as required for specific purposes, including through telephone conference or videoconference.

⁵⁸ This defines the accountability chain in Viet Nam as per Decree 38/2013/ND-CP dated 23rd April 2013 on ODA management, where the roles of National Executing Agency, Project Owner and NIP are also defined.

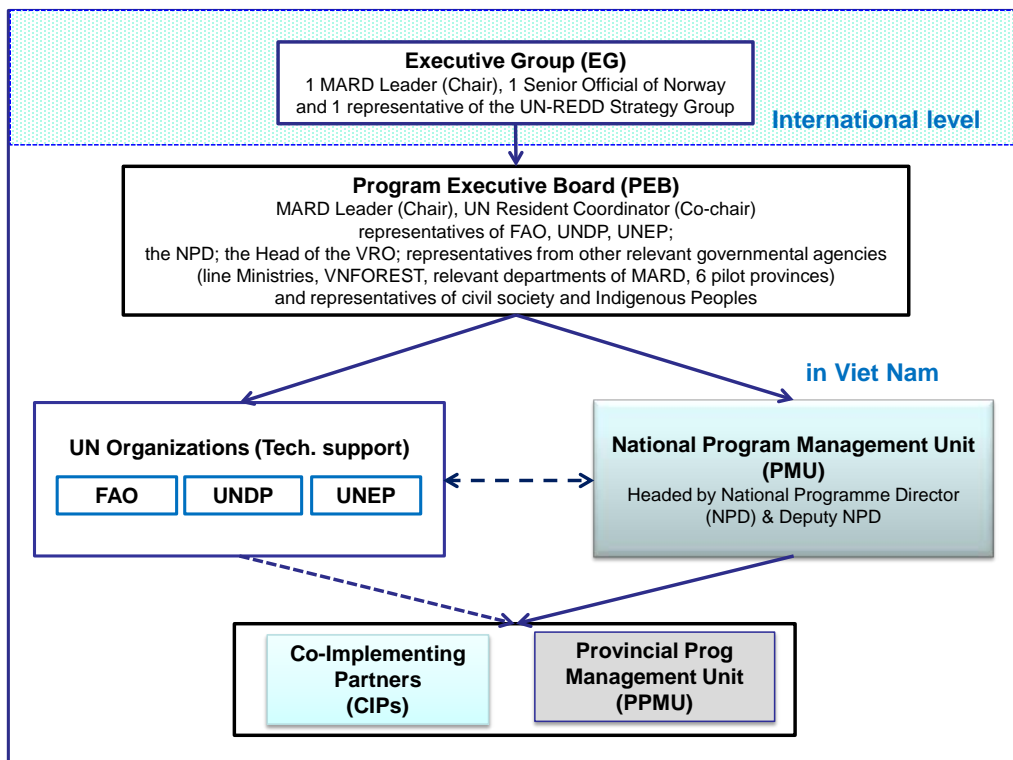


Figure 2: Governance structure of UN-REDD Vietnam Phase 2 Programme

The EG will make decisions by consensus. Decisions of the EG shall be duly recorded.

The specific roles of the EG include the following:

- Set the strategic direction of the Programme by responding to relevant decisions of the UNFCCC, national strategies and plans;
- Approval of the EGs own Terms of Reference, rules and regulations
- To discuss the MPTF requirements and priorities including appropriate MPTF and MPTF Development Partners visibility;
- To review and approve the Programme Implementation Manual prepared by the PEB.
- To review and approve the annual reports (programmatic and financial) consolidated by the Administrative Agent based on the progress reports submitted by the Participating UN Organisations.
- To review the findings of the audit reports referred to under section 4.3.
- To highlight lessons learnt and periodically discuss follow up by Participating UN Organisations on recommended actions that have MPTF-wide impact;
- Approve any major changes in Programme Outcomes;
- Approve annual resource allocations at the ProgrammeOutcome level per each Participating UN Organization;
- Review and approve the criteria for PEB allocation of available MPTF resources.
- Review annual evaluation reports;
- Review and subsequently approve the request for release of funds from the MPTFOffice to the Participating UN Organizations as submitted by the PEB;

- Review compliance of the contract signed between donor(s) and the MPTF Office as AA (SAA), and the MOU signed between the Participating UN Organizations and the AA;
- Ensure the UN-REDD Tier 2 responsibilities are fulfilled as set out in the Tier 2 Terms of Reference;
- Provide information on the Programme implementation to the UN-REDD Secretariat, Policy Board and partners.

Programme Executive Board (PEB)

The Programme Executive Board (PEB) is responsible for making management decisions, including approval of quarterly and annual work plans and budget revisions (subject to the provisions for EG approval, described above). As was the case for the Phase I Programme, the PEB will make executive decisions to ensure that Programme implementation will happen as planned and agreed.

The PEB will make decisions by consensus, and in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for results, cost-effectiveness, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. The PEB will ensure the integration of the Programme into Viet Nam's emerging REDD+ governance structure.

The Chair of the PEB will be a senior official of the GoV and the UN Resident Coordinator Viet Nam (UNRC) will be Co-chair. Members will include representatives of FAO, UNDP, UNEP; the NPD; the Head of the VRO, other relevant governmental agencies, and representatives of civil society and Indigenous Peoples. Prior to presenting their position on a significant issue to the PEB, participating UN Organizations have to make sure that it is endorsed internally by their Organizations and is in line with their Organizations' regulatory requirements. The PMU will provide secretarial support.

The PEB will meet quarterly or more frequently, as required, including a meeting just before the annual EG meeting, in which the PEB will approve AWP's including budgets. The PMU will share agendas and supporting documents at least one week before the meeting, and distribute minutes, with decisions highlighted, within one week of the meeting.

The PEB will hear reports from observers, including experts of Participating UN Organizations; representatives of other ministries; and leaders of DARD in pilot provinces; the International Cooperation Department (ICD) of MARD; and directors of each CIP.

The specific roles of the PEB include the following:

- Provide overall guidance and oversight to the PMU and monitor the overall performance;
- Discuss Programme management issues including consistent and common approaches to programme costing, cost recovery, implementation modalities, results-based reporting and impact assessment;
- Prepare draft Programme Implementation Manual to the EG for approval;
- Approve the Inception Report;
- Approve annual and quarterly progress reports and work plans including budgets prepared by the PMUs;
- Submit annual reports to the AA who will submit consolidated reports to the EG for approval;
- Review and approve proposals from Participating UN Organisations submitted for funding; ensure their quality and conformity with the requirements of the MPTF agreements (MoUs, SAAs);

- Submit requests to the EG for release of funds from the MPTF to Participating UN Organizations. Such requests will be accompanied by approved work plans and budgets for the subsequent period;
- To ensure appropriate consultative processes take place with key stakeholders at the country level so as to avoid duplication or overlap between the MPTF and other funding mechanisms;
- Ensure the implementation of recommendations related to the Programme and identify critical issues for follow up.

Programme Management Unit (PMU)

The Programme Management Unit (PMU) will be established by MARD and placed at the Management Board for Forestry Projects (MBFP). The PMU is headed by the NPD. In addition, MARD will appoint a leader of the MBFP to be a deputy NPD (dNPD) to assist the NPD. Key PMU staff will be full time, including the Programme Coordinator, Provincial Coordinator, chief accountant, etc.

The roles of the PMU are described in Decree 38/2013/ND-CP (issued by the Government of Viet Nam on 23rd April 2013). In summary, the PMU's roles include developing overall and detailed work plans including resources and target dates for the expected results; maintaining information management systems; preparing progress reports; and hiring consultants to undertake mid-term and terminal evaluations. There will be Provincial PMUs (PPMUs) placed at the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) in the 6 pilot provinces, each with a Provincial Programme Director (PPD) – is a leader of DARD and appointed by Provincial People's Committee, a Provincial Programme Field Coordinator and some support staff. PPMUs will manage some finance locally, under the supervision of the NPD/PMU. The PPMUs are responsible for overseeing activities in the concerned provinces, for preparing provincial annual and quarterly work plans, and for preparing provincial annual and quarterly reports. Such reports will be submitted for approval to the NPD/PMU. The PPMU shall ensure that all Programme's supported facilities, equipment, vehicle(s) and financial resources are only used for Programme implementation purposes.

In the districts of the 6 pilot provinces there will be REDD+ Task Forces, comprising staff from the forestry sections of DARD, district division of ARD or otherwise, and representatives of civil society and the private sector (there is diversity as to how this is organized locally). Communes will be asked to nominate forestry officers where appropriate, who will receive technical training and, if required to attend training events or meetings, will receive financial support to do so.

Participating UN Organizations

The Participating UN Organizations will provide technical assistance (TA) to VNFOREST, the PMU, and PPMUs. On accountabilities of Participating UN Organizations please see above section 4.1 on Overall Governance and Management of the Programme.

The LogFrame (section 3.3) specifies the responsible Participating UN Organizations per Output and at the key Participating UN Organization to coordinate results for the Outcome level. Based on this, consolidated quarterly and annual work plans will be prepared jointly with the PMU and approved by the PEB. The NPD and the PMU will play a strong role in this coordination. Where necessary, the UNRC in Viet Nam or his/her delegate assists in ensuring the coordination of inputs by the three Participating UN Organizations.

There will be at least one full-time Officer in the PMU per UN Organization, financed by Programme resources and managed by each of FAO, UNDP and UNEP.

The Participating UN Organizations will provide technical support to the overall Programme. For UNDP and FAO this will be through the respective Viet Nam Country Offices, where there will be at

least on one full-time staff member responsible for the Programme. For UNEP, this will be through the Regional Office.

Viet Nam REDD+ Office (VRO)

Managed under the National REDD+ Steering Committee and technically supported by an independent expert panel, the VRO will coordinate REDD+ projects with the Programme, to minimize overlaps and optimise exchanges and cooperation between the projects. The VRO will ensure coordination between all REDD+ stakeholders in Viet Nam by maintaining and reinforcing the REDD+ Network and related working groups. The VRO shall conduct internal quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) of the technical activities, which are performed by the Programme's Partners. The VRO must also review the "paper trail" in cases of allocations of rights to "participation benefits" to forest managers and users (e.g. communities, forest management boards) that will be established in the pilot provinces of the Programme.

The VRO will establish a panel of experts from various VNFOREST Departments, research institutions, NGOs and independent experts to advise the NPD on all substantive work, for example for appraisals of QWP that include specific technical requirements, and reviews of draft results for this purpose. The technical checks of draft results will be conditions for approvals by the NPD and therefore of payments. In order to keep a neutral role of the VRO in the QA/QC and evaluation processes, its work plan and the financial support will be approved by PEB.

Co-implementing partners (CIPs)

Co-implementing Partners will implement substantive and specific parts of the Programme. They will be responsible for achieving specific results, usually within a single Outcome. They are expected to work with several partners being fully responsible for the outputs they have agreed to in the workplans, based on indications in the logframe, and will not be exclusively responsible for an entire Outcome of the Programme. At present, some key CIPs are identified, such as PPMUs, VNFF. Tentative activities and budget for each CIP are shown in Annex. However, detailed activities per CIP will be agreed in the Inception Stage of the Programme, and additional CIPs may be selected during the Programme implementation.

Joint Coordinating Group (JCG)

To assure coordination, a Joint Coordinating Group (JCG) will be established. It will include the NPD, the Head of the VRO and representatives of the three Participating UN Organizations.

The JCG will meet at least quarterly. The PMU will act as secretariat, sharing agendas at least one week before the meeting, and distributing minutes within one week of the meeting.

Specifically, the JCG will:

- Ensure strategic collaboration across all outcomes and work plans;
- Ensure joint inputs, activities and outputs where possible;
- Ensure all parties are fully informed and fully engaged in the activities of other parties;
- Ensure information flows fully and freely within and across all REDD+ stakeholders;
- Find solutions to coordination challenges as and when they arise;
- Approve the quarterly work plans and reports of the PPMUs and CIPs;
- Approve technical proposals and ToRs which are prepared by PMU, PPMUs and Programme Partners;
- Approve bidding plans based on the approved annual and quarterly work plans; and

- Evaluate implementation progress as set out in the approved quarterly work plans;

Independent Monitoring Board (IMB)

The Independent Monitoring Board (IMB) will comprise of civil society organizations, NGOs and research organizations as proposed by the Viet Nam REDD+ Network. The host organization of the IMB will be agreed by the Viet Nam REDD+ Network members following an open selection process. It will be hosted by a national or international institution operating in Viet Nam. The work of the IMB will be funded by the Programme. It will monitor overall Programme results and not be a substitute for internal M&E. It will have the following key functions:

- Conduct checks of: (a) concrete results of key activities; (b) implementation of activities according to EG-agreed implementation guidelines and decisions; and (c) local *ex ante* benefit distribution.
- Liaise with official (local) inspection mechanisms regarding local benefits and implementation.
- Provide semi-annual and annual monitoring reports to the EG and co-chairs of the PEB, regarding the above mentioned checks.

Financial accountability and financial flows

The UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme funds are channelled through the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Multi Partner Trust Fund (UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II MPTF). The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF-O) will transfer the funds to the Participating UN Organizations upon approval by the EG, according to allocations identified in this Programme document, and in subsequent years, based on the AWP. The Participating UN Organizations will transfer funds to the NIP/PMU, CIPs and to service providers for implementation in accordance with their policies and procedures.

The UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II MPTF will use the pass-through modality. In a pass-through arrangement, contributors and participating entities agree to channel funding through a Fund managed by the Administrative Agent (AA). The AA is the appointed interface between the Participating UN Organizations and the contributors. UNDP's accountability when acting as the AA is set out in the policy "UNDP's Accountability when acting as AA in MPTFs and JPs using the pass-through fund management modality" (see <http://mptf.undp.org>). UNDP performs the AA functions in accordance with the UNDG "Protocol on the AA for MPTFs and JPs"⁵⁹.

The MPTF Office administers UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II MPTF resources in accordance with UNDP financial regulations and rules and the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II MPTF's TOR (which will be attached to the MOU and SAA mentioned below). It will be responsible for the following activities:

- Sign an MOU with the Participating UN Organizations;
- Negotiate and sign Standard Administrative Arrangements (SAAs) with contributors that wish to provide contributions to the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II MPTF;
- Receive, administer, and manage contributions from contributors;
- Subject to availability of funds, disburse funds to Participating Organizations based on resource allocation decisions of Executive Group (EG);
- Receive narrative and financial reports from Participating UN Organizations;
- Prepare annual and final Consolidated Narrative and Financial Reports of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II MPTF;

⁵⁹<http://mptf.undp.org/overview/office/how>

- Transmit Annual/Final Consolidated Reports to contributors, to the UN-REDD Global Secretariat (to provide information on Tier 2 activities to the UN-REDD Policy Board) and the Executive Group (EG); and
- Subject to the availability of funds, disburse funds for direct costs to Participating UN Organizations requested by the Executive Group (EG) to perform additional tasks in support of the Programme.

The AA will charge a standard fee of 1 percent of each contributor contribution for fund administration and fiduciary responsibilities, which is applicable to all UN MPTFs that the MPTF Office administers.

In line with the MoU and SAA the MPTF Office transfers funds to the three Participating UN Organizations to utilize the funds under their own applicable accountability framework. The funds are managed in line with each Organization's rules and procedures. The Participating UN Organizations will harmonize their administrative procedures to the extent possible.

Technical Assistance (TA) by Participating UN Organizations is based on the agreed Programme document and quarterly and annual work plans (AWPs). In consultation with the Participating UN Organizations, MARD will select appropriate national CIPs and service providers to implement specific tasks and responsibilities. FAO, UNDP and UNEP may have contracts with the National Implementing Partner (NIP) and CIPs as well as service providers. For UNDP, this will only occur when determined by the UNDP Country Director on the basis of the HACT assessments. Otherwise, national implementation is UNDP's default modality. All partners will use the cost norms in the "UN-EU Guidelines for Financing of Local Costs in Development Cooperation with Viet Nam".

All procurements and disbursements by the three Participating UN Organizations, with the exception of Project Support Costs and Specialized Service Delivery Costs, are approved by the NPD, thereby assuring coordination and ensuring national accountability.

In outline, the Participating UN Organization's rules and procedures are as follows:

FAO

For those Outputs indicated in the Logframe (section 3.3), FAO receives funds and delivers services to different National Implementing Partners (NIP), in line with FAO standard procedures applied also for Viet Nam. FAO uses the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) for non-commercial activities with quarterly payments based on agreed work plans; and does direct (i) international procurement, (ii) national procurement, or (iii) implements through an agreement with a national agency (through a Letter of Agreement).

UNEP

For those Outputs indicated in the Logframe (section 3.3), UNEP receives funds and delivers services to different agencies, in line with standard UNEP procedures for Viet Nam. UNEP (i) procures internationally, (ii) procures nationally, or (iii) implements through an agreement with a national agency, with quarterly payments based on agreed work plans. Such agencies are referred to as 'National Implementing Partners (NIP)'.

UNDP

For those Outputs indicated the Logframe (section 3.3), UNDP receives funds and delivers services to different agencies, under the NIM modality. UNDP uses the Harmonized Programme and Project Management Guidelines (HPPMG) to guide all disbursements, procurements, financial transfers and payments. The NPD will be programmatically accountable for detailed management and implementation of all activities and outputs, other than those for which the GoV requests UNDP to take responsibility for. Taking into account the financial report of the preceding quarter, and any cost savings or overruns reported therein, funds for those activities in the coming quarter to be managed

by the MARD under the UNDP NIM component will be transferred by the UNDP Country Office to the account of the Programme. For certain activities and groups of activities, UNDP and MARD will identify CIPs, who will be directly responsible, in line with UNDP procedures, for implementing those activities. For these activities, the PMU enters into a direct agreement with the CIP concerned. Funds for these activities will be transferred by the UNDP Country Office to specific accounts for Programme.

Specialized service delivery costs for Programme implementation by the Participating UN Organizations may be charged directly to the Programme, in accordance with the regulations of UNDG, and are expected to amount to no more than 7% of the Participating UN Organizations' budget allocation.

The following Table summarizes the membership, role, indicative costs and sustainability implications of all bodies described in the preceding text that are specific to the Programme.

Table 5: Membership, roles, and indicative costs of bodies of the Programme

Body	Primary role	Membership	Indicative Costs	Sustainability issues
EG	Strategic direction Approval of annual funds and reports	Viet Nam, UN Norway, UN (senior-most level)	No cost to programme – any travel costs to be absorbed by participants	No sustainability required – functions limited to administration of UN-REDD
PEB	Overall Programme management	MARD and other GoV agencies, UN, CSO and IP reps; Norway and other donors as observers	US\$5,000/yr (meeting facilities and travel for non-Hanoi-based members)	No sustainability required – functions limited to administration of UN-REDD
NPD, PMU and PPMUs	Day-to-day management of programme, including collaboration with Participating UN Organizations	NPD, dNPD, technical advisors and administrative staff recruited for UN-REDD Phase 2	US\$90,000/yr salary costs and operations	Embedded in existing forestry structures (MARD, VNFOREST, DARD, etc.). Main role is to build capacity in VRO and provincial organizations to ensure sustainability
JCG	Strategic collaboration Effective information flow Finding solutions to coordination challenges	MARD and participating UN organizations	No costs because programme related staff only	No sustainability required – functions limited to administration of UN-REDD
IMB	Conducting independent checks on implementation (and safeguards)	Independently selected CSO/NGO representatives	US\$10,000 travel	Involves key stakeholders at different levels. Could evolve into REDD+ IMB

The remaining bodies (VNFOREST, VRO, NIP) are existing GoV units, for which minimal or no costs will be incurred through the Programme.

4.3 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The Logical Framework matrix (Section 3.3) provides the expected results (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs) of the Programme, together with indicators, baseline values and time-bound targets. It also describes the means of verification and risks and assumptions associated with each result, and the responsible Participating UN Organization for each Output and the national implementing partners.

MARD and the Participating UN Organizations shall jointly conduct scheduled/annual planning and review meetings for all activities covered in the results framework, monitoring and evaluation plan and work plans of the Programme. This will include an assessment of the risks and assumptions to determine whether they are still holding.

Monitoring

The Programme activities, inputs and achievements will be subjected to standard UN monitoring procedures.

The Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Indicators in the M&E framework will be regularly monitored by the PMU. The PMU will continuously inform the NPD and the three Participating UN Organizations regarding the delivery of outputs, progress towards targets and budgetary compliance. The M&E framework will be reviewed, revised and validated after programme start-up, based on the proposals of the PMU and the approval of the EG.

Key results of the Programme include a REDD+ Monitoring Framework (see Output 3.2 and 3.3), and capacities for forest monitoring will be built, including gender monitoring capacities (see Outcome 5). Sex-disaggregated data will be incorporated into the M&E framework, as well as specific indicators on gender and participation of ethnic minorities.

Evaluation

The PMU will establish an Evaluation Plan which ensures that PMU, PPMU, NIP, CIPs and Participating UN Organizations will undertake annual reviews and a Final Evaluation. These evaluations of activities and results of the Programme will assess the relevance and effectiveness of the interventions, and measure the development impact of the results achieved, with reference to the analysis and indicators described in the Programme proposal and further work. The review and evaluation reports shall be submitted to the PEB and the EG.

At the end of every year an assessment and evaluation of the Participating UN Organizations on their capacity to deliver on administrative and technical aspects of the Programme will be conducted by a third party independent organization and the report will be submitted to the PEB and to the EG. The evaluation will also address management and delivery capacity of the PMU and of CIPs as well as the main contractors.

The three participating UN Organizations will jointly carry out an independent final evaluation at the end of the Programme. The Terms of References and recruitment process for the evaluation will be reviewed and cleared by participating UN Organizations. The Participating UN Organizations will also review and comment on the draft version of the reports before its finalization.

Funds to carry out all evaluations noted above are budgeted under Programme Management Costs, allocated to UNDP (c.f. section 3.4 and Annex D).

Notwithstanding, a donor may evaluate or review, separately or jointly with other partners, its cooperation with the UN under this Programme, with a view to establishing whether contributions have been used for their intended purposes. The donor(s), the AA and the Participating UN Organizations shall agree on the scope and conduct of such review or evaluation. Subject to their respective regulations, rules, policies and procedures, the Participating UN Organizations shall upon request assist in providing all relevant information to the donor(s). All costs related to such exercises initiated by the donor(s) separately or together with other partners would be borne by the donor(s) unless otherwise agreed. It is understood that any such review or evaluation will not constitute a financial, compliance or other audit of the Programme.

Reporting

As indicated in figure 2, PPMUs will provide regular (quarterly) progress reports to the PMU, on results achieved, lessons learned and the contributions made, and activities that were carried out through their respective budget allocations. The PMU will consolidate all PPMU reports, supplemented by its own report into an integrated quarterly report. These reports will be provided to the JCG as appropriate and to the PEB for approval, and will be used by the Participating UN Organizations as part of the joint work planning with the PMU. The NPD shall also provide the PEB updates on the implementation progress of the Programme every six months, based on information received from the PMU, PPMUs and CIPs. The UN Resident Coordinator will assist in ensuring that the Participating UN Organizations provide the necessary information.

The Participating UN Organizations will provide the MPTF-Office as AA with the following statements and reports (copy to relevant stakeholders including the UN-REDD Secretariat):

- Annual narrative progress reports focused on the results achieved, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Final narrative reports after the completion of the activities in the approved programme (including the final year of the activities in the approved programme) to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the calendar year following the financial closing of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II MPTF. The final report will give a summary of results and achievements compared to the objectives of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II MPTF.

Participating UN Organizations will be required to provide the following statements and reports to the AA:

- Annual financial statements and reports as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II MPTF Account, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements and final financial reports after the completion of the activities in the approved programme (including the final year of the activities in the approved programme) to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the financial closing of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II MPTF.

The MPTF Office shall prepare consolidated narrative progress and financial reports consisting of the reports referred to above submitted by each Participating UN Organization, and shall provide those consolidated reports to the EG. Subsequently, in accordance with the concerned standard MOU and the SAA, the AA will submit consolidated narrative and financial reports to all Programme contributors, notably to the Government of Norway. Agreed standard UNDG financial and progress reporting formats will be utilised. The AA will also submit to contributors a certified annual financial statement (Source and Use of Funds).

The PMU will assist in the preparation of the reports. Narrative reports will be reviewed internally by the respective Participating UN Organizations, before they will be signed by the Participating UN Organizations and the National Programme Director.

Public disclosure

Decisions by the EG will be circulated as appropriate to ensure the full coordination and coherence of UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II MPTF efforts. The AA will develop a dedicated web page on the MPTF Office GATEWAY to ensure appropriate transparency and accountability. The UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II MPTF Office GATEWAY web-page will contain real-time information on contributor commitments and deposits, transfers to the Participating Organizations, and annual expenditure. In line with the UN's commitment towards public disclosure of its operational activities, summaries of EG decisions, project information and periodic progress reports will be posted on the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II MPTF Office GATEWAY web-page.

Information given to the press, to the beneficiaries of the Programme, all related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, shall acknowledge the role of the Programme's donors, the Participating UN Organizations, MARD, the NIP and any other relevant parties.

Whenever possible and to the extent that it does not jeopardize the privileges and immunities of UN Organizations, and the safety and security of their staff, UN Organizations will promote donor visibility on information, project materials and at project sites, in accordance with their respective regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

Audit

The AA and Participating UN Organizations will be audited in accordance with their own Financial Regulations and Rules and in accordance with the Framework for auditing MPTFs which was agreed by the Internal Oversight Units of Participating UN Organizations and endorsed by the UNDG in September 2007. Copy of the external audit reports, together with the AA or the relevant Participating UN organizations comments thereon, shall be forwarded to the EG, in line with the applicable policy of the Participating UN Organization. The consolidated audit report prepared by the Internal Oversight Unit of the Administrative Agent shall be forwarded to the EG.

4.4 Risk Monitoring

The Risk Log (see Annex J) will be reviewed (at different levels of detail) by the PEB, as well as the EG. In the case of any risks for which the PEB concludes that the risk status or the probability or impact scores need to be amended, the PEB will decide whether the existing Counter Measures/Management Response remain adequate or need to be amended. The revised Risk Log will be sent to all Participating UN Organizations and MARD no later than two weeks after the PEB meeting.

4.5 Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

The Government of Viet Nam and has signed a Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) with UNDP in 1978 and similar documents with FAO and UNEP.

This document together with the UN-Viet Nam One Plan (2012-2016) signed by the Government and UNDP and other UN organizations which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA and all One Plan provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner. The implementing partner shall:

- put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

- assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP and other UN organizations reserve the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partners agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP and other UN organizations funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999).

The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

Annex A: Forestry Situation Analysis

Viet Nam's forest cover declined between 1943 and 1990 from 43% to 27%⁶⁰. Since then, Viet Nam has made considerable efforts to increase its overall forest cover, which stands now at 13.39 million ha (in 2009), equivalent to 39.7% of the country. The increase has been mainly due to new plantations, which account for 2.92 million ha⁶¹.

Despite this increase, the quality of natural forests continues to decrease, suffering from fragmentation and degradation. Over two-thirds of Viet Nam's natural forests are considered poor or regenerating, while rich and closed-canopy forest constitutes only 4.6% of the total⁶². Between 1999 and 2005 the area of natural forest classified as rich decreased by 10.2% and the amount of medium quality forest declined by 13.4%. Given the state of the forests in Viet Nam the issues of forest regeneration and restoration are thus highly relevant.

Bio-diverse lowland forests have been almost lost, in particular mangroves. Natural forest regeneration is becoming more difficult due to the isolation of rich natural forest patches. However, recent successes with forest plantations, and regeneration of secondary forests, suggest that there is considerable scope for enhancing carbon stocks across Viet Nam.

Viet Nam's mangrove forests have been significantly degraded. Between 1943 and 1999, the mangrove area declined from 409,000ha to about 155,000ha, or by 62%. Between 1985 and 2000, 15,000ha of mangroves were lost annually. The last comprehensive national inventory of mangroves was carried out in 1999, but a range of site-specific data suggests that the combined controls and replanting programs have slowed the decline in recent years.

Viet Nam aims to strike a balance between increasing demands for forest products and other benefits and the preservation of forest health and diversity. The GoV acknowledges that this balance is critical to the survival of forests and to the prosperity of forest-dependent communities. Adequate forest management plans and implementing mechanisms, involving all stakeholders, are imperative to SFM. Therefore, Viet Nam has developed numerous forest management plans in consultation with communities, businesses, organizations and other interested parties in and around the forest. Viet Nam has also developed legislation, regulations and incentives to promote SFM practices, within the wider context of rural development, including the development of climate resilient sustainable agriculture.

A.1 Forestry Development in Viet Nam

A.1.1 Forestry policies and programmes

Responsibility for state administration of forests and forestry land at the central level lies with MARD. Within MARD, the Viet Nam Administration of Forestry (VNFOREST) is the agency that advises the Minister on state management and deals with forestry matters nationwide. The agency responsible for land management at the central level is the General Department of Land Administration (GDLA) under the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MONRE). GDLA and affiliated local agencies are responsible for the allocation of land to households, including forestry land.

Improving Forest Management

Prior to the 1990s, forest protection and management policies were weak, as the GoV focused on rebuilding the country and encouraging agricultural expansion in forested areas. A series of policies and programs were subsequently introduced to arrest deforestation and increase the forest area.

⁶⁰ Vo Quy and Le Thac Can, 1994: Conservation of forest resources and the greater biodiversity of Viet Nam. *Asian Journal of Environmental Management*, 2(2), 55–59.

⁶¹ MARD Decision No. 1267/QĐ-BNN-KL, 4 May 2009: "Announcing the Current Forest Resource Management of the Country".

⁶² FIPI, 2004

For the last 20 years, national and provincial authorities have passed numerous policies and initiated many programmes to improve forest management. Although not without failings, these have achieved many successes and demonstrate Viet Nam's commitment to %. Along with new structures this has prepared the ground well for the development and implementation of REDD+.

Viet Nam's overall policy direction for the forest sector is guided by the National Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2011-2020, which set a clear target to "raise forest coverage to 45% by 2020". The *Viet Nam Forestry Development Strategy (VFDS) 2006-2020* was framed by the Central Communist Party Strategy for industrialization and modernization (Directive No. 36/CT-TW, 1998), identified five objectives:

- Increasing overall forest cover to 43% of the national land area;
- Completing the allocation of forestry land to households and other entities;
- Promoting forestry-based livelihoods;
- Protecting 10 million ha of natural forests through management contracts with smallholder households; and
- Accelerating the development of forest plantations.

Subsequent policy has stressed the need to conserve watersheds and coastal-protection forests and reform State Forest Enterprises (SFEs).

In 1992, the GoV launched "Program 327", which aimed at "re-greening the barren hills". It was followed by the more ambitious "Five Million Hectares Reforestation Programme" (5MHRP) or "Programme 661". The 5MHRP set targets, and provided subsidies to increase forest cover to 43% by 2010. The results of the 5MHRP have been mixed. Although it has gone a long way in meeting its targets for protection forest, it has fallen below expectations for forest regeneration, particularly for plantations. Subsequently, Decision 147 of Prime Minister on "Some policies to develop (planted) production forests for the period 2007-2015" was introduced.

Since 2000, the National Assembly has passed a number of laws with implications for forest ownership and management. The Land Law (*Decision 13/2003/QH11 dated 26/11/2003*) clarified the framework for forestry land tenure and created, for the first time, the opportunity to allocate forestry land to communities or individual households. These *Forest Land Allocation Programs* have been hampered by a lack of funding and poor coordination between land management agencies and MARD. Progress in allocating land varies from province to province. As of 2010, most of forests in the northern provinces have been allocated to different economic entities but large areas of forests in the South are still under management of state agencies and local authorities. In order to enhance forest use rights and improve land tenure security, the MARD's Minister approved a proposal for facilitation of the forest and forestland allocation process for the period from 2007-2010 (Decision No. 2740 /QĐ- BNN- KL dated 20th September 2007). However, this Decision has faced some problems in implementation because MONRE requires forest owners to pay for establishment of cadastral mapping; and many forest owners, especially households and state companies, cannot afford the cost.

Forest Ownership and Management

According to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, all forest resources (including land, trees, and wildlife) are under the ownership of the people. On behalf of the people, the State manages forest resources and legally entrusts the management of forest to specific groups. At present, eight different groups are recognized, namely:

1. State-owned companies (SOCs), formerly known as state forest enterprises (SFEs)
2. Individual households
3. Management boards for Protection Forest (PFMBs)
4. Management boards for SUF (PAMBs)

5. People's committees (PCs), mostly at the commune level (CPCs)
6. Local communities
7. Joint venture enterprises
8. Army units

The first five of these groups account for the management of well over 90% of all forest areas, although there is high regional variation in the proportions of groups. The extent to which national policies on (forest) land allocation have been implemented adds to the regional diversity. Decision 187, issued in 1999, supported by Decree 163 of the same year, initiated a process by which forest land is allocated to households, who secure a "Red Book" certificate, which is valid for a period of 50 years. The rights conferred by this Land Use Certificate (LUC, "Red Book") vary according to the designation of the forest land, but in many cases they are virtually equivalent to ownership – for example in reality, the household can 'sell' the right to use land. In the north of the country a high proportion of forest land has thus been allocated to individual households, which is not the case in other regions.

The Forest Protection and Development Law (*Decision 29/2004/QH11 dated 3/12/2004*) recognizes distinct categories of forest ownership with varying responsibilities and rights to forest management. The 2005 Law on Enterprises mandates that by July 2010 all state forest enterprises (SFE) had to be transformed to become independent state-owned companies. SFEs/SOCs continue to control 37% of forest land. The reform was to separate business activities (mainly production forestry) from public goods management (protecting watersheds and conserving biodiversity). However, progress has been slow.

The current *Viet Nam Forestry Development Strategy 2006 – 2020* (VFDS) sets ambitious targets for plantations and policy reform, makes provisions for subsidies for protection and plantations, and encourages a greater role and responsibility for local communities.

Policies to allocate forest land, to reform SFEs, and to increase forest coverage, have been accompanied by initiatives to strengthen forest management, often with support of the international community. For example, starting in 2006, the Department of Forestry implemented the *Community Forestry Management (CFM) Pilot Program*⁶³, which indicates the growing interest and in community forestry in Viet Nam. Similarly, several programmes attempt to increase the existing area of mangroves nationwide from 209,741ha to 307,295ha by 2015 across 29 coastal provinces.

In parallel, a process of *Forest Land Reclassification* has been initiated to reduce the area of protection forest requiring government support and to increase the area of production forest available for private sector investment. Part of this initiative, formally laid down in a government Directive, aims to encourage forest production in currently degraded forest areas.

Forest Law Enforcement

Viet Nam has also issued an array of decrees, circulars, laws and policies on Forest Law Enforcement. The Law on Forest Protection and Development (Article 12) specifies a range of prohibited acts, including illegal logging, hunting and collection; forest destruction; ignoring forest fire prevention; encroachment on forest land; illegal forest products transport; illegal grazing; and various other practices. The laws assign the main responsibility for ensuring compliance with forest protection to MARD, and the Forest Protection Department (FPD) as the principal implementing agency. As part of an effort to support the European Union's Forest Law, Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan, MARD has established a FLEGT Working Group to provide advice on a Voluntary Partnership Agreement with the European Union.

⁶³Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, "Community forestry pilot program 2006-2007". Decision No: 1461/QĐ-BNN-HTQT, dated 5 June 2006.

Recognizing the need for inter-agency coordination on law enforcement, the GoV has introduced various directives, most notably the Prime Minister's Directive 08/2006/CT-TTg(2011) which aims to overcome weaknesses in forest management, ensure law enforcement, and improve effectiveness of state management in the forest sector.

Payment for Ecosystem Services

Viet Nam was also the first country in Southeast Asia to pilot a scheme of payments for forest ecosystem services (PFES) ("Decision 380"). The scheme focused on watershed protection services in two pilot sites in Lam Dong and Son La Provinces. Based on the success of these pilots, a nation-wide PFES Decree ("Decree 99") came into force on 24 September 2010.

Climate Change

With regard to climate change, the Prime Minister approved the National Target Programme to Respond to Climate Change (NTP-RCC) in December 2008. The MONRE-based Standing Office coordinates implementation of the NTP-RCC and serves the NTP-RCC's Steering Committee (chaired by the Prime Minister) and the Executive Board (chaired by the MONRE Minister); both of which have high-level MARD representation.

Under the NTP-RCC, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is responsible for the forest sector. Actions in the forestry and agriculture sectors are particularly covered by the *Action Plan to Respond to Climate Change of the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector in the Period 2011-2015 and Vision to 2050 (Decision 543/QD-BNN-KHCN of 23 March 2011, by MARD)*. Under this Action Plan, and with approval from the Prime Minister, MARD recently formally established a target to reduce emissions from the agricultural sector (including forestry) by 20% by the year 2020⁶⁴.

In December 2012, the Prime Minister approved the *National Strategy on Climate Change*. This Strategy aims to promote the capacity of the country to carry out simultaneously measures to adapt to the effects of climate change and to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, to ensure the safety and protect the property of people, and contribute to sustainable development.

More specifically on REDD+, in January 2011, the GoV established the National REDD+ Steering Committee and the Viet Nam REDD+ Office. These two bodies are responsible for REDD+ policies and coordination of implementation, respectively.

A.1.2 Poverty reduction

Every five years Viet Nam formulates a national Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) and related sectoral and provincial plans. The aims of the SEDP 2011-2015 include developing the agriculture sector (including forestry) of every region and reducing poverty - with a priority on remote regions and regions with a large ethnic minority population.

Under the SEDP, each Ministry prepares a sectoral five-year plan, and each province prepares five-year Socio-Economic Development Plans. The sectoral plans are based partly on guidance from the central Government, and partly on proposals from provinces. The provincial plans are based partly on proposals from districts, partly on guidance from the central Government, and partly on proposals from ministries. Thus the sectoral and provincial socio-economic plans form a matrix of plans covering the nation. Five-year forestry sector plans are prepared nationally and in each province, fitting the matrix – and those also touch on the imperative of poverty eradication.

Poverty in remote rural areas of Viet Nam is widespread. Many poor people depend on natural forests and have much to lose when forests disappear or are degraded. Impacts are particularly marked on women, who often extract forest products in support of the household, and on ethnic minorities, who most often constitute the poorest communities and households.

⁶⁴MARD Decision No. 3119/QD-BNN-KHCN (December 2011).

The GoV is taking measures to address poverty alleviation through improved forest management, as poverty alleviation is a central directive within the national forest policies. As noted earlier, MARD has implemented the “*Community Forest Management Pilot Programme 2006-2007*” (“Decision 1461”) on 17,000ha in 40 communes of 10 provinces. This project tested guidelines for community forestry drawn up in 2006 by a national working group under MARD. The project resulted in recommendations for establishing a legal framework and benefit sharing system for community forest management. This framework includes income generation from SFM and capacity building for forestry staff in order to reorient them towards extension and training service provision.

The Government has set up national target programmes to reduce poverty and encourage development. Programme 135 focuses on communities with many ethnic minorities. Resolution of Government No. 30a/2008/NQ-CP (known as “Programme 30a”) seeks to reduce the poverty rate in 61 of the poorest districts, most of which are located in the mountainous areas, to 40% by 2010, to the provincial average poverty rate by 2015 and to the regional average poverty rate by 2020, and to increase average incomes of households by 5 to 6 times.

A.2 The State of Forest Land in Viet Nam and REDD+ Potential

A.2.1 Forest categories and alignment to REDD+ activities

Forests are classified in 3 categories: Production Forest (for commercial purposes), Protection Forest (for watershed and environmental protection) and Special Use Forest (primarily for biodiversity conservation). These are managed by different entities according to specific policy, but the degree of policy implementation varies from province to province.⁶⁵

- According to official statistics, Production Forests cover 6.37 million ha. They are managed by State Forest Enterprises and State-Owned Companies (SFEs and SOCs), although in many cases, individuals and/or communities are sub-contracted to manage tracts of forest.
- The area of Protection forests is 4.85 million ha. They are managed by SFEs and individual households.
- The area of Special Use Forests is 2 million ha. Most Special Use Forests are managed by Protected Area Management Boards.
- An area of 0.17 million ha remains unassigned to any of these categories.

Given the forest categories and the status of forest management, all five REDD+ activities are appropriate in Viet Nam:

- **Reduction of emissions from deforestation.** This is pertinent to many areas of production and protection forest, which continue to face a threat of deforestation.
- **Reduction of emissions from forest degradation.** This is pertinent to any area of special use, protection and production forest, which continue to face diverse degradation threats.
- **Conservation of forests.** This is pertinent to all forest categories, but in particular to those forest lands that have intact forests.
- **Sustainable management of forests.** This is pertinent to all areas of standing forest.
- **Carbon stock enhancements.** This is pertinent to any forest land, much of which has been badly degraded or is even barren.

⁶⁵ MARD Decision No. 1267/QĐ-BNN-KL, 4 May 2009: “Announcing the Current Forest Resource Management of the Country”.

A.3 Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Viet Nam⁶⁶

The dynamics and causes of deforestation and forest degradation are multiple and highly complex. The drivers of deforestation have changed throughout the course of the country's history. Forest conversion between 1943 and 1990 was mainly the result of war and agricultural expansion by the predominately lowland Kinh people migrating into forested areas. Currently, the main direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation are:⁶⁷

- Conversion to agriculture (particularly to industrial perennial crops);
- Unsustainable logging (notably illegal logging);
- Infrastructure development; and
- Forest fires.

Other direct, but currently less significant, drivers include invasive species, mining, expansion of areas under agro-fuels and climate change. They are not addressed in this document, but their role in deforestation and forest degradation will be monitored to determine appropriate countermeasures in the future.

A.3.1 Conversion of forest lands for agriculture

Viet Nam continues to be one of the world leaders in the export of agricultural commodities, including coffee, cashew, pepper, shrimps, rice and increasingly rubber. In 2009, the agricultural sector accounted for 20% of overall GDP, with a growth rate of 3.84% per year between 2006 and 2008⁶⁸. Over the past five years the expansion of industrial crops has grown faster than planned, increasing from 1.6 million ha in 2005 to 1.9 million ha in 2008. The area used for coastal and marine aquaculture, primarily for shrimp production, almost doubled between 1991 and 2001, while it is estimated that in the period 2004 to 2009 nearly 24,000ha of mangroves were converted to shrimp farms. Agricultural policies and plans intend to stabilise the total area for coffee and tea while rubber areas are projected to expand by another 120,000 to reach 800,000 ha; and cashew crops are expected to expand 30,000 ha to reach a target of 430,000 ha by 2015⁶⁹. Most of the recent expansion of perennial industrial crops has concentrated in two agro-ecological zones, the Central Highlands and the Southeast. Much of the planned expansion is also in the same zones, as they are particularly suitable for the production of coffee, rubber and cashew. Over the past 10 years, the Central Highlands and the Southeast have experienced some of the highest levels of deforestation⁷⁰.

The main transformation of the Central Highlands, in particular DakLak, has been through the expansion of coffee. High world market prices beginning in the 1990s and new land tenure rules led to a rapid expansion of coffee. Between 1990 and 2000, the area for coffee plantations increased from 50,000 to 500,000 ha⁷¹. There was large scale in-migration to the area. As prices dropped some farmers were forced to move out of coffee. DakNong Province represents one of the last remaining areas for agricultural expansion into naturally forested area. With relatively high forest cover remaining and good soils such areas are under high pressure from agricultural expansion and therefore very relevant for REDD+. Similarly in coastal areas government policies and market signals

⁶⁶ This section is largely identical to the FCPF Readiness Preparation Proposal, with minor editing.

⁶⁷ For more details, see: McNally, R.H.G, 2010: Report on Forest Policy, Drivers of Deforestation and REDD+ Readiness Strategy for Viet Nam as Input for the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility: Viet Nam Readiness Preparation Plan, Hanoi

⁶⁸ MARD, 2010: First Draft '5 year plan of 2011-2015 Agriculture and Rural Development', MARD, Hanoi

⁶⁹ MARD, 2010: First Draft '5 year plan of 2011-2015 Agriculture and Rural Development', MARD, Hanoi

⁷⁰ For instance, Cuong, P.M, Vu, T.D and Nguyen, H.T.T, 2008: An Investigation of Land Cover Changes and Deforestation in Viet Nam – A case study in Krong No District of DakNong Province, World Bank, Hanoi

⁷¹ World Bank, 2009: Country Social Analysis: Ethnicity and Development in Viet Nam, World Bank, Washington D.C.

have directly or indirectly led to the large-scale conversion of rice lands and coastal mangrove forest areas to shrimp farms⁷².

The increase of agricultural commodity prices and agriculture policy will continue to put pressure of forests. Further forest conversion will occur mainly in the Central Highlands and in the Southeast. As part of the NRAP it is therefore recommended to carry out further analysis on the possible impacts on the natural forested areas of the rubber expansion (This will be an activity undertaken under the FCPF, but which will contribute to UN-REDD Phase II).

The issue is further complicated by the current forest classification systems and approval procedures, which can lead to situations where forests that are healthy and/or are naturally regenerating are converted primarily to rubber or acacia species. The regulation on forest management⁷³ gives criteria of degraded forest and the types of forest that can be converted. This regulation could affect much of natural forest in the Central Highlands⁷⁴. In addition, the determination of degradation is open to influence. Given the concerns surrounding forest classification systems and approval procedures this will be re-examined under the FCPF.

Plans for agriculture and forestry are frequently not followed. Various studies point to widespread illegal conversion of land for agriculture due to the limitation of the forest protection forces and weak law enforcement. In 2009, 4,356 cases of deforestation were found with the loss of 1,998 ha⁷⁵. However, the issue of unclear land tenure, policy and planning, as well as incentives for non-detection and a lack of monitoring implies that the figure could be considerably higher.⁷⁶

An underlying reason why economic agents have an incentive to convert forested areas to agriculture is that they do not adequately account for the economic value of the forests goods and services. Parts of the forest products industry tend to be highly inefficient and are not maximising the potential value from the forest. This may be due to a lack of training, poor processing, and poor marketing (inability to tap into different markets). In addition there are considerable ecological services provided by forests which have been neglected in the past, but Decision 380/QD-TTg and the subsequent Decree 99 paved the way to link the business sector with forest ecosystem services.

There continues to be persistent poverty in Viet Nam particularly amongst the ethnic minority who predominately live in upland forested areas. Although ethnic minorities comprise only 14.5% of the population, they constitute 44.7% of Viet Nam's poor and 59% of the hungry⁷⁷. There is pressure from them to convert land to produce sufficient food for subsistence in order to alleviate poverty.

There has been much debate on the impact of shifting cultivation on forest loss. The government policy for the past 30 years has been to try and eradicate this practice in favour of sedentary agriculture. But shifting cultivation has a varying impact depending on the agro-ecological zone where it is taking place. In the Central Highlands much of the cultivation of forested areas seems to be motivated by acquiring more land, often sold on for commercial purposes to grow industrial crops. In the North Central region there are fewer opportunities for industrial crops and shifting cultivation is practiced more for subsistence purposes. It is unclear to what extent shifting cultivation is expanding into natural forests not previously subject to this land use. Analyses of this issue will be undertaken with FCPF funding.

A final underlying factor which drives both expansion of industrial crops and subsistence is the growing population from both in-migration and population increase. The fertility rates are higher

⁷² WWF MPO, 2004: Trade Liberalization, Rural Poverty, and Environment: Viet Nam Research Programme Inception Report, Washington D.C.

⁷³ Decision 186/2006/QD-TTg which was followed by the Circular 99/2009, dated 06/11/2009

⁷⁴ Thai Hoc: Danger from "legal" deforestation (28/10/2009). Available from <http://www.baodatviet.vn/>

⁷⁵ MARD, 2010: Forest Sector Development Report prepared for the FSSP Annual Review meeting on 2 February 2010

⁷⁶ ICRAF, 2010: An assessment of opportunities for reducing emissions from all land uses. Viet Nam preparing for REDD. Final report.

⁷⁷ World Bank, 2009: Country Social Analysis: Ethnicity and Development in Viet Nam, World Bank, Washington D.C.

amongst ethnic minority groups (roughly 3.4 children compared to 2.1 for Kinh), which implies that more population growth pressures may come from such groups⁷⁸. Generally, spontaneous migration is diminishing due to the scarcity of arable lands, restrictions applied by the host Provinces, and partly due to the increasing availability of off-farm employment in the home regions. The areas where there still is in-migration have available fertile land, such as the eastern parts of the Central Highlands.

A.3.2 Unsustainable logging

Forest degradation is mainly caused by unsustainable logging, which is a result of poor management practices, illegal activities as well as timber harvesting by rural households for their consumption.

The scale of illegal practices is difficult to estimate but it is generally regarded as an important driver of the loss of forests in Viet Nam. According to recent statistics in 2009 there were 25,817 violations of state regulations (with 48,605m³ of timber of all types confiscated) in respect to illegal logging, timber and forest products trade⁷⁹. However, due to a lack of monitoring, poor case handling and incentives which discourage local authorities to provide accurate and complete reports, it is likely that considerably more violations go undetected and unreported. This will lead to the gradual degradation of the country's forest estate due to selective logging. Some forest crimes are committed by local households driven by poverty and desperation, while much is driven and controlled by criminal gangs, often in collusion with provincial and local authorities.

In response to illegal forest practices a raft of policies, strategies and decrees to tackle this problem have been introduced, most notably the 2004 Law on Forest Protection and Development and the establishment of a Task Force on forest protection. But forestry law violations continue to be prevalent and there are a number of drivers of illegal logging.

The legal framework is still deficient: "the legal framework is still ambiguous, over-complex and contains loopholes that enable criminals to make easy financial gains with little risk of legal sanction. Prosecutions are minimal and fines for forest crimes are extremely low in relation to gains that can accrue"⁸⁰. One loophole is the legal constraint to inspecting wood processors and sawmills for the use of illegal timber; another is that proof of legal provenance is not required for imports of species other than those listed under CITES. This leads to a situation where wood imports are deemed legal even though they may have been illegally exported from elsewhere, in particular from Laos and Cambodia from areas where there are log and sawn wood export bans. Underpinning this there is no standard definition and verification system for legal wood yet, sourced nationally or internationally.

There is demand for timber for inexpensive furniture made from tropical hardwood. Viet Nam has become a major hub for the export of furniture, making wood products Viet Nam's fifth largest export earner. The issue of the illegal trade in timber as well as the illegal extraction in Viet Nam has serious implications for the future of the industry as well as the potential benefits from REDD+. With stricter requirements to show proof of legal provenance (e.g. under the US Lacey Act and the EU FLEG-T initiative) there is a growing need for Viet Nam to eradicate the use of timber from illegal sources. Also under any REDD+ scheme possible leakage will need to be taken into account. If forest protection simply leads to the displacement of forest conversion into neighbouring countries then this will impact on the amount of carbon credits Viet Nam is entitled to.

The current enforcement strategy focuses on catching perpetrators violating forest laws in the proximity of the forest or subsequent transportation of the illegal timber. This strategy is highly resource intensive requiring a large number of forest guards. Their low wages and remote locations make them particularly vulnerable to bribes. This strategy entails high costs and has low impact

⁷⁸ World Bank, 2009: Country Social Analysis: Ethnicity and Development in Viet Nam, World Bank, Washington D.C.

⁷⁹ MARD, 2010: Forest Sector Development Report prepared for the FSSP Annual Review meeting on 2 February 2010

⁸⁰ World Bank, 2010: Viet Nam – Forest Law Enforcement and Governance, World Bank Rural Development, Natural Resources and Environment Department East Asia and Pacific Region, April 2009. Draft version.

mainly affecting the local households dependent on the forest for their livelihood and/or the foot soldiers for organised gangs, often poor households, hired to extract the timber. Those who benefit most from forest crime are businessmen and local officials, who often go unpunished. The establishment of the Forest Protection Department Task Team will go some way in tackling this. A strategy focusing on the points-of-sale enforcement (e.g. at saw mills, wood processing units, etc) which are the major drivers of illegal logging, would help in addressing them.

One of the more pernicious forms of “illegal” logging is related to the processes of land use planning and forest land classification at provincial level. Under the Forest Protection and Development Law 2004 the provincial authorities may authorize the conversion of poor forests (with a stocking level of $10\text{m}^3/\text{ha}$) to other land uses. The deficiencies in the process of forest land classification – incomplete data on forest resources, dependency on district and commune reports of forest status, absence of an independent review of the data and the process – provide a variety of options for criminals to bribe government officials to report in their favour; i.e. report areas of valuable timber or of interest to commercial agriculture as “poor”, so that an official permission to harvest and/or convert may be obtained. It may be expected that some government officials higher up in the hierarchy are profiting from these practices and are possibly directly involved, as various reports on such forms of logging have appeared in the local press. The NRAP would address this through the preparation and publication of forest resource data with which to check the outcome of forest resource assessments and the forest land classification reports.

For effective enforcement there must be close collaboration between the Forest Protection Department and other agencies. Recognising the need for inter-agency coordination various directives have been introduced⁸¹. Even with these efforts there are still obstacles to improving inter-agency cooperation, including a lack of financing; conflicting legislation, policy or guidelines; and a lack of human, physical or financial resources.

Apart from those drivers of illegal logging there are some forest policies and programs that are leading to unsustainable wood extraction. Examples include the forest land classification process which opens up possibilities for the unnecessary removal of natural forested areas; the current logging ban in some provinces; and harvesting quota at such low levels that the harvesting quota system encourages the illegal extraction of timber. This system should be replaced with a system to maximise the amount of timber which can be procured in an agreed sustainable manner.

Another key issue is the current administration of the forest sector, including for example the 5MHRP. The current planning, budget and controls pose risks for misuse and abuse of budget resources. A critical aspect is to ensure those involved in implementing activities supported by this programme have no connection to those monitoring it. The process of decentralization in Viet Nam has the potential to bring great benefits to local communities, but unless this process is carried out in a participatory manner it can further marginalise the poor while placing greater powers with local elites who may capture the benefits. There is a lack of participatory decision making within the forestry sector too, so that the needs and interests of the local communities are not always served. Indeed, past programs have experienced some difficulties in successfully engaging local communities in forest dependent poverty alleviation activities.

Local people also need forest products to satisfy their basic needs for fuel, construction and food. The use of fuel wood for charcoal puts pressure on forested areas. The need to satisfy basic needs can compel people to degrade or clear natural forest.

One of the problems is the continuing lack of allocation of adequate forest land use rights to the local communities. Giving legal use rights to households or communities where they can benefit from the forest area will provide incentives for them to protect the area and help to stop encroachment. By

⁸¹ Most notably Prime Minister’s Directive 08/2006/CT-TTg

2011, about 81% of land classified as forest land had been granted land use rights certificates⁸². Furthermore, even when communities receive forest land-use rights they are not always able to benefit from it. Any forest use rights allocation process must also provide more assistance to enable the local communities to prosper from their new rights.

Some of the ethnic groups traditionally manage their forests collectively. There are clear advantages to such community forest management. According to official statistics only about 1% of land is owned by communities, but surveys show that the area of land under community management is much higher⁸³. With the policy to decentralise ownership and management there is now increased support for Community Forest Management (CFM) in Viet Nam as a model. CFM is highly relevant in the context of the need to address deforestation from illegal logging, also under REDD+.

A.3.3 Infrastructure development

Infrastructure is required for economic growth, socio-economic development and poverty elimination. At the same time, road building and dam construction are important causes of forest loss. Viet Nam's roads have more than doubled in length since 1990. While the forest cleared to make way for the construction may not be significant, the greater accessibility of such areas to encroachment and unsustainable exploitation has a highly detrimental impact. In order to ensure optimal use of resources it is important that environmental and social costs are accounted for and that efficient and sustainable forms of economic growth are promoted in order to maximise social welfare.

Demand for electricity is projected to grow at 11% per year to 2015. In order to meet this rapidly growing demand, the power industry has struggled to expand and improve the power system. An assessment of the options to meet Viet Nam's energy needs concluded that hydropower development can be justified when compared to the feasible alternative sources of power generation, that have higher economic, social and environmental costs. Hydropower provides more than a third of electricity generation in Viet Nam and there are plans to expand hydro capacity by 2025 to 10,766MW, exploiting most of the remaining technical potential of the country⁸⁴. The North West region of Viet Nam is the area with most current production, and it has the greatest potential for hydropower. However, the construction of dams along the Dong Nai river has already destroyed more than 15,000ha of natural forest⁸⁵.

The 21 large scale dams planned around the country (with a capacity over 4610MW) may lead to an estimated loss of around 21,133ha (including 4,227ha of natural forests, 1,367ha of plantations). The total resource value of the forest lost (including environmental service functions) was estimated to be \$72.4 million⁸⁶. Some indirect impacts on the forested areas from in-migration and resettlement of people have also been estimated, with an expected 61,571 people being displaced from the 21 schemes. Resettlement is considered a very serious risk to the surrounding forest areas in three of the schemes where there already is a high population density – all in the North West region. This highlights the importance of effective mitigation and compensation measures to minimise the long term social and environmental impacts of these dams.

Besides these large schemes, there are many medium and small hydro schemes too. Small hydro and pumped storage are estimated to produce 3,860MW up till 2025, having impacts on a smaller area but in many more places⁸⁷. These smaller schemes have lower requirements and scrutiny in terms of

⁸² http://www.rightsandresources.org/documents/files/doc_2584.pdf

⁸³ MARD, 2008: Report: Community Forestry Survey.

⁸⁴ ADB, 2009a: Harnessing Hydropower for Development: A Strategic Environmental Assessment for Sustainable Hydropower Development in Viet Nam: Policy Summary.

⁸⁵ <http://www.thanhniennews.com/2010/Pages/20100425172519.aspx>

⁸⁶ ADB, 2009b: Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Hydropower Master Plan in the context of the Power Development Plan VI: Final Report.

⁸⁷ ADB, 2009b.

Environmental Impact Assessments. The weak accountability mechanisms for planning and approval of such projects imply risks of local level corruption. Many such schemes have been proposed without adequate assessment of economic, social and environmental impacts and it is suggested to review of some of the proposed dams in particularly sensitive areas to determine whether they should go ahead and what mitigation measures must be introduced.

Current mechanisms to address social and environmental issues in hydropower development are not adequate. The detrimental effects stem largely from the lack of adequate consideration of environmental impacts during the planning stage and a lack of legal safeguards. Stronger legal measures are needed to safeguard important natural forests to prevent avoidable damage to these important remaining assets. Most of the potential impacts can be moderated and some can be avoided through careful planning and project design, implementation of mitigation measures.

A.3.4 Forest Fires

Between 1992 and 2002, an average of 6,000ha of forest was lost to fires annually⁸⁸. Between 2004 and 2008 there were 3,659 cases of forest fire reported which damaged 15,479ha (i.e. 3,096ha/year on average)⁸⁹. The project "Strengthening Capacity of Prevention and Fighting against Fire for Forest Rangers 2007–2010" was approved by the Prime Minister in Decision No 02/ QD-TTg, dated 02/01/2007. MARD has issued Document No 1266/ BNNKL on guiding the development of the project under Decision No 02/ QD-TTg. This has been introduced in the relevant Provinces to help them prevent and fight fires in the dry season.

Damage by fire is highly variable form year-to-year. For example, in 2009 there were 314 fires causing damage to 1,492ha, which was slightly lower than 2008. In contrast, in 2010 a large increase in fires resulted from much dryer conditions that were associated with the El Niño phenomenon.

About 6Mha of Viet Nam's forests are considered to be vulnerable to fire, in particular the forests in the Northwest, the Central Highlands (Kon Tum, Lam Dong and Gia Lai), the Southeast and the Mekong Delta (KienGiang, Ca Mau, Dong Thap). Even with the new programme to build capacity on fire management it is clear that capacity to fight potential fires is still insufficient, although there has been some collaboration between FPD, the Police and Army to prevent and fight fires. Collaborating with the local communities can be an effective way to ensure further improvements.

The causes of forest fires have been estimated as follows⁹⁰:

- Slash and burn to clear crop fields after harvest: 60.8%;
- Use of fire in hunting, collecting honey, collecting wasted materials: 18%;
- Carelessness: 5%;
- Intentional setting of fires: 5%;
- Others: 11.2%.

Slash and burn practices of the upland communities is thus believed to be the main cause. Tillage or clearing of fields after the harvest occurs at the same time as the dry season. Slash and burn is less practiced in the Mekong Delta where it is more likely that fires are started by honey collectors and/or hunters to flush wildlife, or accidentally by people living in the areas. There are on-going efforts in Tram Chim National Park, U Minh Thuong National Park and U Minh Ha National Park (all in the

⁸⁸ FPD, 2002: A Proposed Management Strategy for a Protected Area System in Viet Nam. Strengthening Protected Area Management in Viet Nam Project.

⁸⁹ FPD, 2009: Report on Five Year Implementation of Prime Minister's Directive on urgent measures for forest protection and management.

⁹⁰ FPD, 2009: Report on Five Year Implementation of Prime Minister's Directive on urgent measures for forest protection and management.

Mekong Delta) to introduce fire-water management strategies which would allow the forests to grow while addressing concerns around fire.

The current programme on fighting forest fires ends in 2010 and a proposal for the next phase (2010 to 2015) has been submitted. Better equipment for forest rangers, awareness enhancement and improved collaboration between the FPD, Army, Police and local communities are considered as crucial components of the strategy to prevent and fight forest fires.

Projections of climate change show that mean temperatures will increase everywhere in Viet Nam and that notably the North West and the Mekong Delta will likely experience drier dry seasons. It is important to study further the possible impacts of climate change on areas that are particularly at risk of forest fires.

Annex B: The National REDD+ Action Programme

(Formal Vietnamese Version and Unedited English Translation are available at the Vietnam REDD+ Office website <http://vietnam-redd.org/>)

PRIME MINISTER THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

----- Independence – Freedom – Happiness

No.: 799/QD-TTg

Hanoi, 27 June, 2012

NON-EDITED TRANSLATED VERSION

DECISION

On Approval of the National Action Program

on

Reduction of Green-house Gas Emissions through
Efforts to Reduce Deforestation and Forest Degradation,
Sustainable Management of Forest Resources,
and Conservation and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks"
2011 - 2020

THE PRIME MINISTER

Pursuant to the Law on the Government Organization, 25 December;
Pursuant to the Land Law, 26 November, 2003;
Pursuant to the Law on Forest Protection and December 3, 2004;
Pursuant to the Law on Environmental Protection November 29, 2005;
In accordance with Decree No. 99/2010/ND-CP September 24, 2010 of the Government's policy on payment for environmental services of forests;
In accordance with Decision No. 02 dated 05 18/2007/QD-TTg 2007 of the Prime Minister approving the strategy on forestry development in Vietnam during the period 2006 to 2020;
In compliance with Decision No. 158/QD-TTg December 2, 2008 by the Prime Minister approving the National Target Program to respond to climate change;
Pertaining to Decision No. 2139/QD-TTg December 5, 2011 of the Prime Minister on approving the National Strategy on Climate Change;
Based on Decision No. 432/QD-TTg April 12, 2012 by the Prime Minister on approving the strategy for sustainable development of Vietnam in the period 2011-2020;
Considering the proposal of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development,

DECIDES:

Article 1. Approving the National Action Program on "Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable management of forest resources, conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks" (hereinafter referred to as the National REDD+ Action Program), 2011 - 2020, with the following major contents:

I. PERCEPTION, OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND TARGET OF THE PROGRAM

A. Perception

a) Climate change is emerging as a serious challenge for all humanity, deeply influencing and comprehensively changing the life of the entire global society. Vietnam attaches vital implication to the response on climate change. The implementation of the National Action Program on "Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable management of forest resources, conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks" (hereinafter referred to as the National REDD+ Action Program) is one of the important tasks defined in the National Strategy on Climate Change, reflecting the Vietnamese goodwill and utmost determination in sharing the effort and concern of global community to preserve the earth climate system.

b) The National REDD+ Action Program is designed in compliance with policies and laws of Vietnam, and consistent to the provisions of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and relevant treaties and international conventions Vietnam has joined;

c) Consistent Program guiding, management and operation by State agencies, improving the dynamism, creativity and accountability of related enterprises, optimizing the involvement and supervision of socio-political, professional, non-governmental organizations and communities, utilizing mechanisms for effective international cooperation in the development and implementation of the National REDD+ Action Program.

d) Solutions and measures applicable for implementing the National REDD+ Action Program should be systematic, coordinated, phased down and focused, and consistent to the specific conditions of the country, the provisions of the UNFCCC as well as the technical and financial support from the international community. These practical solutions and measures should be scientifically sound, fully utilizing traditional experience and indigenous knowledge, and taking into consideration the socio-economic effects and possible risks and uncertainties.

e) The implementation of the National REDD+ Action Program is to associate with the promotion of the green and less-emission agriculture, contribution to sustainable development, national food security and poverty reduction.

2. Overall Goal and Specific Objectives

a) Overall Goal

The overall goal of the Program is the reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions through efforts to mitigate deforestation and forest degradation, increased greenhouse-gas sequestration by forests, sustainable management of forest resources, biodiversity conservation, and contribution to the successful implementation the national strategy on climate change and poverty reduction, and striving towards sustainable development.

b) Specific objectives

- In the period 2011 - 2015: Development and operation of pilot mechanisms, policies, organizational systems and technical capacity available at the national level to ensure effective management, coordination and operation of REDD+ related projects taking into consideration the specific national conditions and the support of the international community; step by step raising awareness and capacity of relevant parties to participate proactively in REDD+ activities; the National REDD+ Network is formed and operates effectively, contributing to protection of existing forest, while upgrading the quality and value of forests and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and creating additional employments and incomes for people through the implementation of REDD+ pilot projects in 8 provinces, as at least.

- In the period 2016 - 2020: Accomplishment of mechanisms, policies, organizational structures and technical capacity to ensure the proper management, coordination and effective operation of projects and activities under the National REDD+ Action Program at the national scale; reducing greenhouse-gas emissions through reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, increased

greenhouse-gas sequestration by forests, contributing to achieve the target of reducing 20% of the total emission in the agricultural sector by 2020, management and sustainable development of forest resources, increasing the national forest cover rate to 44-45%, conservation of biodiversity, and diversification and improvement of livelihoods of the forest owners and the people at large.

3. Scope and targets

a) Scope: All the forest possessing provinces in the country.

b) Targets: Organizations, households, individuals and communities involved in activities relating to forest management, protection and development.

II. KEY TASKS

1. The period 2011 - 2015

a) Capacity building and institutional development for REDD+ management

- Conduct of communication campaigns and capacity building, and providing training to strengthen technical capacity and REDD+/climate change negotiation skills for the staffs who are involved in implementing REDD+.

- Establishment of the system of management, coordination and implementation of REDD+ and setting up the National REDD+ Network; development of coordination mechanisms to link ministries, sectors and localities in the implementation of the Program as well as incorporate it into implementation of relevant national strategies and programs.

- Improvement of the legal system and technical guidance for implementing REDD+ activities.

- Establishment and pilot implementation of mechanisms to monitor and handle complaints and provide feedbacks during the Program implementation.

b) Conducting survey to compile necessary data and define the baseline emission level and project the level in the coming years as the basis for monitoring and evaluating the outcomes of REDD+ implementation, and for the negotiation with international donors.

- Review, collection, evaluation and processing of data necessary for identification of the reference emission levels and the trends of ante- and ex-implementation of REDD+ (RELS/FRLs) at national and provincial levels (if necessary) in compliance with UNFCCC provisions and the technical guidance of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The reference emission levels (RELS) are the amount of gross emissions emitted into the atmosphere from deforestation and forest degradation at a reference time period, or the baseline reflecting the change of emission levels at different time periods in the past and predicting the future trends of emission. The forest reference levels (FRLs) are the amount of net/gross emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the forest sequestration of greenhouse gases as the results of forest conservation, forest management before and during implementation of REDD+ activities.

- Assessment and prediction of the present and future forest estate change, proposing measures to mitigate and eventually stop deforestation and forest degradation, and increasing forest carbon stocks.

- Investigation, evaluation and verification of the potential reduction of emission, projection of the investment needs and benefits of REDD+ for each province and for the entire country, and defining priority areas for implementation of REDD+.

- Setting up the temporary RELS/FRLs at the national level and in the pilot provinces taking consideration to the specific conditions of Vietnam, the provisions of the UNFCCC and the financial and technical support provided by the international community.

c) Establishment and operation of the system of measurement, reporting and verification (MRV).

- Prompt completion of the project on the national forest inventory over the period 2012 - 2015, especially in the pilot provinces, as the basis for planning, monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ outcomes.
- Completion of the annual forest change monitoring and reporting, forest inventory every 5 years, in close coordination with the inventory of land resources conducted by MONRE, ensuring the effectiveness and the consistency of data in compliance with the Law on Forest Protection and Development, and the Land Law.
- Development and pilot application of the MRV system at the national level in conformity with the specific conditions of Vietnam and the provisions of the UNFCCC.
- Establishment of the mechanism for monitoring, reporting and verification of REDD+ and REDD+ database from central down to local level.
- Collaboration with international organizations to verify the REDD+ results at the national level in accordance with the provisions of UNFCCC; organizing the verification of REDD+ performance at local level in accordance with applicable legal regulations.

d) Formulation of the financial management mechanism applicable for National REDD+ Action Program

- Establishment and management of the REDD+ Fund, including:
 - + REDD+ Fund development as a trust fund under the Forest Protection and Development Fund at the central and provincial levels which was established with Decree No. 05/2008/ND-CP dated 14 January, 2008 of the Government to receipt and manage grants and trusted funds provided by overseas countries, organizations or individuals for REDD+ and undertake the payment for REDD+ service.
 - + REDD+ Fund has its structure and operation rules as a trust fund in compliance with the provisions of Vietnamese laws and international rules.
 - + Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development shall liable to coordinate with the Ministry of Finance, other relevant ministries and agencies to formulate and stipulate regulations on organization and operation of REDD+ Fund in accordance with the laws of Vietnam and the international rules.
 - + Ministry of Finance shall be liable to coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and relevant ministries and agencies to develop and promulgate mechanisms for financial management of the REDD+ Fund in consistency with the law of Vietnam and the International rules.
- Organization of REDD+ implementation, including:
 - + Promotion the REDD+ payments system from central to local levels.
 - + Identification of the targets, payment rate and method of payments for REDD+ service.
- Examination, monitoring and evaluation of the payment for REDD+ performance.

e) Implementation of REDD+ pilot projects

- Selection of 8 provinces, at least, with high potential on emission reduction representing typical ecological zones to participate in REDD+ pilot projects in conformity with the specific conditions of Vietnam and requirements from the international aid.
- Development of the action plan to implement REDD+ at provincial level and mainstreaming REDD+ into forest protection and development and land-use planning as well as programs and projects that

aim at reduction of emissions in agriculture and other related fields, and piloting the system for management, coordination and operation of REDD+ at the provincial level.

- Raising REDD+ awareness and building up technical capacity for concerned staff involved in REDD+ at provincial, district and commune levels and raising awareness of forest owners and local communities.

- Identification and application of appropriate measures to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and stabilizing forest carbon stocks, investigation of the possible role and capability of enterprises, organizations, individuals and local communities in REDD+ implementation.

- Proposing and piloting the measurement, reporting and verification system, the participatory inventory, monitoring and evaluation of forest change, financial management and payment mechanism applicable for REDD+ performance, REDD+ safeguard measures as well as the establishment of the database and information system required for REDD+ implementation.

- e) Promotion of cooperation and sharing experience with the countries in the region on the implementation of REDD+, strengthening forest law enforcement, governance and trading (FLEGT).

- g) Review and drawing of the experience from REDD+ implementation in the pilot provinces and newly introduced international practices for revising and improving the Program that will be expanded at the nation-wide scale in the next phase.

The List of project prepared for the period 2011 - 2015 is specified in the Appendix to this Decision. This List shall be supplemented and amended when new international resources are available and in accordance with national requirements in each time period.

2. The period 2016 – 2020

- a) Continued improvement of coordination mechanisms, management and operation of the Program and its implementation at the national scale and in consistency with the international rules and international support.

- b) Further performing the legal framework for implementation of REDD+ on the basis of practical requirements as well as the provisions of the law of Vietnam and the international practices.

- c) Further raising awareness and upgrading capacity of staffs at all levels as well as local people and organizations involved to implement REDD+.

- d) Revising and improving RELs/FRLs at national and local levels in pilot provinces with the updated method and related data or the new rules of the UNFCCC.

- e) Improving the system of information for REDD+, including the MRV, information system on safeguard measures, information on policies and technical solutions at the central and local levels adaptable to the specific conditions of the country as well as the international rules and support.

- g) Accomplishing the financial management mechanism and the payment policy based on REDD+ performance.

- h) Improving the monitoring and complaint handling mechanism and feedbacks during the Program implementation.

- f) Further promoting cooperation and sharing experience with countries in the region on the implementation of REDD+ and strengthening forest law enforcement, governance and trade (FLEGT).

III. SOLUTIONS

A. Improving the legal framework to facilitate REDD+ implementation

a) Reviewing, amending and supplementing the existing legal framework and formulating new legal documents on land, forest protection and development, forest carbon rights, investment in carbon credit business, financial management, benefit sharing and safeguard measures for REDD+ implementation as well as other relevant legal documents in accordance with the applicable laws of Vietnam and international agreements Vietnam has signed.

b) Development of the system of national standards for forest certification and the rules and standards for silvicultural interventions, %, timber and NTFP harvest.

2. Institutional improvement and human resource development

a) Preparing plan on training and building up REDD+ capacity for staff at all levels, with special attention to commune and village levels in remote areas.

b) Developing mechanism to facilitate the coordination among state administrative agencies at all levels which are involved in REDD+, especially between agriculture and rural development and natural resource and environment departments in the development and implementation of REDD+.

c) Setting up mechanisms to facilitate close link with the private sector and public – private cooperation model, and encouraging the engagement of the social-political, professional, non-governmental organizations and local communities in the Program planning, implementation and monitoring.

d) Integration of REDD+ implementation into the National Program on Climate Change, the Green Growth Strategy, the Forest Protection and Development Plan 2011 - 2020, the wise agricultural initiatives toward response on climate change, the policies on payment for forest environmental services (PFES), agriculture-forestry extension service and poverty reduction as well as other relevant programs and projects to enhance its effectiveness and sustainability.

e) Developing a system for logging practice monitoring and identifying and tracing timber to ensure timber legality in logging, transportation, processing and export.

3. Reviewing and improving land-use planning and forest protection and development plan.

Identification of forest lands which shall be put under the National REDD+ Action Program and projects, review and adjustment of the land-use and forest protection and development projection, and planning at national and the local scales with sound scientific and economic rationale, ensuring REDD+ feasibility and reducing leakage down to the minimum level.

4. Reviewing and completing the allocation and leasing of forests and forest land to organizations, households, individuals and local communities in compliance with the existing laws to ensure the legal framework for concluding joint contracts and payment for REDD+ performance.

5. Conducting forest inventory and monitoring yearly and every 5 years to perform the forest information system.

6. Strengthening communication campaigns, raising awareness, mobilizing the participation of local people, local communities and organizations in the planning, implementation and monitoring of REDD+.

7. Enhancing international cooperation to diversify financial resources

a) Proactive participation in international programs and initiatives toward REDD+, and climate change in agriculture and rural areas to utilize potential financial and technical support for promotion and implementation of National REDD+ Action Program and projects.

b) Strengthening integration, multilateral and bilateral cooperation and cooperation with non-governmental organizations as well as the regional and global financial institutions to attract financial and technical support; enhanced sharing of information and experience on REDD+ implementation, especially with the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

c) Strengthening the management and coordination mechanisms in utilizing domestic resources and international aids in the implementation of related programs and projects.

d) Further implementation of the environment and forestry-related agreements and conventions Vietnam has signed or acceded to.

IV. PROGRAM FUNDING

1. Funds for implementing projects under the National REDD+ Action Program will be derived from the state budget available for the implementation of the National Program on Climate Change and the Forest Protection and Development Plan 2011 – 2020, and from other relevant programs and projects as well as the potential supports from donor governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, foreign individuals and local organizations and individual. Of these possible resources, international funding is expected to play the leading role. The funding proposed for specific projects will be identified on the basis of specific agreements with donors and potential contribution of the state budget subject to the approval of competent authorities.

2. The formulation and submission of projects to competent authorities for approval as well as the management, use of funds allocated to these projects is devolved in view of further decentralization and strengthening the accountability of local authorities.

V. IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATION

1. Establishment of the National REDD+ Action Program Steering Committee

a) The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development is assigned to set up the Vietnam REDD+ Steering Committee (hereinafter referred to as the Steering Committee) with the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development as the Chairman, Deputy Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment as Vice Chairman, and members of the Steering Committee are representatives of leaders of relevant departments under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Science and Technology, the Committee of Ethnic Minorities and the Government Office.

The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development assumes to stipulate the operation regulations of the Steering Committee.

b) REDD+ Office of Vietnam will act as the assisting body for the Steering Committee which will be established and operated by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development within his jurisdiction.

c) The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is authorized by the Prime Minister to seek agreement with donors and establish, whenever needed, consulting units to support and supervise the implementation of the Program provided that this setting is simplified, operational, efficient and consistent to the law of Vietnam and related international agreements and conventions.

2. Responsibility of related ministries and sectors

a) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

- MARD shall be liable to act as the REDD+ leading agency.

- MARD assumes to lead the formulation of mechanisms and policies to be issued by the Prime Minister or the Minister of MARD, if within his jurisdiction, applicable for managing, operating and guiding the implementation of the Program.

- Formulating, approving and organizing the preparation of annual and 5 year national plans or Program implementation.
- Leading the negotiations with international partners on REDD+, presiding over and coordinating with relevant ministries, departments and local authorities to mobilize international fund for Program implementation.
- Taking lead and coordinating with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to define the reference time and data, and calculate the RELs/FRLs as a basis for negotiation and evaluation of REDD+ performance; leading the establishment and operation of the system of measurement, reporting and verification (MRV).
- Establishing Vietnam REDD+ Fund and preparing regulations on organization and operation of the Fund in accordance with the law of Vietnam and international practices.
- Being authorized by the Government to proceed with negotiation and conclude financial support agreements with international donors which are committed to provide contributions to Vietnam REDD+ Fund as prescribed by law.
- In collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and other ministries concerned, every year MARD has to review and synthesize funding needs and the list of REDD+ projects for integration into the implementation of the National Program on Climate Change and other related programs and projects.
- Examining, monitoring and periodically evaluating and drawing experience from the Program implementation.
- Annually synthesizing the results of Program implementation and report to the Prime Minister, and proposing counter-measures to handle arisen problems that are beyond its mandate.

b) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

- Taking lead and coordinating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to integrate data on the progress and results of REDD+ implementation into the National Announcements and updated reports (every 2 years) and submit to UNFCCC Secretariat.
- Leading the land-use planning and land management, including the forest land, and integrating REDD+ into land-use planning practice at all levels.
- Leading and coordinating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to direct and guide provincial people committees to review and accomplish the land allocation in association with forest leasing and issuing land-use right certificates; issuing, within its jurisdiction, or submitting to competent authorities for the issuance of mechanisms and policies on forest land allocation or leasing relevant to the implementation of the Program; providing data available from the national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions in Vietnam.
- Coordinating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to develop the system of MRV, RELs/FRLs, and evaluating the results of the emission reduction by the Program.

c) Ministry of Planning and Investment

- Balancing and allocating counterpart funds for specific projects to implement the Program.
- Mainstreaming REDD+ into the course of implementing relevant national programs.
- Coordinating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Finance to formulate mechanisms and policies for managing and implementing the Program.

d) Ministry of Finance

- Leading and coordinating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to develop mechanisms and policies related to the Program financial management.

- Leading and coordinating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in guiding the management and use of financial resources available from REDD+ Fund at various levels.

- Supervising relevant parties to follow strictly the financial management rules applicable for the Program.

e) Ministry of Information and Communication

Guiding and driving press agencies in conducting communication campaigns to raise awareness and responsibility of related agencies, organizations and people in forest protection and development and implementation of the National REDD+ Action Program.

e) Committee of Ethnic Minorities

Participating in communication and promotion campaigns, awareness raising and capacity building, encouraging ethnic minorities to take active part in REDD+ operations, mainstreaming the implementation of the National REDD+ Action Program and relevant programs and projects within its state administrative mandate.

g) Other ministries and relevant sectors

In accordance with the functions and tasks defined within their state administrative mandate, other ministries and sectors shall proactively coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in implementing the Program, and guide various units that fall within their state administrative mandate to implement the Program.

h) Responsibility of provincial people committees and cities under the direct control of the central Government

- Organizing REDD+ communication campaigns and promotion of REDD+ activities in their localities.

- Establishing of REDD+ Steering Committee at provincial level to be chaired by the leaders of provincial people's committees.

- Developing and implementing provincial REDD+ action plans; preparing and implementing projects relevant to the Program at provincial level; reviewing and adjusting related local plans and plans.

- Organizing the implementation relevant activities that are included in national annual and 5 year plans approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for approval.

- Actively mobilizing every possible resource and mainstreaming REDD+ and the payment for forest environmental services and related programs and projects in the local areas to achieve the objectives of the Program.

- Coordinating with relevant ministries and agencies to guide and supervise organizations and individuals in implementing the Program in the local area as specified in this decision.

- Providing regular reports on the progress of achieving Program objectives and task performing in provinces or cities as specified in this Decision.

i) Political, social and professional organizations, NGOs and enterprises

Subject to their functions, tasks and capabilities, political, social and professional organizations, mass organizations, non-governmental organizations and business entities are requested to participate in activities relating to the Program, particularly in the field of information sharing, education and communication promotion, supporting and mobilizing the involvement of local communities, distributing experience in implementing REDD+, examining and monitoring the Program implementation.

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION.

1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will take lead and coordinate with line ministries and agencies to monitor and evaluate the Program performance at various stages.

2. Contents of monitoring and evaluation

a) Monitoring and evaluating the performance of activities which will be conducted in pilot provinces, including the amount of emission reduction and the added forest carbon stocks, and the results of carbon sequestration.

b) Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of land-use planning; reviewing, adjusting and completing the process of allocating land and forests, realizing the rules of grass-root democracy; supervising the application of measures to ensure the implementability of the Program.

c) Disbursement of funding and financial transactions relating to Program implementation.

3. The scope of monitoring and evaluation: central and provincial levels.

4. Mechanisms applicable for monitoring and evaluation: Monitoring and evaluation shall be transparent, open and participatory, with the involvement of all concerned parties, including relevant State agencies and international organizations involved (if necessary).

Article 2. This Decision comes into effect since the date of its signing.

Article 3. The ministers, heads of ministerial-level agencies, heads of governmental agencies, chairmen of people committees of provinces and cities directly controlled by the Central Government shall be liable implement this Decision.

Recipients:

- Party Central Committee Secretariat;
- Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Ministers;
- Ministries, ministerial-level agencies, agencies under the Government;
- People's councils and committees of provinces and cities under central control;
- Party Central Committee Office and Party relevant Party departments;
- Office of the Party Secretary General;
- Office of the Country President;
- Council of Nationalities and committees under the National Assembly;
- Office of National Assembly;
- Supreme People's Court;
- Institute of the Supreme People's Procuracy;
- State Auditor;
- Central offices of civil-society organizations;
- Government Office: Chairman, Deputy Chairmen, Assistant to the Prime Minister, Government Website, departments under

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

VICE PRIME MINISTER

HOANG TRUNG HAI

Signed

Government Office, the Gazette;

- Filing: Recording, Sector-Economic Department
(3 copies).

Annex: List of Key Activities and Projects for the period from 2012-2015

- UN-REDD Viet Nam
- R-PP / FCPF / WB
- FORMIS phase 2
- JICA
- Australia, Germany (BMZ)
- Germany (BMU): safety measures and methods of enhancing forest carbon stocks, biodiversity & REDD+
- NFA / FAO
- Projects under the Agriculture and Rural Development Action Plan to Respond to Climate Change

Annex C: Overview of Lessons Learned: UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase I Achievements, Strengths and Weaknesses; and Viet Nam's Experience with PFES

C.1. UN-REDD Phase I

The Programme is the second phase of a three-phased approach to introduce and implement REDD+ in Viet Nam. Phase I focused on the initial stages and helped prepare the country to be ready (notably the institutional arrangements; preparation of effective and appropriate laws and legislation; developing a National REDD+ Strategy and subsequent National REDD+ Action Programme, developing reference scenarios; design of a MRV; etc.). Phase II (i.e. the Programme) will establish and make operational all of the essential elements of the National REDD+ Action Programme, with full-scale piloting in a number of provinces, and preparing the route for a full and nation-wide implementation under the last stage of the three-phased approach.

The success of the Programme will contribute to the outcomes and outputs formulated under the One UN Plan, in particular to Outcome 3: *Economic growth takes into account environmental protection and rational use of natural resources for poverty reduction*. The three specific Outputs under this Outcome are:

- Output 3.1: Capacities and systems for enhanced oversight by national and local legislative bodies on the implementation of the Strategic Orientation on Sustainable Development, National Strategy on Environmental Protection and various other national environmental laws and policies;
- Output 3.2: Sustainable development and environmental legal frameworks, strategies, policies and long-term plans developed with broad participation of local people and stakeholders and in line with international environmental conventions; and
- Output 3.3: Improved institutional mechanisms and capacities for action planning and implementation to ensure that environmental concerns are integrated with poverty reduction and economic growth.

The Programme is expected to contribute to all three outputs, with the emphasis on the latter two.

Summary of Phase I achievements and lessons learned

The Phase I Programme started in October 2009 with the following Outcomes targeted:

- Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD+ activities in Viet Nam;
- Improved capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other Payment for Ecological Services at provincial and district levels through sustainable development planning and implementation; and
- Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of emissions.

The Programme was initially scheduled to be finalized by April 2011, but it has been extended until the end of June 2012. While activities are still being implemented and a full assessment of achievements is therefore not possible, it is important to make an initial assessment in order to properly design Phase II. There are two major reasons for doing so at this time:

- To have an overview of the likely state of readiness at the end of Phase I, in terms of institutional arrangements and capacity, human capacity, legal environment, development of methods and procedures, infrastructure, etc.

- To identify strengths and weaknesses of the current Programme in order to build on the experience gained during Phase I.

Table 6 enumerates the outputs and associated indicative activities from the original Joint Programme Document and gives an overview of achievements to date and remarks on implementation difficulties (as of June 2012) reproduces the risk log of Phase I with an assessment of the actual situation with regards to the identified risks.

Table 6: Outputs and achievements of Phase I Programme

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Progress Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)
One-Plan Outcome: Viet Nam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational management of natural resources and cultural heritage for poverty reduction, economic growth, and improving the quality of life			
Goal: By the end of 2012 Viet Nam is REDD-ready and able to contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation nationally and regionally			
Objective: To assist the Government of Viet Nam in developing an effective REDD+ regime in Viet Nam and to contribute to reduction of regional displacement of emissions			
Outcome 1: Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD activities in Viet Nam	Components of REDD architecture in place	Key components of REDD architecture (coordinating mechanism, reference scenario, payment distribution system) are completed	Sensitized by the UN-REDD Programme, the GoV established both a Cross-Ministerial REDD+ Steering Committee, and a National REDD+ Office to lead on REDD+. Coordinated and led by the National REDD+ Office, the National REDD+ Action Programme (NRAP), which includes features of a Benefit Distribution System that will be aligned with Decree 99 on Payment for Forest Ecosystem Services, was signed by the Prime Minister June 27 2012. An MRV framework document developed through the National REDD Network has been endorsed by the National REDD+ Office. Institutional and technical capacity for national coordination of key components of REDD have been established. Components of REDD+ have all been discussed at the national level, but yet to be fully defined or installed, as this will need to await piloting experience in the "REDD+ Phase II".
1.1. National coordination mechanism established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of system • Government staff in MARD, MONRE and MPI coordinate REDD+ activities and negotiations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of April 2009 the interim working group is operational • By the end of 2010 all partners have endorsed a roadmap generated by the working group • National REDD Network and Working Groups develop position papers for GoV on key issues of National REDD+ Action Programme and UNFCCC and IPCC negotiations • Staff in MPI, MARD and MONRE hold regular joint meetings to coordinate activities and develop joint negotiation positions 	<p>Supported by the UN-REDD Programme, the National REDD Network was established in 2009, and had two sub-Technical Working Groups (STWG) - MRV and Local Implementation - quickly up and running. Another four have been added as of 2012. A website dedicated to serve the Network was launched in 2010 (vietnam-redd.org), also containing the description of all STWG.</p> <p>The Network provided a stage for national stakeholder consultations, for example for the background document to the NRAP and the MRV framework document. Presentations by the STWG to the Network on their work were held regularly, although it is less clear if the mechanism to promote policy uptake has been successful.</p> <p>The Cross-Ministerial REDD+ Steering Committee has provided inputs to the NRAP and guidance to the REDD+ process, especially in 2012.</p>

<p>1.2. Data and information for national REL/RL for REDD+ available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest ecological classification and stratification system for Viet Nam • National circumstances • Understanding of REDD+REL/RL development by staff at relevant national institutions • Stakeholder consultation of REL/RL methodology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By March 2011 an ecological stratification mechanism has been developed; expected to be adopted by MARD by September 2011 • By June 2012, a set of “National circumstances” have been identified • By June 2012, there is a core group of national technical staff trained on REDD+ REL/RL (based on collaborative engagement with JICA study etc.) and have acted as resource persons in the STWG- MRV. • By June 2012, REL/RL methodologies will have been consulted with key national technical agencies. 	<p>Review of methodologies for establishing RELs/RLs and RS and selection of a suitable method for national circumstances has been conducted. Some applicable proposals have been made available such that Viet Nam has collaborated with other partners (Finland and JICA) in reviewing, digitizing and validating historical NFI data for REL development.</p> <p>A study on ecological stratification has been completed. The main results include classified eco-region system, from which Viet Nam's territory is divided into two areas, 8 regions and 40 sub-regions</p> <p>On National Circumstances, as qualified international consultants could not be recruited thus could not be addressed.</p>
<p>1.3. Framework National REDD+ Action Programme (Strategy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline analysis on governance and policy for REDD+ • Structure of National REDD+ Action Programme • Information gap analysis • Draft Framework document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of September 2010, an analysis of governance and policy for REDD+ is completed • By March 2012 a structure for the National REDD+ Program is endorsed by MARD • By the end of 2010 information gaps have been identified and a work plan to fill them prepared • By the end of June 2011 a draft document ready for presentation to the Government 	<p>Drafting of the National REDD+ Action Programme started mid- 2010. A report on the possible content of the NRAP was submitted to VNFOREST in February 2011. This served as a background document for the NRAP development, and consultations with the National REDD Network were held in May 2011. After continued support from UN-REDD in the drafting, as well as after consultations in the GoV, the NRAP was signed by the Prime Minister 27 June 2012, through Decision 799/QD-TT, which clearly defines the role of relevant agencies in the REDD+ rollout through 2020. Parties invited to the NRAP consultation process after May 2011 was limited to other ministries, and the UN-REDD agencies.</p>
<p>1.4. Performance-based, transparent benefit sharing payment system from national to local levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder satisfaction with payment system, monetary or in-kind benefits, in target communities of a magnitude that could influence decision-making • Payment system based on performance indicators • Decision on the suitability of the Forest Protection and Development Fund (FPDF) to manage the National REDD+ Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By end of 2011, a payment system has been developed that meets the expectations of all stakeholders and beneficiaries • By June 2011 an assessment has been made on making the National REDD+ Fund a sub-fund of the FPDF nationally and provincially 	<p>A comprehensive BDS study was completed in 2010 that presented 17 policy recommendations. Further follow-up studies, such as on the use of opportunity cost analysis, piloting of payment scenarios, consultations with local communities on BDS and development of R co-efficients, have been completed to lay the basis for a legal decision. Some of the recommendations on BDS were also reflected in the approved NRAP.</p> <p>As part of the drafting process for the Phase 2 proposal, research has been done on the Forest Protection Development Fund and how it could be relevant for the set-up of the National REDD+ Fund.</p>
<p>1.5. Communication materials produced for sharing lessons</p>	<p>Communications materials</p>	<p>By the end of 2011, lesson learned on FPIC, PCM, BDS, NRS are documented and share nationally and internationally.</p>	<p>The Programme has documented and updated the UN-REDD Viet Nam brochure, and fact sheet (NRP, FPIC, R-Coefficient, BDS, and MRV) to share nationally and internationally, e.g. Policy Board; Mexico; Ecuador; Oslo REDD+ exchange; World</p>

nationally and internationally		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2011, the effectiveness of the Programme awareness-raising activities has been assessed and results and recommendation have been produced in Vietnamese and English 	<p>Environmental Day; COP 17; VNFOREST trainings. The Programme is known for its FPIC implementation. Organizations like JICA, FFI came to learn about the FPIC implementation. Many organizations interested in learning about implementation of REDD+ in Viet Nam (e.g. Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia (CAREC), in Kyrgyzstan; National REDD+ Program of Vanuatu, the Laos PDR, Biodiversity Association. Website continuously updated.</p>
1.6 National MRV system designed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive MRV design documents endorsed by stakeholders Training and resulting national capacity on MRV Allometric equations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2011, comprehensive framework document of the national MRV system prepared, demonstrated and presented to stakeholders Vietnamese technical staff have been trained on the MRV system and have acted as resources persons in the STWG-MRV (by end of 2011) By June 2012 allometric equations are available for the ten most forested ecological strata By June 2012, key government agencies identified for MRV are equipped to for working on MRV; and the VN REDD+ Office to commence operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MRV framework document has been developed. The document focuses on description of the MRV System and its components, Safeguards, and monitoring of PaM. The draft version has been revised several times after numerous meetings of STWG-MRV, consulting with relevant stakeholders; and two technical workshops in July and August 2011. The final document has been endorsed by the National REDD+ Office and uploaded on the website at: vietnam-redd.org Discussions on the development of the Land Monitoring System (LMS) in progress. Allometric equations: PMU and VRO have discussed with relevant technical agencies (VFU, FIPI, FSIV and Tay Nguyen University) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing work on development of equations for forest timber volume and forest growth, biomass estimation and wood density; Identifying the gaps and proposing activities need to be done in 2011 as well as for long term plan.
Outcome 2: Improved Capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other Payment for Ecological Services at district-level into sustainable development planning and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational district pilots in at least 2 districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilots in at least 2 districts in Lam Dong have demonstrated a viable approach to planning for REDD, piloted participatory monitoring, and a system for distribution of benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising on REDD+ to both DARD officials as well as other stakeholder groups has increased capacity on the topic. Resources to integrate REDD+ into planning tools such as both SEDP and FPDF (see output 2.1) have been made available. REDD+ has also been mainstreamed into the draft provincial forest protection development master plan 2011-2020. Several field research activities on BDS have further defined viable approaches for how a payment system could work. Two districts in Lam Dong are equipped with improved capacity to mainstream REDD+ into wider development plans. Benefit distribution is also well understood by the district officials, but requires further piloting based on actually implemented REDD+ activities (for REDD+ Phase II.)
2.1. District-level forest land-use plan mainstreaming REDD potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District socio-economic development plan with REDD+ priorities Framework for the assessment of opportunity costs of REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2011, methodology developed for incorporation into SEDP of status and trends of forest cover and identification of REDD+-eligible areas By February 2011 a methodology for assessment of opportunity 	<p>In September 2011 maps and analysis of historical forest changes were developed for two districts in Lam Dong, which identified critical areas for REDD+ interventions. They will be used to mainstream REDD+ into the land-use planning process.</p> <p>A methodology for assessment of opportunity cost for REDD+ was finalized in June 2011. Together with the land-use plans, it was</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on REDD+ activities and performance is available for inclusion in FPDP development 	<p>costs for REDD+ has been developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2011, methodology for REDD+ integration into FPDP is based on the provincial MRV system 	<p>subsequently recommended to use opportunity cost analysis as a tool when integrating REDD+ into the Forest Protection and Development Plans (FPDP).</p> <p>Supported by the Programme, a provincial forest protection development master plan which has taken REDD+ considerations into account, is expected to be endorsed by the PPC in September 2012. After that, the allocation of budget to REDD+ interventions through the SEDP can be expected.</p> <p>A detailed provincial planning approach for REDD+ was devised for Lam Dong province.</p>
2.2. Participatory C-stock monitoring (PCM) system operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement of stakeholders at the district and local levels (including ethnic minorities and forest-dependent communities) Preliminary C-stock estimates NFI design documents reference REDD+ approach to carbon assessment at forest owner level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2010, PCM has been tested with local institutions By June 2012, NFI approach to forest owner level assessment made compatible with REDD+ assessment (in conjunction with NFA project) By June 2012, a manual/guidance on Participatory Monitoring methods is developed in conjunction with piloting done by SNV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCM was planned to be tested on a larger scale in Di Linh and Lam Ha districts. This has been cancelled, and changed to a review of the PCM approach and a discussion of PCM with stakeholders. A manual has been produced in English and Vietnamese. Current discussions in the country are looking to expand the concept of PCM to Participatory Monitoring, not to be restricted to obtaining carbon related data for reporting (MRV) through participatory means, but to engage communities (and other stakeholders) for wider monitoring of REDD+ implementation. The earlier request for assistance to piloting the NFI in two pilot districts from the Government, has been cancelled, as a relevant proposal could not be submitted to the Programme in time. Nevertheless, piloting of the NFI is ongoing in two provinces to test methodologies and to explore how and to what extent local stakeholders could be involved in the forest monitoring activities before the GoV conducts the nation-wide forest inventory.
2.3. Equitable and transparent benefit sharing payment systems defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder satisfaction with payment system, monetary or in-kind benefits in target communities of a magnitude that could influence on decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2011, a payment system has been developed that meets the expectations of all stakeholders and beneficiaries By June 2011, FPDP option for Provincial REDD+ Fund investigated (same output targets as under output 1.4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See elaboration of achievements under output 1.4.
2.4. Awareness on REDD+ created at district and local levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of awareness among local stakeholders (including ethnic minorities and forest-dependent communities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of awareness among local stakeholders (including ethnic minorities and forest-dependent communities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Together with RECOFTC the Programme conducted a capacity building needs assessment in the pilot province. A proposal has been made to build capacity for grassroots stakeholders in REDD+. In collaboration with local radio and television in Lam Ha and Di Linh district, broadcasted regularly about Climate Change, Forest, REDD+ and UN-REDD activities. The Programme is providing local radio and television station news on REDD+ and events and activities. Built a strong team of twenty one village facilitators who help to convey the message on climate change, forests and REDD+ to local people through regular activities and meetings at village

			and commune levels.
Outcome 3: Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roadmap for reducing regional displacement of emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A roadmap to address regional displacement of emissions has been endorsed by the GoV and at least one other regional government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A road-map for reducing displacement of emissions was not developed; however, the GoV signed a MoU with Cambodia on cooperation in the forestry sector and agreed on a FLEGT Action Plan with Laos in 2012. These steps, as well as initial discussions on a closer engagement with Myanmar, are important for continued focus on regional leakage going forward under Phase 2. • The concept of “regional displacement of emissions” has been reviewed. As a result, the Programme has elected to pursue Vietnam’s overall REDD+ strategy’s alignment with the FLEGT process, which will together reduce risks of regional displacement of illegal forest activities. To this end, the Programme has collaborated with the FLEGT process, including in the hosting of workshops to improve stakeholder knowledge on the situation of regional timber flows and measures for promoting SFM.
3.1. Drivers of regional emissions displacement and inter-sectoral leakage assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework for assessment of drivers of potential regional emissions displacement • Intra-national displacement of emissions • Framework document for agreement on FLEGT and REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By April 2011 a framework for the assessment of drivers of potential regional emissions displacement developed • By the end of 2011, a study on intra-national displacement of emissions will be completed • National REDD+ Action Programme and FLEGT process align efforts on areas of common interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A workshop was held in Kon Tum Province (bordering Cambodia and Lao PDR) with Vietnamese State-owned enterprises to discuss SFM and implications of REDD+ including cross-border timber flow issues. • The activities related to the establishment of a framework for assessment of international displacement of emissions are not progressing due to difficulty in identification of relevant international authorities to lead the study. It is being proposed that the activities be taken up by the Global Programme.
3.2. Regional synergies and collaboration on REDD+ enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerging agreements on approaches to reduce regional displacement of emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2011 elements of a work plan to address drivers of regional displacement of emissions cooperatively are documented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A regional workshop held in Bangkok in 2010 ranked elements of where collaboration between countries on REDD+ would be of interest. • Progress on regional cooperation between governments specifically facilitated by UN-REDD was slower than expected. • A delegation from Myanmar and Cambodia visited Viet Nam in July/August 2012, which is a good step in closer collaboration between the countries on REDD+ issues.

Table 7: Risk log of Phase I Programme with assessment of the actual situation

	Risk	Type	Description	Status
1	Commitment of the GoV towards implementing REDD does not remain firm	Political	Lacking high-level support, progress in programme implementation would be slow, REDD-readiness would not be achieved, and the viability of REDD as an approach to climate change mitigation and forest conservation undermined	GoV support is good. A National REDD+ Steering Committee and the National REDD+ Office have been set up in January 2011. The NRAP was approved in June 2012, but staff capacity dedicated to REDD+ is limited.

2	Government agencies do not cooperate and coordinate activities effectively (cooperation with FSSP most important)	Organizational	Failure of government agencies, including departments of MARD, to cooperate would slow, but would not prevent progress towards REDD-readiness. A perception of institutional competition would reduce overall commitment to REDD	Coordination between ministries such as MONRE, MPI and MOF is weak but improving. The establishment of the National REDD+ Steering Committee is important. Cooperation with FSSP exists, but is mostly restricted to communication at the level of the National REDD Network.
3	Donor coordination (most importantly, with FCPF) is ineffective	Organizational	Lack of donor coordination would restrict the flow of funds to assist in the progress towards REDD-readiness. As the UN-REDD Programme was formulated as part of a larger partnership in developing REDD-readiness, this could limit the benefits of the programme	Donor coordination has not proven to be an issue. The UN-REDD Programme Phase I has adapted its activities to align with activities of other donors. Follow-up activities (e.g. FCPF, GTZ, AusAid, Finland, JICA) are collegially discussed. The VRO was established to coordinate REDD+.
4	Sub-national authorities do not share central government's commitment to REDD	Political	It is inevitable that there will be variation in the level of commitment among sub-national partners; where commitment is low, developing capacity to implement REDD will be slow. Ultimately, it is to be expected that national implementation of REDD will need to take account of slower progress in some provinces/districts	Much attention has been given to coordination with provincial authorities in Lam Dong Province. One of the pilot districts was changed due to undesirable condition of the forest land. Otherwise, the provincial authorities are fully engaged and collaborating.
5	Programme inputs (funds, human resources, etc.) are not mobilized in a timely fashion	Operational	Most of the outputs in the Programme logframe are interconnected – for example, the development of an equitable benefit sharing mechanism (output 2.3) is dependent on local awareness raising (output 2.4); so slow mobilization of inputs to one component will slow down the whole Programme	The Programme initially had difficulties at various levels with resource mobilization, leading to delays in implementation. Initially, these difficulties have ranged from confusion about rules and guidelines to apply in procurement, low response to tenders, delays in UN Organization' support and deficiencies in PMU planning and reporting. The difficulties were one reason for the extension of Programme implementation to June 2012. During 2011, various impediments were addressed and removed. Operating modalities are now streamlined among the UN agencies.
6	Influential stakeholders who benefit from forest (over)-exploitation undermine REDD	Political	It is recognized that some stakeholders are not supportive of REDD, especially those who benefit from, for example, illegal trade in timber. If these stakeholders exert political pressure to hinder the development of REDD, Programme progress and benefits could be compromised	This risk has not materialized because the work of the Programme has not been perceived as threatening to such stakeholders and progress in FLEGT is providing complementary support in this regard.

7	UN Organizations are unable to coordinate inputs and support to the Programme	Strategic	The three UN Organizations have limited experience in working on joint programmes, and have different approaches to project management, which could impact efficiency of programme implementation	The different approaches in project management have been a major source of delays in QWP preparation and approval during the first year of Phase I implementation. During 2011, coordination improved significantly, and is by 2012 no longer regarded as a risk.
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Overall, it can be concluded that important first outcomes were achieved during Phase I, on which Phase II can build. All implementing partners are also aware that the Programme was too ambitious for the 20 month implementation period. More work needs to be done, particularly in establishing an effective cross-sectoral coordination mechanism at government level, both national and provincial.

An evaluation of Phase I will be organized by the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat. This evaluation has been scheduled to take place during the middle of 2012.

National REDD+ Governance Developments

A very significant development was the establishment of the National REDD+ Steering Committee (NRSC) in January 2011⁹¹. The NRSC was established by the Minister of MARD upon the instruction of the Prime Minister. The mandate of the NRSC is as follows:

- Propose relevant policies on, and solutions to REDD+ issues and carbon credits in Viet Nam's forestry sector to the Minister of MARD and the Steering Committee for National Target Programme to Respond to Climate Change(NTP-RCC);
- Assist the Minister of MARD to steer relevant agencies and units under MARD; collaborate with relevant line ministries, localities and organizations in the management and coordination of, and dealing with inter-sectoral and inter-provincial major issues relating to the REDD+ initiative in Viet Nam; and
- Direct the formulation and implementation of a Viet Nam REDD+ Program; development of relevant strategies and plans, and coordination of international cooperation activities to attract financial resources for implementing the REDD+ initiative.

Simultaneously, the National REDD+ Office was established in VNFOREST⁹². Its tasks are to:

- develop work plans and programs of the NRSC;
- monitor and synthesize the progress of international negotiations and implementation relating to REDD+ and forest carbon credit trading; propose relevant policies, mechanisms on, and solutions to, financial resources for implementing REDD+ and forest carbon trade in the forestry sector of Viet Nam;
- collaborate with, supervise and provide guidance for relevant agencies, local authorities and stakeholders in the implementation of REDD+ and forest carbon credit trade in Viet Nam's forestry sector;
- act as the national focal point for coordinating international donors and organizations, and relevant stakeholders to mobilize technical and financial resources for the implementation of REDD+ and forest carbon trade initiatives in Viet Nam;

⁹¹ MARD Decision 39/QD-BNN-TCCB "On establishment of the Steering Committee for implementation of the initiative on "Reducing Emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation and enhancing forest carbon stocks (REDD+)" in Viet Nam", 7 January 2011.

⁹²MARD Decision 18/QD-TCLN-VP, "On establishment of the Viet Nam REDD+ Office", 19 January 2011.

- arrange and coordinate the implementation of activities related to capacity development, communication and information; establish, manage and update the website on REDD+ and forest carbon credit trade in Viet Nam; and
- establish and manage a database on REDD+ and forest carbon credit trading.

While the establishment of the NRSC and the National REDD+ Office cannot be directly attributed to the UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme, it may be assumed that the achievements of the Programme have significantly informed policy makers when the discussions on the National REDD+ Action Programme were conducted.

Obviously, the creation of these national structures provides a strong institutional embedding for Phase II, which will support these new structures to the extent possible.

C.2. Lessons from other forestry programs

In the forestry sector of Viet Nam, many activities have been developed to pilot approaches to improve forest management and governance in the forestry sector. One such program, supported by GIZ and Winrock International, has led to the approval of the Decree on the Payment for Forest Environmental Services (PFES) in September 2010.⁹³ This decree provides valuable guidance for benefit distribution under the National REDD+ Action Programme.

The experiences of the pilots of PFES in Son La and Lam Dong provided the critical basis for the development and endorsement of the Decree No. 99/2010/ND-CP dated 24 September 2010 of the GoV for Payment for Forest Environmental Services to be implemented at nation-wide level.

C.2.1 PFES

On 14 January 2008, the Prime Minister issued Decree 05/2008/ND-CP on the Forest Protection and Development Fund (FPDF), creating the legal conditions for the establishment of FPDFs at national and sub-national levels. It states that the FPDFs are to fall outside the regular socio-economic development planning and budgeting process, as they are conceived as a novel public-private partnership. The fund would have the following aims:

- mobilize available resources in the society for the protection and development of forest resources and to contribute to the socialization of forestry;
- improve the sense of responsibility with regard to forest protection and development of people who benefit directly from the forest and those whose actions may have direct impacts on forest resources; and
- enhance the efficiency in forest management, utilization and protection.

At the national level, a national FPDF was established in November 2008 through Decision 114/2008/QD-BNN. This FPDF is a state-owned financial institution based at MARD and directly responsible to the Minister of MARD. The Fund is chaired by a council consisting of members from MARD and representative from MPI and MoF. Under the council are the Fund Administration Board, based at MARD's Department of Finance and a Fund Inspection Board (see Figure C-1, below). Sources of funding for this national level FPDF are to include:

- seed money from the state budget of 100 billion VND to kick start the fund;
- voluntary contribution from domestic and international organizations and individuals; and
- trust funds from domestic and international organizations and individuals.

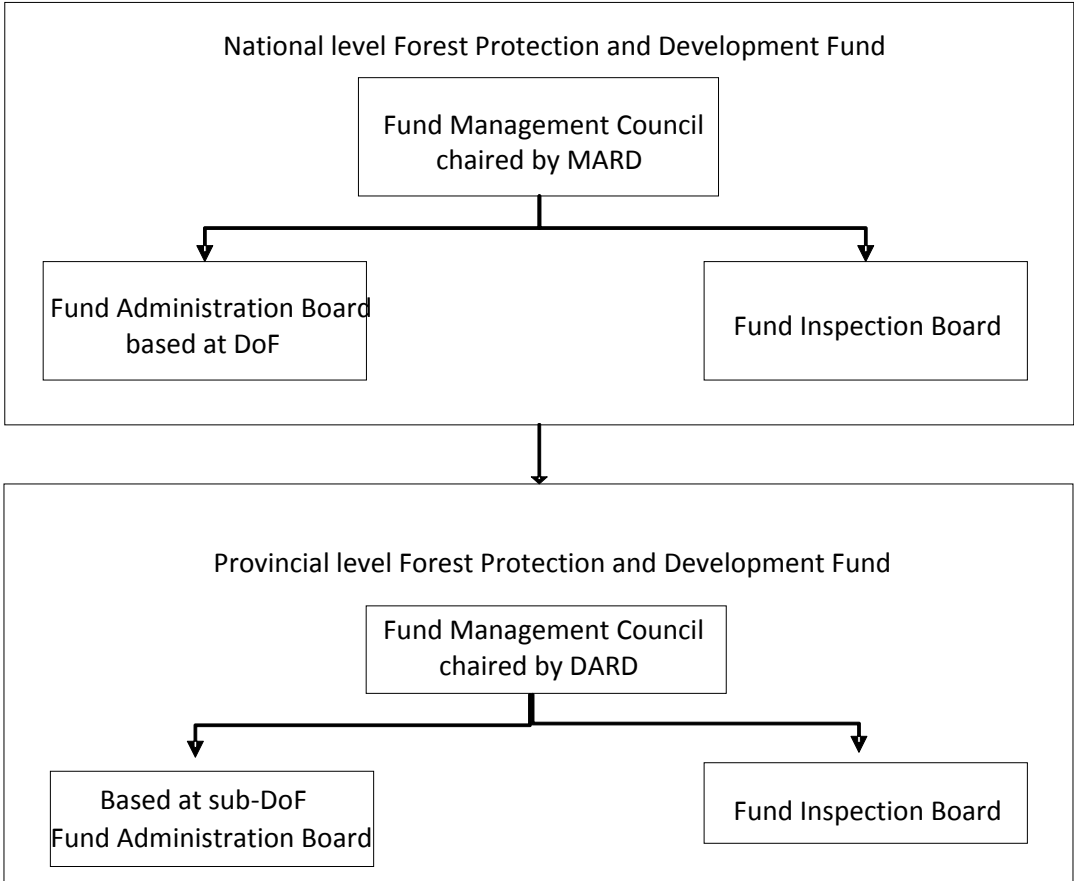
⁹³Winrock International, 2011. Payment for Forest Environmental Services: A Case Study on Pilot Implementation in Lam Dong Province, Vietnam 2006-2010.

To date, provincial FPDFs have been established in only two provinces, namely Son La⁹⁴ and Lam Dong⁹⁵. Fund governance at the provincial level mirrors that at national level: the Fund is chaired by a management council, under which are Fund Administration Board and Fund Inspection Board (see Figure C-1, below). Provincial FPDF is a state owned financial institution directly reporting DARD. The provincial FPDFs are financed from:

- seed money from provincial state budgets to kick start the fund;
- compulsory contribution from different stakeholders;
- voluntary contribution from domestic and international organizations and individuals;
- trust funds from domestic and international organizations and individuals; and
- support from the national FPDF.

There are also funds known as FPDF set up at the local (mostly commune) level. For example, 38 communes under the Community Forest Management Pilot Program (see below) have set up Communal FPDFs with 4,000 EUR as seed money provided by the Community Forest Management Pilot Program 2006-2007', funded by the Trust Fund for Forestry (TFF).⁹⁶ However, such funds are only meant to cover the Program's activities. It is not clear what the future of such funds will be when the seed money is used up.

Figure C-1: Organizational structure of Forest Protection and Development Fund



⁹⁴ Following Decision 1535/QD-UBND of the Chairman of Son La PPC dated 08 June 2009.

⁹⁵ Following Decision 333/QD-UBND of the Chairman of Lam Dong PPC dated 17 February 2009.

⁹⁶ Enters, T. and Nguyen Quang Tan, 2009. Final Evaluation Report. Community Forest Management Pilot Program. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ha noi.

Source: based on Decree 05/2008/ND-CP dated 14 January 2008

Overview of Lam Dong and Son La Experience with PFES

In April 2008, GoV issued Decision No 380/QD-TTg on piloting PFES in Lam Dong and Son La provinces. Both PFES schemes began operations over 2010 with external technical assistance. GIZ assisted the Son La scheme through its national forestry programme. The Lam Dong scheme received technical assistance from Winrock International under the Asia Regional Biodiversity Conservation Programme. Fees collected from payments for PFES are put into a separate bank account of Viet Nam Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (VBARD). The funds are not transferred to the state treasury as they are not part of the state budget.

The Lam Dong People's Committee set up the provincial FPDF in February 2009, after Decision 333/QD-UBND dated 17 February 2009. The Fund has a kick-start amount of VND 10 billion contributed from the state budget. Payments into the Fund are coming from two hydropower plants, two water supplies companies, located in Dong Nai province and Ho Chi Minh City, and nine tourism companies (see below). By September 2009, the Fund had received around VND 24.5 billion. This was just a little more than half of the total payments of VND 47.3 billion collected every year from the service buyers, which was calculated based on the production capacity of the power plants and estimated contribution from the tourism company. By December 2010, PFES payments totalling VND 87 billion were made to 22 Protected Area Managements Boards (PAMB) and forestry businesses and 9,870 households.

The Lam Dong PFES scheme pays groups of households to protect forests. They receive the payments on the basis of contracts signed with PAMBs, which hold legal titles to a large share of protection forestland in the province. The contracts require the groups to patrol the contracted forest on a regular basis. They receive 90 % of the total revenue collected for the provision of environmental services in return. This amounts to an average of VND 270,000 (US\$15) per year in the Da Nhim watershed, which is significantly more than the VND 100,000 (US\$5) paid annually under the 661 Programme.⁹⁷As in the Son La scheme, payments reflect the differences in the provision of ecosystem services.

The disbursement of payments to household groups takes the following steps:

A PAMB signs a contract with the FPDF for the protection of a specified area.

The PAMB develops a list of households living in the respective watershed area on the basis of past and existing forest protection activities. Its staff compiles brief inventories of the forestland protected by households on the basis of data collected in 2004-05.

The PAMB crosschecks the household lists and forestland inventories with village leaders and the commune People's Committee. Together they compile inventories for new households and divide the households into different groups.

The district-level Forest Protection Unit certifies the accuracy of the updated forestland inventories. The district People's Committee approves the inventories and forwards them to the FPDF for use in the contracts signed with the PAMB.

The PAMB signs forest protection contracts with the heads of household groups for duration of one year.

⁹⁷The authors do not know that the average payment is per household for the lack of data. Observations during a visit to Da Nhim suggest that households receive contracts for 10-30 ha each. This would amount to annual payments in the range of VND 2.7-8.1 million (US\$150-450), which would be much above the average payment received by households in the Son La scheme and make a significant contribution to local livelihoods.

Box C-1: Distribution of PFES funds under Lam Dong FPDF in 2009

The total 47.3 billion VND (to be collected as PFES fees will be distributed as follows:

10% of the total or 4.731 billion VND is retained by (provincial) FPDF to cover its expenses

10% of the remaining fund (9% of the total) or 4.258 billion VND goes to 13 forest owners to cover their management costs

the remaining 90% (81% of the total) or 38.326 billion VND is used to pay for the costs of forest protection; of which

20.8 billion VND is to pay local households for protecting 114,866.3 ha of forest in the pilot sites (four districts of Lac Duong, Don Duong, DucTrong, Da Teh and Da Lat city)

17.526 billion VND is kept as reserve fund

Source: Decision 2091/QD-UBND of Lam Dong PPC, dated 19 August 2009

The PAMB disburses the applicable payments to the household groups through its commune-level units under supervision of village leaders and commune People's Committee. All member households countersign the disbursement of funds.

The PAMB and groups inspect the contracted forest once a quarter.

Son La is the second province to set up FPDF. The FPDF was approved in April 2009 and the Fund was officially set up on 8 June 2009 following Decision 1535/QD-UBND of the Chairman of Son La PPC. The Fund's operations regulation was approved in July 2009 and the Fund Management Council set up in August 2009. Financial contributions are expected to come from three buyers who are benefiting from environmental services provided by Song Da (Black River) Watershed. One of these, the Hoa Binh Hydro-Power Plant derives benefits from outside Son La Province. The PFES fee will be collected by national FPDF and reallocated to Son La FPDF based on its area of forest. Ten percent of the fee collected will be retained at the national level to cover overhead costs.

The two remaining buyers pay their fees directly to Son La FPDF. The total estimated fee to be collected from Son La Province is about 39.9 billion VND (for 397,292 ha of forest). Currently, no money has been channelled to the Fund. The reason for the delay is that Suoi Sap Hydro-Power Plant has requested Son La

PPC and MARD for exemption from the payment as 1) until now electricity has not been generated, and 2) the company already signed a contract with Viet Nam Energy Group with a fixed selling price for electricity, which does not include the PFES fee. Suoi Sap Hydro-Power Plant has asked Son La PPC and MARD to help negotiate with Viet Nam Energy Group to readjust the selling price.

The Son La pilot PFES scheme covers a total of 105,000 ha of forestland in two districts. The scheme intends⁹⁸ to pay a total of 7,585 forest owners for the protection of forest on a total of 12,227 plots at an average rate of VND 100,000 (US\$5) per ha (Pancel and Huong 2009:9).⁹⁹ This corresponds with an average payment of VND 1.4 million (US\$78) per forest owner and year. This average is highly misleading, as the size of forest holdings varies considerably in the two districts. A little more than 6,000 forest owners are individual households with small forest parcels. Very few of them receive more than VND 500,000 (US\$28) per year from the PFES scheme. At the other end of the spectrum are PAMBs and FCs, which may not account for a large number of payments but own a large share of the forestland.¹⁰⁰ Moreover, the payments are adjusted to reflect variation in the provision of ecosystem services.

The scheme operates through a nested structure of management boards at commune, district and provincial levels (see Figure C-2, below). The boards include members from the government, social

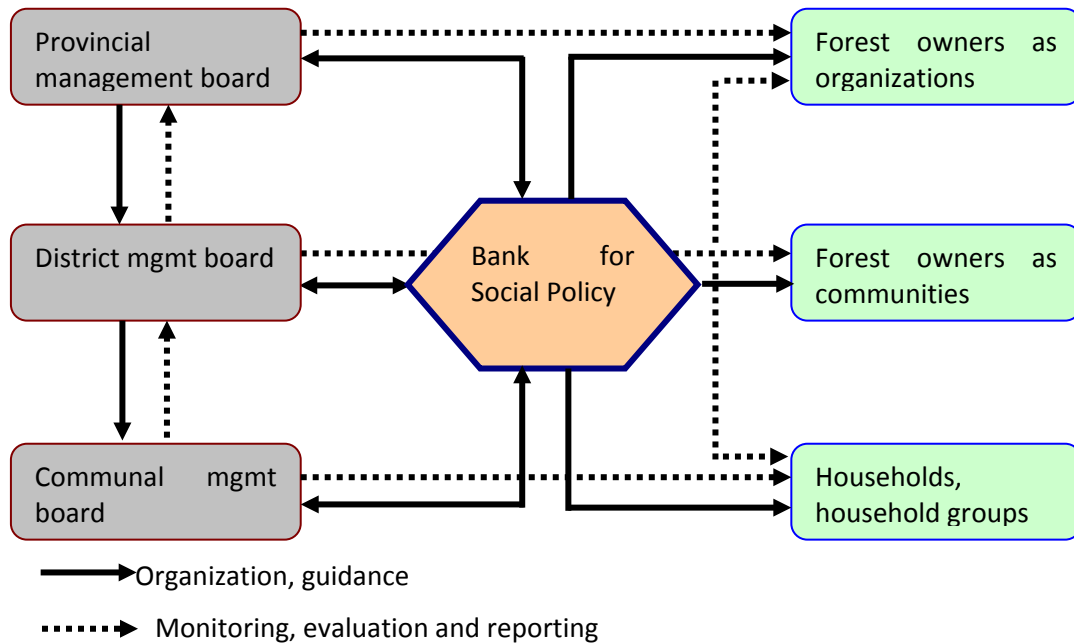
⁹⁸At the time of writing of this report, no actual payment has been made in Son La. This is confirmed by the staff from provincial Department of Forestry.

⁹⁹The payments amount to 90% of the collected fund, leaving 10% for the operation of the scheme (Pancel and Huong 2009).

¹⁰⁰Statistics on the distribution of forestland by the kind of forest owner are unfortunately not available.

organizations and local people. Commune-level management boards conduct inventories of individual households and household groups owning forest, make contracts with them and authorize the disbursement of payments via the Bank for Social Policies. The two district-level management boards handle contracts with village communities. The provincial board takes care of all transactions with social organizations. Son La PC also set up a PFES steering committee led by a Vice Chairman and including representatives from relevant provincial departments, the PCs of the two pilot districts, and selected communal PCs (Pancel and To 2009).

Figure C-2: Nested governance in the Son La PFES scheme



Source: Pancel and To, 2009

Payment structuring – Lam Dong

Based on the recommendation of Lam Dong DARD, the PPC issues Decision 2091/QD-UBND dated 19 August 2009 on the distribution of the payments. Accordingly, payment will be made to local households protecting forests as follows:

- Catchment area for Da Nhim Power Plant: 290,000VND/ha/year
- Catchment area for Dai Ninh Power Plant: 270,000VND/ha/year
- Catchment area for Dong Nai river: 10,000VND/ha/year

The PFES schemes use coefficients, the so-called K-factors, to determine the appropriate level of payment in relation to the ecosystem services provided. The K-factors are set by sub-national governments to reflect particular ecosystem services provided by local forests. For example, the payments in Son La focus on hydrological functions and soil protection. The level of payment differs between planted and natural forests on the premise that they have different capacities to store water and protect soils. Similarly, payments differ between production and protection forests, as the latter are assumed to protect soils better. As a result, K-factors for protected natural forests are double that for production-oriented plantations (Pancel and To 2009).

In terms of disbursement (see Figure C-3, below), the funds first go to 13 State-owned Companies (SOC) and PAMBs (known as forest owners). These actors will then hand over the money to local households based on the areas of forest that they protect under the contractual arrangements.

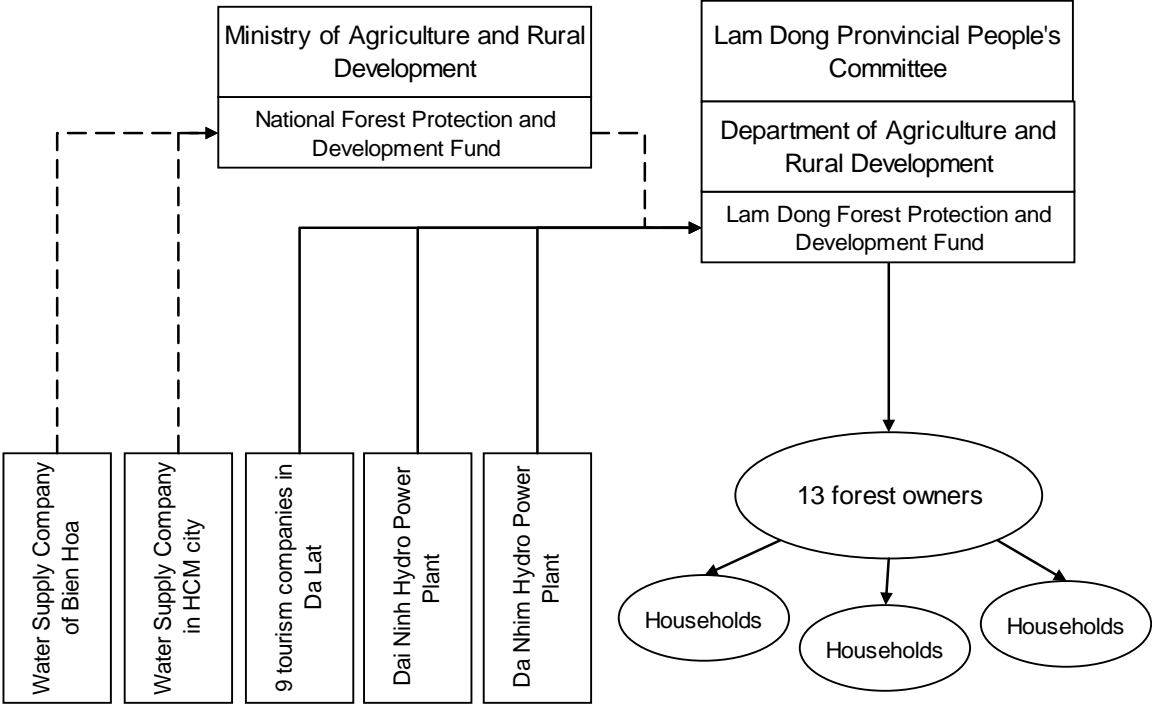


Figure C-3: Flows of PFES money in Lam Dong FPDP

Linking benefits to performance

The two PFES schemes described above have explored ways to link payments to measured performance, although their attempts remain very preliminary due to the novelty of the two schemes. In principle, both schemes disburse payments to forest managers *ex post*, that is, after the performance was delivered. Yet, neither scheme measures actual performance in terms of hydrological services.¹⁰¹ They instead rely on the monitoring of forest management practices through inspections on the ground.¹⁰² In addition, time has to show if they will effectively exclude non-performing forest managers from payments.

The two schemes have developed different institutional structures for the disbursement of payments and monitoring of performance. The Son La scheme appears to separate the entities handling payments from those monitoring performance.¹⁰³ Local units undertake monitoring as part of their regular operations. Management boards at commune, district and provincial levels handle the disbursement of payments. In Lam Dong, PAMBs are in charge of both disbursements and quarterly inspections of contracted forests. Their double function creates a conflict of interests and may easily lead to problems in performance monitoring, as the experience from 661 projects demonstrates.

Analysis and Findings

¹⁰¹The Lam Dong scheme plans to establish gauging stations to measure water flows.
¹⁰²The Lam Dong scheme is exploring the use of high resolution satellite imagery for monitoring forest cover changes. The Son La scheme notes the need to update land use inventories, something that has been done in Lam Dong (see Section 5.1).
¹⁰³This is an inference based on the scant information available to the consultants and requires further empirical verification.

1. The PFES schemes in Son La and Lam Dong employ more decentralized governance structures than the 661 Programme and reforestation projects. Both schemes receive funding through the provincial FPDFs and not the central government budget. Provincial steering committees have significant leverage on key decisions, such as the kinds of eligible recipients, their operational structures, and the definition of “K-factors”.

2. The two PFES schemes demonstrate the possibility to disburse payments to various recipients. They do not focus on individual households characterizing the 661 Programme and the large reforestation projects. At the same time, the two schemes target different kinds of recipients in the two provinces. The Son La scheme contracts individual households, household groups, village communities and social organizations for the provision of ecosystem services. The Lam Dong scheme basically works with household groups only, even though all members have to confirm the receipt of payments made to groups. Some reports suggest there are also payments to forestry businesses.

3. The schemes demonstrate the value of decentralized decision making for adjusting payments according to local variations in the provision of ecosystem services. At the same time, they highlight two key issues that still need to be resolved. First, the voluntary nature of the payment contracts remains unclear in both provinces. The Son La scheme envisions distributing benefits to all forest owners in the two pilot districts, indicating the contracts will be compulsory. The Lam Dong scheme pays villagers for the protection of natural forests to which they have no legal rights. In both schemes, therefore, forest managers are unlikely to make decisions about the uptake of forest protection contracts in a manner that reflects their actual willingness to provide the contracted services as well as their opportunity costs for doing so. The absence of voluntariness is likely to lead to inefficient use of forest protection funds.

4. Second, the principle of differentiated payments conflicts with the common practice in Viet Nam to provide equal payments. It may encounter significant scepticism by villagers and government officials about the benefits of such a practice. This is the experience of the Lam Dong PFES scheme, as it created significant confusion among recipients about the reasons for payments at different levels. In fact, the principle of social equity strongly influenced the way PFES policy was initially implemented in Lam Dong. When the policy implementation was started, local authorities of Lam Dong decided to retain about 20% of the revenues derived from ES buyers to distribute it to poor people living in areas not covered by the PFES scheme. However, this plan was strongly resisted by the central government, as it favoured actual results of policy implementation without any modification before the policy is scaled up to a PFES Decree and adopted nationwide¹⁰⁴. However, our communication with the decree drafting team members reveals that the team members will provide some flexibility so that marginalized people could be included in payment schemes. If such flexibility is not achieved, there will be problems. The Director of the Lam Dong Department of Forestry expects that the introduction of differentiated payments will be a serious political issue if the policy should be scaled up.

5. The two PFES schemes also highlight the critical importance of land tenure in two important ways. First, Son La conducted province-wide forestland allocation in the early 2000s, transferring forestland rights to various kinds of users. As a result, forest owners include individual households, household groups, village communities and social organizations in Son La. The PFES scheme consequently contracts multiple kinds of forest owners for the protection of natural forest. In contrast, the PFES scheme in Lam Dong contracts household groups for the protection of forestland owned by PAMBs. It seeks to provide significant financial benefits to participating households, as illustrated by a recent decision of the provincial PC to cancel forest protection contracts with 28 police units on 19,000 ha and award them to 700 households instead. Yet households do not enjoy any rights to the contracted

¹⁰⁴MARD has been leading the formulation of a PFES Decree. The Decree is expected to come next March-April. Once approved, it will be implemented nationwide.

land, resembling the common practice in 661 Projects to hire households as laborers for the protection of natural forests.

6. Second, both provinces highlight the need to resolve critical issues surrounding forestland tenure. The key issue in Lam Dong is forestland distribution, i.e. the transfer of forestland from state entities (FCs and PAMBs) to households and village communities. The key issue in Son La is the resolution of disputes over forestland. Disputes between migrants and new settlers are frequent in Son La, as the province has been the location of numerous small and two large hydropower projects in recent years. In addition, conflicts between FCs holding legal titles and villagers claiming customary rights to forests are as common in Son La as in other provinces.

Overall, both PFES schemes are highly innovative within the Vietnamese context and promise to yield valuable lessons for the design of Viet Nam's REDD+ programme. Unless it has already been done, there is an urgent need to commission independent evaluation of the initial experiences made in the two provinces.

The insights from Son La and Lam Dong are much too preliminary, however, to provide firm lessons on how REDD+ payments may be linked to performance in the future. The Son La scheme may indicate how a future institutional structure can look like, yet it also requires further testing and thorough assessment.

REDD+ implementation and the Role of the Planning Sector

Vietnamese Planning framework

Within the Vietnamese context, successful execution of a REDD+ program requires mainstreaming into the overall socio-economic planning framework. In Viet Nam, economic development is guided by a 10 year Social Economic Development Strategy (SEDS) which is developed under guidance of the Party. The government, led by the Ministry of Planning and Investment, develops five-year Social Economic Development Plans (SEDP), which provide direction to Ministries to develop sectoral master plans (for example for the forestry and agricultural sector)¹⁰⁵. The SEDP is based on development directions set and Decision 13/3003/QH11 dated 26/11/2003 and Decision 29/2004/QH11 dated 3/12/2004.

Then an annual development plans and budgets are developed. The provincial planning departments are responsible for developing annual investment plans, which are compiled with the recurrent expenditures into the annual budgets. These budgets and plans drive the execution of state planning, which forms around 40% of total investments and includes amongst others the 5 million ha reforestation program. The decentralized structure then gives them the opportunity to develop land use, construction (urban planning) and provincial SEDP. This process is led by provincial DPI.

Mainstreaming REDD+ into the planning sector and green growth

The implementation of the NRAP will require a change in how development is planned in forest rich provinces. REDD+ will require more than adding extra activities into provincial SEDP but demands a shift in development in which the value of forest is not in land and timber but in standing biomass.

To facilitate this change, MPI is developing new instruments to mainstream climate change into developing planning. One of the key changes is the design of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Plus. SEA Plus extends the reach of SEA by including Social Impact Assessments and Societal Cost-benefit Analysis to better assess the overall economic impact of the various land-use options on

¹⁰⁵Decree of the Government No. 116/2008/ND-CP dated 14 November 2008

provinces and forest owners while including the economic value of REDD+ and co-benefits such as water supply, biodiversity conservation, non-timber forest products and other eco-services.

Furthermore, work is underway to develop tools for incorporating REDD+ into planning while enhancing their overall development performance. The Green growth strategy will be one of the key policies to provide directions and new investment opportunities to direct development away from reliance on forest resources. Planning plays a key role as it directs investments and generates an enabling environment for sustainable development through infrastructure development, fiscal incentives, generating an educating workforces and eco-services to sustain business.

Relevance for the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme

It has been recognized early on that the National REDD+ Action Programme needs to be integrated in the national planning structures in order to be implemented thoroughly throughout (forest) land-use planning in the whole country. Phase I has piloted the integration of REDD+ elements into provincial SEDP development. The recent establishment of the National REDD+ Steering Committee, including members from MPI and other key Ministries, with its explicit mandate to *“collaborate with relevant line ministries, localities and organizations on the management and coordination of, and dealing with inter-sector and inter-provincial major issues relating to REDD+ initiative in Viet Nam”* provides an excellent vehicle to develop guidelines and policies on REDD+ implementation for inclusion in the national SEDS and SEDP, leading to incorporation of the same in provincial SEDPs. The provincial SEDPs are the key policy instrument for consideration of REDD+, given that the provincial SEDP is followed when preparing the provincial Land Use Plan and FPDs.

Annex D: Results Resource Frameworks

All costs under Outcomes and Outputs are direct Programme costs, attributing directly and specifically to the specific Outcome/Outputs. Management and Procurement Costs are running costs for the entire Programme, typically, such costs are running costs of the PMU and PPMUs and procurement costs of office equipment and vehicles.

For breakdown of budget into budget categories, see Annex K.

Table 8: Total Programme budget

		(USD)			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
TOTAL	Programme Costs	6,802,585	9,291,420	9,577,890	25,671,895
	Mgmt & Procurem't	884,960	657,960	1,037,340	2,580,260
	ISC (7%)	538,128	696,457	743,066	1,977,651
GRAND TOTAL		8,225,673	10,645,837	11,358,296	30,229,806

ISC: Indirect Support Costs

Table 9: Budget per UN Organization including Indirect Support Costs (ISC)

		(USD)			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
FAO	Programme Costs	3,412,240	4,051,925	4,484,575	11,948,740
	ISC (7%)	238,857	283,635	313,920	836,412
	Total	3,651,097	4,335,560	4,798,495	12,785,152
UNDP	Programme Costs	2,197,620	3,421,770	4,114,455	9,733,845
	Mgmt & Procurem't	884,960	657,960	1,037,340	2,580,260
	ISC (7%)	215,781	285,581	360,626	861,987
	Total	3,298,361	4,365,311	5,512,421	13,176,092
UNEP	Programme Costs	1,192,725	1,817,725	978,860	3,989,310
	ISC (7%)	83,491	127,241	68,520	279,252
	Total	1,276,216	1,944,966	1,047,380	4,268,562
TOTAL	Programme Costs	6,802,585	9,291,420	9,577,890	25,671,895
	Mgmt & Procurem't	884,960	657,960	1,037,340	2,580,260
	ISC (7%)	538,128	696,457	743,066	1,977,651
GRAND TOTAL		8,225,673	10,645,837	11,358,296	30,229,806

Table 10: Programme management and procurement budget

		(USD)			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Program Mgmt*1)	UNDP	639,960	639,960	983,340	2,263,260
Procurement *2)	UNDP	245,000	18,000	54,000	317,000
Total Programme Mgmt & Procurement		884,960	657,960	1,037,340	2,580,260

Notes:

*1) For central PMU and provincial PPMUs

Programme Management includes the costs of key national PMU and provincial PPMU staff. Programme Management does not include the costs of:

- one National Officer to be responsible for each of the six Outcomes – these are included in the costs of the respective Outcome;
- one full time international expert on REDD+/Forest Planning – included in the costs of Outcome 2;
- three UNVs to support Provincial programme implementation across the six pilot provinces– included in the costs of Outcome 2;

*2) For non-expendable equipment procured outside Outputs; Procurement for National MRV System, National MRV System operators are included under Outcome 3 and for Monitoring under Outcome 2.

Table 11: Budget of Programme costs by Outcome/Output and allocation per UN organization per year

		(USD)			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Outcome 1		630,000	1,100,000	1,700,000	3,430,000
Output 1.1	UNDP	50,000	150,000	125,000	325,000
Output 1.2	UNDP	150,000	100,000	125,000	375,000
Output 1.3	UNDP	30,000	50,000	75,000	155,000
Output 1.4	UNDP	30,000	150,000	300,000	480,000
Output 1.5	UNDP	50,000	200,000	375,000	625,000
Output 1.6	FAO	150,000	200,000	200,000	550,000
Output 1.7	UNDP	50,000	50,000	350,000	450,000
Output 1.8	UNEP	120,000	200,000	150,000	470,000
Outcome 2		4,106,900	4,986,900	3,502,960	12,596,760
Output 2.1	UNDP	197,450	287,450	226,450	711,350
	FAO	98,725	143,725	138,255	380,705
	UNEP	98,725	143,725	138,255	380,705
Output 2.2	UNEP	150,000	250,000	200,000	600,000
Output 2.3	UNDP	654,000	654,000		1,308,000
	FAO	654,000	654,000		1,308,000
	UNEP	654,000	654,000		1,308,000
Output 2.4	UNDP	300,000	600,000	900,000	1,800,000
	FAO	300,000	600,000	900,000	1,800,000
Output 2.5	FAO	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Output 2.6	FAO	151,650	119,620	150,000	421,270
Output 2.7	FAO	107,640	358,355	450,000	915,995
Outcome 3		802,935	606,010	1,104,390	2,513,335
Output 3.1	FAO	167,500	180,400	201,750	549,650
Output 3.2	FAO	323,750	214,500	275,000	813,250
Output 3.3	FAO	116,750	123,800	404,950	645,500
Output 3.4	FAO	50,000	80,000	211,725	341,725
Output 3.5	FAO	144,935	7,310	10,965	163,210
Outcome 4		385,730	443,420	797,590	1,626,740
Output 4.1	UNDP	235,730	82,260	437,250	755,240
Output 4.2	UNDP	150,000	361,160	330,000	841,160
Output 4.3	UNDP			30,340	30,340
Outcome 5		350,440	886,900	878,490	2,115,830
Output 5.1	UNDP	110,560	447,440	502,225	1,060,225
Output 5.2	UNDP	35,000	89,460	99,190	223,650
Output 5.3	UNDP	154,880	200,000	239,000	593,880
Output 5.4	UNEP	50,000	150,000	38,075	238,075
Outcome 6		267,290	790,215	994,460	2,051,965
Output 6.1	FAO	38,070	153,455	180,390	371,915
Output 6.2	FAO	109,220	129,220	161,750	400,190
Output 6.3	UNEP	50,000	150,000	167,980	367,980
Output 6.4	FAO		87,540	199,790	287,330
Output 6.5	UNEP	20,000	70,000	60,390	150,390
Output 6.6	UNEP	50,000	200,000	224,160	474,160
Total Programme Costs		6,543,295	8,813,445	8,977,890	24,334,630

Annex E: Terms of Reference for Key UN-REDD Programme Phase II Staff and Governance Bodies

This annex provides the Terms of reference for (i) managerial and technical staff housed in the Programme management units (ii) managerial and technical staff housed in the six provincial project management units.

1. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)

NATIONAL PROGRAMME DIRECTOR (Appointed by MARD and not bepaid by ODA fund)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) will appoint a senior, experienced official of the VNFOREST to be the National Project Director (NPD), accordance to nomination of the VNFOREST Leader and in consultation with the Participating UN Organisations. The NPD shall be fully responsible to the Government of Vietnam (GoV) and the Project Executive Board (PEB) on uses of the project resources and reporting on the project implementation progress as well as achievements. Specifically, the NPD shall be responsible for comprehensive management and implementation of the Programme via PMU management. The NPD shall make decisions related to implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Project.

The NPD's duties are overseeing all activities and functions of the PMU, including:

- Oversee the development of quarterly (QWP) and annual work plans and operational budgets;
- Review semi-annual and annual progress report on activities and expenditures incurred, including information for all Participating UN Organizations;
- With the Participating UN Organizations, supervision of the implementation of all activities and tasks in line with the corresponding work plans and budgets;
- With the Participating UN Organizations, management of the budget;
- Provision of clearance for payment requests (for those funds transferred to the NIP);
- Ensuring delivery of approved work plans;
- Design and implementation of a quality assurance system and reports to the PEB;
- Represent the Government of Viet Nam (NEA and NIP) in reviewing and approving annual and quarterly work plans and budgets in consultation with the UN organisations;
- Represent the Government of Viet Nam in approving and signing contractual documents related to implementation of the Programme;
- Serve as Secretary to the Project Executive Board (PEB), thus being responsible for ensuring that decisions taken by the Board are acted upon by the PMU; Provide the PEB updates on the implementation progress of the Programme, based on information received from the Programme Coordinator;
- Liaise with all national and international development partners contributing to REDD+ to ensure coordination among agencies in the implementation of National REDD+ Action Program;
- Ensure effective participation of line ministries, relevant units of MARD, provincial DARDs, ethnic minorities and civil society organisations;
- Approve the selection of consultants and service providers;
- Approve ToR and Letter of Agreement with Co-Implementing Partners (CIP) qualified to provide specific inputs to the Programme;

- Supervise the Project Management Unit, in particular through the deputy NDP and Programme Coordinator;
- Guide the national and international experts and consultants, in particular through the NDP and International Senior Technical Advisor
- Present the progress and results of the Programme at national and international workshops and other events;
- Task internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the Programme;
- Report the results of internal M&E to the PEB; and
- Ensure high-level political commitment to REDD+ within the Government of Viet Nam.

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE AND COMPETENCIES

- Post graduate degree in Environmental Science, Natural Resource Management, Environmental Economics, or similar;
- At least 10 years of working experience on forestry sector in Vietnam; demonstrated good knowledge on government management systems and policies in forestry sector; preferably the leader of a Department within VNFOREST or higher;
- Demonstrated outstanding knowledge of climate change and REDD+, both in Vietnam and in the international context, and international REDD+ Initiatives; great experience in international/UNFCCC REDD+ negotiation;
- Demonstrated good knowledge and experience in working with UN-REDD Programme;
- Demonstrated expertise and experience in working with projects funded/supported by UN Organisations and other international development partners;
- Strong inter-personal skills, especially oral communication skills;
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English; Good computer literacy;

DEPUTY NATIONAL PROGRAMME DIRECTOR (Appointed by MARD and not be paid by ODA fund)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) will appoint a leader of Management Board of Forestry Projects (MBFP) to be a deputy National Project Director (dNPD), accordance to nomination of the MBFP. The dNPD assist NPD to oversee all activities and functions of the PMU and act on behalf of the NPD when is designated by NPD. The dNPD shall be responsible to the NPD on tasks assigned to him/her.

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Assist the National Programme Director;
- Act on behalf of the NPD when so designated by the NPD;
- Assist NPD to oversee the development of quarterly (QWP) and annual work plans including operational budgets;
- Assist the NPD in reviewing and consolidate semi-annual and annual progress report on activities and expenditures incurred, including information for all Participating UN Organizations;
- Identification of synergies and coordination of linkages between activities;
- Assist the NPD to liaise with all national and international development partners contributing to REDD+ to ensure coordination among agencies in the implementation of National REDD+ Action Program;
- Assist the NPD to ensure effective participation of line ministries, relevant units of MARD, provincial DARDs, ethnic minorities and civil society organisations;
- Review and approve ToR for consultants and service providers qualified to provide specific inputs to the Programme after consultation with NPD; and to review the selection of consultants and service providers to submit to NPD for approval;

- Review ToR and Letter of Agreement with Co-Implementing Partners (CIP) qualified to provide specific inputs to the Programme to submit to NPD for approval;
- Assist the NPD to direct the Project Management Unit, in particular through the deputy NDP and Programme Manager;
- Assist the NPD to direct the national and international experts and consultants;
- Assist the NPD to design and implementation of a quality assurance system and reports to the PEB;
- Present the progress and results of the Programme or national and international workshops and other events on behalf of the NPD;
- Assist NPD to task internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the Programme, and prepare the report the results of internal M&E to the PEB;
- Carry out other tasks assigned by the NPD, which will be described in detail in the Programme Implementation Manual or in writing during the Programme implementation; and
- Report regularly to NPD on the progress and results of the assigned tasks.

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE AND COMPETENCIES

- Post graduate degree in Environmental Science, Natural Resource Management, Environmental Economics, or similar;
- At least 10 years of working experience on forestry sector in Vietnam;
- Demonstrated good knowledge of climate change and REDD+, and international REDD+ Initiatives, including the UN-REDD Programme;
- Demonstrated expertise and experience working with projects funded/supported by UN Organisations and other international development partners;
- Strong inter-personal skills, especially oral communication skills;
- Have appropriate skills in spoken and written English; Good computer literacy;

SENIOR NATIONAL PROGRAMME COORDINATOR

Duration: 2.5 Years

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the assignment is to ensure efficient and effective implementation of the Viet Nam UN-REDD Programme, and integration into national development and forestry processes. The assignment combines coordination with technical skills in all tasks.

Specific responsibilities are as follows:

- Coordinates preparation of project work plans, and submits these to the NPD and UN Organizations for clearance;
- Coordinates preparation of quarterly work planning and progress reporting meetings with the NPD, PMU, and UN Organizations;
- Ensures that all agreements with implementing Organizations are prepared, negotiated and agreed upon;
- Oversees and supervises all members of PMU and coordinates their inputs and provides quality assurance;
- Oversees drafting of TORs for key inputs (i.e. personnel, sub-contracts, training, procurement) and submits these to the NPD and UN Organizations for clearance, and administers the mobilization of such inputs;

- Oversees quality of all major programme outputs;
- Maintains coordination with key national agencies, UN organizations, and REDD+ programmes in other countries;
- Ensures full integration of programmeworkplan into national workplans and planning processes and policy development processes.

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE AND COMPETENCIES

- Post graduate degree in Environmental Science, Natural Resource Management, Environmental Economics, or similar.
- At least 15 years of working experience on conservation and resource management in Vietnam
- At least 10 years of managing internationally funded investment or development projects in Viet Nam.
- Strong inter-personal skills, oral communication skills, project planning and management skills - Substantial experience in leading teams of national and international experts;
- Demonstrated gender sensitivity;
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English.
- Good computer literacy and hands-on experience with data management and data analysis desired.

SENIOR INTERNATIONAL REDD+ ADVISOR (International position)

Duration: Full time for project duration

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the assignment is to ensure efficient and effective implementation of the Viet Nam UN-REDD Programme. The assignment includes both managerial with technical tasks.

Specific responsibilities of the International Senior Programme Technical Advisor are as follows:

Managerial

- Assist the National Programme Director and Senior National Programme Manager Advisor to coordinate technical assistance inputs and donor support;
- Assist the Senior National ProgrammeCoordinator in coordinating and supervising activities of national and international experts / consultants and provide daily supervision to secure timely production of planned outputs;
- Provide close and regular backstopping to the Senior National ProgrammeCoordinator Advisor and other implementing entities for the implementation of various components of the UN-REDD Programme;
- Assist the Senior National ProgrammeCoordinator to coordinate and liaise with stakeholders – in particular line ministries and development partners;
- Assist in the identification of technical expertise and support including assisting with the preparation of TORs, identification and evaluation of experts and reviewing reports;
- Support day-to-day management of the UN-REDD Programme;

Technical

- Provide advice to GoV counterparts and facilitation of knowledge building;
- Provide policy options and strategy for the design and implementation of Viet Nam's National REDD+ Action Programme to the GoV and other development actors;
- Share knowledge on REDD+ by:
- Documenting lessons learnt and best practices from the UN-REDD Programme and contributing to the development of knowledge based tools (including policies, strategies, guidelines, etc);
- Provide timely quality information and technical advice to the GoV, UN Country Team, implementing partners, line ministries and other partners to ensure effective development and delivery of the UN-REDD national joint programme;
- Lead the review of relevant policies and development of policy framework;
- Organisation of, and substantive contributions to a high level policy dialogue on the implementation of a National REDD+ Action Programme;
- Facilitate liaison with other REDD+ initiatives, in particular the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility;
- Play a direct role in the design of all major activities, and in the quality control of all major outputs.

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE AND COMPETENCIES

- Post graduate degree in Forest Science, Environmental Science, Natural Resource Management, Environmental Economics, or similar;
- At least 15 years of working experience on natural resources sector development, preferably related to forest management - experience in Viet Nam is preferable;
- Good knowledge on climate change in general and REDD+ in particular, and UNFCCC/IPCC technical procedures and guidelines;
- Excellent knowledge of the Vietnamese position on REDD+ and the actual state of REDD+ readiness and implementation, including institutional arrangements;
- Substantial experience in leading teams of national and international experts;
- Strong inter-personal skills, especially oral communication skills;
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English; competency in spoken Vietnamese is preferable.

SENIOR INTERNATIONAL SPECIALIST ON FORESTRY PLANNING (International position)

Duration: Full time for 2 years, and then subject to revision

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the assignment is to ensure efficient and effective implementation of Outcome 2 of the Viet Nam UN-REDD Programme. The Specialist will work closely on all matters with the National REDD Provincial Planning Officer. The assignment includes both managerial with technical tasks.

Specific responsibilities are as follows:

Managerial

- Oversee development of the workplans and reports for Outcome 2;
- Oversee the development of ToR for all activities and inputs under Outcome 2;
- Provide technical support and quality control to all activities and inputs under Outcome 2;
- Ensure the capacity development of national experts and national PMU and VRO staff, notably the National REDD Provincial Planning Officer.

Technical

- Provide guidance and help strategically design the NRAP provincial approach to REDD+ planning in Viet Nam;
- Ensure approach to REDD planning at provincial level takes into account all safeguards, and includes thorough FPIC;
- Develop system for monitoring planning and plan implementation at province and site level;
- Provide training and broad capacity building on forestry planning;
- Support the design of all provincial and local planning activities in the Programme;
- Train trainers;
- Develop system of mapping to support REDD+ planning at provincial level, and at site level;
- Regularly visit provinces and sites in province, providing guidance and training, and ensuring lessons are learnt; and
- Ensure Site-based planning is fully in line with NRAP and international approach to REDD+, and is in line with BDS, MRV and safeguards activities.

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE AND COMPETENCIES

- Post graduate degree in Forest Science, Natural Resource Management, or similar;
- At least 15 years of working experience forestry management in both developed and developing countries;
- Demonstrated expertise in forestry planning – both at national level and at local forestry level;
- Demonstrated ability to work with diverse stakeholders as a team member;
- Demonstrated ability to ensure stakeholder participation in processes;
- Experience in Viet Nam a major advantage;
- Strong inter-personal skills, especially oral communication skills; and
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English; competency in spoken Vietnamese is preferable.

NATIONAL POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Duration: 2.5 Years

This Officer will work on the development of institutional and policy capacity, particularly at the national level. S/he will work closely with all other PMU members, notably the Senior International REDD Advisor, on issues such as: guidelines REDD Fund, REDD institutions, sector development, and policy/legal development.

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the assignment is to ensure efficient and effective implementation of Outcome 1 of the Viet Nam UN-REDD Programme.

Outcome 1 focuses on building capacities at the national level and in the six pilot provinces, and it also contributes to building basic capacities in all forested provinces in Viet Nam, in order to ensure that the NRAP will be fully operational. Outcome 1 develops a range of capacities covering technical, legal, analytical and participatory issues. In particular, it will establish capacities associated with the National REDD+ Fund - this is essential in order to be able to provide positive incentives for stakeholders to delivering results in terms of mitigation activities.

The Officer takes responsibility for reaching targets under Outcome 1. The Officer works closely with the Senior International REDD Advisor. The assignment includes a combination of Managerial and Technical Tasks:

- Contribute to the strategic design and implementation of all activities under Outcome 1;
- Ensure coordination with activities from all other Outcomes, and with related activities supported by other donors or government agencies;
- Ensure activities are fully mainstreamed into the national and provincial forestry and development processes and contribute optimally to national developments;
- Develop a system for monitoring progress under Outcome 1;
- Prepare draft quarterly and annual workplans;
- Prepare draft quarterly and annual progress reports;
- Prepare TOR for all inputs and activities;
- Identify and help mobilise potential service providers and coordinate recruitment processes and tendering processes;
- Draft financial reports;
- Oversee and technically support all inputs and activities;
- Contribute technically to all activities, inputs and outputs related to policy and institutional development;
- Support the Communications Officer by preparing in a timely manner materials appropriate for the Communications strategy; and
- Ensure the programme is having an optimal impact on capacity building, both of individuals and institutions.

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE AND COMPETENCIES

- Post graduate degree related to Institutional Development or Policy Development or similar;
- At least 10 years of working experience related to government institutions and policy development in Viet Nam;

- Previous experience in the forestry sector;
- Demonstrated ability to work with diverse stakeholders as a team member;
- Strong inter-personal skills, especially oral communication skills; and
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English.

NATIONAL REDD+ PROVINCIAL PLANNING OFFICER

Duration: 2.5 Years

This Officer will work closely on the Provincial REDD planning process, and on the development site based plans, to ensure the process is fully in line with REDD guidelines and expectations, and to ensure that the outputs (plans) will lead to measurable improvements and benefits. This Officer will be expected to spend at least 60% of his time in the pilot provinces. For the first two years, this expert will work closely with the International Specialist on Forestry Planning.

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the assignment is to ensure efficient and effective implementation of Outcome 2 of the Viet Nam UN-REDD Programme.

Outcome 2 will focus on the six pilot provinces where results-based REDD+ activities are to be demonstrated: Lam Dong, Ca Mau, Binh Thuan, Ha Tinh, Bac Can and Lao Cai. Hence, by Programme-end, the full REDD infrastructure: governance, fund management, oversight will have been created in the six pilot provinces. Once Outcomes 1-5 are achieved, results-based actions can be rolled out, thereby achieving reductions in carbon emissions and modifying land-use practices on a significant scale.

The Officer takes responsibility for reaching targets under Outcome 2. The assignment includes a combination of managerial and technical tasks:

- Contribute to the strategic design and implementation of all activities under Outcome 2;
- Ensure coordination with activities from all other Outcomes, and with related activities supported by other donors or government agencies;
- Ensure activities are fully mainstreamed into the national and provincial forestry and development processes and contribute optimally to national developments;
- Develop a system for monitoring progress under Outcome 2;
- Prepare draft quarterly and annual workplans;
- Prepare draft quarterly and annual progress reports;
- Prepare TOR for all inputs and activities;
- Identify and help mobilise potential service providers and coordinate recruitment processes and tendering processes;
- Draft financial reports;
- Oversee and technically support all inputs and activities;
- Contribute technically to all activities, inputs and outputs related to policy and institutional development;

- Support the Communications Officer by preparing in a timely manner materials appropriate for the Communications strategy; and
- Ensure the programme is having an optimal impact on capacity building, both of individuals and institutions.

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE AND COMPETENCIES

- Post graduate degree related to Forestry Management or Planning or similar;
- At least 10 years of working experience related to government institutions and forestry planning development in Viet Nam;
- Demonstrated experience with REDD+ and knowledge of REDD issues;
- Demonstrated ability to work with diverse stakeholders as a team member;
- Strong inter-personal skills, especially oral communication skills; and
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English.

NATIONAL MRV OFFICER

Duration: 2.5 Years

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the assignment is to ensure efficient and effective implementation of Outcome 3 of the Viet Nam UN-REDD Programme.

The Officer takes responsibility for reaching targets under Outcome 3. The assignment includes a combination of managerial and technical tasks:

- Contribute to the strategic design and implementation of all activities under Outcome 3;
- Ensure coordination with activities from all other Outcomes, and with related activities supported by other donors or government agencies;
- Ensure activities are fully mainstreamed into the national and provincial forestry and development processes and contribute optimally to national developments;
- Develop a system for monitoring progress under Outcome 3
- Prepare draft quarterly and annual workplans;
- Prepare draft quarterly and annual progress reports;
- Prepare TOR for all inputs and activities;
- Identify and help mobilise potential service providers and coordinate recruitment processes and tendering processes;
- Draft financial reports;
- Oversee and technically support all inputs and activities;
- Contribute technically to all activities, inputs and outputs related to policy and institutional development;
- Support the Communications Officer by preparing in a timely manner materials appropriate for the Communications strategy; and
- Ensure the programme is having an optimal impact on capacity building, both of individuals and institutions.

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE AND COMPETENCIES

- Post graduate degree related to Forestry Science or Monitoring or similar;
- At least 10 years of working experience related to government institutions and forestry planning/inventorying in Viet Nam;
- Demonstrated experience with REDD+ and knowledge of REDD issues;
- Demonstrated ability to work with diverse stakeholders as a team member;
- Strong inter-personal skills, especially oral communication skills; and
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English.
-

NATIONAL BDS OFFICER

Duration: 2.5 years

The BDS Officer will work closely other PMU staff on issues related to demonstration activities, in particular benefit distribution, FPIC, the use of R-coefficients, ascertaining eligibility for forest managers to participate in REDD+ pilots, and awarding of performance rights. The BDS will also advise on the legal and operational aspects of fund disbursement to forest managers.

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the assignment is to ensure efficient and effective implementation of Outcome 4 of the Viet Nam UN-REDD Programme.

Under Outcome 4, a functional BDS will be established and piloted, supporting a process leading to its institutionalization. The system will both provide positive incentives to stakeholders in the pilot provinces, and ensure that REDD+ funds are used in line with international governance standards. It will be based on lessons to be learnt in the six pilot provinces. Capacity development under Outcome 4 will focus on:

- Meeting the initial national institutional, policy and regulatory needs;
- Testing a range of operational BDS in the six pilot provinces; and
- Capturing and analysing lessons to facilitate up-scaling to an efficient and equitable BDS in Phase 3 at the national scale¹⁰⁶, which is fully integrated into national forestry budgets and programmes.

A series of principles governing benefit distribution will be tested under Outcome 4. Moreover, under Outcome 4, several alternative approaches to BDS will be tested.

The Officer takes responsibility for reaching targets under Outcome 4. The assignment includes a combination of managerial and technical tasks:

- Contribute to the strategic design and implementation of all activities under Outcome 4;
- Ensure coordination with activities from all other Outcomes, and with related activities supported by other donors or government agencies;
- Ensure activities are fully mainstreamed into the national and provincial forestry and development processes and contribute optimally to national developments;
- Develop a system for monitoring progress under Outcome 4;

¹⁰⁶ Ref UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16, article 73

- Prepare draft quarterly and annual workplans;
- Prepare draft quarterly and annual progress reports;
- Prepare TOR for all inputs and activities;
- Identify and help mobilise potential service providers and coordinate recruitment processes and tendering processes;
- Draft financial reports;
- Oversee and technically support all inputs and activities;
- Contribute technically to all activities, inputs and outputs related to policy and institutional development;
- Support the Communications Officer by preparing in a timely manner materials appropriate for the Communications strategy; and
- Ensure the programme is having an optimal impact on capacity building, both of individuals and institutions.

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE AND COMPETENCIES

- Post graduate degree related to natural resource economics or business administration or financial systems for rural poor or similar;
- At least 10 years of working experience related to government programmes and poverty alleviation in Viet Nam;
- Demonstrated gender sensitivity;
- Demonstrated experience with REDD+ and knowledge of REDD issues;
- Demonstrated ability to work with diverse stakeholders as a team member;
- Strong inter-personal skills, especially oral communication skills; and
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English.

NATIONAL REDD+SAFEGUARDS OFFICER

Duration: 2.5 years

The Safeguards Officer will work closely other PMU staff on issues related to ensuring that all concerned safeguards are met through this Viet Nam REDD programme.

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the assignment is to ensure efficient and effective implementation of Outcome 5 of the Viet Nam UN-REDD Programme.

Outcome 5 ensures that implementation of the NRAP, and all actions under this UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme, are fully consistent with the UNFCCC's Cancún Decision on long term cooperative action¹⁰⁷ and in particular the implementation of safeguards. For each safeguard, Outcome 5 will determine the national mechanisms required to ensure the safeguard. It will then help develop the needed capacity. The mechanisms will be tested in the six pilot provinces and the lessons learnt will feed back into the national approach.

¹⁰⁷ UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16 Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention; see paragraph 69 and Appendix I of this Decision

The Officer takes responsibility for reaching targets under Outcome 5. The assignment includes a combination of managerial and technical tasks:

- Contribute to the strategic design and implementation of all activities under Outcome 5;
- Ensure coordination with activities from all other Outcomes, and with related activities supported by other donors or government agencies;
- Ensure activities are fully mainstreamed into the national and provincial forestry and development processes and contribute optimally to national developments;
- Develop a system for monitoring progress under Outcome 5;
- Prepare draft quarterly and annual workplans;
- Prepare draft quarterly and annual progress reports;
- Prepare TOR for all inputs and activities;
- Identify and help mobilise potential service providers and coordinate recruitment processes and tendering processes;
- Draft financial reports;
- Oversee and technically support all inputs and activities;
- Contribute technically to all activities, inputs and outputs related to policy and institutional development;
- Support the Communications Officer by preparing in a timely manner materials appropriate for the Communications strategy; and
- Ensure the programme is having an optimal impact on capacity building, both of individuals and institutions.

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE AND COMPETENCIES

- Post graduate degree related to social or environmental development or similar;
- At least 10 years of working experience related to government programmes and poverty alleviation in Viet Nam;
- Demonstrated gender sensitivity;
- Demonstrated knowledge of (i) traditional knowledge issues (ii) environmental protection (iii) stakeholder participation (iii) anti-corruption.
- Demonstrated ability to work with diverse stakeholders as a team member;
- Strong inter-personal skills, especially oral communication skills; and
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English.

OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION

Duration: 2.5 years

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the assignment is to ensure efficient and effective implementation of Outcome 6 of the Viet Nam UN-REDD Programme.

Outcome 6 supports the UNFCCC agenda of Strengthened networking and information sharing among developing countries, especially through South-South and triangular cooperation. Notably,

Outcome 6 will strengthen regional cooperation on law enforcement and FLEGT, and on sustainably managing the timber and timber processing industries, and on forest biodiversity conservation.

The Officer takes responsibility for reaching targets under Outcome 6. In addition to Vietnamese, consideration will be given to hiring candidates from across the Lower Mekong basin sub-region. The assignment includes a combination of managerial and technical tasks:

- Contribute to the strategic design and implementation of all activities under Outcome 6;
- Ensure coordination with activities from all other Outcomes, and with related activities supported by other donors or government agencies;
- Ensure activities are fully mainstreamed into the national and provincial forestry and development processes and contribute optimally to national developments;
- Develop a system for monitoring progress under Outcome 6;
- Prepare draft quarterly and annual workplans;
- Prepare draft quarterly and annual progress reports;
- Prepare TOR for all inputs and activities;
- Identify and help mobilise potential service providers and coordinate recruitment processes and tendering processes;
- Draft financial reports;
- Oversee and technically support all inputs and activities;
- Contribute technically to all activities, inputs and outputs related to policy and institutional development;
- Support the Communications Officer by preparing in a timely manner materials appropriate for the Communications strategy; and
- Ensure the programme is having an optimal impact on capacity building, both of individuals and institutions.

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE AND COMPETENCIES

- Post graduate degree related to forestry development or rural development or similar;
- At least 10 years of working experience related to government programmes and poverty alleviation in Lower Mekong Region, including preferably experience in Viet Nam;
- Significant experience working on projects and programmes across the region, with experience in at least 3 countries from the region;
- Demonstrated ability to work with diverse stakeholders as a team member;
- Strong inter-personal skills, especially oral communication skills; and
- Proficiency in both spoken and written English. Knowledge of Vietnamese and/or other Lower Mekong languages a major asset.

COMMUNICATION OFFICER

Duration: 2.5 years

BACKGROUND

The Communication Officer will be responsible for the implementation of the communication strategy of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme and the production of communication materials to be used in activities and events of the Programme. The Communication Officer will maintain the Viet Nam REDD+ web site and support the development of the knowledge platform for regional REDD+ information exchange.

OBJECTIVES

The Officer will work closely with all other PMU personnel. The various technical officers in the PMU will provide the communications officer, in a timely manner, with technical material that will contribute to the communications strategy.

Specific responsibilities of the Communication Officer are as follows:

- Support the National Programme Director and Senior National Programme Coordinator in designing and implementing an effective communication strategy, reaching out to all relevant stakeholders in REDD+ and the general public with the objective of firmly establishing the National REDD+ Action Programme;
- Work closely with VRO to organize and facilitate the National REDD+ Network and the sub-technical working groups meetings. Especially, contribute to an interactive web-platform for the National REDD+ Network in collaboration with the FSSP;
- Produce effective communications material;
- Maintain and update Vietnam REDD website;
- Organize awareness-raising events, media trips, environmental campaigns;
- Assist in development of programme publications, fact sheets, booklets, leaflets;
- Assist in organization of meetings/workshops and events at central and local levels;
- Maintain press clips/files clips, films, photos, promotion materials, leaflets, brochures, etc; and
- Implement other activities identified in the communication strategy.

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE AND COMPETENCIES

- University degree in Communication, Journalism or related fields;
- At least 5 years working experience in communication;
- Experience working with international organizations;
- Experience working with mass media, tv, radio, internet;
- Good skills with website design and maintenance;
- Good computer skills in common word processing (MS Word), graphics programs and website builders; and
- Excellent and demonstrable English language skills, both spoken and written.

INTERPRETER

Duration: 2.5 years

OBJECTIVES

The interpreter is to translate document and provide interpretation services (Vietnamese – English and English –Vietnamese) on a full time basis for the PMU and for visiting experts.

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE AND COMPETENCIES

- University degree in English language;
- Good command of both written and spoken English and at least 5 years of working experience in the position of interpreter/translator for foreign funded environmental projects;
- Good computer skills in common word processing (MS Word), spreadsheet (MS Excel), Vietnamese software ABC; and
- Demonstrated good team member.
-

PROGRAMME ASSISTANTS (PA)

Duration: 2.5 years

Two positions

OBJECTIVES

Specific responsibilities of the PA are as follows:

- Provide necessary assistance in the operational management of the project according to the project document and UN procedures;
- Draft correspondence on administrative and basic program matters pertaining to the Project Management Unit responsibilities;
- Undertake all preparation work for procurement of office equipment, stationery and support facilities as required;
- Undertake preparation for project events, including workshops, meetings (monthly, quarterly and annual), study tours, trainings, etc;
- Logistical arrangements. This includes visa, transportation, hotel bookings for project staff, consultants and invited guests coming for project activities;
- Be responsible for project filing system. This includes setting up the filing, numbering and filing all incoming and outgoing correspondence;
- Prepare regular list of events for sharing of information within project staff and outside;
- Take care of project telephone, fax, and email system;
- Assist with preparation of contracts for consultants/experts for project activities; and
- Calculate and prepare staff time records.

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE AND COMPETENCIES

- University degree in administration or project management or related fields;
- Good command of both written and spoken English and at least 3 years of working experience in the positions of secretary for foreign funded environmental projects;
- Good secretarial skills and good organizational capacity;
- Knowledge in administrative procedures of the GoV;
- Good computer skills in common word processing (MS Word), spreadsheet (MS Excel), Vietnamese software ABC; and

- Knowledge of negotiation and experience in working with UN or other international organizations is an advantage.

PROGRAMME ACCOUNTANTS

Duration: 2.5 years

Two positions

Specific responsibilities of the Programme Accountant are as follows:

Planning:

- Participate in preparation of project work plans;
- Prepare documentation to ensure flow of funds for project implementation on a timely basis;
- Participate in quarterly work planning and progress reporting meetings with the Senior National Programme Coordinator.

Accounting/ Reporting:

- Set up accounting system, including reporting forms and filing system for the project, in accordance with the joint programme document and UN procedures;
- Maintain petty cash transactions. This includes writing of receipts, preparation of payment request form, receipt and disbursement of cash and clearance of advances;
- Prepare project financial reports and submit to the National Programme Director for clearance;
- Enter financial transactions into the computerised accounting system; and
- Reconcile all balance sheet accounts and keep a file of all completed reconciliation.

Control:

- Check and ensure all expenditures of project are in accordance with UN procedures. This includes ensuring that receipts are obtained for all payments;
- Check budget lines to ensure that all transactions are correctly booked to the correct budget lines;
- Ensure documentation relating to payments are duly approved by the National Programme Director;
- Ensure Petty Cash is reviewed and updated and records are kept up-to-date; and
- To continuously improve system & procedures to enhance internal controls and satisfy audit requirements.

Bank reconciliation:

- Bank accounts should be reconciled and reported on or before the 8th of each month; and
- Prepare monthly bank reconciliation statements, including computation of interests gained to be included into reports.

Inventory Register:

- Maintain a proper inventory of project assets register, including numbering, recording and reporting;
- Maintain the inventory file to support purchases of all equipment/assets.

Administration:

- Calculate and prepare staff time records; and
- Provide assistance to organization of project events, including workshops, seminars, and meetings.

QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE AND COMPETENCIES

- University degree in accounting, finance or related fields;
- Solid experience of budgeting, planning and reporting on foreign funded projects;
- Good secretarial skills and good organizational capacity;
- Knowledge in administrative and accounting procedures of the GoV;
- Good computer skills in common word processing (MS Word), spreadsheet (MS Excel), and accounting software; and
- Appropriate English language skills, both spoken and written.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM OFFICER

Duration: 2.5 years

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the assignment is to ensure efficient and effective implementation of Outcome 7 of the Viet Nam UN-REDD Programme.

Details of location, tasks, and competencies to be determined after visit of MPTF-O to Viet Nam

2. PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME REDD+ MANAGEMENT UNITS (PPMU)

Under Outcome 2, the programme is to support the Provincial REDD+ Management Units in each of the six pilot provinces. The programme will cover some of the costs of staffing these units for the duration of the programme.

Each of the following positions will be supported in each pilot province for the full duration of the programme.

Provincial Coordinators

The Coordinators of the Provincial REDD+ Management Units will report to the NPD. The Coordinators will receive technical guidance from the Senior National Programme Advisor and the International REDD+ Specialist.

The Coordinators of the Provincial Project Management Units will support all aspects of the implementation of the REDD+ activities and programmes in the province, in particular:

- Planning and coordination of activities with the provincial authorities and in particular forestry departments / units at province and lower levels;
- Identification and planning of activities;
- Capacity building, workshops and other events;

- Awareness raising among communes, FPIC;
- Development of Provincial REDD Plans for REDD+ participants;
- Data collection, Participatory Carbon Monitoring, field verification;
- Data management, analysis, verification and reporting;
- Benefit distribution, planning of disbursement and identification of development goals;
- Development of site-based activity plans; and
- Monitoring and evaluation of progress and performance, reporting.

The Coordinators will be based in the provincial capital cities. The Coordinators are expected to travel frequently and to remote places.

Qualifications: The provincial coordinators will have a university degree in a forestry or a rural development related subject. The provincial coordinators will have demonstrated expertise working with government and non-government agencies in the concerned province. The provincial coordinators will be gender sensitive. The provincial coordinators will have at least 3 years experience working on internationally funded projects. The provincial coordinators will be fluent in both written and spoken English.

Provincial Technical Officers

A Technical Officer will be recruited full-time for the duration of the implementation of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme in each pilot province. The Technical Officers will work under the general guidance of the Coordinators of the Provincial Project Management Units. The Technical Officers will support the implementation of REDD+ activities in the province, in particular:

- Capacity building, workshops and other events;
- Awareness raising among communes, FPIC;
- Development of forest management plans for REDD+ participants; and
- Data collection, Participatory Carbon Monitoring, field verification.

The Technical Officers will be based in the provincial capital cities. The Technical Officers are expected to travel frequently and to remote places.

Provincial Accountants

An Accountant will be recruited full-time for the duration of the implementation of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme in each pilot province. The provincial Accountant will be responsible for financial planning, accounting and reporting of the Provincial Project management unit managed activities, including control of expenditures and bank reconciliation of the funds under their sub-components of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme. The Accountant will support internal and external auditing of expenses. The Accountant will work with the Programme Coordinator and the Accountant in the PMU.

Provincial Logistical Assistants

The Logical Assistant will be recruited full-time for the duration of the implementation of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme in each pilot province. The Logical Assistant will work under the

general guidance of the Coordinators of the Provincial Project Management Units. The Logical Assistant will work with the Provincial Coordinators and Accountants for the proper administration of the Provincial Project Management Units. The Logical Assistant will be based in the provincial capital cities.

United Nations Volunteers

The Programme will seek to recruit technically qualified and experienced international United Nations Volunteers (UNV) to provide ongoing technical support to activities in the six pilot provinces.

The Programme budget accounts for three such UNVs, each for two years. However, if more suitably qualified UNVs can be found, more will be recruited. In the event that three are recruited, each one will be responsible for two provinces, thereby allocating approximately 50% of his/her time to each province. It is anticipated that they will have both managerial and technical responsibilities, contributing to the overall success of the UN-REDD Vietnam Phase II Programme in the concerned province(s).

- Assist the Provincial Coordinator to coordinate technical assistance inputs;
- Assist the Provincial Coordinator to coordinate and supervise activities of national and international experts/consultants in the province;
- Provide close and regular backstopping to the Provincial Coordinator and other implementing entities for the implementation of various activities;
- Assist the Provincial Coordinator to coordinate and liaise with stakeholders;
- Support day-to-day management of the UN-REDD Programme activities in the Province;
- Provide advice to provincial government counterparts and facilitate knowledge building;
- Share knowledge on REDD+ by documenting lessons learnt and best practices from the UN-REDD Programme and contributing to the development of knowledge based tools;
- Lead the review of relevant activities and technical outputs in the province;
- Facilitate liaison with other REDD+ initiatives in the province; and
- Play a direct role in the design of all major activities, and in the quality control of all major outputs.

Annex F: Outline Action Plans/Strategies to deal with Drivers of Deforestation and Degradation

Introduction

An analysis of drivers of deforestation/degradation for each of the six provinces proposed as pilots for Phase II, derived from web-based research and consultations with provincial authorities, indicated the following Table 12 (c.f. Annex G for further details):

Table 12: Drivers of deforestation/degradation for each of the six provinces

Province	Lam Dong	Backan	Ha Tinh	Binh Thuan	Ca Mau	Lao Cai
Drivers	Coffee	Illegal logging	Rubber	Illegal logging	Shrimp aquaculture	Rubber
	Rubber	Rubber	Cassava	Land Conversion		Forest fire
	Tea		Illegal logging	Forest fire		Mining activity
	Dam construction		Mining activity	Rubber		Illegal logging
	Selective logging		Selective logging			Selective logging

For some of these drivers, particularly mining and dam construction, REDD+ is unlikely to be an effective mechanism in reducing their environmental impacts in terms of emissions of GHG because the opportunity costs of these activities exceed the potential benefits from REDD+ by a substantial amount. For some of the remaining drivers, for example fire, illegal logging, and legal logging, strategies have been previously developed in other contexts (for example, forest conservation projects). The fundamental strategy to address these drivers will not differ for REDD+.

Outline strategies for the major remaining drivers, i.e. coffee, shrimp, and rubber, are presented here. These will be finalized through a consultative process during Programme implementation. For other agricultural commodities, such as tea and cassava, which are minor drivers in terms of extent, and occur in only one pilot province, if interventions are required, they will be modelled on the strategies for the major drivers. Summaries of strategies previously designed to deal with fire, illegal logging and legal logging are also provided.

F1: Coffee

With the total area planted over 500,000 ha nationally, and yields 10 million bags per year, coffee is now ranked second after rice in the list of agricultural products exported from Vietnam. To achieve such a high output, Vietnam's coffee industry annually involves about 300,000 households¹⁰⁸.

Vietnam has been blamed for flooding the world market with low quality Robusta coffee.¹⁰⁹ Viet Nam has a reputation for producing low quality coffee with high amounts of foreign matter reported by international buyers, as well as exceedingly high moisture content of beans. Currently 95% of Vietnam's coffee is exported, and with world coffee prices falling, the country has been changing its

¹⁰⁸ <http://www.vicofa.org.vn/a/home>

¹⁰⁹ <http://www.new-ag.info/02-6/develop/dev04.html>

production strategy. The world's No 2 coffee exporter is now focusing on improving quality and increasing value while reducing output¹¹⁰.

The Association of Vietnam Coffee and Cocoa (VICOFA) has 80 members, including producers, exporters, research institutes, and banks. VINACAFE is a State Corporation and is the largest member of VICOFA. VINACAFE incorporates 70 companies, factories and farms and accounts for 20-25% of the country's coffee exports.

A report from IGES & RECOFTC reveals a correlation between the area of coffee production and the price of coffee in Lam Dong¹¹¹. Hence, increasing prices for coffee would mean that coffee production would continue to be a significant driver of deforestation in Lam Dong and other provinces in the Central Highlands. Official figures for Lam Dong province indicate that there are currently 119,000 ha of coffee plantations, and the PPC assesses the potential area as 130,000 ha (although other figures indicate that this area may already have been exceeded).

Lam Dong and DakLak are piloting a Public and Private Task Force on Sustainable Agricultural Growth, supported by MARD, private companies such as Cisco, DuPont, Nestle, and NGOs such as Rainforest Alliance, and coalitions such as VICOFA and 4C (international association of coffee producers and processors). The 4C Association, which is conducting the DAKMAN project in DakLak province to promote sustainability¹¹², better environmental management, and social and gender equity, has also developed a partnership with MARD and UNDP. 4C have a representative office in DakLak, working closely with the Agroforestry Institute of the Central Highlands.

Entry points for reducing emissions due to coffee production

Measures to reduce emissions due to coffee production will consist of policy and institutional development at the national and provincial levels, and measures to improve production practices at the local level.

National level policies and institutions

The official national strategy to maintain the total area of coffee production at 500,000 ha is championed by VICOFA, who review District and Provincial LUPs and SEDPs, and, if measures are indicated which are likely to expand coffee production areas, coordinate with MARD to ensure amendment of such plans. While such measures are believed by VICOFA to be effective, improvements are clearly justified. Thus, the strategy to address coffee production as a driver of deforestation should include the following interventions to strengthen national level policies and institutions:

- Awareness raising of PPCs, DPCs, and DARDs and their associated sub-departments on the national strategy for coffee production. Targeted awareness raising programmes will be designed and delivered for provincial and district authorities to ensure that the national strategy and its implications for coffee production and productivity are well understood. Having been delivered initially in the six pilot provinces, these awareness raising programmes can also be utilized in other provinces. This is an activity under [Output 1.5](#).
- Advocacy on the national strategy, aimed at farmers and the general population. An advocacy programme, highlighting the national strategy on coffee production, and measures proposed to increase quality and thereby the overall economic benefits for the national economy will be developed and delivered. This may include such measures as

¹¹⁰<http://patrick.guenin2.free.fr/cancho/vnnews/cofking.htm>

¹¹¹ IGES & RECOFTC, Payment for environmental service in Vietnam, P,9. http://www.recoftc.org/site/uploads/content/pdf/IGES%20Occasional%20Paper%20No5_145.pdf

¹¹²<http://www.dakmancoffee.com/sustainability.php>

public service announcements on TV and radio, newspaper articles, and exhibits for use in national and local fairs and other events. This is an activity under [Output 1.7](#).

- Improvements in capacity for VICOFA to review Provincial and District land-use and socio-economic development plans. Assistance will be provided to permit VICOFA to review provincial and district SEDPs more thoroughly and to build their institutional capacity to influence the content of such plans to ensure conformity with the national strategy. This is an activity under [Output 1.5](#).
- Improvements in communication between VICOFA, MARD, and provincial authorities (PPCs and DARDs). An information management plan for coffee policy and production will be developed and implemented. This may include, for example, performance standards related to sharing and reviewing information, and the establishment of a “one-stop” information web-site (possibly an upgrade of the existing VICOFA web-site) where all information on coffee production in Viet Nam is accessible. This is an activity under [Output 1.3](#).

As indicated, many of the above can be implemented under Outcome 1 of the Phase II Programme, working in partnership with other initiatives in the coffee sector or supporting REDD+ in Viet Nam.

Provincial level policies and institutions

Responsibility for implementing agricultural policies at the local level falls to the provincial DARD. In the case of coffee and other plantation crops, it is the Crop Plantation office which is directly responsible for supporting production, while the FPD is responsible for forest law enforcement. To date, most of the focus has been on penalizing those not in compliance with forest law, although enforcement has often not been effective. With the new national strategy on coffee production, and in order to reduce emissions, this focus needs to change to one of providing incentives to, and rewarding those who apply environmentally-friendly practices and take measures to improve quality.

Most production, currently, is by small-holders, usually acting independently, who sell to middle-men. Forming cooperatives can contribute to improvement of quality and increased revenues by increasing consistency of quality and improving negotiating leverage. Yet, to date, relatively few farmers have formed such cooperatives.

Therefore, at the provincial level, the strategy may include the following interventions to strengthen provincial level policies and institutions:

- Provincial and District MoUs on land management with the Phase II Programme. The Programme will develop and sign MoUs with provincial and district PCs concerning land management under Phase II, establishing the benefits to be provided to provinces and districts, and the conditions required to generate those benefits. This is an activity under [Output 2.3](#).
- Training of DARD officials. Farmer extension services are provided through Agricultural Extension Centres – staff of the centres will receive enhanced training on climate change and environmentally friendly coffee production techniques. Other DARD officials will also receive training/awareness raising on the issues. This is an activity under [Output 2.2](#).
- Training PPC and DPC officials to increase their capacity to support the formation of farmer cooperatives. Officials from PCs are mandated to assist with economic development, which includes the development of improved economic institutions. Farmer cooperatives provide farmers with greater leverage that allows them to secure higher prices from coffee processors for their products than is possible individually. However, the capacity among PCs officials to support the establishment of cooperatives

is currently limited. Therefore the Phase II Programme will assist in overcoming these capacity barriers. This is an activity under [Output 2.2](#).

- Improve institutional capacity to develop, implement and enforce land use plans. Provincial or sub-provincial land use plans may not conform with national strategies, as discussed above. However, local land use often does not conform to provincial or sub-provincial strategies. Therefore provincial and district authorities require improved capacities to communicate, and enforce land use plans. The Phase II Programme will develop these institutional capacities. This is an activity under [Output 2.1](#).
- Amendment of provincial and local regulations to promote quality improvement. In some cases, local regulations may create perverse incentives to expand areas under cultivation. In such cases, these regulations will be reviewed and revised so as to continue to support increased local incomes while reducing impacts on forests. This is an activity under [Output 2.1](#).

As indicated, many of the above may be implemented under Outcome 2 of the Phase II Programme. Others may be implemented through partnership initiatives in the coffee sector or supporting REDD+ in Viet Nam.

Farm practices

Ultimately, improved capacities at national and provincial levels need to support and encourage changes in practices on the ground. The strategy may include the following interventions at specific sites, and working directly with farmers or with groups of farmers, to effect such changes:

- Raise awareness about climate change, carbon, and opportunities to earn carbon revenues. Materials will be prepared for dissemination to farmers, and meetings organized to raise their awareness about the issues.
- Negotiation of contracts for future management of agricultural and forest land to reduce further clearance and promote tree retention and tree planting in agricultural land, in return for carbon revenues. Ideally, contracts will be drawn up with groups of farmers which will identify the specific activities they will undertake and the benefits they will receive from the programme if they perform accordingly. The benefits will potentially include training, assistance in the formation of cooperatives, and provision of equipment (see below) and possibly cash or in-kind benefits.
- Assistance in establishment of cooperatives. Farmers currently face constraints due to the role of middlemen in purchasing beans at a low price for further processing. This means that the value of the crop to farmers is lower than it could be, resulting in a strategy of expansion of their holdings to raise their incomes. Collective marketing can serve to ensure a better price is negotiated, thus raising incomes at a constant level of production. Within cooperatives there can also be more effective division of labour, ensuring greater efficiency.
- Training in quality improvement. Improved production techniques including, for example, production under shade trees can result in greater productivity and/or improved quality of product. Training in improved techniques can be delivered through the Agricultural Extension Office, as discussed above.
- Provision of improved equipment for drying. A major problem in quality control of Vietnamese coffee is variation in moisture content of the beans, due in part to crude drying technology (spreading on the ground). Increased conformity can raise the quality and therefore the value of the product. The formation of cooperatives can facilitate access to and use of better drying technologies, including improved equipment.

Many of the above may be implemented initially under [Output 2.4](#), and subsequently in the “Results-based Component”. Others may be implemented through partnership initiatives in the coffee sector or supporting REDD+ in Viet Nam.

F2: Shrimp

Aquaculture is a significant and rapidly growing industry in Viet Nam. The graph below shows a more than 400% increase in volume since 1995, reaching 5.3 million metric tons in 2011 (below). Although numerous species are produced, the industry is dominated by two main species, *Pangasius* (catfish), with 1.25 million metric tons produced in 2011, and shrimp, with nearly half a million metric tons in 2011.

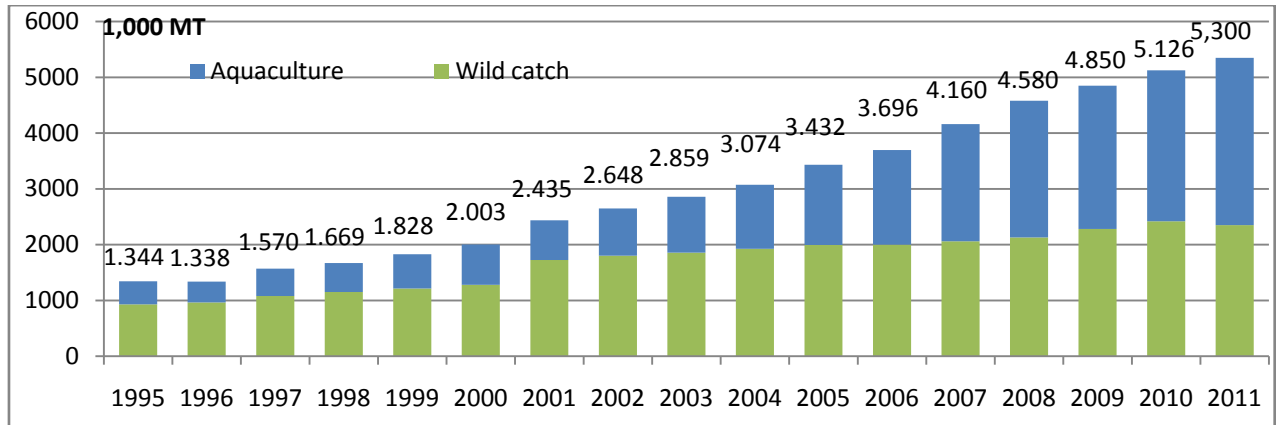


Figure : Growth in Viet Nam’s aquaculture industry, 1995-2011

In terms of export value, shrimp was the largest contributor at nearly 40% of the total, followed by *Pangasius*, with 30% (Figure F2-2, below). Viet Nam is now the largest exporter of shrimp in the world (Figure F2-3, below), earning USD 2.4 billion in 2011, with the main destinations being Japan, the USA and the European Union (Figure F2-4, below). The shortage of shrimp supply from major suppliers such as Indonesia, China and Vietnam pushed up the global shrimp price, while import demand from main consumers such as U.S. and EU remained at high levels¹¹³.

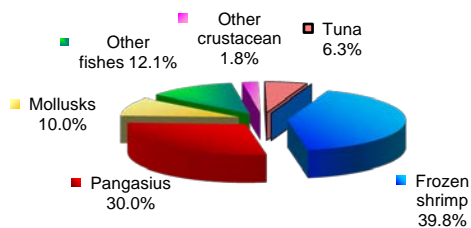


Figure F2-2: Contribution of different species to export value (2011 figures)

¹¹³http://www.eng.vasep.com.vn/Daily-News/59_1049/Milestones-in-Vietnam-shrimp-export-in-2011.htm

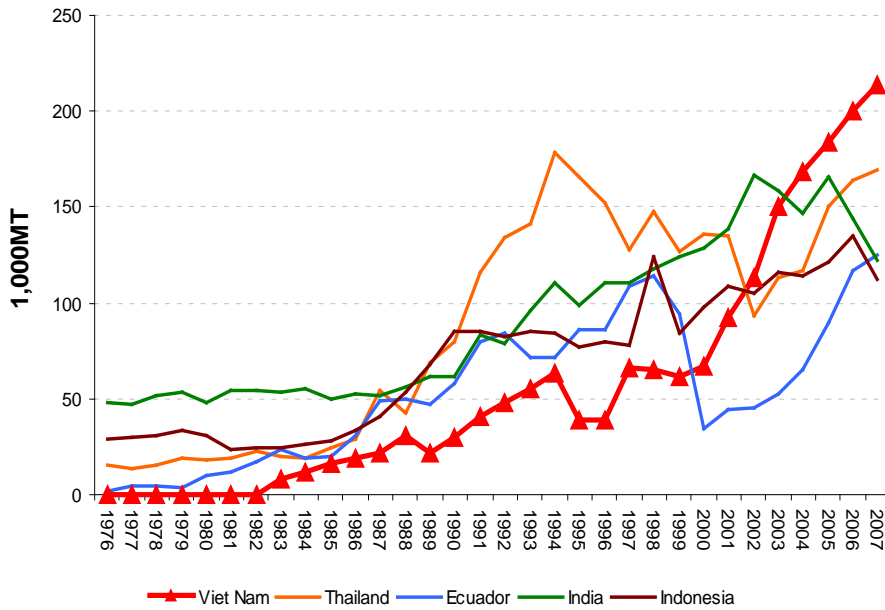


Figure F2-3: Global shrimp export volumes (FAO 2008 figures)

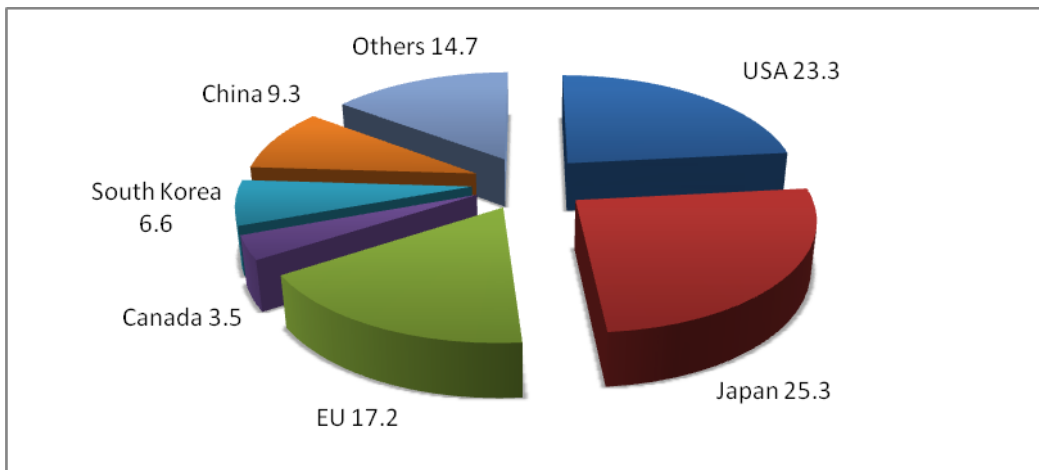


Figure F2-4: Export destination for Vietnamese shrimp

According to MARD's statistics, approximately 92% of the shrimp farming area (590,377 ha) is found in the Mekong Delta, and shrimp production in Ca Mau province yields 109,000 tons annually, which represents 23% of the entire national production. Nearly 95% of the shrimp farm area is currently producing black tiger shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*), and vannamei, or whiteleg shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) accounts for the remaining 5% of the area. However, in terms of production, black tiger shrimp accounts for only 65% (320,000 metric tons), and vannamei for 35%, illustrating dramatically different productivities.

Shrimp farming (in contrast to *Pangasius* production) is only weakly vertically integrated, and production is dominated by individual small-holders, who may have less than one hectare, and who receive little in the way of extension services. Productivity is consequently low. Typically, small-holders will sell into a chain of middlemen, supplying a large number of processors, the main companies active in Ca Mau being Agrimexco, Cadovimex, Caminex Minh Phu, Phu Cuong, Quoc Viet,

and Minh Hai. Despite long value chains, farmers find shrimp farming very profitable, with high prices due to high competition among processors in a rapidly growing industry.

The expansion of shrimp ponds seriously affects mangrove forests. Analysis of the whole of Ca Mau Province shows that the area of mangroves fell from 83,466 ha to 45,498 ha of which 23,629 ha were converted to shrimp ponds from 2004 to 2009. These conversions cause not only ecological loss, but also undermine disaster risk management. The mangrove reforestation project of Red Cross indicates mangroves help protect communities from natural hazards such as typhoon, storms and floods¹¹⁴. Cat Tien is home to the only organic shrimp farm in Viet Nam (Ngoc Hien District), developed by Caminex.

Whilst the amount of shrimp product export has been growing, Vietnam fisheries now have to meet international standards required from importers, particularly the EU, USA and Japan, who are demanding more stringent requirements for traceability (a 'farm to fork' approach), standard certification for example GLOBALGAP-shrimp, and environmental protection and social responsibility¹¹⁵. In this context, ICAFIS supported MARD to develop draft Vietnam Good Aquaculture Practices (VietGAP) for shrimp and *Pangasius* and to draft a single set of VietGAP standards for Vietnamese aquaculture in order to maximize the benefits to the private and public sectors, whilst ensure environmental and society from compliance¹¹⁶.

The Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers (VASEP) was established in 1998 to coordinate and link enterprises operations, based on mutual support to improve value, quality and competitive capacity of Vietnamese seafood. VASEP members include Vietnamese seafood producers, exporters and companies providing service to the seafood sector, representing 80% of the total seafood exports of Vietnam¹¹⁷.

The likely development trends for the shrimp industry in Viet Nam are (Dr. Nguyen HuuDzung, pers comm.):

- Larger, vertically-integrated farms
- Mandatory Hazard analysis and critical control (HACCP)-based GAP/BAP¹¹⁸ Codes of Conduct
- Third-party auditing & certifying
- Increase percentage of *Vannamei*
- Successful domestication of black-tiger
- Rotary & poly-culture farming technology
- Use of selected micro-organisms for pond
- Enzymes added to feed for better utilization

The World Bank is preparing a \$100M Coastal Resource for Sustainable Development (CRSD) project (loan) to support the exit of fishermen from the highly unsustainable near-shore fishing sector by developing alternative income opportunities. It will work in eight provinces, including Ca Mau. In addition, IUCN is going to implement a 4-year project funded by BMU, mainly in Ca Mau, "Promoting

¹¹⁴ Planting protection, Evaluation of community-based mangrove reforestation and disaster preparedness programme, 2006 - 2010

¹¹⁵ Shrimp GAP and BMP in Vietnam: Policy, current status and future direction, <http://www.card.com.vn/news/downloadfiles/Shrimp%20GAP%20and%20BMP%20in%20Vietnam.pdf>

¹¹⁶ ICAFIS, <http://www.icafris.org/index.php/projects/completedproj/113-vietgap>

¹¹⁷ VASEP homepage, <http://www.eng.vasep.com.vn/148/OneContent/about-vasep.htm>

¹¹⁸ BAP = Best Aquaculture Practices

Ecosystem-based Adaptation through Mangrove Restoration and Sustainable Use in Thailand and Vietnam” with GIZ, SNV and ICAFIS.

Entry points for reducing emissions due to shrimp production

Policy and institutional to reduce emissions due to shrimp farming are needed at both national and provincial levels, whereas improved production practices are needed at the local level.

National level policies and institutions

The strategy to address shrimp production as a driver of deforestation includes the following indicative interventions to strengthen national level policies and institutions:

- Assist cooperation between VNFOREST, FPD and Fisheries Department (Ministry of Fisheries was merged into MARD in 2007) to develop better institutional arrangements within MARD to develop an enforceable national strategy. This is an activity under Output 1.2.
- Improvements in capacity for integrating protection planning of mangrove ecosystem into provincial law and regulation at national level; and in enforcement of the relevant laws and regulations. This is an activity under Output 1.6.
- Training MARD officials on utilizing the fisheries database system for better aquaculture production planning at national level. This is an activity under Output 1.2.
- Develop coastal resource management plans in collaboration with MONRE for environmental management and sustainable aquaculture policy. This is an activity under Output 1.5.

As indicated, many of the above can be implemented under Outcome 1 of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme, working in partnership with other initiatives in the aquaculture sector or supporting REDD+ in Viet Nam.

Provincial level policies and institutions

In Ca Mau province, producers, processors and exporters have established the Ca Mau Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers (CASEP), which is also a member of VASEP¹¹⁹. The strategy, working with DARD, CPCs, PPCs and CASEP may include the following potential interventions to strengthen provincial level policies and institutions:

- Raise awareness about climate change, disaster management through conserving mangrove forest, sustainable aquaculture and quality management for meeting international standards among DARDs and PPCs to consider revision of the existing, or develop a new socio-economic development plan of Ca Mau. This is an activity under Output 2.1.
- Training DARD officials on utilizing the fisheries database system and on climate change and environmentally friendly shrimp production techniques. This is an activity under Output 2.2.
- Training PPC and DPC officials to increase their capacity to support the formation of farmer cooperatives. This is an activity under Output 2.2.
- Capacity building with CASEP members and promote VietGAP standards for better market access. This is an activity under Output 2.2.
- Amendment of provincial and local regulations to promote quality improvement. In some cases, local regulations may create perverse incentives to expand areas under

¹¹⁹ CASEP homepage, <http://casep.com.vn/>

cultivation. In such cases, these regulations will be reviewed and revised so as to continue to support increased local incomes while reducing impacts on forests. This is an activity under Output 2.1.

- Improve institutional capacity for integrating protection planning of mangrove ecosystem into provincial law and regulation, as well as for developing land use plans for shrimp farming at provincial level. This is an activity under Output 2.1.

As indicated, many of the above may be implemented under Outcome 2 of the UN REDD Viet Nam Phase Programme. Others may be implemented through partnership initiatives in the aquaculture sector or supporting REDD+ in Viet Nam.

Aquaculture practices

In Ca Mau, the low farming productivity has been blamed on backward farming techniques and technology¹²⁰. The shrimp Industry needs supports for improving quality of farming to raise productivity, and this can result in halting degradations of mangrove forests. This would also help the industry meet VietGAP/global standards for shrimp exporting. Therefore, the strategy may potentially include the following interventions at local level.

- Raise awareness about climate change, carbon, organic shrimp farming, and opportunities to earn carbon revenues. Materials will be prepared for dissemination to fishermen, and meetings organized to raise their awareness about the issues.
- Negotiation of contracts for future management of aquaculture and mangrove forest land to reduce further clearance in return for carbon revenues. Ideally, contracts will be drawn up with groups of farmers which will identify the specific activities they will undertake and the benefits they will receive from the programme if they perform accordingly. The benefits will potentially include training, assistance in the formation of cooperatives, and provision of equipment (see below) and possibly cash or in-kind benefits.
- Assist in organizing shrimp farmers associations in order to command higher market prices and to gain access to information about international standards of shrimp exporting. Collective marketing can serve to ensure a better price is negotiated, thus raising incomes at a constant level of production. Within cooperatives there can also be more effective division of labour, ensuring greater efficiency.
- Training in quality improvement. Improved aquaculture techniques such as water quality control and disease control for higher productivity. Training in improved techniques can be delivered through the Agricultural Extension Office, as discussed above.

Many of the above may be implemented under Output 2.4, and subsequently under Output 8.2 of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme. Others may be implemented through partnership initiatives in the aquaculture sector or supporting REDD+ in Viet Nam.

F3: Rubber

Viet Nam is currently the fifth largest rubber producer in the world, with a total of 834,200 ha of rubber plantations, of which, 811,600 ha have reached productive age. The rapid growth in the industry is illustrated in Figure F2-5, below, showing growth in area and production of rubber over the period 1976-2008. According to MARD, Viet Nam is forecast to earn \$2.1 billion from rubber exports in 2012, falling 36.36% from 2011, but the total volume is projected to be 880,000 tons,

¹²⁰ News from Vietnam Seafood Trade Magazines, <http://www.vietfish.org/20091220040616882p49c70/shrimp-farming-in-ca-mau-province.htm>

compared with 846,000 tons in 2011. A substantial fall in global rubber prices accounts for the lower export value. China accounts for about 60% of Viet Nam’s rubber export in terms of Vietnam’s total rubber volume and value.

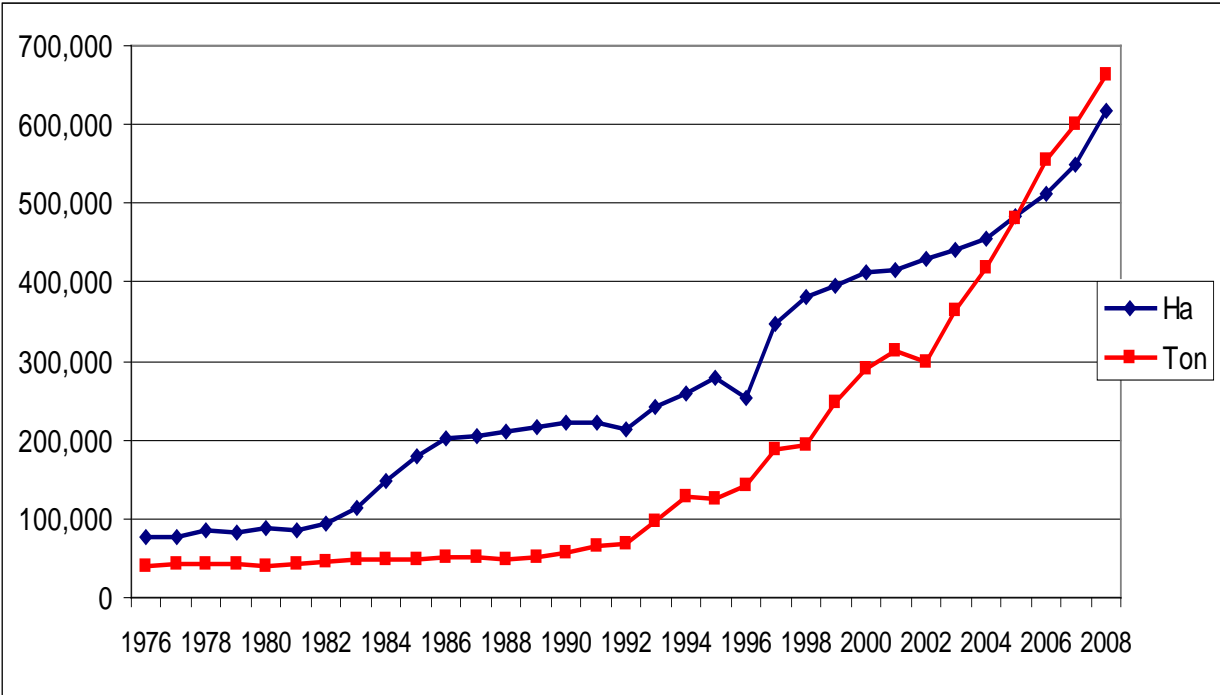


Figure F2-5: Growth in area and production of Vietnamese rubber

In 2009, the GoV issued a rubber development plan to 2015 with a vision to 2020. The plan calls for continued rubber development in five main areas: the southeast, central highlands, south central coast, north central and northwest provinces. Specifically, the southeast should continue planting 25,000 ha of less productive agricultural land to reach a target of 390,000 ha. For the central highlands, an additional 95,000 to 100,000 ha should be planted to reach a target of 280,000 ha. The target for the south central coast is to plant another 10,000 to 15,000 ha to reach a target of 40,000 ha, while for the north central region an additional 20,000 ha should lead to an area of 80,000 ha. Finally, the target for the northwest provinces is 50,000 ha.

The total investment for this plan is about VND 30,000 billion. The State will continue to provide funding for research projects, selection, breeding and introduction of rubber-like yield, high quality, and top of the line supply enough for the nursery to meet the requirements production.

The structure of the rubber industry in Viet Nam is complex. The State encourages enterprises and individuals to invest in plantation development, processing and consumption of rubber products in accordance with the approved plan. Rubber production is dominated by small-holders, who typically may cultivate 2-3 ha of rubber. The majority of farmers will sell uncoagulated or naturally coagulated latex to middlemen for onward sale to one of about 160 processing factories in the country. About 5% of farmers undertake their own processing. Despite the role of middlemen, farmers can receive up to about 80% of the price of rubber due to high competition among processors for latex. Most companies involved in rubber production are state-owned companies; only about 2-3% are private companies.

Rubber plantations are established on bare land, poor agricultural land (including land with non-effective crops like cashew, sugar-cane and cassava) and poor forest land, defined to be forest land

with less than 110m³/ha of standing stock. The decision making process for establishment of new rubber plantations is also complex, as shown in Figure F3-1, below.

The Vietnam Rubber Association (VRA) is a voluntary organization of enterprises, organizations and individuals operating in sectors related to the Vietnam rubber industry. Its mandate is to coordinate activities and protect the legal rights of its members, promoting the sustainable development of the Vietnam rubber industry, and contributing to the improvement of the country’s socio-economic and environmental conditions. The Association has been operating since the end of 2004. By 2009, VRA had 104 members (state-owned, joint-stock, joint-venture, private, foreign capital), comprising of producers, processors, manufacturers, traders, exporters, importers, research, training and services organizations related to the Vietnam rubber industry.

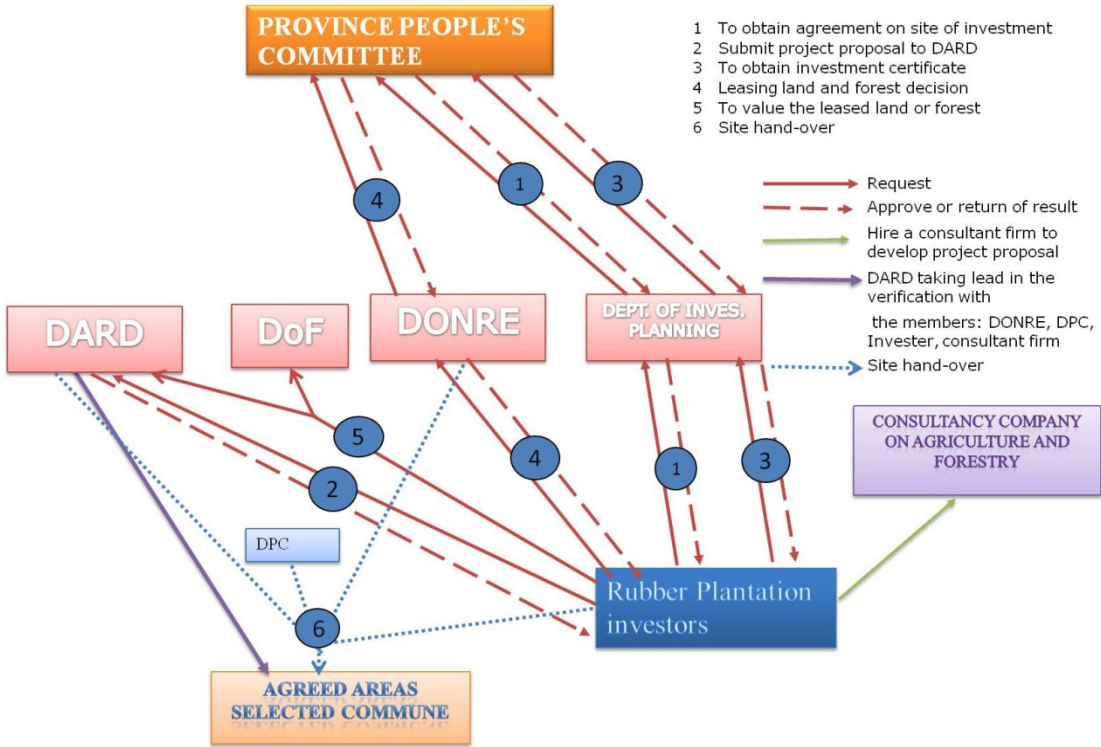


Figure F3-1: Decision making process for rubber investment

In order to influence decisions on rubber plantations in the context of REDD+, it is clearly necessary to address the earliest steps in this decision making process. These include the agreement between the PPC and Dept. of Investment Planning (of MPI) on the site of investment, forest criteria for plantation establishment, and on the issuance of an investment certificate; and the review of a project proposal by DARD.

Entry points for reducing emissions due to rubber production

Measures to reduce emissions due to rubber production will consist of policy and institutional development at the national and provincial levels, and measures to improve production practices at the local level.

National level policies and institutions

The strategy to address rubber production as a driver of deforestation should include the following interventions to strengthen national level policies and institutions:

- Awareness raising of PPCs, DPCs, and DARDs and their associated sub-departments on the rubber development plan. Targeted awareness raising programmes will be designed and delivered for provincial and district authorities to ensure that the national strategy and its implications for rubber production and productivity are well understood. Having been delivered initially in the six pilot provinces, these awareness raising programmes can also be utilized in other provinces. This is an activity under Output 1.5.
- Advocacy on the national strategy, aimed at farmers and the general population. An advocacy programme, highlighting the national strategy on rubber production, and measures proposed to increase quality and thereby the overall economic benefits for the national economy will be developed and delivered. This may include such measures as public service announcements on TV and radio, newspaper articles, and exhibits for use in national and local fairs and other events. This is an activity under Output 1.7.
- Improvements in communication between VRA, MARD, and provincial authorities (PPCs and DARDs). An information management plan for rubber policy and production will be developed and implemented. This may include, for example, performance standards related to sharing and reviewing information, and the establishment of a “one-stop” information web-site (possibly an upgrade of the existing VRA web-site) where all information on rubber production in Viet Nam is accessible. This is an activity under Output 1.3.
- Review of policy and criteria for rubber plantation establishment in “poor” forest areas. From the perspective of emission reductions from forests, all rubber plantation establishment would occur on bare land or poor agricultural land. Given that this scenario is not completely realistic, and that some “poor” forest land will be used, there are two ways in which the negative impacts can be reduced. The first is to reduce the threshold of “poor” forest below the current 110m³/ha; and the second is to promote rubber planting without removal of forest stock – equivalent to so-called “jungle rubber”, which is a common production system in Indonesia, but which has not yet been used in Viet Nam, despite some interest in its potential. Therefore, the UN-REDD programme will support both measures. This is an activity under Output 1.5.

As indicated, many of the above can be implemented under Outcome 1 of the UN REDD Viet Nam Phase Programme, working in partnership with other initiatives in the rubber sector or supporting REDD+ in Viet Nam.

Provincial level policies and institutions

At the provincial level, the strategy may include the following interventions to strengthen provincial level policies and institutions:

- Provincial and District MOUs on land management with UN-REDD Phase II. The Programme will develop and sign MOUs with provincial and district Peoples’ Committees concerning land management under UN-REDD Phase II, establishing the benefits to be provided to provinces and districts, and the conditions required to generate those benefits. This is an activity under Output 2.3.
- Training of DARD officials. Farmer extension services thus far focus almost exclusively on rice production – rubber farmers receive little or no advice – so staff of the centres will receive enhanced training on climate change and environmentally friendly rubber production techniques. Other DARD officials will also receive training/awareness raising on the issues. This is an activity under Output 2.2.

- Building on support provided at the national level, support will be provided to amendment and enforcement of provincial and local regulations to promote rubber plantation establishment outside forest areas, where possible, the reduction in the threshold of “poor” forest, and the introduction of “jungle-rubber” production techniques. This is an activity under Output 2.1.

As indicated, many of the above may be implemented under Outcome 2 of the UN REDD Viet Nam Phase Programme. Others may be implemented through partnership initiatives in the rubber sector or supporting REDD+ in Viet Nam.

Farm practices

Ultimately, improved capacities at national and provincial levels need to support and encourage changes in practices on the ground. The strategy may include the following interventions at specific sites, and working directly with farmers or with groups of farmers, to effect such changes:

- Raise awareness about climate change, carbon, and opportunities to earn carbon revenues. Materials will be prepared for dissemination to farmers, and meetings organized to raise their awareness about the issues.
- Negotiation of contracts for future plantation establishment on bare and poor agricultural land, in return for carbon revenues. Ideally, contracts will be drawn up with groups of farmers which will identify the specific activities they will undertake and the benefits they will receive from the programme if they perform accordingly. The benefits will potentially include training, assistance in the formation of cooperatives, and provision of equipment (see below) and possibly cash or in-kind benefits.
- Training in quality improvement. Improved production techniques including, for example, the application of “jungle-rubber” production techniques. Training in improved techniques can be delivered through the Agricultural Extension Office, as discussed above.

Many of the above may be implemented initially under Output 2.4, and subsequently under Output 8.2 of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme. Others may be implemented through partnership initiatives in the rubber sector or supporting REDD+ in Viet Nam.

F4: Other Agricultural Commodities

For other identified agricultural commodity drivers, such as tea and cassava, if interventions are indicated in the Provincial REDD+ Implementation Plans, the strategy will be modelled on those for major drivers. For example the UN-REDD Phase II interventions could include the following:

- Support to national producers’ associations to develop, disseminate, and oversee national sustainability strategies that emphasize improvements in productivity and quality, rather than expansion in cultivation areas;
- Support to provincial authorities in ensuring that land use plans reflect national strategies, and providing extension services to assist farmers to improve productivity and quality;
- Negotiation of agreements with farmers for the provision of a package of benefits such as training, improved equipment, and legal support for establishment of cooperatives in return for measures to reduce emissions from forest areas.

F5: Forest Fire

According to Tran QuyetToan and Vu Thanh Nam, there were 3,659 cases of arson between 2004 and 2008, which destroyed 15,479 ha of forest, equivalent to an average of 3,096 ha of forest per year¹²¹.

A demonstrated effective strategy for forest fire suppression in Viet Nam has been the process of allocating forest land to households. This is shown in the Table 13 below, where the percentage of forest area burnt declined from 0.18% in 1998 to 0.01% in 2000.

Table 13: Forest subject to fires 1998-2000

Year	Allocated forestlands (ha)	Forestlands assigned for protection (ha)	Burned forest areas (ha)	Burned forests/ total forestlands (%)
1998	298,435	367,872	19,712	0.18
1999	631,544	490,580	7,019	0.06
2000	124,567	222,400	1,517	0.01

Source: Annual reports of the Forest Protection Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

These results are consistent with the findings of Nguyen Ngoc Lung & Co-operators, who noted that of the 6 pilot provinces, Lao Cai, with 119,000ha, and Binh Thuan, with 65,000ha are among those provinces with the highest level of unallocated forest¹²². These are also the 2 pilot provinces reporting that fire is a driver of degradation.

Therefore, the main strategy for UN-REDD Phase II to reduce the impact of forest fire will be to work with provincial authorities to accelerate the forest land allocation process. In addition to this, the following interventions may be supported (under Outcomes 2 and 8):

- Training for forest officials in fire management
- Provision of equipment for effective fire prevention and control
- Construction of fire breaks
- Negotiation of agreements with communities for provision of forest protection services in return for an appropriate package of benefits
- Training for communities in forest management practice

F6: Illegal logging

According to Tran QuyetToan and Vu Thanh Nam, from 2004 to 2008, there were 208 264 forest crimes, equivalent to an average of 41 653 cases per year, including 108 744 cases of illegal transportation of forest products and 44 716 cases of illegal exploitation of forest products¹³.

The same authors suggest that:

“Forest stakeholders require greater clarity about conducting their activities within the letter of the law. This could be generated by promulgating specific technical guidelines vis-à-vis harvesting, transportation, processing and import/export of forest products; regularly organizing awareness campaigns on forest management and protection for forest owners, farmers and local communities; and developing village forest protection regulations.

¹²¹ Forest law enforcement and governance: progress in Asia and the Pacific. Edited by Michael J. Pescott, Patrick B. Durst and Robin N. Leslie. FAO, RAP PUBLICATION 2010/05

¹²² Retrieved from <http://www.mekonginfo.org/assets/midocs/0002423-environment-assessment-on-the-initial-results-of-natural-forest-allocation.pdf>

“Other methods for mitigating the incidence of forest crime could be: Setting up forest protection teams in communes and villages; developing regulations on stakeholder collaboration with the police and military with respect to forest protection and the struggle against illegal trade of forest products; stakeholder collaboration with customs and excise to combat illegal trafficking of forest products.

“Suppression of forest crimes can be strengthened by creating a database of forest violators, educating them on the laws they are breaking (and the reasons for developing the laws) and monitoring persistent offenders. ... inter-ministry inspection teams should be organized to detect and strictly penalize illegal harvesting, transportation and trade of timber and forest products and to check the legality of materials for wood-processing businesses.

“Powers of investigation can be enhanced by organizing training and capacity building in crime investigation for officers who are involved in the implementation of forest laws. This should target their knowledge of forestry law in particular.

“All pending cases should be reviewed and resolved and new cases should be settled promptly. Significant cases of illegal logging and opposition to officials should be disseminated publicly after verdicts have been reached to underscore government resolve in strictly punishing such infringements. However, there is a need to improve investigative processes and collection of evidence for presentation in courts. Clearer guidelines on different forms of penalization would enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of agencies concerned with prosecuting violators of forest law.”

Other solutions can include:

- Strengthening the forest management capacity of forest management boards; restructuring management mechanisms for protection forest and special-use forest management boards so they can provide better services; rethinking views on planning and investment in buffer zones of special-use forest, by empowering local farmers and making them the main instruments of conservation approaches, which they should ultimately benefit from.
- Continuing to link forest protection officers with local authorities and farmers. Organization and implementation of the commune forest protection system should be adjusted so communes can advise local authorities concerned with state management of forest.
- Harmonizing the activities of forest protection officers and protection forest and special-use forest management boards to strengthen collaboration and support, avoid overlapping duties and increase responsibility in forest protection.
- Continuing to strengthen organization and operation of state forest enterprises. Finalize policies for state forest enterprises so they can protect allocated forests and receive regular income. Connect the responsibility of forest owners with forest protection results.
- Finalize procedures, documents on forest allocation and certificates pertaining to forest land use. Allow state forest enterprises to harvest timber and forest products from plantations and natural forests based on SFM, but according to international forest certification standards.
- Reviewing the results of forest land allocation and leasing; finalize documents on forest land allocation and leasing based on the forestry master plan.
- Allocating to communities/villages forest and forest land that they are managing or protecting effectively.

- Finalizing regulations on communities' rights, their duties in forest management and protection as well as the forest benefits they should receive.

Based on these recommendations, in those provinces where illegal logging is identified as a driver of deforestation or forest degradation, the strategy is to work with provincial authorities, local authorities, SFEs, Management Boards, and communities as follows:

At the provincial level:

- Raising of awareness on forest law for communities and provincial/district/commune officials. This is an activity under Output 2.2.
- Development and dissemination of specific technical guidelines regarding timber harvesting, transportation, and processing. This is an activity under Output 2.2.
- Developing and securing provincially-endorsed processes for stakeholder collaboration with the police and military (incorporating measures to mitigate the risk of corruption). This is an activity under Output 2.2.
- Ensuring the prompt prosecution of offenders supported by wide dissemination of verdicts. This is an activity under Output 2.1.
- Harmonizing the activities of forest protection officers and protection forest and special-use forest management boards. This is an activity under Output 2.1.
- Finalize procedures, documents on forest allocation and certificates pertaining to forest land use. This is an activity under Output 2.1.

At the local level:

- Strengthening the forest management capacity of forest management boards;
- In cooperation with the FCPF, strengthen the organization and operation of state forest enterprises;
- Establishment of forest protection teams in communes and villages;
- Allocating to communities/villages forest and forest land that they are managing or protecting effectively;
- Negotiating agreements with communities regarding their rights, their duties in forest management and protection, and a package of benefits they will receive if the incidence of illegal logging is reduced.

Many of the above may be implemented under Outputs 2.4 and 8.2 of the UN REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme.

F7: Legal logging

Following a period of rapid deforestation during the 1970s and 1980s, Vietnam enacted an export ban on logs and sawn wood in 1992; and a logging ban in 1997, which halted logging by the state forest enterprises (SFEs) in 4.8 million ha of natural forest, including special-use forests and watershed forests. Limited cutting rights remained for 105 of the 241 SFEs, but with an annual

allowable cut of only 300, 000m³/yr from 1999. Legal harvesting no longer occurs in the southeast Mekong delta, or the Red River delta¹²³.

Elsewhere, forest owners can prepare forest management plans with sustainable timber logging and, if the plan is approved by the PPC with technical support from VNFOREST, the owner can harvest according to the plan. For example, in Lam Dong there is as yet no logging plan because they are waiting for preparation and approval of plans by the PPC.

Table 14: Legal forest harvesting in pilot provinces

Province	Lam Dong	Bac Can	Ha Tinh	Binh Thuan	Ca Mau	LaoCai	TOTALS
Area of Production forest (ha)	345,003	268,336	170,457	186,411	117,856	121,636	1,209,699
Number of SFEs	8	1	4	4	2	3	22
Volume of annual allowed cut (m ³) natural forest (2010)	20,000	-	10,107	-	-	1,229	31,336

Although some level of legal forest harvesting occurs in each of the six Phase II pilot provinces (Table 14), the only UN-REDD Phase II pilot province where logging is identified as a significant driver of forest degradation is Bac Kan.

Since sustainably managed forests are carbon neutral, the strategy for UN-REDD Phase II assistance in the case of production forests will be to work with provincial authorities and the relevant SFEs to promote, and build capacities for sustainable management. Such capacities will include:

- **Regulation:** ensuring that existing regulations promote sustainability and carbon conservation;
- **Planning:** ensuring that accurate forest maps are available and that planning of forest harvesting not only takes account of regulations, but also minimizes impacts on other areas
- **Operations:** ensuring that plans are adhered to, and that felling and extraction minimize soil disturbance and collateral damage to other trees
- **Regeneration:** ensuring that measures are taken to allow the forest to recover as quickly as possible following harvesting

Under Output 2.3 (Provincial REDD+ Implementation Plans in the Six Pilot Provinces and Site-Based REDD+ Activity Plans) a capacity needs assessment will be undertaken of the relevant SFE's, and the resulting capacity building plan will be implemented under Outputs 2.4 (Provincial REDD+ Implementation Plans are Implemented) and 8.2.

¹²³Keith Barney. 2005. Central Plans and Global Exports: Tracking Vietnam's Forestry Commodity Chains and Export Links To China; retrieved from http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_143.pdf

Annex G: Provincial Briefs and Provisional REDD+ Implementation Plans

Submitted separately due to size of document

Annex H: The Approach to Testing BDS Principles and Approaches

This Annex describes some of the lessons learnt with regards to BDS from Phase I and from related initiatives. It sets out some of the BDS principles to be tested in Phase II, as well as some of the alternative approaches to be tested in the pilot provinces.

Introduction

Table 15 below shows the distribution of forest types and management responsibilities in each of the proposed Programme Phase II pilot provinces. It is clear from this table that BDS schemes should be adapted to local conditions and opportunities, whilst respecting global and national principles.

Table 15: Forest types and management responsibilities in Phase II Programme pilot provinces (ha)

Forest type	Lam Dong	Ca Mau	Binh Thuan	Ha Thinh	Bac Can	LoiCai	TOTAL
Production forest	344,943	117,856	186,411	170,457	268,336	121,636	1,209,699
Protection forest	163,838	11,263	151,116	120,391	94,125	148,070	698,674
Special-use forest	78,525	13,164	32,485	74,460	25,581	58,040	287,404
Group/entity responsible for management							
State-owned companies	197,558	37,569	173,785	47,072	17,267	26,224	301,917
Households	10,733		27	18,419	225,214	46,300	289,960
PFMBs	273,242	40,384	151,808	121,287	0	134,084	447,563
PAMBs		18,139	31,886	69,089	25,582	44,808	189,504
Peoples Committees	1,658	8,421	2,258	39,972	114,252	76,324	241,227
Village communities	0	0	1,981	0	4,896	0	6,877
Joint venture enterprises	18,271	0	0	0	0	0	0
Army	98,300	0	20,111	290	0	0	20,401
Other	1,445	2,121	0	0	0	0	2,121

Under REDD+ Viet Nam Phase II (and looking ahead to Phase 3), the BDS will provide positive incentives to the first seven management groups. For People's Committees, incentives will take the form of cash deposits to fund improvements of social services, as determined by local stakeholders. These deposits will be held in trust for the local stakeholders, and measures will be put in place to

reduce the risk of corrupt use of these funds. Other stakeholder groups may choose cash or non-cash benefits.

The most complex arrangements for providing positive incentives apply to households and local communities. Viet Nam has 54 ethnic groups, varying socio-economic conditions, great ecological diversity, and regionally diverse land-use rights and land and forest management arrangements. In some ethnic groups, collective ownership or use of natural resources is the norm, whereas in others individual ownership is more typical. Furthermore, gender implications are important, to ensure that households headed by women are not discriminated against. This is particularly important in some areas where many men migrate for much of the year to urban centres to seek salaried labour, leaving farm and forest responsibilities to women, even if nominally remaining head of the household.

One of the key principles to be piloted in UN-REDD Phase II is that benefit structuring must be locally appropriate and provide incentives to a diversity of stakeholders in an efficient, equitable and transparent fashion.

A second principle is that local stakeholders should be allowed to self-determine appropriate benefit structuring. This was tested in the UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme Phase I – see Annex C. In Phase II, these pilots will be scaled-up and others will be added.

A third principle is that, in order to ensure the adequacy of positive incentives provided through the BDS, effective, efficient and participatory local planning processes must take account of opportunity costs to identify where REDD+ interventions are feasible. The UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme Phase I undertook an analysis of opportunity costs in these two districts¹²⁴, which provided important insights. Recognizing the limitations in the concept of opportunity costs, such an assessment can only be made by applying a generic opportunity cost estimate for each alternative land use.

The UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme Phase I has also piloted a FPIC process. This process aims to enhance the willingness to participate of the local people by enhancing their right to choose what and how they can participate in the scheme, as well as how they want to be paid. The UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme Phase II will implement an FPIC process in all pilot areas, and develop capacity for the formulation of Provincial, District, and/or Commune REDD+ plans, which must identify priorities for interventions.

Vietnamese Experience in Providing Cash and Non-Cash Benefits

In the case of cash payments, Viet Nam has substantial experience in delivering payments down to household level, for example, through the 661 programme, the PFES pilots under Decision 380, the World Bank-supported Forest Sector Development Project (FSDP) and several KfW-supported community forestry projects.

Some of these initiatives have also provided non-cash benefits; for example, KfW assists individual households in the establishment of “production forest with protective functions”. It provides free tree seedlings and fertilizer to households and deposits financial payments on savings books at the Bank for Social Policies. The savings books amount to VND 2.0-3.4 (US\$110-190) million per ha depending on the planted species. The maximum area eligible for funding is 2 ha per household, the minimum being 0.5 ha. It is noted that, despite the fact that the Bank for Social Policies has travelling branches that visit remote communes, the frequency of the visits is low, meaning that access to savings is difficult. To introduce a measure of payment-for-performance, households receive the savings books 3 months after planting if the survival rate is at least 80%. They can withdraw up to 20% of the deposited funds right away, and then an additional 15% every year up to year 6. The project reserves the right to freeze or terminate savings books in case of household non-compliance

¹²⁴<http://vietnam-redd.org/Web/Default.aspx?tab=newsdetail&zoneid=107&itemid=204&lang=en-US>

with the required management practices. It thus has direct leverage on the funds remaining in the savings books, as those are released gradually to households. Yet it is likely to face difficulties demanding the repayment of withdrawn funds. The *performance* related nature of these payments is noteworthy.

Several of these initiatives, as well as various NGO-supported projects, have established community funds, but most of these are too recent to yield any useful insights about their operations in practice. In order to finalise BDS design, more lessons learnt and understanding of how community funds are used and whether it both addresses the local need of economic development and the program's objectives of addressing drivers of deforestation and degradation are required.

Another critical issue is the number of levels in the hierarchy of benefit distribution. As discussed in the reports on BDS prepared under the UN-REDD Phase I Programme with GIZ, since every level in the hierarchy incurs costs, fewer levels will mean that a greater proportion of the total revenues can be delivered to the ultimate beneficiaries. Conversely, the fewer levels of the hierarchy, the harder it may be to ensure that local payment structuring reflects local wishes, as those administering the BDS are physically and institutionally more distant. For example, in the case of PFES pilots, one level of hierarchy was possible as the revenues accrued directly to provincial FPDF's – this is not feasible with REDD+ because the revenues are delivered at the national level. Therefore a minimum of two, or realistic maximum of three, levels of hierarchy are the options to be considered. The optimum solution might not be the same throughout the country. It is conceivable that, in areas of high ethnic diversity, it might be necessary to make use of three levels of hierarchy to ensure flexibility and fit to diverse local expectations, whereas in more ethnically uniform areas this may not be necessary.

Issue 1 to be Tested – The Timing of benefits

A significant period will elapse before performance can be assessed and positive incentives linked to performance can be delivered. Such a delay, in receiving the first benefits, is particularly onerous on poor rural stakeholders, as most will not be able to make up-front investments. While the delivery of REDD+ revenues earned at the national level must follow UNFCCC rules, the disbursement of positive incentives at the local level must follow a more stakeholder-friendly schedule.

To respond to these needs, in the Phase II Programme, local stakeholders or management units (i.e. local communities, forest management boards, households, cooperatives, SFEs, MBs) will pilot two types of payments, *ex-ante* and *ex-post*.

The first, "*ex ante* results-based incentives", reflect the up-front costs incurred in implementing interventions to reduce net emissions, including participatory monitoring. These "*ex ante* results-based incentives", could be similar in magnitude to payments under the 5MHRP for forest protection activities (10 USD/ha/year). So the basis for identifying *ex ante* results-based incentives is the total forest area that each management unit manages, and typical costs in the area.

The second type of incentive, often referred to as "*ex post* results-based incentives", will be paid to all forest managers (except the Army) based on performance – that is monitored. At the time of the second payment, the *ex ante* incentives can be closely linked to performance, as the *ex post* incentives will be adjusted to take account for earlier payments.

Issue 2 to be Tested – The Nature of Benefits and Recipients

The BDS must be flexible and equitable and allow local decision making on benefit types and structuring, especially given diversity in land use rights. The pilots under REDD+ Viet Nam Phase II must test a range of options to generate lessons on timeliness, efficiency and segregation. There are cost implications associated with too great a range of structuring options – the BDS would no longer

be efficient, especially if decision making would be about a very small scale, such as individual households.

For households and village communities the benefits could be in cash or in the form of improved social services, depending on local conditions and choices. For cash benefits, a community fund could be established to receive revenues and transfer the payments to each individual household in the locality according to locally determined rules. Local CSOs like the Women's Union or Farmers' Association could facilitate fund management and disbursement. Alternatively, responsibility for local disbursement could lie with (for example) the Social Policy Bank, or with entities that currently engage in actual payments to forest managers as per the above explanation of Vietnamese experiences (FPDF, MBs, etc). A bank account or savings book (*Sổ tiết kiệm*) with the Social Policy Bank could be established for each household to receive the revenue.

The banking approach would require at least the following:

- Participating households must have or open (husbands and wives) joint bank accounts;
- Birth certificates, land use rights certificates and other documentation must be adequate for both the opening of bank accounts and eligibility to participation (and thus "participation payments");
- Agreements are reached on how they can withdraw money from those accounts;
- Sufficiently large household shares are required to make opening household bank accounts worthwhile

While the banking system has many advantages compared with other methods of payments in term of cost efficiency, it should be noted that the banking sector itself has its own limitations (e.g. requiring a certain amount of deposit to keep the account active) and might prevent the poor and disadvantaged groups from accessing payments easily. For example, those who are not literate in the Kinh language would face constraints.

Non-cash benefits would normally be provided through a project for social service development or for livelihood improvement activities, possibly managed at the Commune or District level. Project proposals by e.g. group of households or cooperative must be appraised by the Province or District RMU, before the disbursement of funds to a project manager.

The villages involved may form a cooperative or some other type of joint organization, with cash deposited in a joint account managed by a designated member of the cooperative. In the case of livelihood improvement activities, the final products/benefits from these activities would be shared among the households themselves based on their decision and regulation agreed by every participating household.

The cooperative approach has been successfully piloted in some areas. The size of cooperative could be at the scale of a commune or sub-commune. Cooperatives operate under state laws and regulations, their operations are supported by local authorities and mass organizations and are under the supervision of the Commune Peoples' Council, supported by other local structures such as Commune Oversight Boards and Community Monitoring Boards.

Under a cooperative, incentives could be provided in cash to each household, but then invested communally through the payment of "Community duty" (CD) into a Forest Community Fund (FCF) under (for example) the management of the Cooperative. Households perform their Community duty by contributing a part of their carbon revenue in cash to contribute to a FCF. The size of CD per household depends on two factors, the average carbon revenue per ha and the number of hectares of forest land at the level of a household or group of households.

To minimize the risk of fraud, information on all disbursements should be publically available, and all REDD+ Funds should be subject to annual independent, external audits.

Issue 3 to be Tested - How to Link BDS to MRV

Since positive incentives provided through REDD+ ultimately have to be performance-based, appropriate levels of benefits for each beneficiary need to be determined and the BDS needs to be linked to the MRV&M system.

The MRV&M system for REDD+ in Viet Nam is still under development, and its design will be affected by future decisions made by the SBSTA. Therefore, even a prototype national MRV&M system is unlikely to be operational at the beginning of REDD+ Viet Nam Phase II. However, the methodologies to be used in national MRV systems (as determined by the IPCC) are unlikely to be applicable at a scale relevant for determining the level of benefits at a local scale, where the actual interventions occur – otherwise the costs incurred in determining actual net emissions at a local scale would be prohibitive. It is assumed that the national MRV system will generate performance data only at the district level. Monitoring of performance at lower levels will be based on a set of proxy indicators. If the BDS is to be efficient and equitable, such proxy indicators need to be simple and inexpensive to apply, yet well correlated with actual net emissions.

In the case of the Amazon Fund, the deforestation rate is used as a performance indicator for net emissions. It is simple and can be applied cost-effectively at almost any scale. However, it ignores four of the five eligible activities under REDD+ and is therefore not ideal for Viet Nam in general and also for Phase II. In the European Union, the approach used in determining local benefits is based on a standardized table of costs¹²⁵. Such a standardized costs approach is also easy to apply, but does not correlated well with actual performance, due to spatial variability in carbon densities.

The REDD+ MRV system for Viet Nam is anticipated to be able to provide meaningful disaggregated data on emissions and removals down to the scale of districts. This means that overall REDD+ revenues can be assigned to provinces and districts (adjusted according to R-coefficients, as discussed below). Performance by forest managers will be monitored using suitable proxy measures, such as:

- Simple assessment of areas subject to different measures (e.g., area planted; area within which forest quality has improved). The performance of each operator would then be calculated according to a rule-based system, e.g., newly planted area = x credits/ha; improved quality forest = y credits/ha, so performance = (x * ha planted) + (y * ha with improved quality), etc.
- Combination of area and simple forest structure data. Similar to the preceding example, but with additional information; for example, x ha planted, with average height of p metres; y ha of forest having improved quality, with basal area increase of q m²/ha. The rules determining performance would have different weighting according to height/basal area data
- Basic estimates of changes in above ground biomass (and possibly dead wood/litter). More sophisticated, but still quick and simple variables are estimated allowing crude estimates of biomass changes

One issue which requires further study is the role of local stakeholders in participatory monitoring. In order for benefit distribution to be transparent, it is essential that local stakeholders can assure themselves that their performance is being appropriately rewarded. Currently, it is still being debated whether data collected through participatory monitoring can or should contribute to the national MRV system. In any case, a transparent system requires that stakeholders have access to

¹²⁵<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992R2080:EN:HTML>

information concerning payments made to different stakeholders in order to reduce the risk of corruption, and as part of a socially-acceptable recourse mechanism.

Issue 4 to be Tested – The Magnitude of benefits

The share of total REDD+ revenues for individual provinces and districts is determined by data generated through the MRV system. The responsibility for determining the provincial and district share of total revenues is expected to lie with the Director of the Viet Nam REDD+ Office. In contrast, at the local level, shares will be determined based on inputs provided through policies and measures. The precise form of these data will be determined during Phase II through the pilots. Responsibility for assigning benefits to local forest managers could lie with Province or District DARDs or their REDD+ Task Forces.

An effective REDD+ mechanism needs to take account of co-benefits, which encompass all non-carbon related benefits, including moderation of hydrological processes, conservation of biodiversity, soil conservation, etc. Furthermore, while REDD+ is designed as a climate change mitigation measure, it also provides an opportunity to implement pro-poor measures by directing proportionately greater benefits to poorer stakeholders. Building on experiences in piloting payments for forest ecological services (PFES – under Decision 380), which used “k-factors” to adjust payments in relation to forest quality, a decision has been made in Viet Nam to make use of “R-coefficients” as a means to adjust REDD+ positive incentives so as to incorporate non-carbon benefits. In the UN-REDD/Viet Nam Programme Phase I a process of determining appropriate R-coefficients is being tested, but in REDD+ Viet Nam Phase II this will be up-scaled to piloting at Commune, District, and Provincial levels.

Allocation of benefit rights to individual households, collectives and for example forest enterprises must be determined locally as described above. The local units such as Cooperatives must report their decisions to registries at the Province or District DARD or Project Management Unit, upon which the registry manager may do spot checks, and would trigger the agreed payments through the payment structures.

The magnitude of the benefits will be fixed at a cash equivalent of USD x/t CO₂ in emissions avoided, or sequestered. However, in order to capture co-benefits, the level of payment will be adjusted, based on “R-coefficients”. The default R-coefficient is 1.0, but it is adjusted as follows:

$$R_i = r(e)_i * r(s)_i * r(d)_i$$

Where: R_i = overall R-coefficient for the locality (benefit unit)

r(e)_i = adjustments for environmental co-benefits (biodiversity conservation and watershed protection)

r(s)_i = adjustments for social benefits (social vulnerability, gender and ethnicity)

r(d)_i = adjustments to account for difficulty of implementation (distance to forest and magnitude of threat)

The magnitudes of adjustments for environmental and social co-benefits and for difficulty of implementation are shown in Table 16 below.

Table 16: Magnitude of adjustment for environmental and social co-benefits and difficulty of implementation

Element of R-coefficient	High	Medium	Low
Biodiversity *	BD index high: 1.05	BD index medium: 1.0	BD index low: 0.95

Watershed protection	Watershed defined as “very critical”: 1.05	Watershed defined as “critical”: 1.0	Other watersheds: 0.95
Social vulnerability **	Av hh income below national poverty line: 1.05	N/A	Av hh income above national poverty line: 0.95
Gender	Proportion of labour force that are women >x%: 1.05	Proportion of labour force that are women between x and y%: 1.0	Proportion of labour force that are women <y%: 0.95
Ethnicity	Proportion of EM hh>p%: 1.05	Proportion of EM hh between p and q%: 1.0	Proportion of EM hh<q%: 0.95
Distance to forest	Av. Distance of managers form forest >10km: 1.05	Av. Distance of managers from forest 5-10km: 1.0	Av. Distance of managers from forest <5km: 0.95
Magnitude of threat	Forest defined as “highly vulnerable”: 1.05	N/A	Other forest: 0.95

Notes: * Appropriate index to be developed by expert panel

** Improved indicators required

Full disclosure of all monitoring data and R-coefficients must be made to minimize risk of fraud.

Annex I: Sub-contracts, Procurement and Short-term Consultants

This Annex provides indicative information on the sub-contracts, equipment and short-term consultants to be mobilized under the programme. The list will be reviewed at the beginning of each year of implementation, and be revised in line with needs and opportunity, and following prevailing work planning and reporting procedures. In addition, the duration and budgets are only estimates and will be revised as programme implementation proceeds and needs are clarified.

Tentative List of Sub-contracts to be issued

Contractor tasks	Output	Year
Design and capacitate the Technical Secretariat, Participants Board	1.2	1
Provide training to VRO and MARD staff	1.2	1-3
Provide ongoing secretarial and logistical support to the Technical Secretariat, and Participants Board	1.2	2-3
Provide training to National REDD Fund staff	1.4	1-2
Provide ongoing secretarial and logistical support to the National REDD Fund	1.4	3
Collect data related to public expenditure and institutional review	1.4	2
Support implementation of public expenditure and institutional reforms.	1.4	3
Provide training to key actors in industrial sub-sectors (coffee, shrimp, rubber, etc).	1.5	3
Develop labelling or certification schemes in key industrial sub-sectors (coffee, shrimp, rubber, etc).	1.5	3
Develop and provide training programme on FLEGT	1.6	3
Design and install information system related to violations, arrests, punishments, etc.	1.6	3
Develop and implement training in 6 pilot provinces to support provincial planning/mainstreaming	2.1	1-2
Raise awareness on REDD+ across the 6 pilot provinces	2.2	1
Various sub-contracts to support provincial planning, site awareness raising, site participatory planning, FPIC, mapping and all related consultation in the six pilot provinces and at least 25 sites in each pilot province.	2.3	1
Develop NRIS system in Yr 1&2, and manage system every year.***	3.1	1-3
Develop NFMS provincial pilot monitoring system in Yr 1&2, management every yr.***	2.6	1-3
Develop participatory monitoring mechanism in Yr 2, and carryout every year thereafter.***	2.7	1-3

Contractor tasks	Output	Year
Develop LMS system in Yr 1, 2&3, manage every year. .***	3.2	1-3
Field measurements for EF in Yr 1,2,3,4. Technical workshops and trainings in Yr 2,3	3.3	1-3
Institutional development on inventories (GHG) in Yr 1&2. Training in Yr 3	3.4	1-3
Research and set up tentatively and workshop in Yr1 regarding REL/FRL and provincial baselines. Assess every year.	3.5	1-3
Data collection related to BDS	4.1	1
Design and capacitate the national Complaints Board	4.1	1
Provide ongoing secretarial and logistical support to the national Complaints Board	4.1	2-3
Design and capacitate the provincial Complaints Board –including detailed data collection	4.2	2
Provide ongoing secretarial and logistical support to the six provincial Complaints Boards – and support data collection	4.2	3
Support and training for VRO and TS staff on BDS systems, design and monitoring	4.3	1-3
Comprehensive review of BDS across the country, consultation and results publication	4.3	3
Monitoring of ‘full’ participation of stakeholders	5.1	3
Design of a small grants programme to increase engagement of social and NG organizations	5.1	2
Implement training programme for social and NG organizations	5.1	3
To undertake data collection or small-scale research related to traditional knowledge.	5.2	2
To raise awareness and strengthen grass roots organizations regarding corruption and overcoming corruption.	5.3	2-3
To monitor and provide ongoing technical support with regards to corruption and REDD+	5.3	3
To undertake data collection or small-scale research related to conversion of natural forests, reversals, and displacement.	5.4	2-3
To support dialogue between LaoPDR and VN Wood Processing Industry stakeholders	6.2	3
To support knowledge management and lessons learning and dissemination and monitoring related to forestry planning and strategy development	6.3	3
Developing and implementing a technical assistance project to other LDC countries.	6.6	3

Note: The need for specific contracts and respective costs will be reviewed at the inception workshop, and kept under review during implementation.

* These contracts may be split into identical sub-contracts to multiple bidders.

*** these contracts, under Outcome 3, include the cost of equipment to be procured for National MRV System, National MRV System operators, Provincial MRV System and Carbon Measuring

Tentative List of Equipment to be procured

	Item	Quantity	Price (USD)	Total (USD)
I	Computer equipment			
	National Programme Management Unit (PMU)			
1	Desktop, Windows 7 OS, Office, Anti-virus software	8	1,000	8,000
2	Laptop, Windows 7 OS, Office, Anti-virus software	10	1,500	15,000
3	Multimedia projector	1	2,500	2,500
4	Laser printer (A4-Size)	2	750	1,500
5	File / Print server	1	4,000	4,000
6	Networking equipment	Lump sum		3,000
7	Photocopier	1	2,500	2,500
8	Telephones, PDA, Fax machines	Lump sum		2,500
9	Uninterruptible power supply (UPS), Power stabilizers	Lump sum		8,000
10	Office software: Acrobat (3), MS Project Pro (3), Adobe Photoshop (1)	Lump sum		3,000
11	Maintenance, upgrades, etc.	Lump sum		12,000
	Sub-total for PMU equipment			62,000
	Provincial Programme Management Units (PPUs)			
1	Desktop, Windows 7 OS, Office, Anti-virus software	12	1,000	12,000
2	Laser printer (A4-Size)	6	500	3,000
3	Maintenance, upgrades, etc.	Lump sum		24,000
	Sub-total for Provincial Management Unit equipment			39,000
	National MRV System (main + off-site auxiliary unit)			
1	Database server, 24TB on-line storage			
2	Application server			
3	Web server			
4	Data storage, 24TB			
4	Backup system			
5	Networking equipment			
6	Uninterruptible power supply, diesel generator			
			Included in sub-contracts under Outcome 3	

7	Rack, supplies, installation, etc.			
8	Maintenance, upgrades, etc.			
	Sub-total for National MRV System equipment			
National MRV System operators				
1	Technical workstations, Windows 7 OS, Anti-virus software			
2	Laser printer (A4 size)		Ditto	
3	Networking equipment			
4	Maintenance, upgrades, etc.			
	Sub-total for National MRV System operator equipment			
Provincial MRV System				
1	Server		Ditto	
2	Desktop, Windows 7 OS, Office, Anti-virus software			
3	Laser printer (A4 size)			
4	Networking equipment			
5	Peripherals, supplies, installation, maintenance, upgrades, etc.			
	Sub-total for Provincial MRV System equipment			
II Carbon Measuring				
1	Field computer, built-in GPS and camera		Ditto	
2	GPS, external antenna			
3	Soil carbon field kit			
4	Supplies, maintenance, upgrades, etc.			
	Sub-total for Carbon Measuring equipment			
III Transportation for Provincial Management Unit				
1	All-terrain vehicle	7	30,000	210,000
2	Maintenance	7	6,000	42,000
	Sub-total for Transportation			252,000
Grand Total				

Note: The need for specific equipment and respective costs will be reviewed at the inception workshop, and kept under review during implementation

*Tentative List of Short-Term Consultants to be recruited**

(Note: this only covers Years 1 and 2. More Consultants will be required in Years 3 – 5, and the details will be determined at the appropriate time)

Consultancy objective	Output	Year/Duration
Help develop REDD+ Implementation Guidelines	1.1	Year 1-2/40 days

Consultancy objective	Output	Year/Duration
Help Design Fund, provide initial training	1.4	Year 1/30 days
Support review of public expenditure and institutional needs	1.4	Year 2/40 days
Support assessment of 4 sub-sectors, and support consultation process (4 different experts)	1.5	Years 1-2/90 days
Help assess forest law enforcement status and situation	1.6	Year 2/20 days
Support design of NRIS and establishment	3.1	Years 1-2/30 days
Support system to monitor pilots	2.4 & 2.6	Year 1/10 days
Support establishment of participatory monitor system	2.7	Year 2/10 days
Support design of LMS and establishment	3.2	Years 1-2/20 days
Support design of NF I and establishment	3.3	Years 1-2/40 days
Support development of provincial performance indicators and benchmarks	3.5	Year 1/45 days
To support development of the national BDS system and infrastructure	4.1	Year 1/54 days
To support development of BDS system and infrastructure in the six pilot provinces	4.2	Year 2/72 days
To support training and consultation on full stakeholder participation	5.1	Years 1-2/90 days
To provide support to Members of expert group on traditional knowledge	5.2	Year 2/20 days
Support the assessment of the effectiveness of the Complaints board as a tool for addressing corruption	5.3	Year 1/30 days
To provide support to Members of expert group on avoiding conversion of natural forests, reversals, and displacement	5.4	Year 2/20 days
To assess FLEGT Action Plan and design supportive actions	6.1	Year 2/30 days
To assist process to design piloting of Codes of Conduct in wood processing sector	6.2	Year 2/45 days
Undertake policy studies on regional displacement	6.4	Year 2/60 days
Develop REDD+ Implementation Guidelines	1.1	Year 1-2/4 months
Help Design Fund, provide training and awareness raising	1.4	Year 1-2/12 months
Undertake review of public expenditure and institutional needs	1.4	Year 2/8 months
Undertake assessment of 4 sub-sectors, and support consultation process (4 different experts)	1.5	Year 1-2/14 months

Consultancy objective	Output	Year/Duration
Assess forest law enforcement status and situation	1.6	Year 2/8 months
Support design of NRIS and establishment	3.1	Year 1/18 months
Support system to monitor pilots	2.4 & 2.6	Years 1-2/16 months
Support establishment of participatory monitor system	2.7	Years 1-2/3months
Support design of LMS and establishment	3.2	Year 1/5 months
Support development of provincial performance indicators and benchmarks	3.5	Years 1-2/5months
To support development of BDS system and infrastructure in the six pilot provinces	4.2	Year 2/72 months
To undertake training and consultation on full stakeholder participation	5.1	Years 1-2/18 months
Awareness raising for social and NG organizations	5.1	Years 1-2/12 months
Members of expert group on traditional knowledge	5.2	Year 2/12 months
Assess effectiveness of Complaints board as a tool for addressing corruption	5.3	Year 1/6 months
Members of expert group on avoiding conversion of natural forests, reversals, and displacement	5.4	Year 2/14 months
To assess FLEGT Action Plan and design supportive actions	6.1	Year 2/6 months
To design process to piloting of Codes of Conduct in wood processing sector	6.2	Year 2/12 months
Undertake policy studies on regional displacement	6.4	Year 2/12 months

* The need for specific consultants will be reviewed at the inception workshop, and kept under review during implementation.

*** Budget excludes travel and DSA, and is only approximate; it will change as programme implementation clarifies needs.

Annex J: Risk Log - UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability ¹²⁶	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Corruption results in benefits not being channelled to the appropriate beneficiaries	Phase II formulation	Strategic	<p>Corruption is the most significant risk to REDD+ in general and to the likelihood of achievement of the programme objective. An analysis of corruption risks for REDD+ in VN undertaken by the STWG/Gov during Phase I revealed that the top 3-ranked risks all related to BDS, including embezzlement and fraud, and manipulation of rights to benefit influential stakeholders. Other programmes to channel funds to poor rural households have suffered to some extent from corruption, including elite capture and diversion of funds.</p> $P \quad x \quad I \quad = \quad R$ $\boxed{3} \quad x \quad \boxed{3} \quad = \quad \boxed{9}$	<p>Phase I undertook several studies related to benefit distribution systems and governance that focused on measures to avoid corruption.</p> <p>As well as undertaking further analysis and designing anti-corruption measures under Output 5.3, Phase II will also ensure effective countermeasures in the design of the BDS. These include participatory governance of the NRAP, strong auditing systems, clear separation of functions in the BDS, measures to ensure full transparency, and the establishment of a recourse mechanism.</p> <p>In line with Cancun decisions related to governance, further safeguard mechanisms against corruption will be developed, and impacts monitored.</p>	Programme manager will be responsible for reporting to NRSC UN Organizations on any issues as they develop.			Possibly declining
2	Incentives are insufficient to lead to emission	Phase II formulation	Strategic	<p>Estimates of the resources required to serve as effective incentives to reduce emissions have been based on generic, global figures, and may prove</p>	<p>A diverse set of measures will be tested to see which approach can yield the most impact. Moreover, the measures will be tested in a range of ecological and socio-</p>	Programme manager will monitor this situation and report to government and			Stable

¹²⁶ Throughout the table P, I and R stand for Probability, Impact and Risk.

	reductions			<p>insufficient to effect adequate behaviour change by forest and land users in the Vietnamese context.</p> $\begin{array}{ccccccc} P & \times & I & = & R \\ \boxed{2} & \times & \boxed{3} & = & \boxed{6} \end{array}$	<p>economic situations – leading to a clearer understanding of how and where REDD+ can work.</p> <p>For example, in many cases, REDD+ incentives may be bundled with existing GoV programmes or market-based incentives (such as PFES) to provide larger incentives for sustainable forestry.</p> <p>Over the long term, the Output (1.8) focussing on public expenditure will look to determine ways to better structure REDD+ within government programmes and optimize the leverage value of REDD+ incentives.</p>	UN Organizations.			
3	Local stakeholders, especially communities, decline to give their consent to REDD+ interventions	Phase II formulation	Strategic	<p>The UN-REDD Programme endorses the right of local stakeholders, especially indigenous peoples and forest-dependent communities to withhold their consent to implement REDD+. If this consent is withheld, the REDD+ programme must halt.</p> $\begin{array}{ccccccc} P & \times & I & = & R \\ \boxed{2} & \times & \boxed{3} & = & \boxed{6} \end{array}$	<p>A range of measures are to be taken to increase the likelihood of obtaining FPIC.</p> <p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising during Phase I and Phase II; • Participatory planning processes; • Offering a range of benefit mechanisms to stakeholders – and benefits in many forms; • A solid and tested FPIC process; 	Programme manager will be responsible for reporting to UN Organizations on the outcomes of FPIC and other consultation mechanisms.			Stable

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming REDD+ in provincial SEDPs provides a basis for local stakeholders to assess the benefits and costs. 				
4	UNFCCC negotiations move slowly, and the guidelines for REDD+ programmes are not agreed	Phase II formulation	Strategic	<p>Ultimately, the NRAP must follow UNFCCC guidance. If that is not forthcoming, this could lead to delays.</p> $\begin{array}{c} P \quad x \quad I \quad = \quad R \\ \boxed{2} \quad x \quad \boxed{2} \quad = \quad \boxed{4} \end{array}$	<p>The draft NRAP follows UNFCCC guidance, and is designed to be consistent with expected guidelines as they are forthcoming.</p> <p>However, most parts of this Programme (and the NRAP) can proceed without any further guidance from UNFCCC, and will do so.</p>	Programme Manager will be responsible for reporting to UN Organizations on any likely problems.			Stable
5	Sub-national authorities do not share central government's commitment to REDD+	Phase II formulation	Political	<p>There is a variation in the level of commitment among sub-national partners. This is related, in part, to a lack of awareness about REDD+, and in part to a limited vision of economic development through conversion of forest land to other uses. Ultimately, it is to be expected that national implementation of REDD+ will need to take account of poor progress in some provinces</p> $P \quad x \quad I \quad = \quad R$	<p>Most activities in this Phase will take place in six pilot provinces, hence it is essential that government authorities in the six are committed. Several measures help to ensure this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process to select the pilot provinces included demonstrating commitment; Awareness raising and lobbying has started and will continue in the six 	Programme Manager will be responsible for reporting to UN Organizations on any early indications of lack of commitment at pilot sites			Stable

				3 x 4 = 12	<p>provinces before technical activities commence;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If progress is temporarily halted in one (or two) province, it can continue in the five others; • One province (Lam Dong) was involved in Phase I and demonstrated commitment. 				
6	Influential stakeholders who benefit from forest (over)-exploitation undermine REDD+	Phase II formulation	Political	Some stakeholders may not be supportive of REDD+, especially those who benefit from illegal timber trade or from conversion of forest land to other uses. The motivation for this opposition is, in some cases, the lack of effective penalties for illegal activities in forests, and in other cases a narrow vision of increased revenues from agricultural products through area expansion of low-value products. If these stakeholders hinder the implementation of REDD+, programme benefits could be compromised.	<p>Several counter-measures are planned:</p> <p>Detailed study and understanding of barriers and drivers (see annex F and Output 1.5) in the industrial sub-sectors should lead to better design of activities, working closely with FCPF;</p> <p>Engagement, both with potential negatively-minded stakeholders and with high-level government officials, supported by awareness campaigns will reduce risk.</p> <p>There will also be a strong emphasis on strengthened law enforcement in Phase II, working closely with FLEGT.</p>	Programme manager will be responsible for reporting to UN Organizations on apparent or potential signs of negative stakeholder involvement.			Stable

				$\begin{matrix} P & \times & I & = & R \\ \boxed{3} & \times & \boxed{2} & = & \boxed{6} \end{matrix}$					
7	Commitment of authorities to accept participation of both men and women in decision making bodies	Phase II formulation	Political	<p>Failure to include equitable representation, especially at higher levels, could make gender mainstreaming activities harder to implement.</p> $\begin{matrix} P & \times & I & = & R \\ \boxed{2} & \times & \boxed{3} & = & \boxed{6} \end{matrix}$	<p>Gender consideration is mandatory by Vietnamese Law and recourse options exist.</p> <p>Awareness raising at all levels will be implemented, on the gains to REDD+ of taking a gender mainstreaming perspective.</p> <p>Under Outcome 5, the safeguard mechanisms will be designed to include addressing gender equity, and progress will be monitored and openly reported on.</p>	Programme Manager will be responsible for reporting to UN Organizations on any early indications of lack of commitment at project sites.			Stable
8	Commitment of the GoV towards addressing CC, implementing REDD+ (and conserving BD) does not remain firm.	Phase II formulation	Political	<p>If high-level support is lacking, NRAP implementation would be slow and the viability of REDD+ as an approach to CC mitigation and forest conservation undermined.</p> $\begin{matrix} P & \times & I & = & R \\ \boxed{1} & \times & \boxed{4} & = & \boxed{4} \end{matrix}$	<p>This risk did not materialize in Phase I.</p> <p>Continued awareness raising on importance and opportunities under REDD+ will be provided, national and provincially.</p> <p>REDD+ will link to high level government initiatives, such as the Climate Change Strategy and the Five Year SEDPs.</p>	UN Organizations will monitor			Stable
9	Government agencies do not cooperate and coordinate activities effectively	Phase II formulation	Organizational	<p>Failure of government agencies to cooperate would slow implementation of the NRAP. Institutional competition would reduce commitment to REDD+. Cooperation in Phase I was limited.</p>	<p>The on-going process to prepare the NRAP is consultative and designed to create broad ownership and engagement. Awareness raising for government agencies was undertaken in Phase I, and will continue.</p>	Despite all the counter-measures, this remains a real risk, and Programme Manager will be responsible for reporting to UN			Stable

				$\begin{array}{ccccccc} P & \times & I & = & R \\ \boxed{3} & \times & \boxed{3} & = & \boxed{9} \end{array}$	<p>The GoV has established the NRSC and the VRO, both of which have a mandate and responsibility to facilitate coordination. The Joint Coordinating Body will play a key role in working level coordination. These and other mechanisms are supported under Outputs 1.2 and 1.3.</p> <p>At the provincial level, the PPMU and the mainstreaming of REDD+ interventions into provincial SEDPs will minimize the risk.</p>	Organizations on any early indications of lack of coordination			
10	Donor coordination (most importantly, with FCPF) is ineffective	Phase II formulation	Organizational	<p>Lack of donor coordination would result in the establishment of the NRAP being less cost effective. FCPF funding has been secured, but UN-REDD can operate independently from it. UN-REDD Phase I was not exposed to this.</p> $\begin{array}{ccccccc} P & \times & I & = & R \\ \boxed{1} & \times & \boxed{3} & = & \boxed{3} \end{array}$	<p>The coordination of partners is a key objective of the NRAP. The VRO is responsible for implementing most REDD programmes, including this Programme and FCPF, and will ensure coordination.</p> <p>The REDD network is a useful functioning tool to strengthen coordination.</p>	UN Organizations in-country; UN Organization regional coordinators/ advisors			Stable
11	Programme inputs (funds, human resources, etc.) are not mobilized in a timely and coordinated fashion	Phase II formulation	Operational	<p>Many of the outputs in the programme log-frame are interconnected, so slow mobilization of inputs to one part may slow down the whole programme. Notably, the participating UN organizations have different administrative arrangements.</p>	<p>The arrangements established under Phase I have been operational and moderately successful. They will be strengthened and enhanced for Phase II.</p> <p>Special arrangements to strengthen coordination amongst the UN</p>	Programme manager will be responsible for reporting to UN Organizations on apparent or potential delays in mobilizing inputs			Stable

				$P \quad x \quad I \quad = \quad R$ $\boxed{2} \quad x \quad \boxed{3} \quad = \quad \boxed{6}$	organizations are planned (see Section 4.2). Each agency is taking measures to increase capacity to mobilise and implement activities.				
12	Recruitment and retention of qualified personnel	Phase II formulation	Operational	<p>Recruitment of personnel with programme funds who are not subsequently retained under GoV budget (as happened in Phase I) will undermine sustainability.</p> $P \quad x \quad I \quad = \quad R$ $\boxed{4} \quad x \quad \boxed{4} \quad = \quad \boxed{16}$	<p>Recruitment of qualified personnel is not a major problem – there are a large and increasing number of well-qualified young professionals, many trained overseas. The main risk is therefore retention of such recruits.</p> <p>The GoV has endorsed the wording and indicator of Output 1.2, which commits to hiring and retaining at least 10 staff in the VRO. The UN Agencies will engage with the GoV at high levels to ensure that this commitment is honoured.</p>	UN Organizations will monitor			Stable
13	Delays caused by slow official processes	Phase II formulation	Political	<p>Given the ambitious implementation targets, delays in official processes could significantly affect the impact attained through the programme</p> $P \quad x \quad I \quad = \quad R$ $\boxed{1} \quad x \quad \boxed{3} \quad = \quad \boxed{3}$	<p>During Phase I there were few official delays that affected implementation – in fact, the desire of the GoV to act promptly sometimes had to be countered in order to ensure full debate and consultation. GoV commitment to REDD+ remains high, backed up by MARD’s Decision 3119. The governance arrangements for Phase II, which include the very high-level EG and high-level PEB, will serve to address serious delays, if they occur. The JCG will be able to identify cases where high-level intervention may be required</p>	NPD and other members of the JCG will monitor			Stable
14	All concerned	Phase II	Political	REDD+ requires effective	During Phase I, frequent discussions	Programme			Decreasing

	departments in MARD and other Ministries do not effectively engage in Phase II	formulation		<p>cooperation among multiple departments in MARD and across multiple ministries. During Phase I, this was one of the hardest barriers to overcome. Failure to overcome such barriers will mean that REDD+ implementation will be incomplete and/or inefficient.</p> $\begin{array}{ccccccc} P & \times & I & = & R \\ \hline 3 & \times & 2 & = & 6 \end{array}$	between UN Agencies and MARD eventually led to a significant improvement in the degree of cross-departmental and cross-ministerial engagement and cooperation. This, in turn, led to a greater level of comfort within VNForest on working with other agencies. The same approach will be applied in Phase II.	Manager and UN Organizations will monitor inter-departmental and inter-ministerial cooperation			
15	Criminal Justice authorities' commitment to counter forest crime is not increased	Phase II formulation	Operational	<p>Strengthened law enforcement is a central requirement for effective implementation of REDD+. A Phase I analysis of timber legality by UNODC revealed that while detection of forest crimes is fairly effective, and processing of minor offences is efficient, the link to the criminal justice system is weak</p> $\begin{array}{ccccccc} P & \times & I & = & R \\ \hline 3 & \times & 3 & = & 9 \end{array}$	Measures under Output 1.6 will address this risk	Programme Manager will be responsible for reporting to GoV and UN Organizations on implementation problems for activities under Output 1.6			Stable
16	Existing forestry related data are not made freely available.	Phase II formulation	Strategic	<p>A lack of freedom of access to information has historically been characteristic of the political system in Viet Nam. Recent political and legal commitments to greater transparency are only slowly being reflected in operational</p>	Measures taken during Phase I to promote full transparency, such as the establishment of the REDD+/VN web-site, were mostly adopted with enthusiasm by the GoV. The need for transparency and access to data and information was a constant feature of awareness raising events	Programme Manager will be responsible for reporting to UN Organizations on evidence for restricted access to data and			Stable or slowly decreasing

				<p>measures. Failure to make data available would result in two major impacts. Firstly, effective planning and monitoring of REDD+ interventions would be compromised. Secondly, a lack of transparency would undermine the whole REDD+ system and provide fertile ground for corruption.</p> $P \times I = R$ $\boxed{3} \times \boxed{4} = \boxed{12}$	<p>for government and non-governmental stakeholders. These measures will be continued during Phase II.</p>	<p>information, and other aspects of non-transparency.</p>			
17	<p>Land use conflicts and land allocation processes undermine effective REDD+ planning</p>	<p>Phase II formulation</p>	<p>Political/Operational</p>	<p>Various studies undertaken by UN-REDD during Phase I and by other organizations have indicated a high level of dissatisfaction among local stakeholders concerning land allocation. These include failure to proceed with land allocation and inequity in land allocation decisions. If not addressed, such dissatisfaction could lead to more conflicts and a lack of willingness to participate in REDD+ actions.</p> $P \times I = R$ $\boxed{3} \times \boxed{4} = \boxed{12}$	<p>The problems are geographically variable, applying more in some parts of the country than in others. Therefore, mitigation measures will be preferentially directed to those areas where potential for conflicts is greatest.</p> <p>Increased and improved land allocation processes have been identified as a valid positive incentive in consultations on BDS. Measures to counter corruption through greater transparency (risk 1) and access to data and information (risk 16) will contribute to improvements in the land allocation process. Where appropriate (i.e., where forest land for allocation is available), land allocation as a positive incentive for actions by local stakeholders will be incorporated into agreements developed through</p>	<p>Programme Manager will be responsible for reporting to UN Organizations on potential problems that might lead to conflicts.</p>			<p>Stable</p>

					the FPIC process.				
18	GoV commitment to the FLEGT/VPA process weakens	Phase II formulation	Political	<p>Weakened commitment to the FLEGT/VPA process would facilitate cross-border displacements and increased illegality in the timber industry</p> $P \times I = R$ $\boxed{1} \times \boxed{3} = \boxed{3}$	<p>There has been no evidence of weakening commitment, and indeed progress towards finalization of a VPA is good. If circumstances change, this will be addressed through high-level UN-GoV discussions</p>	UN Organizations working with CSOs that are tracking the FLEGT/VPA process will monitor			Decreasing
19	Consultation and awareness raising processes adequately address cultural norms and differences	Phase II formulation	Operational/internal	<p>Failure to recognize and respond to cultural differences and norms would result in sub-optimal consultation and awareness raising and undermine local support for REDD+</p> $P \times I = R$ $\boxed{1} \times \boxed{3} = \boxed{3}$	<p>Experiences from Phase 1 in working with diverse ethnic groups, especially in relation to FPIC, will be incorporated into processes of consultation and awareness raising for Phase II</p>	Programme Manager will be responsible for reporting to UN Organizations on evidence for failure to take account of cultural differences			Stable
20	MPTF-O provides capacity development support	Phase II formulation	Operational/internal	<p>International experiences and best practices would not be transferred, thus lowering the quality of the NRF and associated bodies</p> $P \times I = R$ $\boxed{1} \times \boxed{3} = \boxed{3}$	<p>MOU between UN Agencies and MPTF-O will incorporate capacity development support from MPTF-O</p>	UN Organizations will monitor			Stable
21	Experiences from PFES has informed the BDS formulation process	Phase II formulation	Operational/internal	<p>Failure to take account of experiences from PES could result in inconsistencies among various incentive schemes, thus undermining effectiveness</p>	<p>UN Agencies have already been involved in support to Decree 99; GoV is seeking additional support from USAID, so mechanisms to promote development partner coordination (see # 10, above) will</p>	Programme Manager will be responsible for reporting to UN Organizations on evidence for failure			Declining

				$P \times I = R$ $\boxed{1} \times \boxed{3} = \boxed{3}$	reduce this risk	to incorporate PFES experience			
22	All governments in region are willing to cooperate with Viet Nam	Phase II formulation	Political	<p>Lack of political willingness to cooperate with VN may limit uptake of lessons in other countries</p> $P \times I = R$ $\boxed{1} \times \boxed{2} = \boxed{2}$	Four out of the five countries in the region are UN-REDD partner countries, so UN Agencies can exert influence to cooperate. Myanmar and Cambodia have already demonstrated a willingness to learn from Viet Nam. Partnership with ASEAN will be explored to strengthen cooperation further	UN Organizations will monitor			Stable

Annex K: Year 1 Annual Workplan

All costs under Outcomes are direct Programme costs, attributing directly and specifically to the specific Outcomes. Management and Procurement Costs are running costs for the entire Programme, typically, such costs are running costs of the PMU and PPMUs and procurement costs of office equipment and vehicles.

Planned Activities	Yr1				Description (see Note 2 below)	Planned budget (USD)				Participating UN Agencies		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
Outcome 1												
1.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> undertake REDD+ planning at provincial, district and commune levels, based on emerging lessons develop roles and responsibilities for MRV & monitoring develop roles and responsibilities for BDS develop roles and responsibilities for ensuring the full application of REDD+ social and environmental safeguards develop roles and responsibilities of primary industries such as forest products, coffee, shrimp and rubber production 	x	x	x	x	Staff & personnel	40,000	40,000	40,000	120,000		120,000	
					Supplies etc.				0		0	
					Equipment etc.				0		0	
					Contractual Services		105,000	80,000	185,000		185,000	
		x	x	x	Travel	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000		15,000	
					Transfers				0		0	
		x	x	x	x	ODC	5,000			5,000		5,000
					Total	50,000	150,000	125,000	325,000	0	325,000	0
1.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give further technical support to VRO leadership in the organization and operation of the National REDD+ Network Develop institutional and individual capacities of the VRO Establish the Technical Secretariat Establish the the Participants Board 					Staff & personnel				0		0	
					Supplies etc.				0		0	
					Equipment etc.				0		0	
	x	x	x	x	Contractual Services	140,000	60,000	65,000	265,000		265,000	
	x	x	x	x	Travel	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000		30,000	
					Transfers				0		0	
					ODC		30,000	50,000	80,000		80,000	
				Total	150,000	100,000	125,000	375,000	0	375,000	0	
1.3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> training and awareness-raising for key government staff on a broad range of issues, including issues such as gender-mainstreaming and the position of ethnic minority groups, and 					Staff & personnel				0		0	
	x	x	x	x	Supplies etc.	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000		9,000	
					Equipment etc.				0		0	
	x	x	x	x	Contractual Services	27,000	27,000	52,000	106,000		106,000	
					Travel		10,000	10,000	20,000		20,000	

	Planned Activities	Yr1				Planned budget (USD)				Participating UN Agencies			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Description (see Note 2 below)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
	stakeholder analysis. • strengthen MARD/VNFOREST collaboration, and MARD's support to MONRE as the official channel to report to the UNFCCC • Support MARD collaboration with the MPI and the MoF on REDD+ related issues • Develop the capacity of the Network and its Working Groups					Transfers				0		0	
						ODC		10,000	10,000	20,000		20,000	
						Total							
							30,000	50,000	75,000	155,000	0	155,000	0
1.4	• Analysis of legal situation with regards to Funds in Viet Nam; • Analysis of lessons from analogous national funds, and from experiences with other payment arrangements in Viet Nam; • Awareness raising for all stakeholder groups on the requirements of an effective NRF • Drafting of the needed documents outlining the establishment of the NRF • A comprehensive consultation process with all stakeholder groups • A Public Expenditure and Institutional Review for REDD+	x	x	x	x	Staff & personnel	8,500	15,000	15,000	38,500		38,500	
						Supplies etc.				0		0	
						Equipment etc.				0		0	
		x	x	x	x	Contractual Services	20,000	129,000	279,000	428,000		428,000	
		x	x	x	x	Travel	1,500	6,000	6,000	13,500		13,500	
						Transfers				0		0	
						ODC				0		0	
					Total								
						30,000	150,000	300,000	480,000	0	480,000	0	
1.5	• A comprehensive consultation process to refine and develop the outline draft strategies • Awareness raising among producers in the concerned industries • Advocacy on the national coffee strategy, aimed at farmers and the general population; • Improvements in capacity for the national coffee producer associations • Development of capacities within national producer associations (VICOFA)	x	x	x	x	Staff & personnel	40,000	50,000	50,000	140,000		140,000	
						Supplies etc.				0		0	
						Equipment etc.				0		0	
						Contractual Services		140,000	315,000	455,000		455,000	
		x	x	x	x	Travel	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000		30,000	
						Transfers				0		0	
						ODC	0	0	0	0		0	
					Total								
						50,000	200,000	375,000	625,000	0	625,000	0	

	Planned Activities	Yr1				Planned budget (USD)					Participating UN Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Description (see Note 2 below)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
	for coffee; VINAFIS for shrimp and VRA for rubber) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist cooperation between VNFOREST, Forest Protection Departments (FPD) and Fisheries Departments to develop an enforceable national shrimp strategy; Capacity for integrating protection planning of mangrove ecosystems into provincial law and regulation at national level; Development of certification, labelling or other incentive schemes to promote improved practices among producers. 												
1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> update assessments of capacity gaps in forest law enforcement law enforcement capacity gap assessments for each pilot province; capacity development and training; develop regulations on stakeholder collaboration with the police and military; create database of forest violators establish multi-agency TF improve information management 	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	42,700	67,800	57,800	168,300	168,300		
			X	X	X	Supplies etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000		
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	86,820	98,070	111,370	296,260	296,260		
		X	X	X	X	Travel	10,480	21,130	17,830	49,440	49,440		
						Transfers	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	ODC	9,000	12,000	12,000	33,000	33,000		
				Total	150,000	200,000	200,000	550,000	550,000	0	0		
1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assessment and strengthening of local regulations; initial training for members of Provincial REDD+ Steering Committees sharing of lessons learned from REDD+ implementation in the six pilot provinces in joint workshops with other development partners 					Staff & personnel				0	0		
				X	X	Supplies etc.	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000		15,000	
						Equipment etc.				0		0	
				X	X	Contractual Services	25,000	25,000	325,000	375,000		375,000	
				X	X	Travel	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000		60,000	
						Transfers				0		0	
						ODC				0		0	
				Total	50,000	50,000	350,000	450,000	0	450,000	0		
1.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support VRO in reporting the results and activities to the EB, including the 	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	30,000	45,000	40,000	115,000			115,000
			X	X	X	Supplies etc.	8,000	20,000	10,000	38,000			38,000

	Planned Activities	Yr1				Planned budget (USD)				Participating UN Agencies			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Description (see Note 2 below)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
	awarding of rights to positive incentives in the pilot provinces; • support VRO in checks of policies and measures, and lessons from the demonstration activities on quality and costs; • support TS in spot checks of all data at all levels, including the MRV system, rights to benefits, costs, actual disbursements; • organize consultation after two years of implementation, and within 9 months of the completion of the Programme; • preparation of proposals for improvements; • publication of comprehensive reports of experiences and proposals for improvement.					Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0			0
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	42,000	60,000	50,000	152,000			152,000
		X	X	X	X	Travel	20,000	40,000	30,000	90,000			90,000
						Transfers	0	0	0	0			0
		X	X	X	X	ODC	20,000	35,000	20,000	75,000			75,000
						Total							
						120,000	200,000	150,000	470,000	0	0	470,000	
Outcome 1 sub-total						630,000	1,100,000	1,700,000	3,430,000	550,000	2,410,000	470,000	
Outcome 2													
2.1	• assess and strengthen local regulations; • allocation of responsibilities for data collection, monitoring, benefit distribution, law enforcement, participatory planning, and safeguards; • training for Provincial REDD+ Steering Committees and PPMUs/REDD+ TF; • develop LUPs • develop and endorse forest owner supported FPDP	x	x	x	x	Staff & personnel	230,300	251,500	229,000	710,800	170,800	435,000	105,000
			X	X	X	Supplies etc.	6,000	16,000	11,000	33,000	3,000	0	30,000
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		x	x	x	x	Contractual Services	94,702	222,422	186,430	503,554	143,554	240,000	120,000
		x	x	x	x	Travel	41,800	55,180	53,530	150,510	40,510	30,000	80,000
						Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		x	x	x	x	ODC	22,099	29,799	23,000	74,897	22,842	6,350	45,705
				Total									
						394,901	574,901	502,960	1,472,761	380,706	711,350	380,705	
2.2	support various workshops and the use of locally appropriate means of communications (radio, television,	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	37,000	57,000	42,000	136,000			136,000
			X	X	X	Supplies etc.	8,000	18,000	5,000	31,000			31,000
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0			0

	Planned Activities	Yr1				Planned budget (USD)				Participating UN Agencies			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Description (see Note 2 below)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
	community meetings etc.)	X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	50,000	70,000	63,000	183,000			183,000
		X	X	X	X	Travel	25,000	55,000	45,000	125,000			125,000
						Transfers	0	0	0	0			0
		X	X	X	X	ODC	30,000	50,000	45,000	125,000			125,000
						Total	150,000	250,000	200,000	600,000	0	0	600,000
2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness raising of forest owners, managers and other rights-owners; • FPIC for rights-owners; • detailed workplans developed in a fully consultative manner; • contracts between VRO and the forest owners/managers and other rights-owners at the sites 	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	341,300	462,800	0	804,100	154,100	150,000	500,000
			X	X	X	Supplies etc.	71,000	71,000	0	142,000	2,000	40,000	100,000
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	1,276,765	1,146,190	0	2,422,955	1,020,955	1,002,000	400,000
		X	X	X	X	Travel	125,695	134,770	0	260,465	52,465	100,000	108,000
						Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		X	X	X	X	ODC	147,240	147,240	0	294,480	78,480	16,000	200,000
				Total	1,962,000	1,962,000	0	3,924,000	1,308,000	1,308,000	1,308,000		
2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity building of local forest protection teams; • capacity building of local agricultural extension services to support sustainable development of coffee, rubber or shrimp farming; • establish district or commune nurseries; • develop provincial, district and commune capacity; • interventions related to forestry industries within the province 	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	50,000	212,800	467,800	730,600	330,600	400,000	
			X	X	X	Supplies etc.	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	9,000	0	
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	529,000	872,500	1,049,390	2,450,890	1,200,890	1,250,000	
		X	X	X	X	Travel	0	75,700	225,810	301,510	151,510	150,000	
						Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		X	X	X	X	ODC	18,000	36,000	54,000	108,000	108,000	0	
				Total	600,000	1,200,000	1,800,000	3,600,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	0		
2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • survey of land ownership according to official records; • survey of land use practices on the ground; • consultations for forest land allocation where necessary; • facilitation of land use certificate registration; and • development of cadastral maps. 	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	7,500	15,000	7,500	30,000	30,000		
			X	X	X	Supplies etc.	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	9,000		
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	923,490	914,340	923,490	2,761,320	2,761,320		
		X	X	X	X	Travel	6,010	7,660	6,010	19,680	19,680		
						Transfers	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	ODC	60,000	60,000	60,000	180,000	180,000		
				Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0		
2.6	• develop effective monitoring	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	31,300	15,000	30,000	76,300	76,300		

	Planned Activities	Yr1				Planned budget (USD)				Participating UN Agencies			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Description (see Note 2 below)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
	framework and plan for pilot provinces; • develop general guidelines for monitoring frameworks and plans; • set provincial targets and baselines per each of the REDD+ demonstration activities; • review monitoring frameworks and plans; • identify relevant stakeholders and their respective roles in monitoring of each REDD+ demonstration activity; • identify responsible parties for each monitoring task; • identify responsibilities of local forestry offices and means of reporting results for consolidation; • monitoring in accordance with the agreed monitoring framework • integration of monitoring results with NRIS database, LMS and participatory monitoring		X	X	X	Supplies etc.	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	15,000		
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	101,301	85,623	96,760	283,684	283,684		
		X	X	X	X	Travel	4,950	6,820	9,240	21,010	21,010		
						Transfers	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	ODC	9,099	7,177	9,000	25,276	25,276		
						Total							
					151,650	119,620	150,000	421,270	421,270	0	0		
2.7	• assess capacity and identify specific monitoring activities; • assess capacity and identify training and equipment needs; • identify specific parameters; • develop participatory monitoring plan; • carry out training ; • institutionalize training course and framework • carry out training in the six pilot provinces; • provide basic monitoring equipment; • implement pilot runs of participatory monitoring;	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	5,000	31,300	156,300	192,600	192,600		
			X	X	X	Supplies etc.	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	15,000		
						Equipment etc.	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000		
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	80,192	283,939	171,940	536,071	536,071		
		X	X	X	X	Travel	990	16,615	89,760	107,365	107,365		
						Transfers	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	ODC	6,458	21,501	27,000	54,960	54,960		
				Total									
					107,640	358,355	450,000	915,996	915,996	0	0		

	Planned Activities	Yr1				Planned budget (USD)				Participating UN Agencies			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Description (see Note 2 below)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop a national guideline on participatory monitoring; based on the lessons learned estimate all costs related to participatory monitoring 												
Outcome 2 sub-total						4,366,191	5,464,876	4,102,960	13,934,027	7,825,972	3,819,350	2,288,705	
Outcome 3													
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define information protocols; develop NRIS functional design; develop a web-based database system for cataloguing; develop a procedural manual for cataloguing REDD+ areas; develop and pilot-test the NRIS through a step-wise approach; identify capacity building needs and institutional arrangements; implementation of a capacity building programme piloting NRIS operation with information from the pilot provinces; develop institutional arrangements with Provincial DONRE, DoF and DPI offices 	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	27,600	37,600	48,900	114,100	114,100		
			X	X	X	Supplies etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000		
			X	X	X	Equipment etc.	10,000	0	30,000	40,000	40,000		
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	112,310	127,676	99,845	339,831	339,831		
		X	X	X	X	Travel	6,540	3,300	9,900	19,740	19,740		
						Transfers	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	ODC	10,050	10,824	12,105	32,979	32,979		
						Total	167,500	180,400	201,750	549,650	549,650	0	0
3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify RS imagery and interpretation technologies; test RS detection; develop web-based system to be integrated to the NRIS; develop and formalize procedures for ground-truthing; develop manual for the operationalization of the LMS including QA/QC and cross-check with Monitoring ; develop institutional arrangements with sub-national FPD and DONRE; 	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	25,100	6,300	6,300	37,700	37,700		
			X	X	X	Supplies etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000		
						Equipment etc.	150,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	250,000		
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	121,685	142,730	199,600	464,015	464,015		
		X	X	X	X	Travel	6,540	1,600	1,600	9,740	9,740		
						Transfers	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	ODC	19,425	12,870	16,500	48,795	48,795		
						Total	323,750	214,500	275,000	813,250	813,250	0	0

	Planned Activities	Yr1				Planned budget (USD)				Participating UN Agencies			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Description (see Note 2 below)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
	• estimate annual costs												
3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> determine forest and land use strata; revise sampling design and standardized protocols for NFI; develop methods for QA/QC and internal verification of the NFI; design protocols for cross-referencing data collected through Monitoring ; pilot protocols; develop and implement a plan for further work allometric equations; link the AE database with the NFI data and other REDD+ information systems; design inventory to generate EFs for non-forestry land; training for the development of specialised carbon inventory database(s) 	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	17,600	18,900	18,900	55,400	55,400		
			X	X	X	Supplies etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000		
						Equipment etc.	3,000	0	0	3,000	3,000		
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	81,605	94,872	359,153	535,630	535,630		
		X	X	X	X	Travel	6,540	1,600	1,600	9,740	9,740		
						Transfers	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	ODC	7,005	7,428	24,297	38,730	38,730		
						Total							
					116,750	123,800	404,950	645,500	645,500	0	0		
3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify, institutionalize and build capacity of the agency responsible for compiling the forestry sector GHG-I; identify the agency(-ies) most appropriately positioned to carry out this task; identify capacity gaps; define institutional roles between the agency and DMHCC for carrying out the tasks; review existing procedures including institutional arrangements and improve and establish standardized procedures and institutional arrangements for QA/QC for the forestry sector; review existing procedures and 	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	17,600	0	43,900	61,500	61,500		
			X	X	X	Supplies etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000		
						Equipment etc.	3,000	0	0	3,000	3,000		
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	22,260	74,200	147,421	243,881	243,881		
		X	X	X	X	Travel	3,140	0	6,700	9,840	9,840		
						Transfers	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	ODC	3,000	4,800	12,704	20,504	20,504		
						Total							
					50,000	80,000	211,725	341,725	341,725	0	0		

	Planned Activities	Yr1				Planned budget (USD)					Participating UN Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Description (see Note 2 below)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
	improve and establish procedures for verification, for the forestry sector; • training of staff managing the NFMS +B103												
3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> centrally establish approaches of setting and monitoring interim performance indicators per each type of REDD+ activity; in pilot provinces, assess and develop historical trends based on medium resolution RS imagery and available past data for determining the benchmarks; monitor performance for each of the indicators, generating annual updates; draft recommendations and provide support towards the establishment of REL/FRLs at the national level 	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	50,300	3,760	6,260	60,320	60,320		
			X	X	X	Supplies etc.	1,000	1,011	1,011	3,022	3,022		
			X	X	X	Equipment etc.	50,000	0	0	50,000	50,000		
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	20,499	0	0	20,499	20,499		
		X	X	X	X	Travel	14,440	2,100	3,035	19,575	19,575		
						Transfers	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	ODC	8,696	439	658	9,793	9,793		
						Total							
Outcome 3 sub-total						144,935	7,310	10,964	163,209	163,209	0	0	
Outcome 4:						802,935	606,010	1,104,388	2,513,333	2,513,333	0	0	
4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final determination of appropriate agencies and their roles/mandates in a REDD+ compliant BDS Assessment of how the REDD+ BDS system may interface with the national budget and existing PES systems; Drafting national BDS performance standards Drafting of National R-coefficients; Defining the process to determine the level of benefits Compilation and sharing of information required for construction of local R-coefficients; Design and establishment of the national recourse mechanism Development of measures for full 	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	65,000	30,000	30,000	125,000		125,000	
						Supplies etc.	0	0	0	0		0	
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0		0	
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	155,730	45,000	400,000	600,730		600,730	
		X	X	X	X	Travel	15,000	6,000	6,000	27,000		27,000	
						Transfers	0	0	0	0		0	
						ODC	0	1,260	1,250	2,510		2,510	
						Total							
						235,730	82,260	437,250	755,240	0	755,240	0	

	Planned Activities	Yr1				Planned budget (USD)				Participating UN Agencies			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Description (see Note 2 below)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
	disclosure of data and annual reports on BDS functioning												
4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of appropriate provincial agencies and their roles/mandates in a REDD+ compliant BDS Drafting of provincial BDS performance standards Compilation and sharing of information required for construction of local R-coefficients Calculation of R-coefficient Stakeholder consultations with forest user/manager Design of the provincial recourse mechanism Publication of data on the REDD+ Viet Nam website 					Staff & personnel	0	0	0	0		0	
						Supplies etc.	0	0	0	0		0	
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0		0	
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	140,000	350,000	320,000	810,000		810,000	
		X	X	X	X	Travel	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000		30,000	
						Transfers	0	0	0	0		0	
						ODC	0	1,160	0	1,160		1,160	
				Total									
					150,000	361,160	330,000	841,160	0	841,160	0		
4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a proposal for the future that will allow distribution of integrated positive incentives from REDD+ revenues and government budget; A broad and comprehensive consultation process Support to the establishment of any additional institutional or systemic capacities required for effective implementation of an integrated BDS. 					Staff & personnel			0	0		0	
						Supplies etc.	0	0	0	0		0	
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0		0	
						Contractual Services	0	0	20,000	20,000		20,000	
						Travel	0	0	10,000	10,000		10,000	
						Transfers	0	0	0	0		0	
						ODC	0	0	340	340		340	
				Total									
					0	0	30,340	30,340	0	30,340	0		
Outcome 4 sub-total						385,730	443,420	797,590	1,626,740	0	1,626,740	0	
Outcome 5:													
5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and implement awareness raising campaigns Developing a framework, including indicators, for collecting data related 	x	x	x	x	Staff & personnel	30,000	100,000	100,000	230,000		230,000	
						Supplies etc.	0	0	0	0		0	
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0		0	
		x	x	x	x	Contractual Services	65,000	330,000	385,000	780,000		780,000	

	Planned Activities	Yr1				Planned budget (USD)				Participating UN Agencies			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Description (see Note 2 below)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
	to forest governance	x	x	x	x	Travel	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000		45,000	
	• Analyse the data collected on forest governance, produce a set of policy recommendations on the results and build capacity of state and non-state actors to act upon the results;					Transfers	0	0	0	0		0	
	• Strengthen grassroots organizations to facilitate reporting on forest governance issues	x				ODC	560	2,440	2,225	5,225		5,225	
	• Design and implement measures to ensure open and effective access to information;					Total							
	• Prepare revised legal provisions to eliminate ambiguities;												
	• Provision of small grants to individual chapters in pilot provinces to promote more effective stakeholder engagement;												
							110,560	447,440	502,225	1,060,225	0	1,060,225	0
5.2	• Research the role and the effectiveness of traditional knowledge and customary laws in forest management and in preventing illegal logging;	x	x	x	x	Staff & personnel	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000		90,000	
	• Study successful cases of using traditional knowledge and customary laws in forest management;					Supplies etc.	0	0	0	0		0	
	• Through a consultative process, clarify national processes to ensuring respect for traditional knowledge in forest management;					Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0		0	
	• Develop a framework, including indicators, for collecting data related to ensuring the respect of traditional knowledge					Contractual Services	0	50,000	60,000	110,000		110,000	
	• Pilot of use traditional knowledge, customary laws, and community-based	x	x	x	x	Travel	5,000	9,000	9,000	23,000		23,000	
						Transfers	0	0	0	0		0	
						ODC	0	460	190	650		650	
						Total							
							35,000	89,460	99,190	223,650	0	223,650	0

	Planned Activities	Yr1				Planned budget (USD)					Participating UN Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Description (see Note 2 below)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
	institutions in demonstration activities • Document the results of research, case studies and pilots, for advocacy and dissemination.												
5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising with national and provincial policy makers and decision-makers; • Clarify the national approach to ensuring full and effective stakeholder participation in REDD+ • Developing a framework, including indicators, for collecting data on the effectiveness of the full and effective stakeholder participation in REDD+, and reporting through the NRIS; • Allocate budget support to gender equity where possible and appropriate; • Finalise design of the FPIC process 	x	x	x	x	Staff & personnel	45,000	45,000	45,000	135,000		135,000	
						Supplies etc.	0	0	0	0		0	
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0		0	
		x	x	x	x	Contractual Services	100,000	150,000	189,000	439,000		439,000	
		x	x	x	x	Travel	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000		15,000	
						Transfers	0	0	0	0		0	
		x	x	x	x	ODC	4,880	0	0	4,880		4,880	
				Total									
					154,880	200,000	239,000	593,880	0	593,880	0		
5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop and approve safeguards roadmap; • assess the existing legal, policy and institutional frameworks; • establish expert group; • developing framework, including indicators for collecting data; • apply P&C through consultative meetings and surveys at national- and sub-national-levels; • document and disseminate critical lessons to support fine-tuning of the P&C; • finalize P&C at national and sub-national levels 	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	15,000	35,000	15,000	65,000			65,000
						Supplies etc.	0	5,000	0	5,000			5,000
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0			0
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	25,000	50,000	10,000	85,000			85,000
		X	X	X	X	Travel	5,000	40,000	5,000	50,000			50,000
						Transfers	0	0	0	0			0
		X	X	X	X	ODC	5,000	20,000	8,075	33,075			33,075
				Total									
					50,000	150,000	38,075	238,075	0	0	238,075		
Outcome 5 sub-total						350,440	886,900	878,490	2,115,830	0	1,877,755	238,075	
Outcome 6:													
6.1	• support regional discussions and	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	17,600	75,400	80,400	173,400	173,400		

	Planned Activities	Yr1				Planned budget (USD)					Participating UN Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Description (see Note 2 below)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
	exchange of information and knowledge; • share lessons on the FLEGT and VPA process; • enhance collaboration between government agencies in Viet Nam and Laos; • develop better controls and increased transparency in Viet Nam in decision making regarding import licences, documents and monitoring; • Undertake review of export licence decision-making mechanisms, quota management and monitoring		X	X	X	Supplies etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000		
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	12,166	44,438	64,067	120,671	120,671		
		X	X	X	X	Travel	5,020	23,410	24,100	52,530	52,530		
						Transfers	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	ODC	2,284	9,207	10,823	22,315	22,315		
						Total							
					38,070	153,455	180,390	371,916	371,916	0	0		
6.2	• design and introduce Codes of Conduct; • pilot the Codes of Conduct; • monitor implementation of the Codes of Conduct and report; • expand the programme to further companies, and continue monitoring; • develop recommendations for follow-up; • establish dialogue with authorities in neighbouring countries, notably Lao PDR; • develop a mechanism to support business-to-business models; • design a model to adapt the 'Code of conduct' process to Lao; • provide ongoing technical support to Lao stakeholders	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	25,100	37,600	62,600	125,300	125,300		
			X	X	X	Supplies etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000		
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	67,807	67,507	73,395	208,709	208,709		
		X	X	X	X	Travel	8,760	15,360	15,050	39,170	39,170		
						Transfers	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	ODC	6,553	7,753	9,705	24,011	24,011		
				Total									
					109,220	129,220	161,750	400,190	400,190	0	0		
6.3	• facilitate regional dialogues and ensure close co-ordination with other REDD+ activities in the region; • promote information exchange on	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	20,000	50,000	50,000	120,000			120,000
						Supplies etc.	0	5,000	10,000	15,000			15,000
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0			0
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	15,000	15,000	30,000	60,000			60,000

	Planned Activities	Yr1				Planned budget (USD)					Participating UN Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Description (see Note 2 below)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
	traditional knowledge and good practices among local communities/forest managers within and among countries of the region; • establish e-network for regular exchange of information on REDD+ issues; • organize workshops, study tours, interactive knowledge base development, etc; • disseminate lessons from Viet Nam and other countries	X	X	X	X	Travel	5,000	50,000	50,000	105,000			105,000
						Transfers	0	0	0	0			0
		X	X	X	X	ODC	10,000	30,000	27,980	67,980			67,980
						Total							
						50,000	150,000	167,980	367,980	0	0	367,980	
6.4	• assessment of displacement in other regions; • policy-focused studies on regional displacement risk and analysis of opportunities for linkage with non-REDD initiatives; • consultations and policy dialogues; • regional policy dialogues and discussion to identify effective measures for strengthening regional cooperation and effectiveness in addressing drivers of deforestation/degradation; • preparation of a regional strategy to address displacement of deforestation/ degradation	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	0	37,600	87,800	125,400	125,400		
			X	X	X	Supplies etc.	0	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000		
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	0	27,288	70,703	97,991	97,991		
		X	X	X	X	Travel	0	16,400	28,300	44,700	44,700		
						Transfers	0	0	0	0	0		
		X	X	X	X	ODC	0	5,252	11,987	17,240	17,240		
						Total							
						0	87,540	199,790	287,331	287,331	0	0	
6.5	• review impact on biodiversity; • develop common forest management guidelines and tools for reducing biodiversity risks and enhancing the biodiversity benefits of REDD+ • develop forest biodiversity assessment and training tools; • provide regional training that	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	10,000	15,000	10,000	35,000			35,000
						Supplies etc.	0	5,000	5,000	10,000			10,000
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0			0
						Contractual Services	0	20,000	20,000	40,000			40,000
		X	X	X	X	Travel	5,000	20,000	15,000	40,000			40,000
						Transfers	0	0	0	0			0
		X	X	X	X	ODC	5,000	10,000	10,390	25,390			25,390
						Total							
						20,000	70,000	60,390	150,390	0	0	150,390	

	Planned Activities	Yr1				Planned budget (USD)					Participating UN Agencies		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Description (see Note 2 below)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
	includes forest biodiversity conservation, and illegal trade in forest species, including especially trade in endangered species												
6.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organize information exchange and lessons learned workshops; dissemination of key messages through on-line and print lessons-learned materials; development of guidelines and manuals in English and in national languages; collaboration with national radio, television, and newspapers to raise awareness of REDD+ and climate change; and direct technical assistance to specific least developed nations in the region, based on mutually agreed REDD+ readiness requirements 	X	X	X	X	Staff & personnel	15,000	45,000	50,000	110,000			110,000
						Supplies etc.	0	10,000	5,000	15,000			15,000
						Equipment etc.	0	0	0	0			0
		X	X	X	X	Contractual Services	20,000	40,000	50,000	110,000			110,000
		X	X	X	X	Travel	5,000	65,000	75,000	145,000			145,000
						Transfers	0	0	0	0			0
		X	X	X	X	ODC	10,000	40,000	44,160	94,160			94,160
						Total							
Outcome 6 sub-total						267,290	790,216	994,461	2,051,967	1,059,437	0	992,530	
Total Programme cost (All outcomes)						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
						6,802,586	9,291,422	9,577,890	25,671,897	11,948,742	9,733,845	3,989,310	
SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME COST						Staff & personnel	1,274,500	1,830,360	1,820,460	4,925,320	1,875,820	1,863,500	1,186,000
						Supplies etc.	125,000	183,011	79,011	387,022	79,022	64,000	244,000
						Equipment etc.	226,000	50,000	80,000	356,000	356,000	0	0
						Contractual Services	4,355,332	5,867,795	6,266,564	16,489,691	8,273,961	7,065,730	1,150,000
						Travel	402,405	757,645	828,465	1,988,515	647,015	598,500	743,000
						Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						ODC	419,349	602,611	503,390	1,525,349	716,924	142,115	666,310
						Total	6,802,586	9,291,422	9,577,890	25,671,897	11,948,742	9,733,845	3,989,310
Programme Management and Procurement Cost (see Note 1 below)		x	x	x	x	Staff & personnel	456,000	456,000	684,000	1,596,000		1,596,000	
		x	x	x	x	Supplies etc.	10,560	10,560	15,840	36,960		36,960	
		x	x	x	x	Equipment etc.	245,000	18,000	54,000	317,000		317,000	
		x	x	x	x	Contractual Services	93,600	93,600	140,400	327,600		327,600	

Planned Activities	Yr1				Planned budget (USD)					Participating UN Agencies		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Description (see Note 2 below)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	FAO	UNDP	UNEP
	x	x	x	x	Travel	40,000	40,000	60,000	140,000		140,000	
	x	x	x	x	Transfers	10,000	10,000	38,400	58,400		58,400	
	x	x	x	x	ODC	29,800	29,800	44,700	104,300		104,300	
Summary of Programme Management Cost					Total	639,960	639,960	983,340	2,263,260		2,263,260	
Summary of Procurement Cost					Total	245,000	18,000	54,000	317,000		317,000	
Indirect costs (7%)						538,128	696,457	743,066	1,977,651	836,412	861,987	279,252
GRAND TOTAL						8,225,675	10,645,838	11,358,296	30,229,808	12,785,154	13,176,092	4,268,562

Note 1: Programme Management Costs refer to running costs for PMU and PPMU not directly associated with a specific Outcome/Output, but for the entire Programme; Procurement Costs refer to costs for office equipment and vehicles applied to the entire Programme

Note 2 for "Descriptions":

- "Staff & personnel": Staff and other personnel costs
- "Supplies etc.": Supplies, Commodities, Materials
- "Equipment etc.": Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture including Depreciation
- "Contractual Services": (as is)
- "Travel": (as is)
- "Transfers": Transfers and Grants Counterparts
- "ODC": General Operating and Other Direct Costs

Annex G: Provincial Briefs and Provisional REDD+ Implementation Plans

The provincial planning approach to REDD+ implementation that is enshrined in the NRP and is the basis for piloting in UN-REDD Phase II is a two-step process. Initial planning is based on an analysis of forest cover, forest cover change, carbon density, drivers of deforestation, other forest services, and opportunity costs of alternative land uses. The second stage involves planning with local stakeholders, including provision for rights-holders to provide or withhold their FPIC.

This Annex provides the basic information required for the initial planning, for each pilot province. In addition, it provides the results of the initial planning exercise for all of the pilot provinces.

The following tables provide summaries of the information provided in detail in each of the sub-annexes (G1 – G6), below.

Summary of provincial application of Intervention Packages

Intervention Package	Lam Dong	Ca Mau	Ha Tinh	Binh Thuan	Bac Kan	Lao Cai
Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	√	√	√	√	√	√
Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	√	√	√	√	√	√
Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	√	√	√	√	√	√
Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	√	√	√	√	√	√
Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	√		√	√		√
Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting		√				
Package 7: Forest conversion for shrimp farming		√				
Package 8: Control of costal land erosion		√				
Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land			√		√	

Summary of Intervention Packages

Province	Intervention package	Area	Households	Cost (USD)
Ha Tinh	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	2,100	45,000	1,500,000
Binh Thuan	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	1,000	1,800	1,000,000
Bac Kan	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	15,000	2,500	1,500,000
Lao Cai	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	4,900	1,500	2,000,000
TOTAL	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops		58,301	8,500,000
Ca Mau	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	4,000	2,600	203,000
Ha Tinh	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	24,400	80,000	2,543,000
Binh Thuan	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	18,000	2,500	1,751,000
Bac Kan	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	42,000	5,200	1,170,000
Lao Cai	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	23,800	5,000	1,396,190
TOTAL	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging		100,716	10,123,190
Ca Mau	Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	6,996	39,000	1,480,000
Ha Tinh	Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	6,900	20,000	657,000
Binh Thuan	Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	3,100	7,600	1,643,000
Bac Kan	Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	13,000	12,000	3,190,000
Lao Cai	Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	18,500	4,000	1,429,857
TOTAL	Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land		88,016	8,849,857
Ca Mau	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	40,067	24,000	1,020,000
Ha Tinh	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	3,300	30,000	323,000
Binh Thuan	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	29,000	12,000	1,076,000
Bac Kan	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	33,500	12,000	400,000
Lao Cai	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	11,200	1,050	654,047

TOTAL	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire		83,195	3,673,047
Lam Dong	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	1,900	5,310	1,200,000
Ha Tinh	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	5,697	80,000	1,800,000
Binh Thuan	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	2,100	6,500	1,000,000
Lao Cai	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	1,300	420	1,500,000
TOTAL	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation		92,230	5,500,000
Ca Mau	Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting	10,212	5,700	205,000
Ca Mau	Package 7: Forest conversion for shrimp farming	828	18,000	1,000,000
Ca Mau	Package 8: Control of costal land erosion	976	18,000	1,000,000
Bac Kan	Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	1,850	4,700	1,387,500
TOTAL	Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land		18,700	2,102,500

Summary of Phase 2 provincial interventions

Province	Forest area	Intervention area	Intervention as % of total	Rural population	Intervention population	Intervention as % of total
Lam Dong	601,207	34,924	5.8	739,004	86,500	11.70
Ca Mau	100,387	63,079	62.8	960,674	590,150	61.43
Ha Tinh	318,205	43,397	13.6	1,043,830	269,000	25.77
Binh Thuan	286,566	53,200	18.6	708,503	165,550	23.37
Bac Kan	288,148	113,950	39.5	246,243	210,000	85.28
Lao Cai	327,755	59,700	18.2	485,472	63,635	13.11
Totals	1,922,268	368,250	19.2	4,183,726	1,384,835	33.10

G1: Lam Dong Provincial Brief and Provisional REDD+ Implementation Plan

1. Overview of Forestry in Lam Dong

1.1 Basic information

Lam Dong Province is a mountainous province, situated in the South Central Highlands, with geographical coordinates from 11°12' to 12°20' North latitude and from 107°16' to 108°44' east longitude. It borders the provinces of Dak Lak and Dak Nong provinces in the north, Kon Tum and Gia Lai provinces in the west and Binh Thuan, Ninh Thuan and Khanh Hoa in the south and east. The provincial capital is the city of Da Lat with a distance of 320 km from Ho Chi Minh City. Lam Dong province has 12 districts, towns and cities.

Topography: Lam Dong is located at an altitude of 800m-1000m average above sea level, on three plateaus and the watersheds of 7 major river systems. The terrain is mountainous in the north and on the Lang Bian plateau; in the east and west is the low mountainous terrain type with an elevation of 500-1000m; and in the south is the transitional zone between the highlands and semi-plains.

Climate: Lam Dong is influenced by tropical monsoon climate varying with altitude and has two seasons: rainy season from May to October and dry season from December to April next year. The average temperature is 18-25°C. Weather is mild throughout the year. Average rainfall of 1750-3150 mm/year; average relative humidity is 85-87% annually and average number of sunshine hours from 1880 to 2500 hours/year.

Hydrology: The river courses are generally steep, with many falls and strong river flows and unevenly distributed throughout the year. The flow module can be up to 1000-5000 m³/s causing serious floods and soil erosions.

Population: Total population of the province is 1,187,574, of which the rural population is 739,004, accounting for 62.2% of the population (Census Population and Housing 2009). Population is mainly Kinh households (approximately 77%), and about 40 ethnic minority groups. The largest ethnic group is K'ho (12%); Ma, Nung, Tay, Hoa, Chu Ru with ranges from 1.5% - 2.5%. Lam Dong has a lower poverty rate of 13.1% (GSO 2010).

Lam Dong has a large proportion of immigrants from other provinces, mainly due to the Government's policy towards the development of these lands; average 5,000 migrants were freed to Lam Dong annually during period 2001-2005.

Lam Dong has great tourism potential, particularly in the area around Dalat City. The other potential tourism is the Cat Tien National Park, located in the extreme west of the province, with high biodiversity and many endangered species of mammals.

Provincial GDP in 2010 was VND 23,314 billion (current prices) in which the agriculture, forestry and fisheries consist of VND 11,302 billion (48.5%), industry and construction of VND

4,634 billion and the service of VND 7,377 billion. GDP per capita of the province was VND19.3 million. The agriculture and forestry sector account for the largest share and is still a priority for socio-economic development of the province.

Agricultural production: Land resources of Lam Dong are well suited to develop long-term industrial crops such as tea, coffee, mulberry, fruit, and there are many specialized crop farming areas. Land for annual crops consists of small percentage (25%) in which land for paddy is 33% only. Perennial crops land consists of 75% of agricultural land areas and still have tendency to increase. Coffee and tea are grown on a large area and now with rubber plantation. Coffee area is stable with 140,000 ha, tea area is approximately 24,000 ha, and mulberry area is about 8,000 to 10,000 ha. Cashew nut reached 15,000 ha and rubber will be developed largely in the coming years.

1.2 Forestry and Physical Profile

Lam Dong has a total natural area of 9,772km², mainly gentle hills at an average altitude. The forest type is tropical mountains rain forests of South East Truong Son ranges and dry evergreen forests of southeastern Indochina. The total forestland area of Lam Dong is 601,207 ha (in 2010) with a forest coverage of 60.8%, of which 538,556 ha of natural forests and 62,650 ha of planted forests. The districts with the largest forest cover are Lac Duong (86.5%) and Dam Rong (80.6%) and the districts with the lowest forest cover are the town of Bao Loc (7.2%) and Lam Ha District (31.4%). The barren land area of Lam Dong without forest is 43,846 hectares, in which the districts with the largest area of barren land is Lac Duong (10,483 ha) and Lam Ha (6538 ha) and districts with the lowest barren land (planned for forestry) as district Cat Tien (113 ha) and Bao Loc town (384 ha).

Forestry production in the period 2006-2010: The natural regeneration areas reached 10,519 ha without enrichment planting and 930 ha with enrichment planting and have contributed to increase natural forest areas of the provinces. Annual new forest planting area is on average 1400 - 1500 ha per years due to limited barren land.

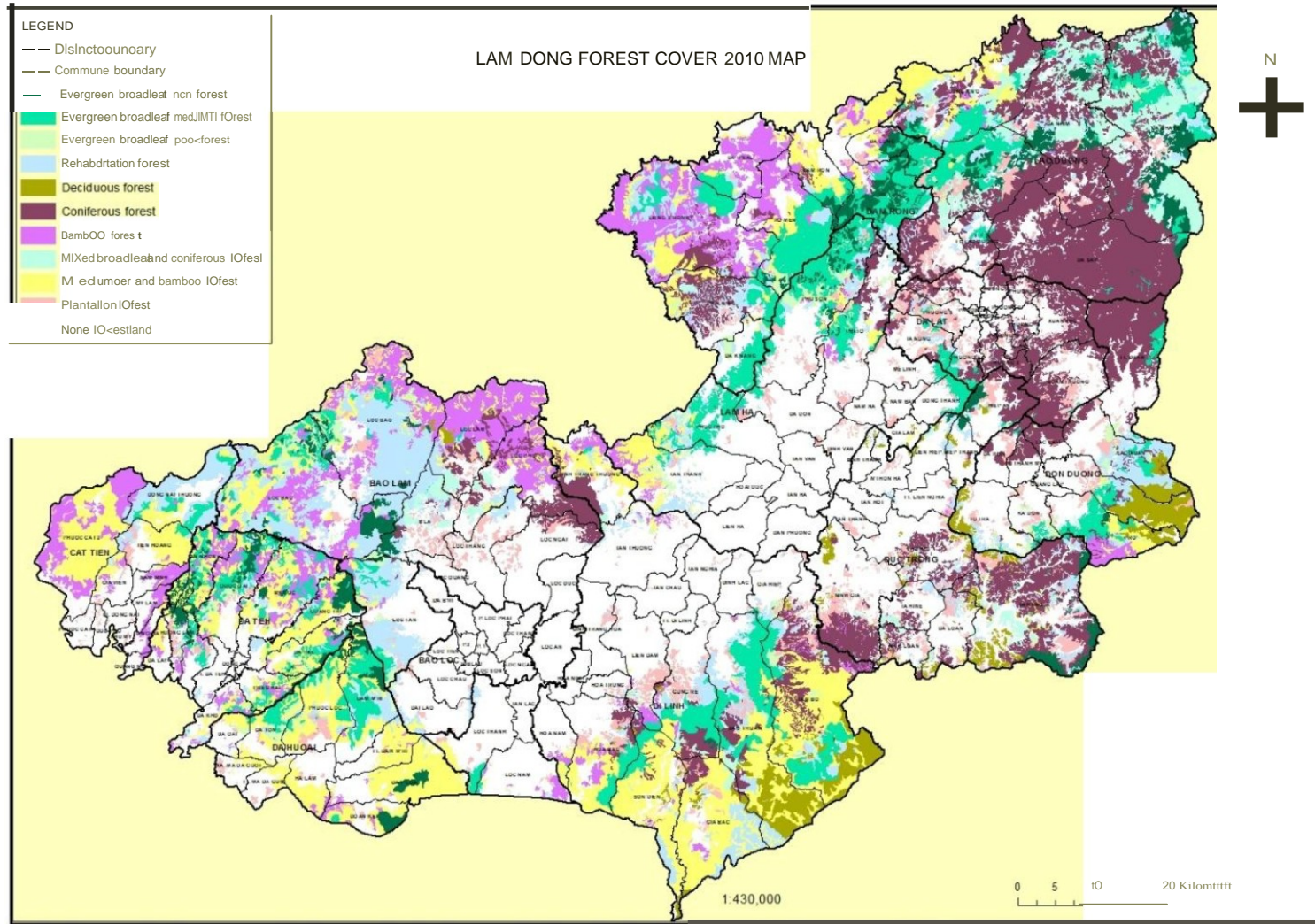
The timber harvesting will be planned with the purposes to reduce timber logging in the natural forest and to increase timber harvesting in the planted forests and based on the sustainable forest management. In the period 2006-2010, 100,000 m³ of natural timber have been cut (in 3,269 ha forests) less than 80,000 m³ compared to the period 2001-2005. Timber harvesting in planted forests 80,000 m³ for period 2006-2010 on average 16,000 m³ /year

The provincial plan for forest conversion to plant rubber has been approved by PPC Lam Dong in 2011. It will be implemented in 7 districts Cat Tien, Da Huoi, Da Teh, Bao Lam, Di Linh, Don Duong, Dam Rong with 39 communes and two towns. The total area will be 28,453 ha by 2015 and stable rubber planting area will be 40,463 ha by 2020. The converted forest areas are mainly bamboo forest and mixed timber-bamboo forests with low standing volume according to MARD regulation.

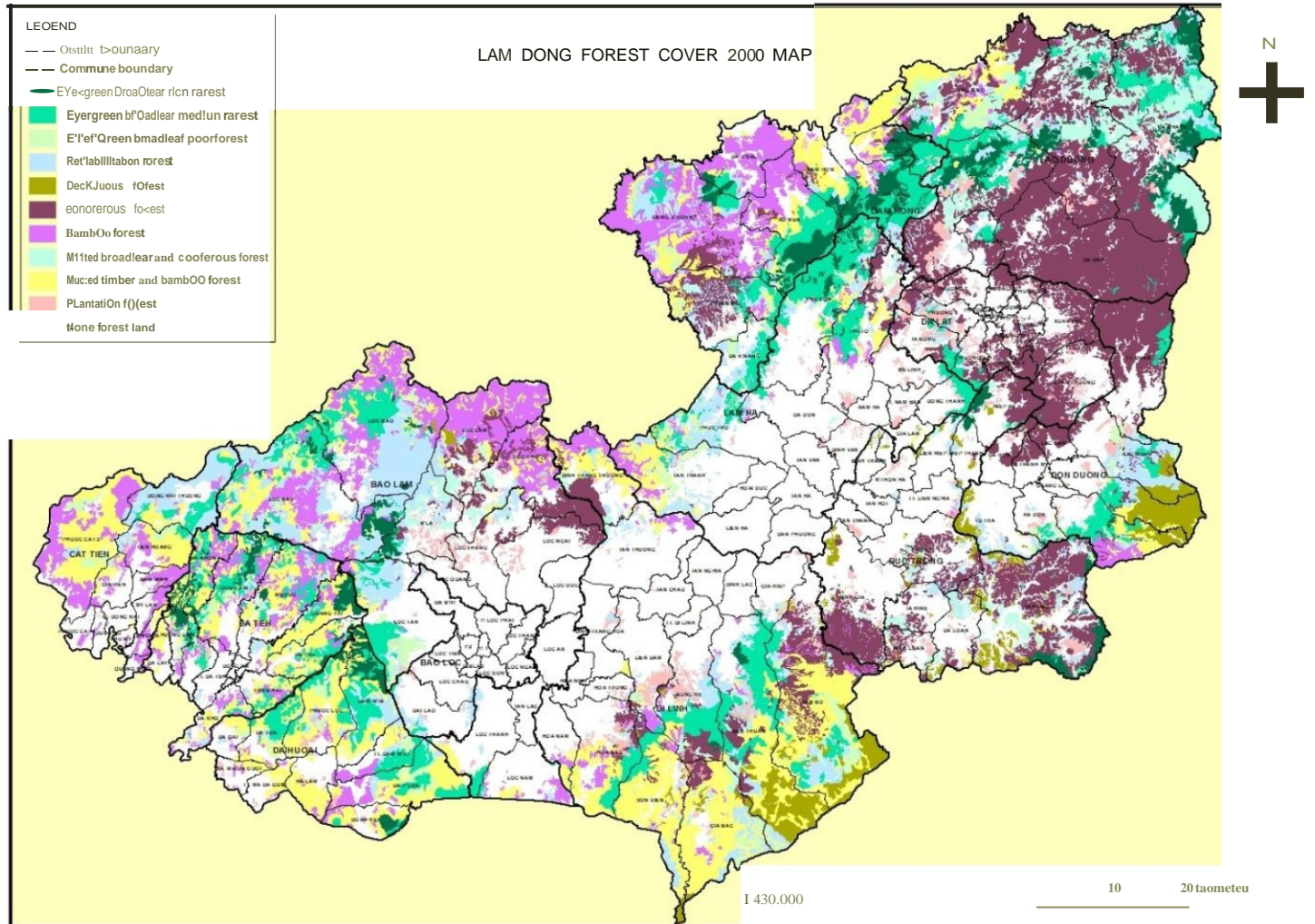
Forest protection and development plan for the period 2011-2015:

- Forest protection contracts for 420,000 ha;
- Natural regeneration: 10,000 ha or 2200 ha/year and with enrichment planting 2400 ha or 480 ha /year;
- New forest planting: 30,000 ha or 6000 ha/year;
- Scattered tree planting: 440,000 trees in 5 years ;
- Timber harvesting: 1,360,000 m³ in 5 years or 273,000 m³/year, in which 128,000 m³ of natural forest including main cutting and cutting of the converted forests and 145,000 m³ of planted forest;
- NTPF Pine resin 1675 tons and bamboo 5460 tons/year.

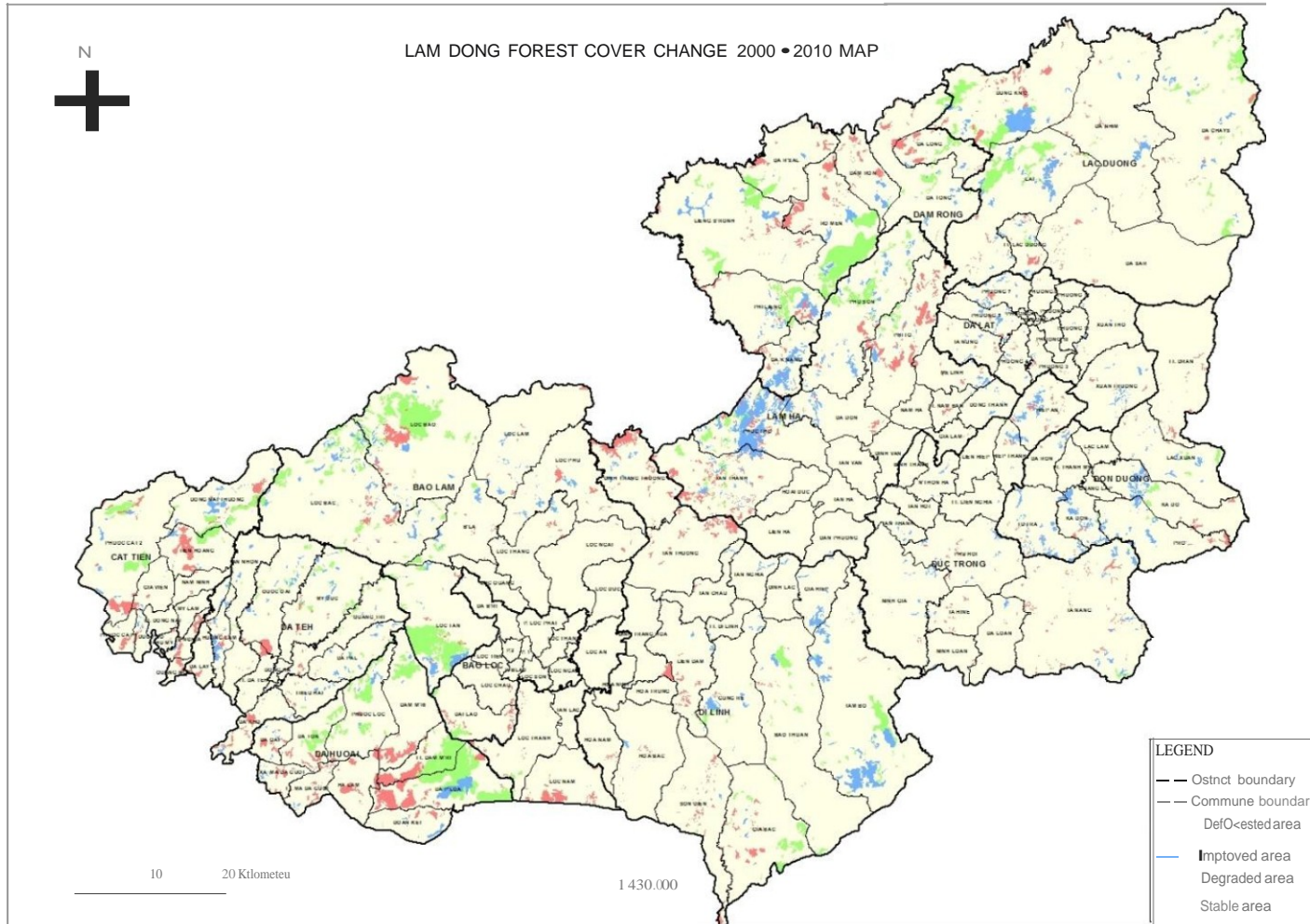
Forest cover in 2010



Forest cover in 2000

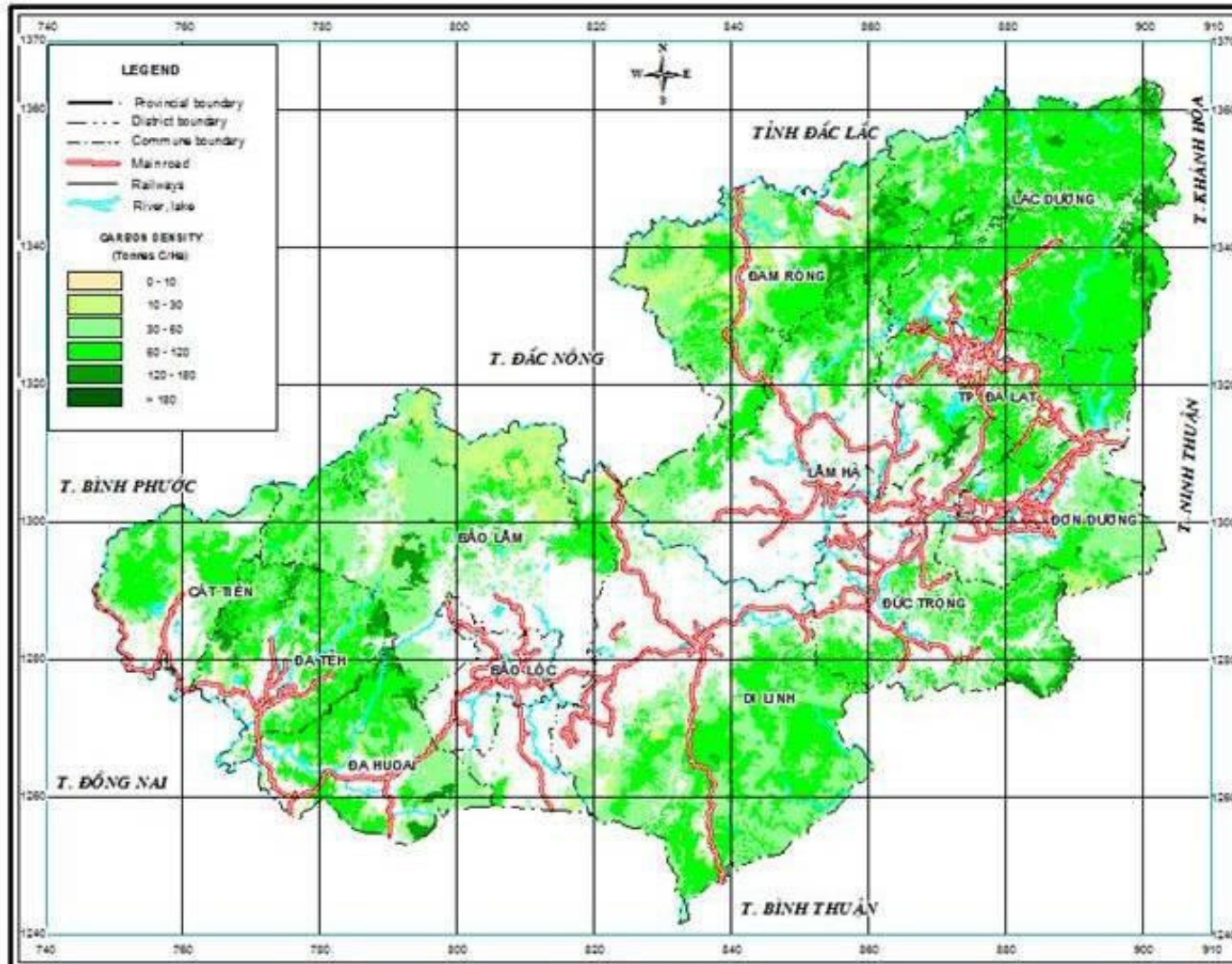


Forest cover change 2000-2010

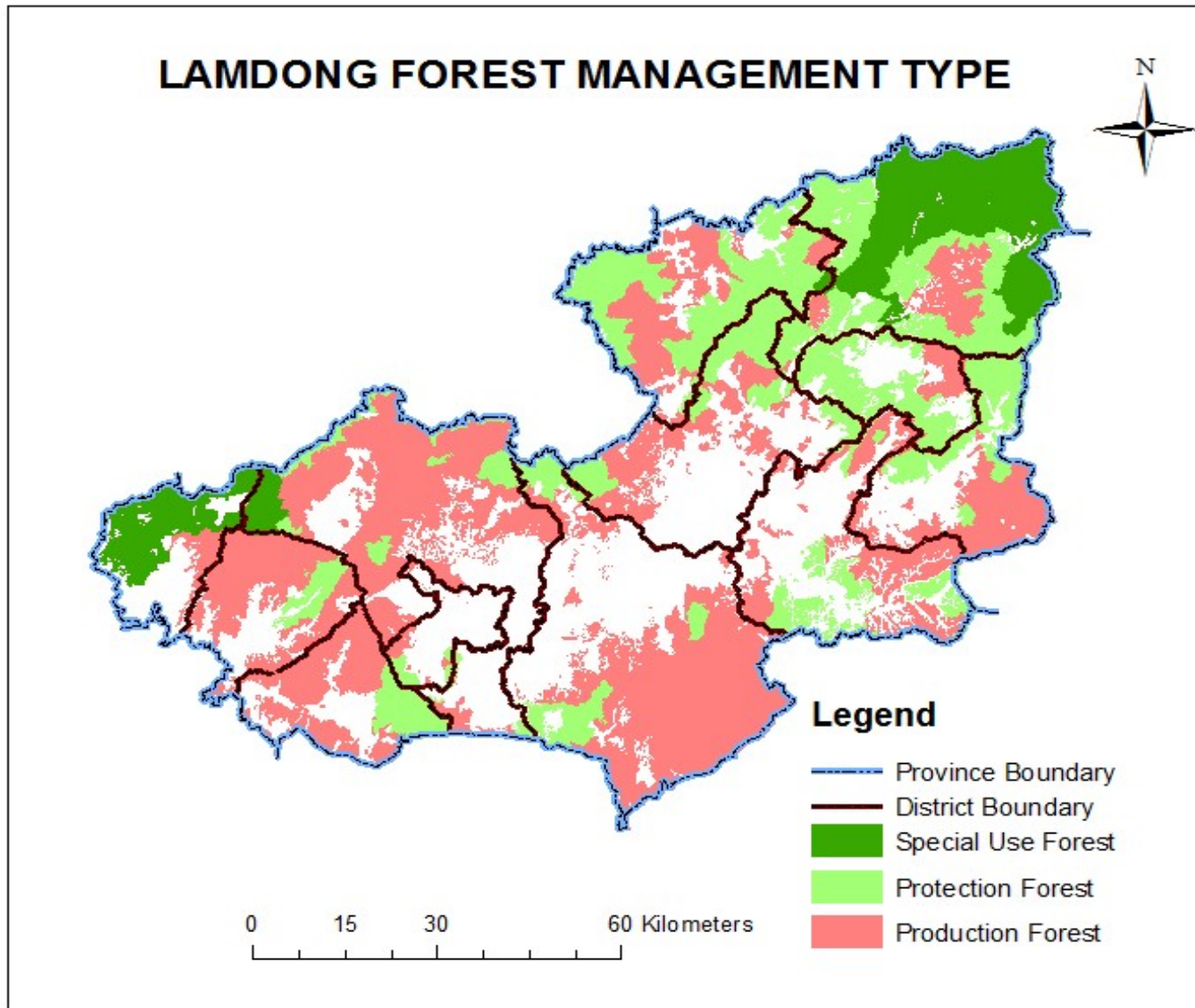


Forest carbon map in 2010

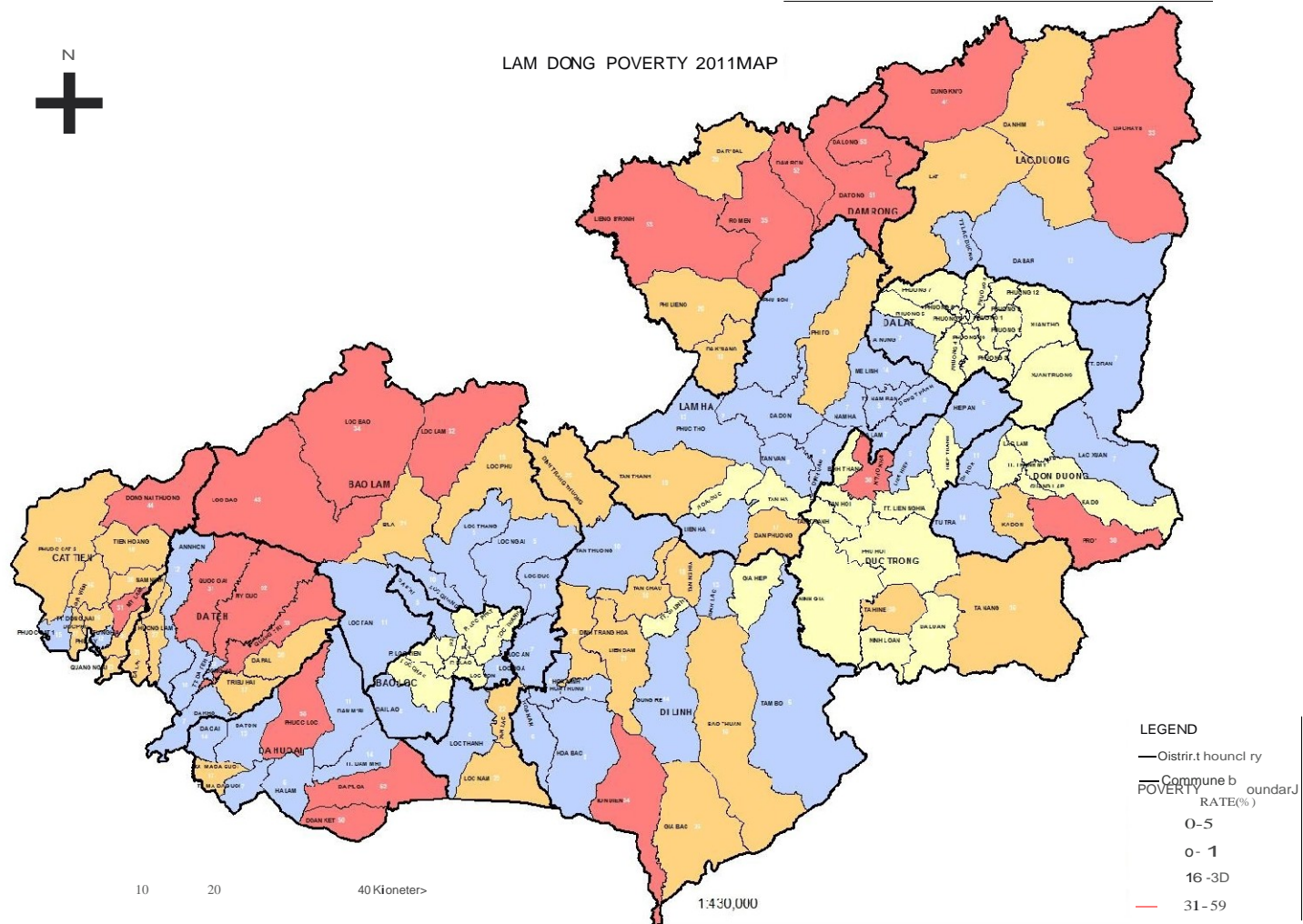
2010 CARBON DENSITY MAP OF LAM DONG PROVINCE



Forest management type



Poverty levels by comunem 2011



II. Barren land without forest	43,846	25,333	9,639	980	5,996	1,147	380	371
1. Shifting cultivation area	10,292	5,475	2,127	25	830	1,131	378	325
2. Land without natural regeneration (Ia, Ib)	28,270	17,010	6,100	553	4,553	15	2	37
3. Land with natural regeneration (Ic)	5,283	2,848	1,411	402	613	-	-	9
4. Rocky land without forest								
5. Other land in forest land								
II. Other land	332,166	175,512	68,262	5,063	28,600	4,017	1,144	49,567

Source: MARD 2011

Forest coverage by districts (Unit: ha)

Districts	Natural land area	Forest area	Divided by			Forestry land without forest	Other land	Forest cover in %
			Natural forest	Planted forest				
				Total	=< 3 years			
Total	977,219	601,207	538,556	62,651	6,711	43,846	332,166	60.8
Bao Lam	146,342	88,505	79,908	8596	1,044	4,626	53,211	59.8
Cat Tien	42,657	31,072	25,263	5,809	315	113	11,472	72.1
Di Linh	161,454	92,513	84,313	8,200	114	4,437	64,504	57.2
Lam Ha	94,088	29,946	26,290	3,656	379	6,537	57,605	31.4
Lac Duong	130,841	113,232	107,827	5,406	50	10,483	7,125	86.5
Da Lat City	39,329	22,372	16,189	6,83	68	1,560	15,396	56.7
Bao Loc Town	23,256	1,684	1,246	438	-	384	21,188	7.2
Dam Rong	86,090	71,588	67,162	4,426	2,217	3,699	10,802	80.6
Don Duong	61,033	37,018	32,567	4,451	702	3,322	20,693	59.5
Da Huoai	49,529	33,715	30,474	3,241	823	2,893	12,920	66.4
Da Teh	52,419	39,363	34,983	4,379	427	819	12,237	74.3
Duc Trong	90,180	40,199	32,334	7,865	570	4,970	45,011	43.9

Source: MARD 2011

1.3 Drivers of deforestation and degradation

Large areas of forest have been cleared in the past to be converted into cash-crops. Coffee, tea and rubber are taking up large areas. While the extent of coffee plantations is now quite stable, the area given over to tea and rubber production is still increasing, maintaining a pressure on the forest.

In the period 2002-2011, 47,930ha of natural forest area were lost, but new plantations amounted to 16,857ha¹. Of the 47,930ha of natural forest lost, 25,102ha was planned conversion, illegal forest conversion accounting for the remaining 22,828ha. Planned conversion consisted of:

- Land for resettlement of minority people: 2,316ha

¹ Note that figures coming from different sources often do not agree, and totals cannot be reconciled, so all quoted figures should be considered indicative

- Hydro power stations: 5, 842ha (11 large and 138 medium and small size stations, especially along the Dong Nai river)
- Conversion for rubber: 2005-2011: 7,000ha (out of 15,622ha planned)
- Conversion to other crops: 12,500ha, mainly to Acacia (10,000ha), and much smaller areas for other crops (e.g., cashews: 50ha)

The main Districts where planned conversion occurred (for plantation crops other than rubber) were: Dam Rong (3,012ha), Da The (2428ha), Don Duong (2,191ha), Bao Lam (2,357ha), Da Huoai (1,177ha). Conversion was to be carried out by private companies (8,114ha), state companies (2,588ha) and HHs (1,855ha)

Plans for conversion of poor natural forest to rubber plantation envisage 28,463ha of rubber plantations by 2015, rising to 40,000ha by 2020, after which no further expansion is planned. The districts where most rubber expansion is planned are Cat Tien, Da Huoai, Bao Lam, Di Linh, Don Duong, and Dam Rong (3 communes).

In terms of forest regeneration, current plans are to increase forested land by 18,702 ha over the period 2013-2015. This is planned to be achieved through three main measures will be undertaken:

- New planting on barren land (Ia and Ib): 6,100ha
- Natural regeneration of Ic land: 4,602ha
- Recovering encroached forest land in protection forests: 8,000ha based on an agroforestry approach

Legal logging mainly takes place in Di Linh and Bao Loc Districts. For illegal logging, the main areas are Da Huoai, Bao Lam, and Don Duong (border to Ninh Thuan province)

1.4 Status of REDD+ Readiness

Lam Dong is the pilot province for UN-REDD Phase I and it is thus very familiar with the REDD+ mechanisms as well as with the kinds of requirements it places on the provincial authorities. In addition to UN-REDD, the province is hosting a project by SNV focusing in on REDD+ around Cat Tien National Park.

Lam Dong province was also a pilot for the PES scheme implemented by Winrock International and there is thus ample experience with payments for environmental services.

2. Potential REDD+ Activities in Lam Dong

2.1 Methodology

As described previously, the initial planning phase is based on an analysis of forest cover and forest cover change, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, spatial distribution of carbon and other forest services, spatial distribution of poverty, and opportunity costs of alternative land uses. The purpose of this initial planning is to identify priority areas where one

of the five REDD+ activities would appear to be economically, socially and ecologically viable. Whether a REDD+ activity will actually be carried out in that location is dependent on the second stage of planning, involving consultation with local stakeholders and consent of local rights-holders. For this reason, initial identification of priority areas is based on administrative units (i.e., commune boundaries). The map and table below provide information on 19 priority communes identified in initial planning. For each driver of forest degradation or deforestation, a package of activities was designed to overcome the driver, and cost estimates for implementing the package were prepared (see 2.3 below).

2.2 Top 19 Communes for REDD+ Activities

Map of targeted communes (targeted communes in blue)

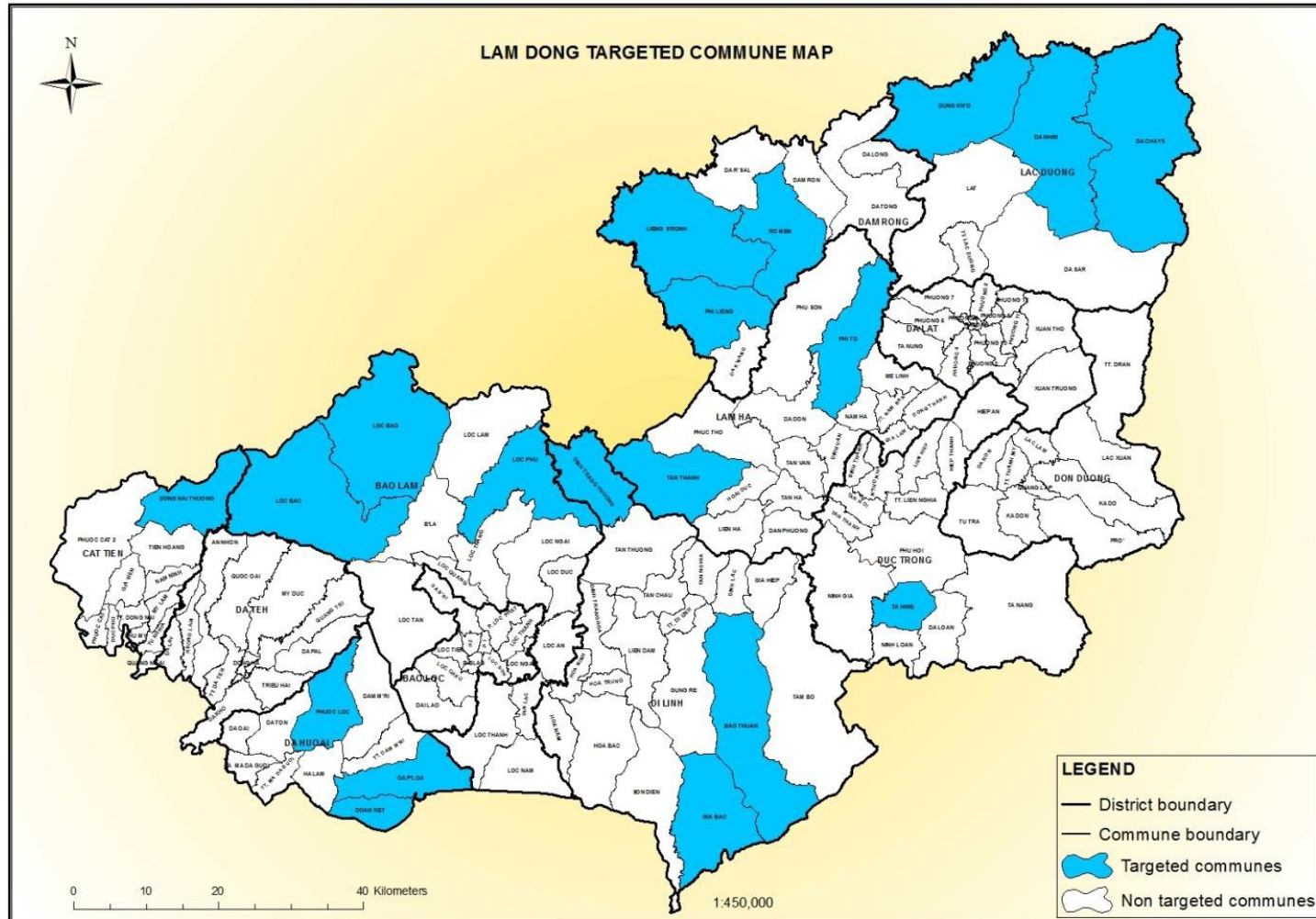


Table of targeted communes

Commune	District	Poverty status (see Key below table)	Total forest area in commune (ha)	Forest types ² (IIIa, IIa., Ib) (see Key below table)	Carbon stock category (see Key below table)	Key drivers of DD ³	Area for REDD strategy implementation (ha)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Da P'loa	Da Huoai	High 859 hh	7,077	Mixed:5,996 IIA3: 611 ha Planted:411 ha Planned for rubber: 899 ha	Med - V high	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	100
						Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	5,000 (10 sites)
						Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	1000
Doan Ket	Da Huoai	High 426 hh	2,378	Mixed: 1,492 IIIa3: 658 Planted: 118 Planned for rubber: 1,070	Med - V high	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	100
Phước Lộc	Da Huoai	High 589 hh	5,926	IIIa1+bamboo: 3,181; IIA2: 1,062 IIA3: 75 Planned for rubber: 1,758	Med - High	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	100
						Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	4,000 (8 sites)
						Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	800
Đồng nai thượng	Cát tiên	High 325 hh	8,701	IIB; 4,675 Timber+bamboo: 1,202 Planted forest: 1,420	Med - High	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	2,500 (5 sites)
						Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest	500

² These are the three main forest types in each commune

³ Main key drivers of DD in the list (Page 2 of the guideline for selection of the communes)

						land	
Lộc bắc	Bảo Lâm	High 895 hh	24,114	IIB; 7,609 Bamboo: 5,481 Timber+ bamboo: 4,390 IIA2: 2,736 Planned for rubber:: 8,502	Low - V high	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	100
						Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	1,000 (2 sites)
						Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	200
Lộc Bảo	Bảo Lâm	High 788 hh	22,175	Bamboo: 6,209 IIIA2: 5,729 IIB: 4,189 Planned for rubber: 4,656	Low - Med	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation (and tea)	100
						Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	5,000 (10 sites)
						Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	1000
Lộc Phú	Bảo Lâm	Moderate 718 hh	9,402		Low	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	718 (2 sites)
Gia Bắc	Di linh	Moderate 469 hh	12,458	IIB: 3,233 Timber+ bamboo: 7,893	Low - Med	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	100
						Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (coffee)	200
Bảo thuận	Di linh	Moderate 1,284 hh	19,906	Mixed: 5,779 IIB: 5,393 IIIA2: 3,704 Planted: 1,499	Med - High	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	1,284
						Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (coffee)	200
Đình Trang Thượng	Di linh	High 666 hh	5,114		Low - High	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	666 (2 sites)
Tân Thanh	Lâm Hà	Moderate 2,667 hh	5,723	Mixed: 2,733 IIB: 1,381	Low - High	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for	200

				Bamboo: 672 Planted: 4,120		agricultural crops (coffee)	
Phi tô	Lâm Hà	Moderate 525 hh	3,373	Natural pine: 1,483 Planted pine: 759	High	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (coffee)	200
						Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	500 (1 site)
Ta Hine	Doc Truong	High 730 hh	1,213	Mixed: 805 Natural pine: 181 Planted: 174	Med - High	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	1,000 (2 sites)
						Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	200
Romen	Đam rông	High 1,230 hh	10,633	IIA2: 5,259 bamboo: 3,091 planted forest: 498	High	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (cassava)	200
						Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	5,000 (10 sites)
						Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	1000
Liêng Shron	Đam rông	High 985 hh	20,300	IIB; 6,978 Bamboo: 6,141 IIA2: 5,011	Low - High	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (cassava)	200
Phi Liêng	Đam rông	High 1,216 hh	9,100		Low - High	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	1,216 ha (3 sites)
Đình k' nớ	Lạc dương	High 341 hh	16,718	IIA2: 8,059 IIB: 2,658 Timber+ bamboo: 4,530	Med - High	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (coffee)	200 ha
Da Nhim	Lạc dương	High 689 hh	19,517	Natural pine: 12143 Mixed: 4,362 Planted: 745	High - V high	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	1,000 ha (2 sites)
Da Chays	Lạc dương	High 331 hh	31,804	Natural pine: 14,858 Mixed: 7,380 IIA3: 6,331	High - V high	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	500 ha (1 site)

Key: Poverty Status

High: > 32% of households below poverty line

Moderate: 15 - 32%

Low: < 15%

Carbon Stock Category:

Very high: > 292 tCO₂e/ha

High: 199 - 292

Medium: 135 - 199

Low: < 135

Forest types:

Group I: Barren land:

Type IA: barren land with grass, reed and wild banana;

Type IB: Barren land with shrubs and scattered timber or bamboo;

Type IC: Barren land with considerable number of regenerated timber species

Group II: Regenerated forest with pioneer tree species and small tree diameter:

Type IIA: Restored natural forest after shifting cultivation with light demanding and past growing pioneer tree species, even age and one stratum;

Type IIB: Natural forest after over-logging

Group III: Affected secondary natural forests:

Type IIIA: Heavy over-logging natural forests and divided into sub-types:

- IIIA1: Heavy over-logging natural forests, no future logging possible and may or may not have potential for natural regeneration;
- IIIA2: The same as IIA1 but having had some time for restoration;
- IIIA3: moderate timber logging with some large diameter trees (> 35 cm) and harvesting is possible;

Type IIIB: Rich forests having had some logging of valuable species

Group IV: Primary forests or secondary forests not having been logged for a long time

2.3 Driver Reduction Packages

Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (coffee, cassava)

Strategy: Promotion of coffee within an agroforestry system
Assistance in establishment of cooperatives
Training in quality improvement
Training on coffee in a shade tree agroforestry system
Provision of improved equipment for drying

Target communes in which coffee or cassava is a key driver: 7

Total target area: 1,400 ha

Lump sum budget: USD 2,500,000

Package 2: Protection against illegal logging

Elements of Strategy	Unit	No	Unit cost (VND)	Total (USD)
Development of community management plan through negotiation	Village	47	100 million	235,000
Forest inventory 5 years each	ha/yr	23,500	80,000	470,000
Training for foresters in extension	Person/day	47	150,000 (5 day course)	1,750
Training of community in SFM	Person/day	470	150,000 (3 day course)	10,550
Forest protection contracts	ha/year	23,500	400,000	2,350,000
Lump sum budget				3,065,000

Targets communes in which illegal logging is a key driver: 7

Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land

Strategy: Native forest restoration

Target communes in which carbon stock enhancement in natural forests is a key activity: 7

Provincial Cost Norms: Natural regeneration with enrichment planting: 2 million /ha

Area: 4,700 ha

Total cost: USD 450,000

Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire

Target communes in which forest fire in natural forests is a key driver: 6

Elements of Strategy	Unit	No	Unit cost (VND)	Total (USD)
Development of community management plan through negotiation	Community	11	100 million	54,000
Training for forest officials and villagers in fire management	Person/day	55	150,000 (5 day course)	2,000
Fire tower		11	0.5 million for a temporary tower and 200 million for a steel tower	110,000
Equipment (spades, protective clothing)	village	11	5 million	3,000
Training for community members in forest management practice	Person/day	110	150,000 (3 day course)	3,000
Fire breaks	km	4600	1.5 million @0.056 km /ha	20,000
Forest protection contracts for fire management	site	11	2.9 million /3 months (dry season)	8,000
Total target area				4,001 million
Lump sum budget				200,000

Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation

Strategy: Revised planning process: Promotion of rubber plantation on bare land only
Alternative livelihood strategies

Target communes in which rubber is a key driver: 6

Target area for revised planning process: 600 ha

Lump sum budget: USD 1,200,000

3 Summary of Initial REDD+ Strategy for Lam Dong

Driver	Summary of Driver Removal Package	Communes concerned	Approx. no. of hectares	Max. no. of forest users affected	Total estimate cost (USD)
Unplanned conversion of forest for coffee cultivation/cassava	Support to coffee sector for sustainable	Gia Bắc, Bảo thuận, Tân Thanh, Phi tô, Romen, Liêng	1,200	7,501	2,500,000

	production	Shron, Đinh K' nớ			
Effective Community based forest protection against illegal logging	Development of community management plan; training; protection contracts, etc.	Da P'loa, Phước Lộc, Đồng nai thượng, Lộc bắc, Lộc Bảo, Ta Hine, Romen	22,500	5,416	3,060,000
Heavily degraded forest land	Native forest restoration	Da P'loa, Phước Lộc, Đồng nai thượng, Lộc bắc, Lộc Bảo, Ta Hine, Romen	4,700	5,416	450,000
Forest fire protection	Development of community management plan; training; equipment, etc.	Lộc Phú, Đinh Trang Thượng, Phi tô, Phi Liêng, Da Nhim, Da Chays	4,500	4,145	200,000
Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	Revised planning; Promotion of rubber on bare land only; Alternative livelihood strategies	Da P'loa, Doan Ket, Phước Lộc, Gia Bắc, Bảo thuận	1,900	5,310	1,200,000
TOTALS			34,924	14,713	7,410,000

G2: Ca Mau Provincial Brief and Provisional REDD+ Implementation Plan

1. Overview of Forestry in Ca Mau

1.1 Basic information

Ca Mau is the most southerly province in Vietnam, located between 8°33' to 9°34' North latitude and 104°42' to 105°26' East longitude. Ca Mau shares borders with Kien Giang in the North, Bac Lieu in the North East, the Bay of Thailand in the West and the East Sea in the East. Ca Mau city is the capital of the province located at the end of National Highway No. 1. There are 9 districts and city: Cai Duoc, Ngoc Hien, Nam Can, Phu Tan, Thoi Binh, Tran Van Thoi, U Minh, Dam Doi and Ca Mau city.

Topography: The province has a relatively flat terrain with a complex system of rivers and canals and elevation is higher from south to north. Average height of terrain is below the level of peak tidal by, on average, 0.2 to 0.6 m. Inundated lowland Melaleuca forest is concentrated in U Minh Ha region.

Climate: Ca Mau is influenced by tropical monsoon climate with two typical seasons: dry season from November to April next year with the northeast monsoon and rainy season from May to October with the southwest monsoon. Average annual temperature is 27.6° C (max 38°C and 15°C min); average annual humidity is 81% (max 86% and min 73%) and average annual rainfall is 2350 mm (max 2800 and min 1940 mm).

Hydrology: Ca Mau is affected by irregular tide of East Sea and regular regimes of the West Sea. Sea tides affect two thirds of the southeast area of the province.

Population: The total population of the province is 1,206,938, of which the rural population is 960,674, accounting for 79.6% (2009 Census on Population and Housing). The population is mainly ethnic Kinh, with a small proportion of ethnic minority groups, mostly Khmer. Ca Mau poverty rate is low, 12.3% (GSO 2010).

Agricultural production: In the period 2006-2010 the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors contributed 52.6% of the provincial GDP and GDP per capita of the province reached VND 9.24 million/year. The provincial target is to increase annual GDP by 11% during the next 5-year period. There are more than 133,000 hectares of paddy, yielding 400,000 tons/year. Ca Mau's aquaculture areas are large and a lot of mangrove forest has been used for shrimp farming. An area of about 293,200 ha is used for aquaculture and the annual output has reached 300,000 tons of seafood per year (2010). The yield from shrimp farming is increasing year by year and shrimp exports reached nearly USD 2 billion over the last 5 year period.

1.2 Forestry and Physical Profile

The economic contribution of the forest sector is very limited, but the role of mangrove forests in terms of environment and climate change is very important and is receiving increased attention from the government and international donor communities. Most forests in Ca Mau consist of mangrove species on the coastal lowlands and Melaleuca species on alkaline soils inland in U Minh Ha Region. Planted forests are mainly Rizophora and Melaleuca species. The majority of the forests are located in 30 communes of 6 districts with 30 participating forestry units.

The total forest area of the province is 100,387ha, corresponding to a forest cover of 16.7% (2010). Of this total, 8,883 ha are natural forests and 91,503 ha are planted forest. Ca Mau forest mainly consists of mangrove on the lowest land and Melaleuca species on alkaline soil in the inland U Minh Ha Region. Planted forests mainly consist of Rizophora and Melaleuca species. The forests are located mainly in 30 communes of 6 districts with 30 participating forestry units. The districts with largest forest cover are Ngoc Hien (44.6%) and U Minh (32.8%) and the districts with lowest forest cover are Ca Mau City (0%), Thoi Binh (0%) and Phu Tan, Tran VanThoi and Dam Doi Districts (8.6 to 10.9%). Barren land without forest is 8,510 ha, mostly in U Minh (4,459 ha) and Ngoc Hien Districts (2,060 ha).

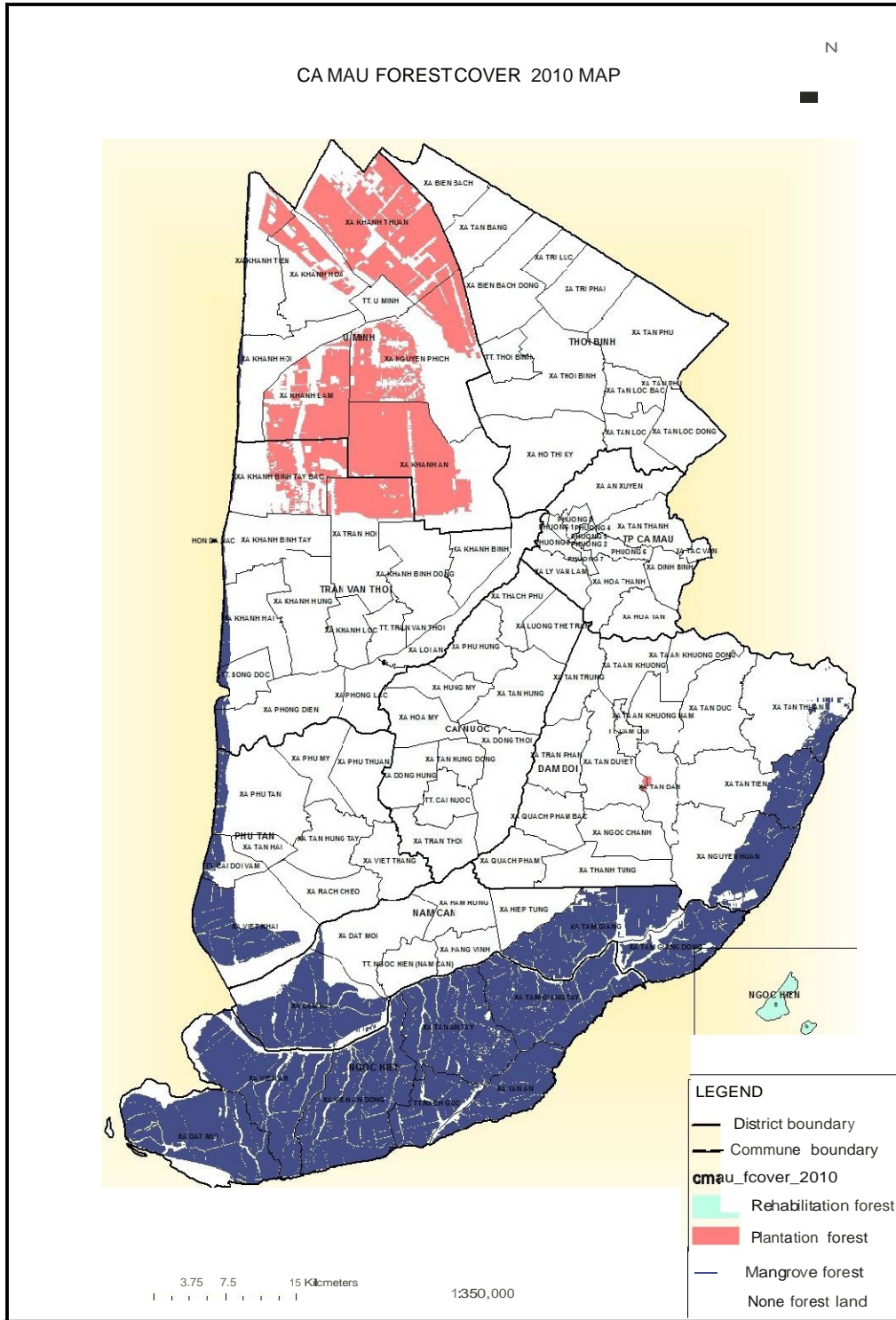
Forestry production in the period 2001-2010:

- 17,000 ha of forestland have been allocated to households.
- New forest planting: 25,272ha
- Replanting after harvesting: 24,888ha;
- Natural regeneration:1,351ha
- Scattered tree planting: 3 million trees /year

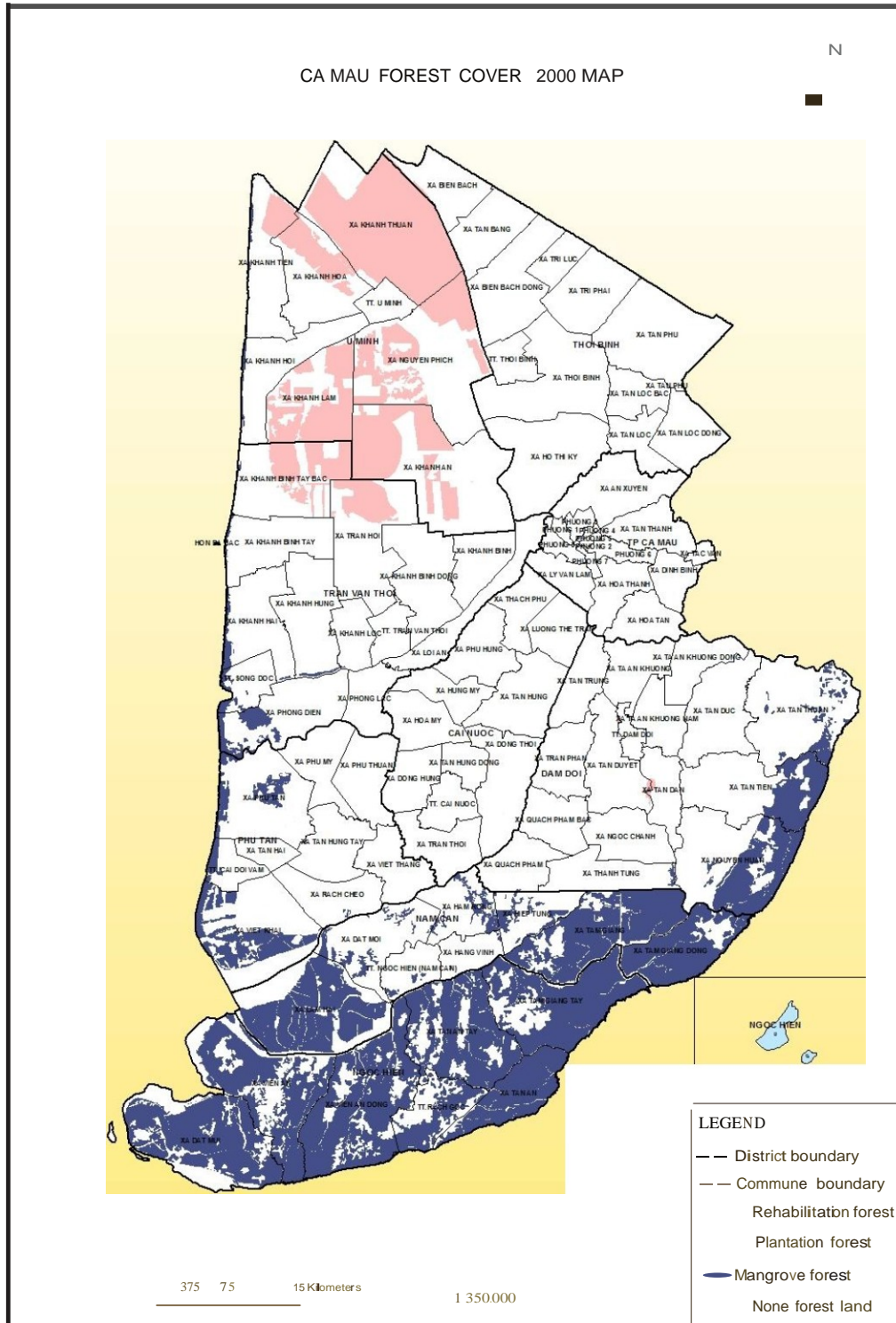
Forest protection and development plan for the period 2011-2015:

- Establishment of 105,000ha of forest by 2015
- New forest planting 2,500ha with native species
- Natural regeneration area: 500ha
- Forest conversion: 6,400ha
- Scattered tree planting: 3 million trees/year
- Harvesting areas: 3000 ha/year with a volume of 206,000 m³/year

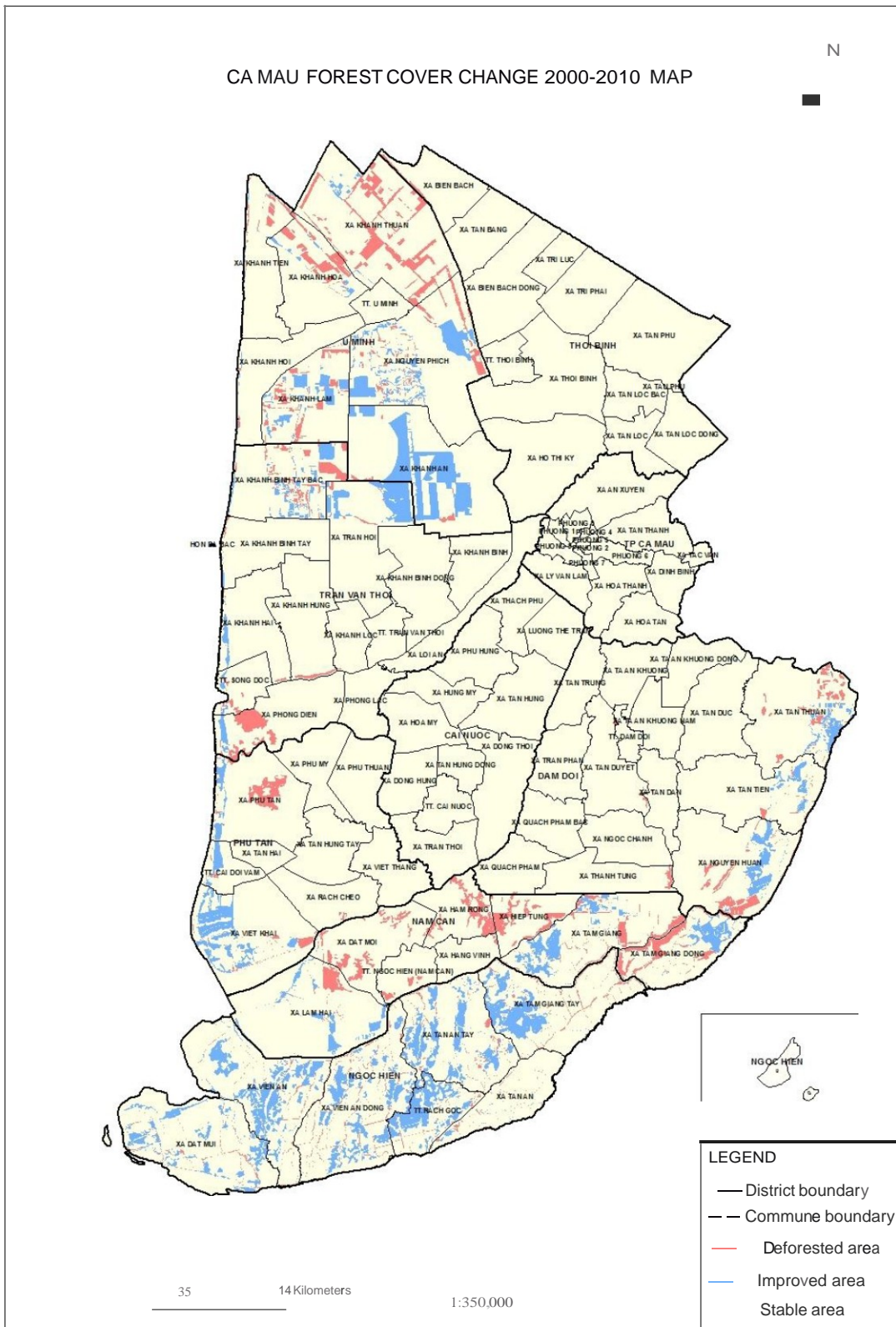
Forest cover in 2010



Forest cover in 2000

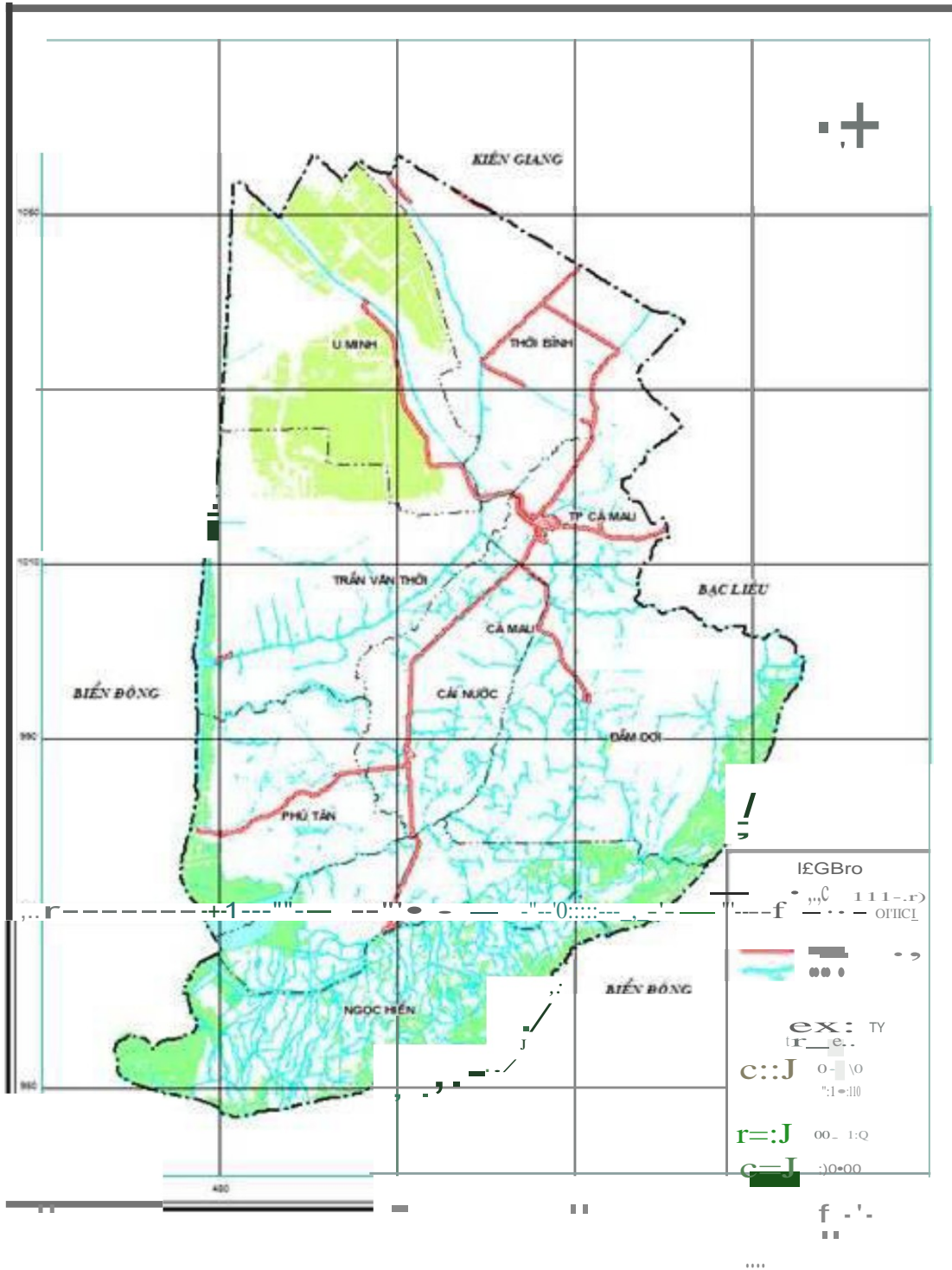


Forest cover change 2000-2010

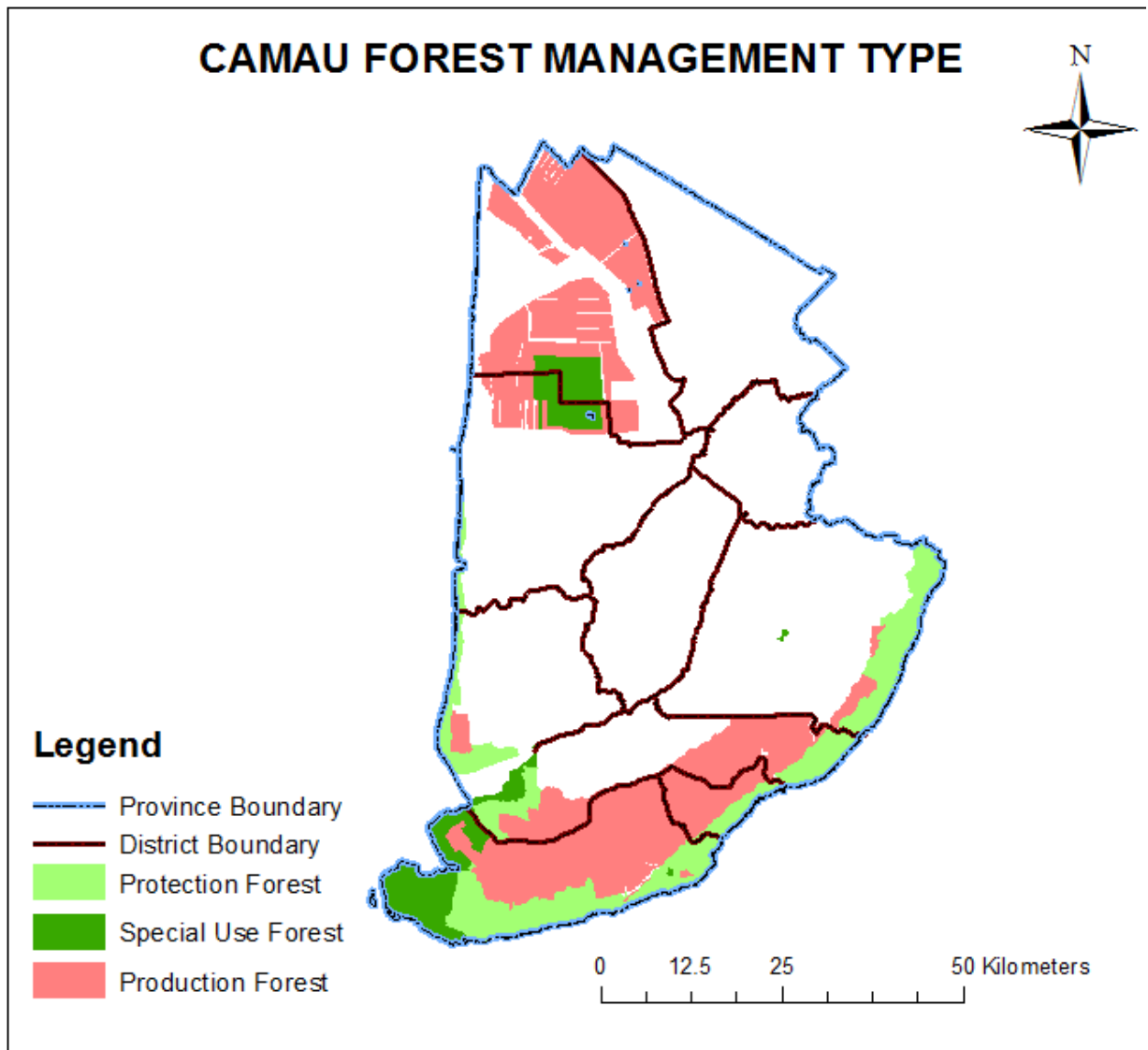


Forest carbon density in 2010

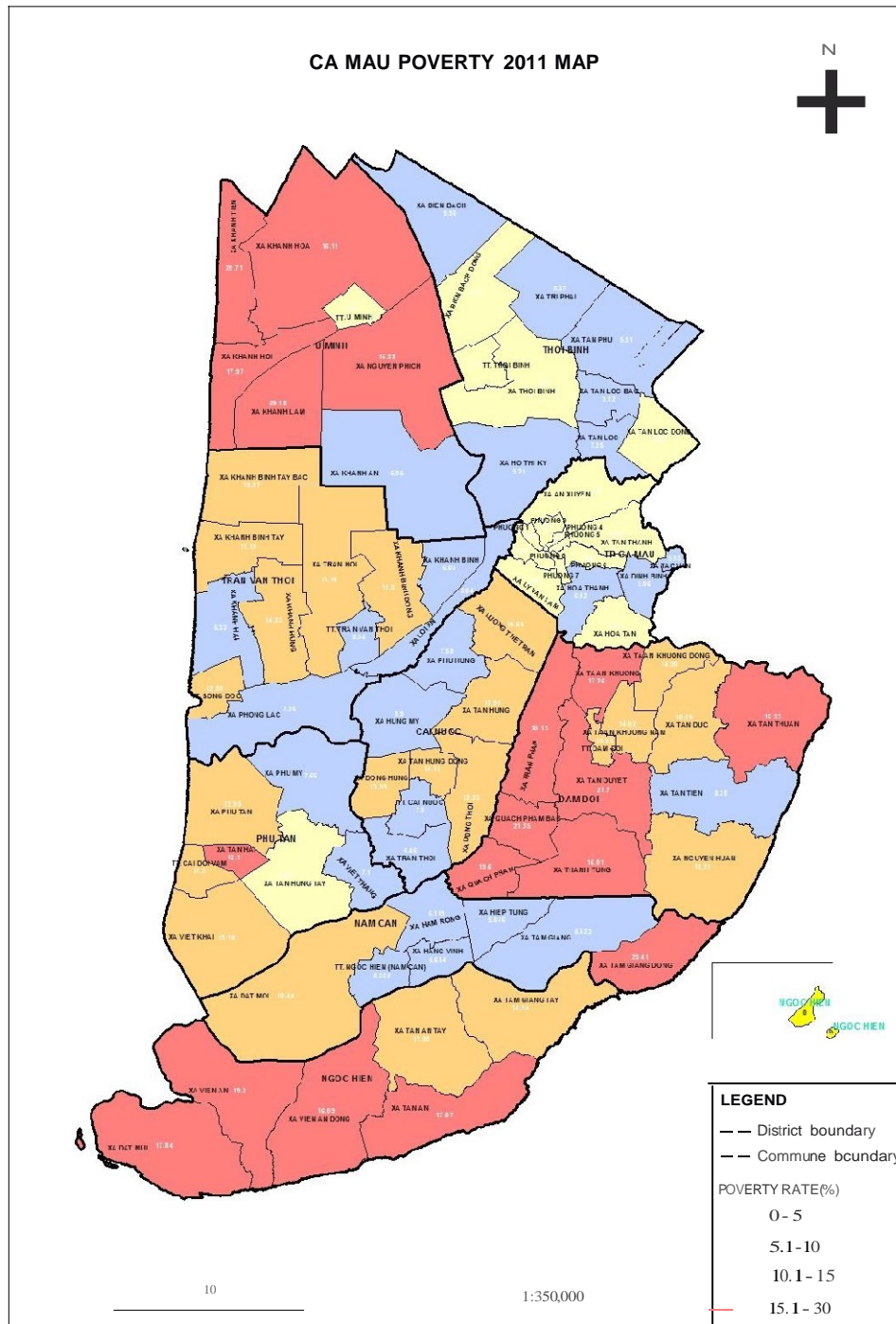
2010 CARBON DENSITY MAP OF CA MAU PROVINCE



Forest management map



Poverty levels by commune in 2011



Forest data tables

Forest land areas by forest types and forest categories in 2010 (Unit: ha)

Forest type	Forest area	Forest category		
		Special-Use Forest	Protection Forest	Production Forest
Land area	533,164			
1. Forest land	100,387	17,606	26,977	55,803
A. Natural forest	8,883	6,429	1,852	602
1. Timber forest				
2. Bamboo forest				
3. Mixed timber/bamboo				
4. Mangrove	8,883	6,429	1,852	602
5. Rocky forest				
B. Planted forest	91,503	11,177	25,125	55,201
1. Forest > 3 years old	74,679	11,022	22,408	41,249
2. Forest ≤ 3 years old	16,824	155	2,717	13,952
3. Bamboo				
4. NTFPs				
5. Mangrove, Melaleuca				
II. Bare land	8,509	198	174	8,137
1. Shifting cultivation				
2. Land without natural regeneration (IA, Ib)	15		1	14
3. Land with natural regeneration (Ic)				
4. Rocky land without forest				
5. Other land inside forestland	8,494	198	173	8,123
II. Other land	424,267			

Source: MARD 2011

Forest land areas by forest owners in 2010 (Unit: ha)

Forest type	Forest area	MBs	SFEs	Armed forces	CPCs
Land area	533,164	90,112	57,034	5,216	380,801
1. Forest land	100,387	56,967	34,039	2,857	6,523
A. Natural forest	8,883	8,763	-	-	120
1. Timber forest					
2. Bamboo forest					
3. Mixed timber/bamboo					
4. Mangrove	8,883	8,763	-	-	120
5. Rocky forest					
B. Planted forest	91,503	48,204	34,039	2,857	6,403
1. Forest > 3 years old	74,679	41,871	25,437	2,413	4,958
2. Forest ≤ 3 years old	16,824	6,333	8,602	444	1,445
3. Bamboo					
4. NTFPs					

5. Mangrove, Melaleuca					
II. Bare land	8,509	1,559	4,541	430	1,979
1. Shifting cultivation					
2. Land without natural regeneration (Ia, Ib)	15	15			
3. Land with natural regeneration (Ic)					
4. Rocky land without forest					
5. Other land inside forestland	8,494	1,544	4,541	430	1,979
II. Other land	424,267	31,585	18,453	1,930	372,299

Forest cover by districts (Unit: ha)

District	Land area	Forest land	Divided by			Forestry land without forest	Other land	Forest cover in %
			Natural forest	Planted forest				
				Total	=< 3 years old			
Total	533,164	100,367	8,883	91,503	11,476	8,510	424,267	16.7
Cai Nuoc	41,709	-	-	-	-	-	41,709	
Ngoc Hien	73,312	37,073	4,636	32,437	4,389	2,060	34,179	44.6
Nam Can	50,930	13,646	1,631	12,016	1,936	1,013	36,270	23.0
Phu Tan	46,433	4,288	429	3,859	291	40	42,105	8.6
Ca Mau City	25,030	-	-	-	-	-	25,030	-
Thoi Binh	64,011	-	-	-	-	-	64,011	-
Tran Van Thoi	71,634	8,427	2,041	6,386	636	851	62,356	10.9
U Minh	77,462	29,328	146	29,182	3,897	4,459	43,674	32.8
Dam Doi	82,643	7,624	-	7,624	327	86	76,932	8.8

1.3 Drivers of deforestation and degradation

Mangrove forests of Ca Mau have been deforested seriously for aquaculture, mainly shrimp farming for many years. The report "Overview of mangroves in Vietnam" cited that in 1983 Ca Mau had 117,745 ha Mangroves mostly as natural forest and by 1999 only 64,572ha and up to now 8,883 ha of natural Mangrove only.

The key drivers for deforestation and forest degradation in Ca Mau are mangrove conversion for shrimp farming. Other drivers in the period 2001-2005 are forest conversion for socio-economic development (23,000 ha), forest fire 4,563 ha and coastal land erosion 1,333ha. But in the same time 14,569 ha of new forest has been planted. The key driver of forest degradation in Ca Mau is that shrimp farming has changed the natural conditions in mangrove forests extremely. Forest fires occur frequently in Melaleuca forest and there are currently no efficient measures to combat fire. This is the key driver for forest degradation in Ca Mau. Furthermore, the price for Melaleuca timber is low and many forest owners tend to clear natural forest and plant other forest trees such as Acacia, Eucalyptus.

In the last five years there were no planned conversion of Mangrove or Melaleuca forest to shrimp farming and no forest areas are planned to be converted to enlarge the shrimp farming areas in next five years.

1.4 Status of REDD+ Readiness

Ca Mau province doesn't have any REDD+ activity. However, a number of government projects and donor support activities focused on management and restoration of mangrove forests and PPC has proposed Ca Mau as pilot province for the UN-REDD program Phase II. A project has been proposed by AusAid and GIZ to restore mangroves in five southern provinces with REDD+ interventions.

2. Potential REDD+ Activities

2.1. Methodology

As described previously, the initial planning phase is based on an analysis of forest cover and forest cover change, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, spatial distribution of carbon and other forest services, spatial distribution of poverty, and opportunity costs of alternative land uses. The purpose of this initial planning is to identify priority areas where one of the five REDD+ activities would appear to be economically, socially and ecologically viable. Whether a REDD+ activity will actually be carried out in that location is dependent on the second stage of planning, involving consultation with local stakeholders and consent of local rights-holders. For this reason, initial identification of priority areas is based on administrative units (i.e., commune boundaries). The map and table below provide information on priority communes identified in initial planning. For each driver of forest degradation or deforestation, a package of activities was designed to overcome the driver, and cost estimates for implementing the package were prepared (see 2.2 below).

Table of targeted communes

No	District/Commune	Total no of HHs	Poor HHs in (%)	Forest area (ha)	Forest type (IIIa, IIa, Ib,...)	Main species	Standing volume (m3/ha)	Main drivers of Deforestation and Forest degradation	Area for REDD strategy implementation (ha)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total			72,596					64,115
I	Ngoc Hien District			25,850					9,108
									2,167
1	Tam Giang Tay	2,785	14.54	5,747	Ic, IIb	Rhizophora	100-120	Package 8: Control of costal land erosion	150/150
								Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting	200/815
								Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	300/751
								Package 7: Forest conversion for shrimp farming	82/82
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	150/369
									2,602
2	Vien An Dong	3,449	16.09	6,570	Ic, IIb	Rhizophora	100-120	Package 8: Control of costal land erosion	168/168
								Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting	300/1,314
								Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	400/842
								Package 7: Forest conversion for shrimp farming	131/131
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	100/146
3	Vien An	3,291	19.30	6,229	Ic, IIb, IIIc	Rhizophora, Avicennia	100-120		2,657
								Package 8: Control of costal	176/176

								land erosion	
								Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting	300/661
								Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	500/1,079
								Package 7: Forest conversion for shrimp farming	132/132
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	200/609
									1,682
4	Dat Mui	3,823	17.84	7,304	Ic, IIb, IIIc	Rhizophora, Avicennia	100-120	Package 8: Control of costal land erosion	146/146
								Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting	200/503
								Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	400/725
								Package 7: Forest conversion for shrimp farming	252/252
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	50/56
II	Nam Can District			5,221					2,135
									1,845
5	Lam Hai	2,329	13.18	4,931	Ic, IIb, IIIc	Rhizophora, Avicennia	100-120	Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting	100/387
								Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	300/493
								Package 7: Forest conversion for shrimp farming	193/193
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	300/772
6	Dat Moi	1,974	10.44	290	IIIc	Rhizophora, Avicennia	100-120		290
								Package 8: Control of costal	145/145

								land erosion	
								Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	100/145
III	Tran Van Thoi District			7,736					9,248
7	Khanh Binh Tay	3,565	13.07	4,357	Ic, IIb	Melaleuca	80-100		5,757
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	2000/4,357
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	300/790
								Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting	200/610
8	Tran Hoi	3,467	11.16	3,379	IIIb	Melaleuca	80-100		3,492
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	2000/3,379
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	0/21
								Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting	92/92
IV	U Minh District			33,789					43,624
9	Khanh An	3,665	5.05	6,858	Ic, IIb	Melaleuca	80-100		8,130
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	2,000/6,858
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	300/632
								Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting	200/640
10	Nguyen Phich	4,375	15.38	6,824	Ia, IIb	Melaleuca	80-100		8,659
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	3,000/6,824

								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	200/470
								Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting	300/1,365
									18,204
11	Khanh Thuan	2,890	26.33	12,992	Ia, IIb	Melaleuca	80-100	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	3,000/12,992
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	800/2,614
								Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting	355/2,598
									6,998
12	Khanh Lam	3,310	29.18	5,528	Ia, IIb	Melaleuca	80-100	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	2,000/5,528
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	300/481
								Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting	200/989
13	Khanh Hoi	2,838	17.97	458	Ib, Ic, IIb	Rhizophora, Avicennia	80-100		283
								Package 8: Control of costal land erosion	192/191
								Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting	53/53
								Package 7: Forest conversion for shrimp farming	38/ 38
14	Khanh Tien	2,733	20.71	1,129	Ib, Ic, IIb	Melaleuca	80-100		1,350
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	1,000/1,129
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	0/36
								Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting	0/185

Key: See Lam Dong

2.3 Driver Reduction Packages

Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting

Strategy: Sustainable forest management

Targets communes in which legal unsustainable timber logging is a key driver: 13

Area: 2,400 ha

Total cost: USD 176,000 (for 5 years)

Elements of activity package for SFM	Unit	No	Unit cost (VND)	Total (USD)
Annual operational plan for forest management	report	13	50	32,500
Maintenance of good forest road	km	30	2	15,000
Annual Social and Environmental Impact Assessment x 5 years	report	13	20	65,000
Tracking system for timber from stump to point of sale	m ³	-	-	-
Annual forest inventory	ha	2.600	0.2	130,000
Training for forest rangers in SFM	person	60	1,5	22,500
Total				205,000
Standing sale price for major timber types	m ³			
Melaleuca timber	m ³	120.753	0,35	42,263
Rhizophora timber	m ³	17.675	0,95	16,791

Note: Households and communities who don't have forest and agricultural land can earn income from forest products such as crab and shrimp, as well as from some NTFP products such as honey and rattan. Illegal hunting of wildlife also occurs.

Yields and incomes from the forests:

Forest type	Rotation (years)	Yield (m ³ /ha)	Forest income(VND mill/ha/rotation)	Remark
Rhizophora	15	120	110	USD 45/m ³
Melaleuca	10	100	35	USD 16 /m ³
Acacia Hybrid	7	250	250	USD 50/m ³
Eucalyptus	8	200	300	USD 75/m ³

Package 2: Protection against illegal logging

Strategy: Effective Community based forest protection against illegal logging and conversion: Community forest allocation and forest protection contracts

Targeted communes in which illegal logging is a key driver: 6

Area: 2000/4000 ha

Total Cost: USD 203,000

Elements of Strategy	Unit	No	Unit cost (VND mill)	Total (USD)
Training in forest protection	person	120	3 million	18,000
Daily patrol	-	-	-	-
Forest inventory 5 years each	ha	4000	0.08/ha/yr	80,000
Establishment of community agreements	person	50	50,	15,000
Forest protection contracts (5 years)	Ha/year	2.000	0.02/ha/year	100,000
Budget of Package 2				203,000

Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land

Strategy: Native forest restoration

- Number of target communes in which degraded forest land is the key driver: 11
- Area with potential for forest restoration: 2500 ha/6,996 ha (participating area)

Costs:

- Cost for Melaleuca forest planting without soil working: VND million 3.7/ha.
- Cost for Melaleuca forest planting with soil working: VND million 15.7/ha.
- Cost for Rhizophora forest planting: VND million 15/ha.
- Cost for natural regeneration: VND million 2/ha.
- Total cost for natural regeneration: 500 ha x VND million 2 /ha = VND million 1000
- Forest planting: 2000 ha x 1VND million 15 /ha = VND million 30.000

Total cost for Package 4: **VND 31,000 million**
USD 1,480,000

Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire (in Melaleuca forests)

Strategy: Effective protection through forest allocation and forest contracting with local communities (max 500 ha /site)

Target communes in which forest fire is a key driver: 7

- Area: 15,000 ha/40.067 ha
- Total cost: USD 1,245,000 (5 years)

Elements of Strategy	Unit	No	Unit cost (VND mill)	Total (USD)
Training for forest officials and villagers in fire management	person	300	0.3/person /year	22,500
Fire protection equipment per commune		7	700	245,000
Fire breaks	ha	120	1.5	9,000
Forest protection contracts	ha/year	15,000	0.2 /year for 5 years	750,000
Training for community members in forest management practice (4 persons/village)	community	70	12	42,000
Total cost of Package 3				1,068,500

Note:- Fire beak using banana in Melaleuca forest with a strip with total 300 km long and 4 m wide (equal to 120 ha); Unit cost: VND 500.000/km (or VND1,250,000 /ha) and for participating forest areas only;

Package 7: Forest conversion for shrimp farming

Strategy:

- + Revised planning process
- + Promotion of shrimp farming on barren land
- + Alternative livelihood strategies
- No of communes in which forest conversion for shrimp farming is the key driver: 6
- **Forest area needs to revise planning process: 828 ha**

Note: Yields and incomes from shrimp farming

+ Extensive shrimp framing under canopy of forest: 0.4 ton/ha/year.

+ Yield of intensive shrimp farming: 4 tons/ha/crop.

+ Incomes of extensive shrimp farming: VND million 80 /ha/year

+ Income of intensive shrimp farming: VND million 800/ha/crop

In the last five years there has been no planned forest conversion for shrimp farming. No forest conversion has been planned in the existing provincial plan for enlarge the shrimp farming areas.

Lump sum budget for Package 5: USD million 1

Package 8: Control of costal land erosion

Strategy: Mangrove planting against costal land erosion

No. of communes affected: 6

Land area under land erosion: 976 ha

Cost: ?

3 Summary of Initial REDD+ Strategy for Ca Mau

Driver	Summary of Driver Removal Package	Communes concerned	Approx. areas (ha)	Approx. no. of forest users affected (HHs)	Total estimate cost (USD)
1. Legal unsustainable harvesting	Sustainable forest management	13 communes: Tam Giang Tây, Viên An Đông, Viên An, Đất Mũi/Lâm Hải/Khánh Bình Tây Bắc, Trần Hợi/Khánh An, Nguyễn Phích, Khánh Thuận, Khánh Lâm, Khánh Hội, Khánh Tiến,	10,212	5,700	205,000
2. Illegal timber logging	Community based forest protection	6 communes: Tam Giang Tây, Viên An Đông, Viên An, Đất Mũi/Lâm Hải, Đất Mới/	4,000	2,600	203,000
3. Forest fire	Community forest	7 communes: Khánh Bình Tây Bắc, Trần Hợi/Khánh	40,067	24,000	1,020,000

	allocation, Forest protection contracts	An, Nguyễn Phích, Khánh Thuận, Khánh Lâm, Khánh Tiến,			
4. Heavily degraded forest	Native forest restoration though natural regeneration and forest planting	11 communes Tam Giang Tây, Viên An Đông, Viên An, Đất Mũi/Lâm Hải/Khánh Bình Tây Bắc, Trần Hợi/Khánh An,, Nguyễn Phích, Khánh Thuận, Khánh Tiến,	6,996	39,000	1,480,000
5. Forest conversion for shrimp farming	Revised planning process and alternative likelihoods	6 communes: Tam Giang Tây, Viên An Đông, Viên An, Đất Mũi/Lâm Hải/Khánh Hội	828	18,000	1,000,000
Costal land erosion	Mangrove planting	6 communes: Tam Giang Tây, Viên An Đông, Viên An, Đất Mũi/Đất Mới/Khánh Hội,	976	18,000	1,000,000
Total cost for Ca Mau				USD	4,908,000

G3: Ha Tinh Provincial Brief and Provisional REDD+ Implementation Plan

1. Overview of Forestry in Ha Tinh

1.1 Basic information

Ha Tinh is located in the North Central Region, between 17°54' to 18°45' North latitude and 105°6' to 106°30' East longitude. Ha Tinh shares borders with Nghe An province on the North, Quang Binh province on the South, the East sea on the East and Lao PDR on the West. The capital is Ha Tinh city along the Highway No.1. Ha Tinh has 12 districts, a town and a city.

Topography: Ha Tinh's territory lies to the east of the Truong Son range between mountains characterized by narrow and steep terrain, tilted upward from the east to the west and the East Sea in the east. Hilly terrain accounts for nearly 80% of the land area.

The western and southwestern parts of province constitute part of the Truong Son mountain range with the average height of 1000m a.s.l. The terrain is heavily dissected by many rivers and streams. The Ngan Sau and Ngan Pho Rivers have large basins which cover most of the land area of the province. The eastern coast is 137 km long with many coastal mountains and coastal sand dunes.

Climate: Ha Tinh is located in a tropical humid monsoon climatic transition zone, divided into two distinct seasons: the cold northeastern monsoon with light rainfall from October to March; and the hot dry southwestern winds from April to September. South-eastern winds, coming off the sea often cause heavy rains and typhoons. The average temperature is 23.8° C; average humidity is 86% and average annual rainfall of 2,695 mm.

Hydrology: Due to the steep and short river courses, with many waterfalls, high flow rates and narrow valleys floods usually happen when there are heavy rains in the watersheds.

The total population of the province is 1,227,038 of which are 1,043,830 in rural areas accounting for 85% of the population (2009 Population census). The population is mainly ethnic Kinh, with a small percentage of ethnic minorities. Ha Tinh's poverty rate is relatively high at 26.1% (GSO2010).

Agricultural production: Gross output of agriculture VND 2,804 billion in 2010. Cereal production amounts to 470,000 tons per year and the livestock contribute to 42% of agricultural gross output. There are 110,000 hectares of grain crops mainly paddy and about 10,000 ha of maize. The industrial crops are tea and rubber.

1.2. Forestry and Physical Profile:

Ha Tinh has a land area of 6026 km², roughly equally divided between the plains and low hills. Like other North Central provinces, seasonal storms often cause severe flooding every year. Ha Tinh forests are tropical rain forests. The forested area is 318,205ha, of which natural forest accounts for 210,082ha and 108,122ha are planted forests. Thus the total forest cover is 50.2% of the land area (2010). The districts with highest forest cover are Huong Son (69.5%) and Vu Quang (68.7%) and the districts with the lowest forest cover are Ha Tinh City (1.1%), Loc Ha (12.1%) and Duc Tho (13.6%). The area of barren land without forests is 44,398ha, of which the districts with largest area of bare land are Huong Khe (15,265 ha) and the districts with lowest amount of bare land (excluding Ha Tinh City) are Duc Tho (300ha) and Hong Linh (360ha).

Forestry production in the period 2006-2010:

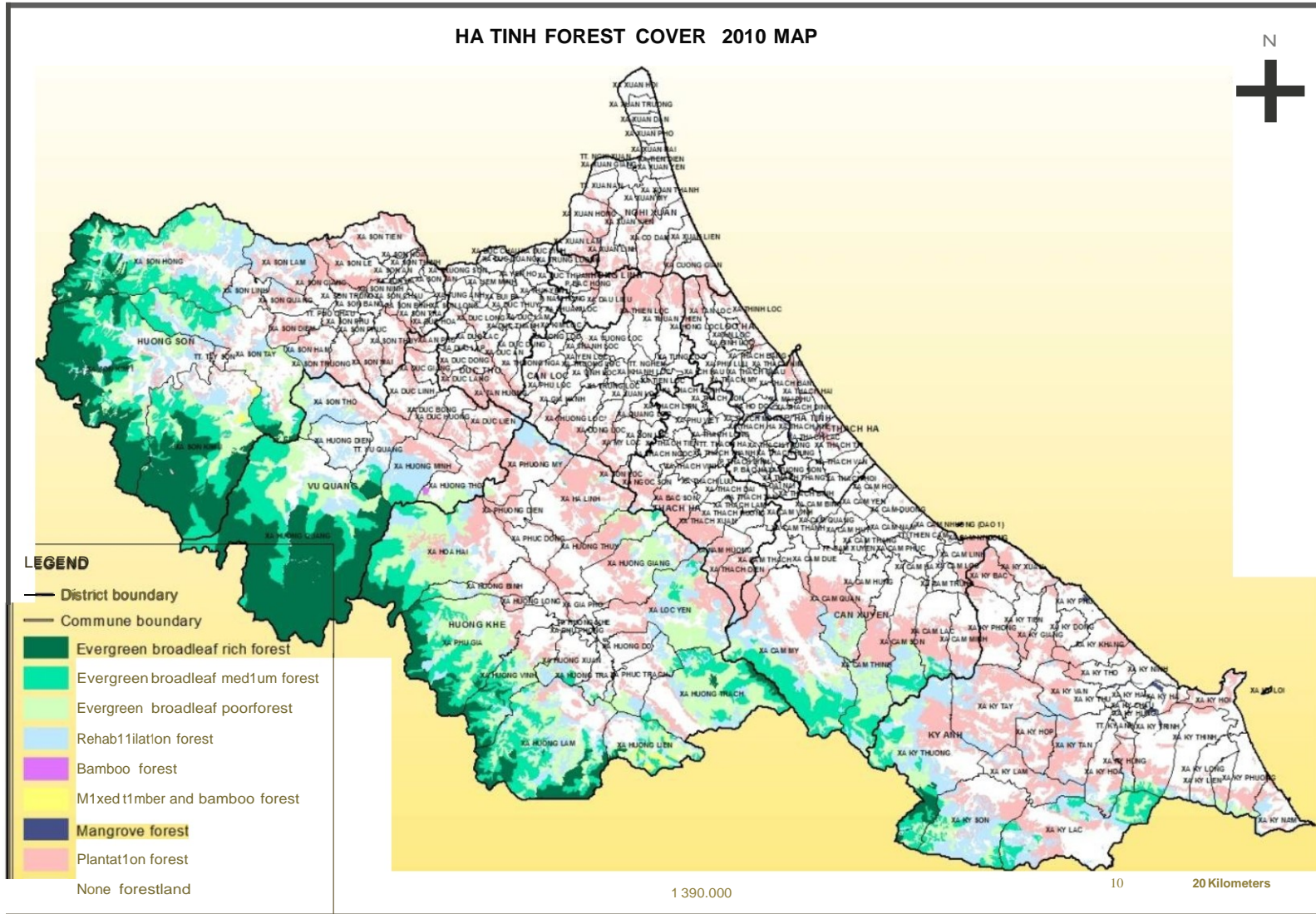
- New forest planting: 6,000ha/year
- Scattered tree planting (additional to the above): 8 million trees
- Natural regeneration with enrichment planting: 20,841ha
- Natural regeneration: 28,399ha
- Yield of planted forest increased considerably compared with 2005, as a greater area of plantations passed the establishment phase, with an average increment of 15-20 m³/ha/year;
- Timber harvesting: 10,000m³ from natural forests and 150,000m³ from planted forest
- Export 370,000 tons of wood chips per year

Forest protection and development plan in the period 2011-2015:

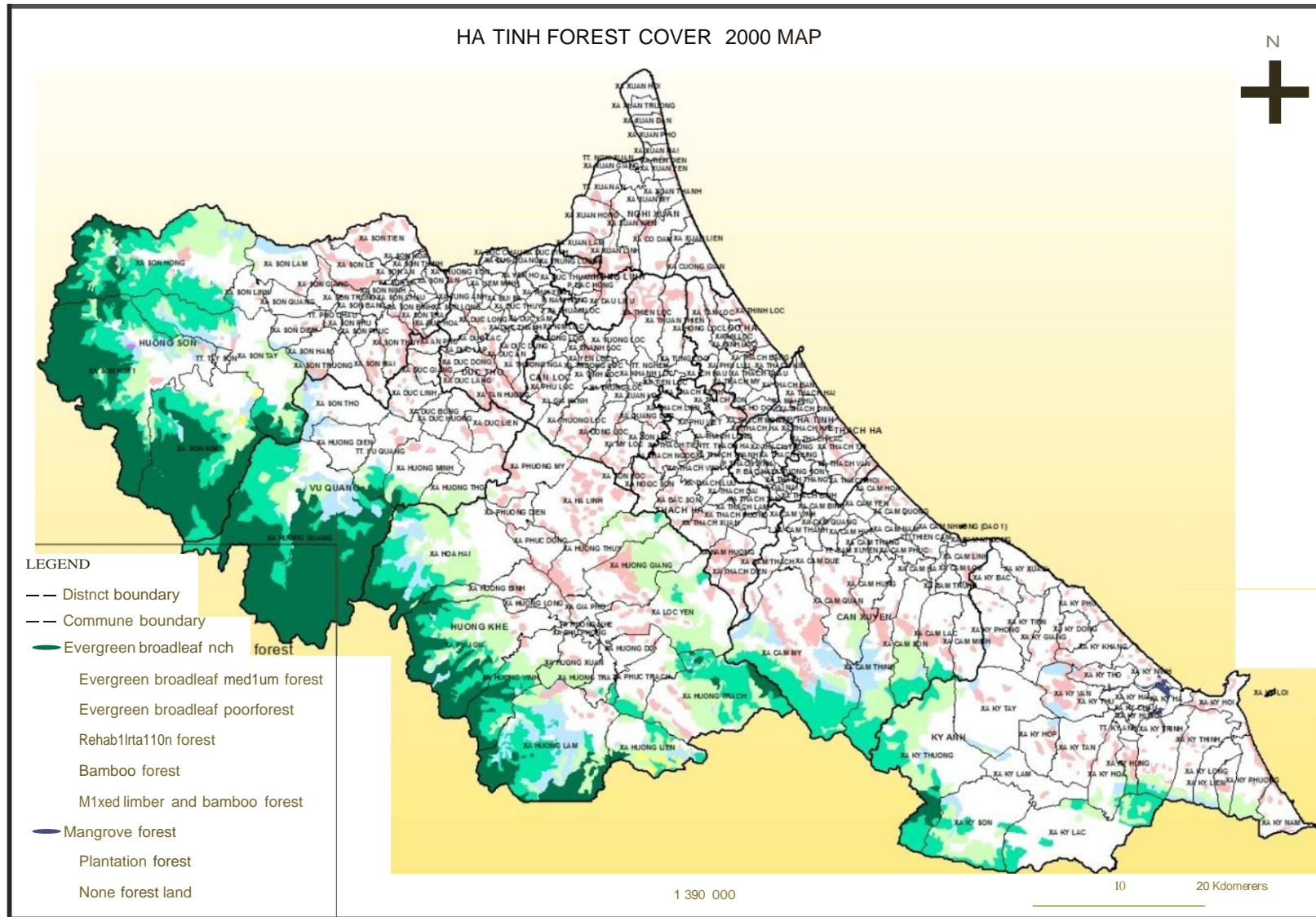
- Forest cover to 55%
- Natural regeneration: 6156 ha plus an additional 2,382 ha with enrichment planting
- New forest planting: 14,241ha for production forests, 229ha for special use forests and 6,712ha for protection forest. Of this last figure, 5,812ha is in watershed protection areas and 900ha in coastal protection areas.
- Forest conversion (IIB and IIA1): 10,000ha and planting of 9,000ha of rubber
- Forest replanting after harvesting: 34,000ha
- Natural forest harvesting: 10,000 m³/year (the same rate in the last 5 years)
- Planted timber harvesting: 57,200 m³/year from 32,000ha
- Scattered tree planting: 2 million trees per year (equivalent to a future yield of 65,000m³/year)
- Bamboo planting: 10 million stems/year

Forest cover in 2010

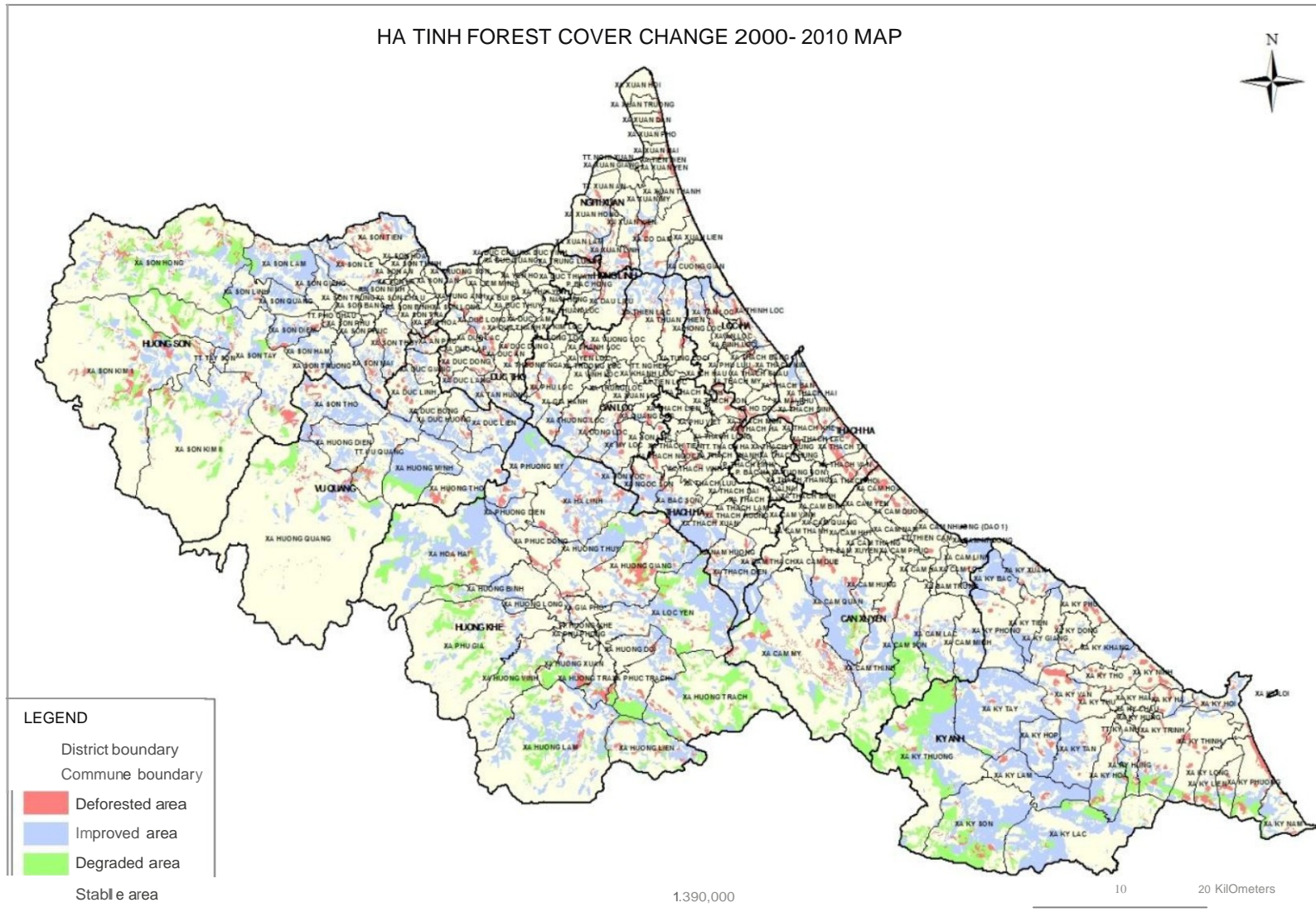
HA TINH FOREST COVER 2010 MAP



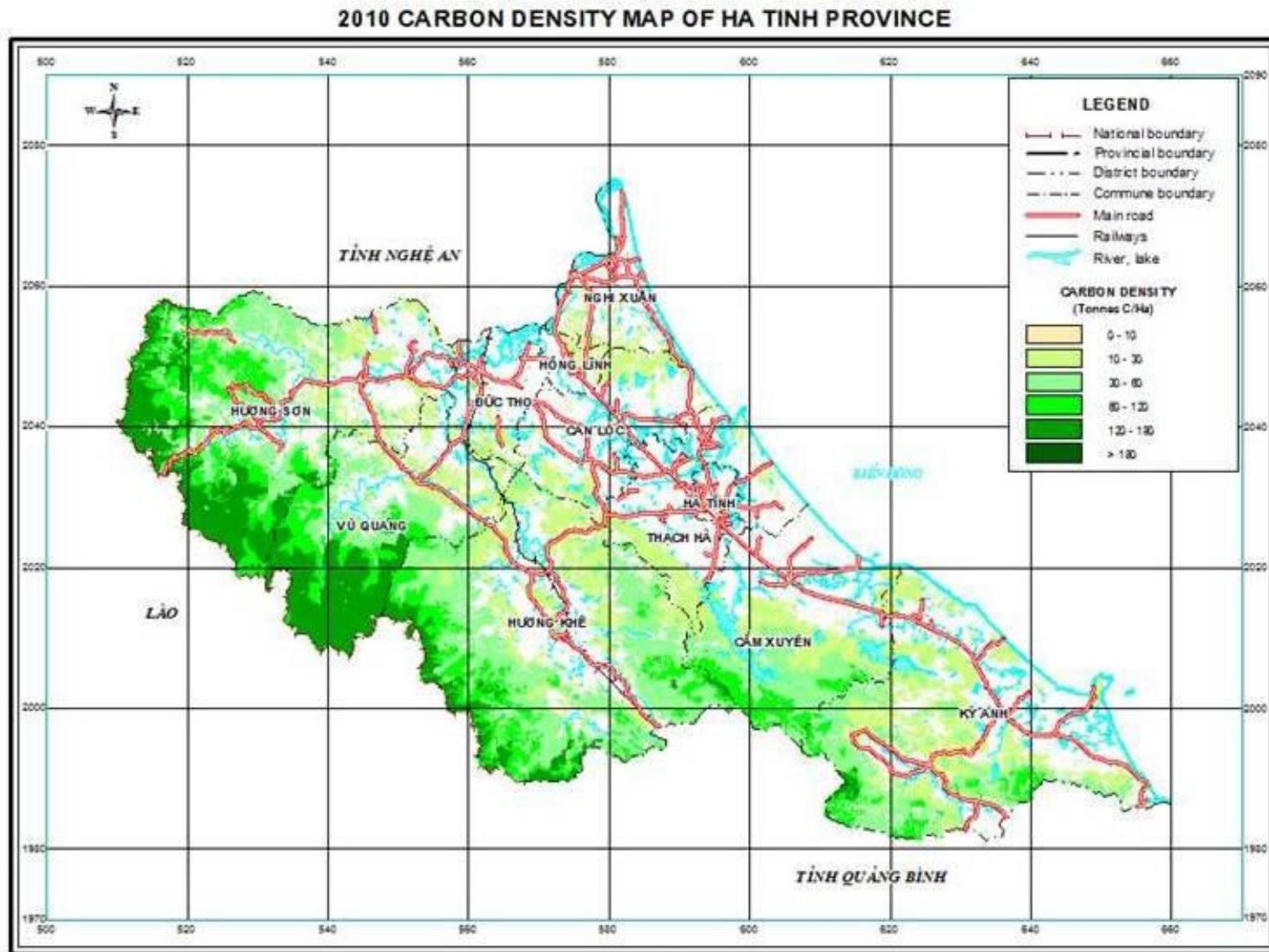
Forest cover in 2010



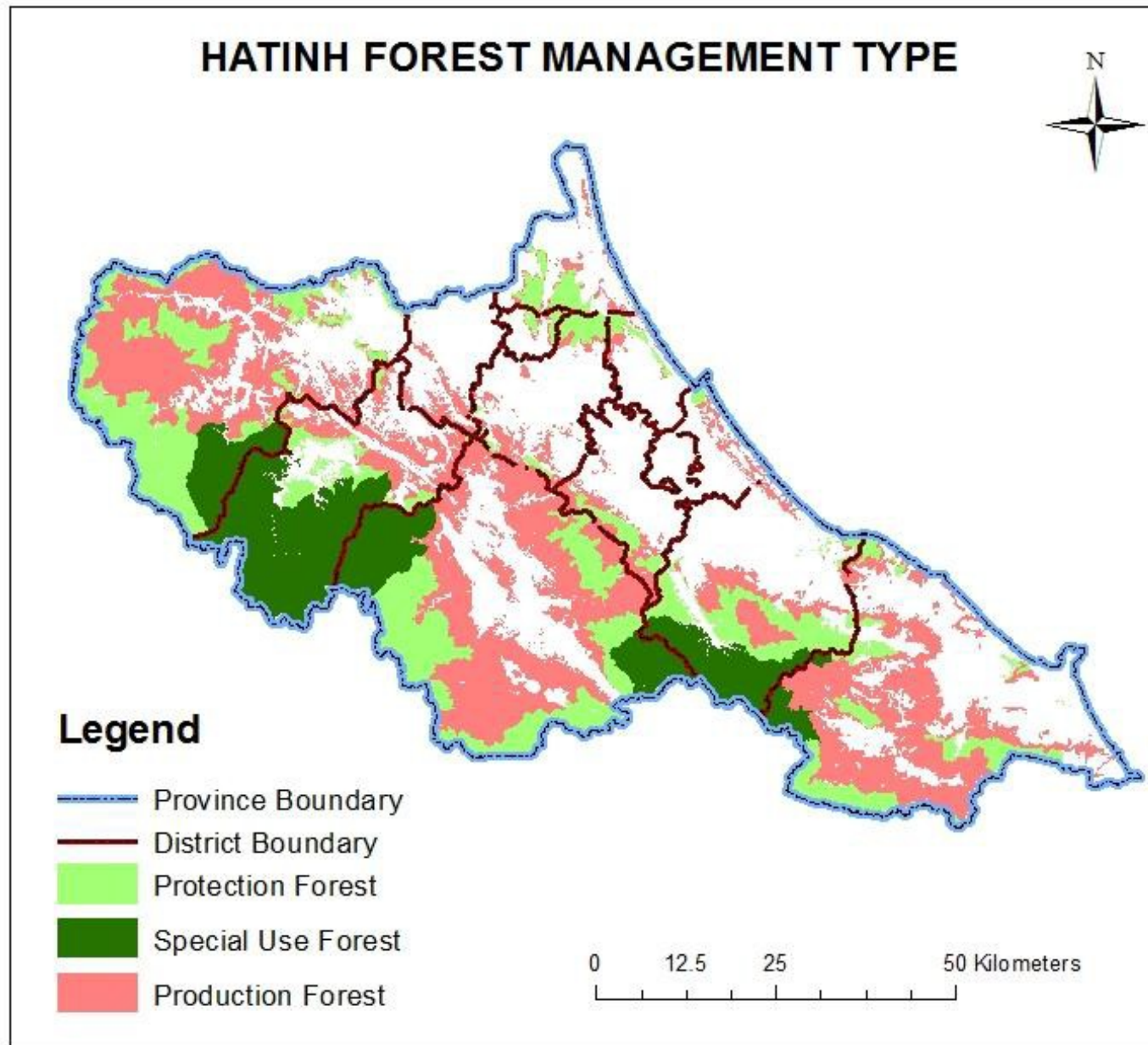
Forest cover change 2005- 2010



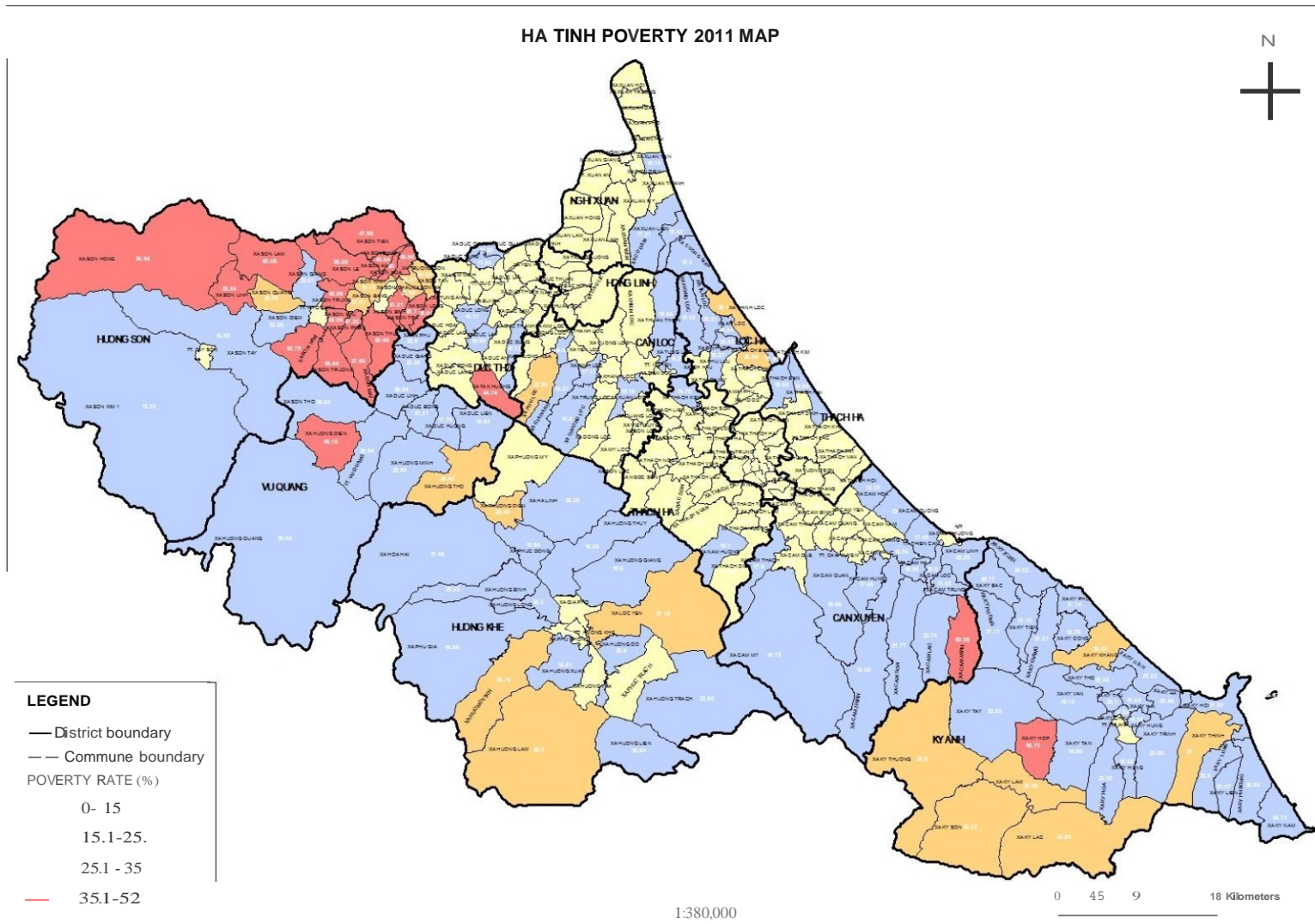
Forest carbon in 2010



Forest management map



Poverty levels by commune in 2011



Forest Data Tables

Forest areas by forest categories in 2010 (Unit: ha)

Forest types/land	Area	Divided by		
		Special use forest	Protection forest	Production forest
Natural land area	602,569			
1. Forestland	318,205	71,056	103,931	143,217
A. Natural forestland	210,283	70,448	78,594	61,041
1. Timber forest	208,964	70,448	78,056	60,460
2. Bamboo forest				
3. Mixed timber- bamboo forest	429		296	133
4. Mangrove forest	690		242	448
5. Rocky forest				
B. Planted forest	108,122	608	25,337	82,177
1. Planted forest > 3 years old	41,156	593	14,796	25,767
2. Planted forest =< 3 years old	65,996	15	10,467	55,514
3. Bamboo forest				
4. NTFP	970		75	895
5. Planted Mangrove forest				
II. Barren land without forest	44,398	3,541	14,259	26,598
1. Shifting cultivation area				
2. Barren land without natural regeneration (Ia, Ib)	13,781	353	7,177	6,251
3. . Barren land with natural regeneration (Ic)	29,985	3131	6,979	19,875
4. Rocky land without forest	632	58	102	472
5. Other land inside forestry land				
III. Other land	239,965			

Source: MARD 2011

Forest land areas by forest owners in 2010 (Unit: ha)

Forest types/land	Area	MBs	State companies	Armed forces	HHs	Other organizations	CPCs
Natural land area	602,569	178,282	96,595	355	33,124	3,797	290,415
1. Forestland	318,205	153,427	91,012	326	32,345	2,619	38,475
A. Natural forestland	210,283	122,724	64,599	100	5,766	2,376	14,518
1. Timber forest	208,964	122,522	64,394		5,766	2,376	13,875
2. Bamboo forest							
3. Mixed timber- bamboo forest	429	93	205	100			31
4. Mangrove forest	690	78					612
5. Rocky forest							
B. Planted forest	108,122	30,704	26,412	227	26,578	243	23,958
1. Planted forest > 3 years old	41,156	15,174	6,411	192	11,648	30	7,701
2. Planted forest =< 3 years old	65,996	15,445	19,212	35	14,905	213	16,186
3. Bamboo forest							
4. NTFP	970	85	790		25		70
5. Planted Mangrove forest							
II. Barren land without forest	44,398	24,854	5,583	29	780	1,177	11,975
1. Shifting cultivation area							
2. Barren land without natural regeneration (Ia, Ib)	13,781	8,574	2,013	29	121	55	2,990
3. Barren land with natural regeneration (Ic)	29,985	16,092	3,473		649	1,114	8,657
4. Rocky land without forest	632	189	97		9	9	328
5. Other land inside forestry land							

III. Other land	239,965						239,965
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Source: MARD 2011

Forest coverage by districts (Unit: ha)

Districts	Natural land area	Forest land area	Divided by			Forestry land without forest	Other land area	Forest coverage in %
			Natural forest	Planted forest				
				Total	Of which ≤3 years old			
Total	602,569	318,205	210,583	108,122	15,962	44,398	239,966	50.2
DucTho	20,243	2,910	155	2,756	156	300	17,033	13.6
Can Loc	30,128	6,359	152	6,207	181	1,464	22,305	20.5
Cam Xuyen	63,653	27,532	15,534	11,998	2,259	6,144	29,977	39.7
HuongKhe	127,809	85,897	65,707	20,191	4,546	15,264	26,647	63.7
Huong Son	110,415	77,976	64,735	13,241	1,223	5,985	26,454	69.5
Ky Anh	105,599	57,630	25,391	32,239	5,374	4,772	43,197	49.5
Loc Ha	11,853	1,552	98	1,454	115	792	9,508	12.1
Nghi Xuan	22,005	4,623		4,623	537	2,568	14,813	18.6
Thach Ha	35,528	7,619	465	7,154	809	2,328	25,581	19.2
Ha Tinh City	5,655	63	-	63	-	13	5,579	1.1
HongLinh Town	5,855	1,443	-	1,443	38	360	4,052	24.0
Vu Quang	63,826	44,600	37,846	6,754	724	4,406	14,819	68.7

Source: MARD 2011

1.3 Drivers of deforestation and degradation

The major cause of deforestation and forest degradation in the province is due to conversion of poor and young natural forests for rubber plantations until 2020 with total 26,449 ha (Huong Khe: 11,699 ha, Huong Son: 5,372 ha, Vu Quang: 3,734 ha, Cam Xuyen: 1,994 ha, Duc Tho: 1,288 ha, Can Loc: 1,142 ha, Thach Ha: 1,038 ha and Ky Anh: 327ha. Most of conversions occur in 12 communes. Other drivers are the illegal forest land encroachment (Ky Thuong, Ky Phuong, Son Kim I, Son Hong, and Huong Lam Communes) and illegal forest exploitation. (Vu Quang and Huong Khe).

1.4 Status of REDD+ Readiness

The priority for REDD+ activities in the province to conserve carbon stocks in the Vu Quang and Huong Khe districts.

Regarding to the participation of the province in REDD+ activities, there are no current REDD+ demonstration activities in the province. But this is one of the two pilot provinces being carried out forest inventory for forest management purposes. PPC Ha Tinh has officially proposed to be pilot province for the UN-REDD Program Phase II.

2. Potential for REDD+ Activities in Ha Tinh

2.1. Methodology

As described previously, the initial planning phase is based on an analysis of forest cover and forest cover change, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, spatial distribution of carbon and other forest services, spatial distribution of poverty, and opportunity costs of alternative land uses. The purpose of this initial planning is to identify priority areas where one of the

five REDD+ activities would appear to be economically, socially and ecologically viable. Whether a REDD+ activity will actually be carried out in that location is dependent on the second stage of planning, involving consultation with local stakeholders and consent of local rights-holders. For this reason, initial identification of priority areas is based on administrative units (i.e., commune boundaries). The map and table below provide information on priority communes identified in initial planning. For each driver of forest degradation or deforestation, a package of activities was designed to overcome the driver, and cost estimates for implementing the package were prepared (see 2.3 below).

2.2 Top19 Communes for REDD+ Activities

Map of targeted communes (targeted communes in blue)

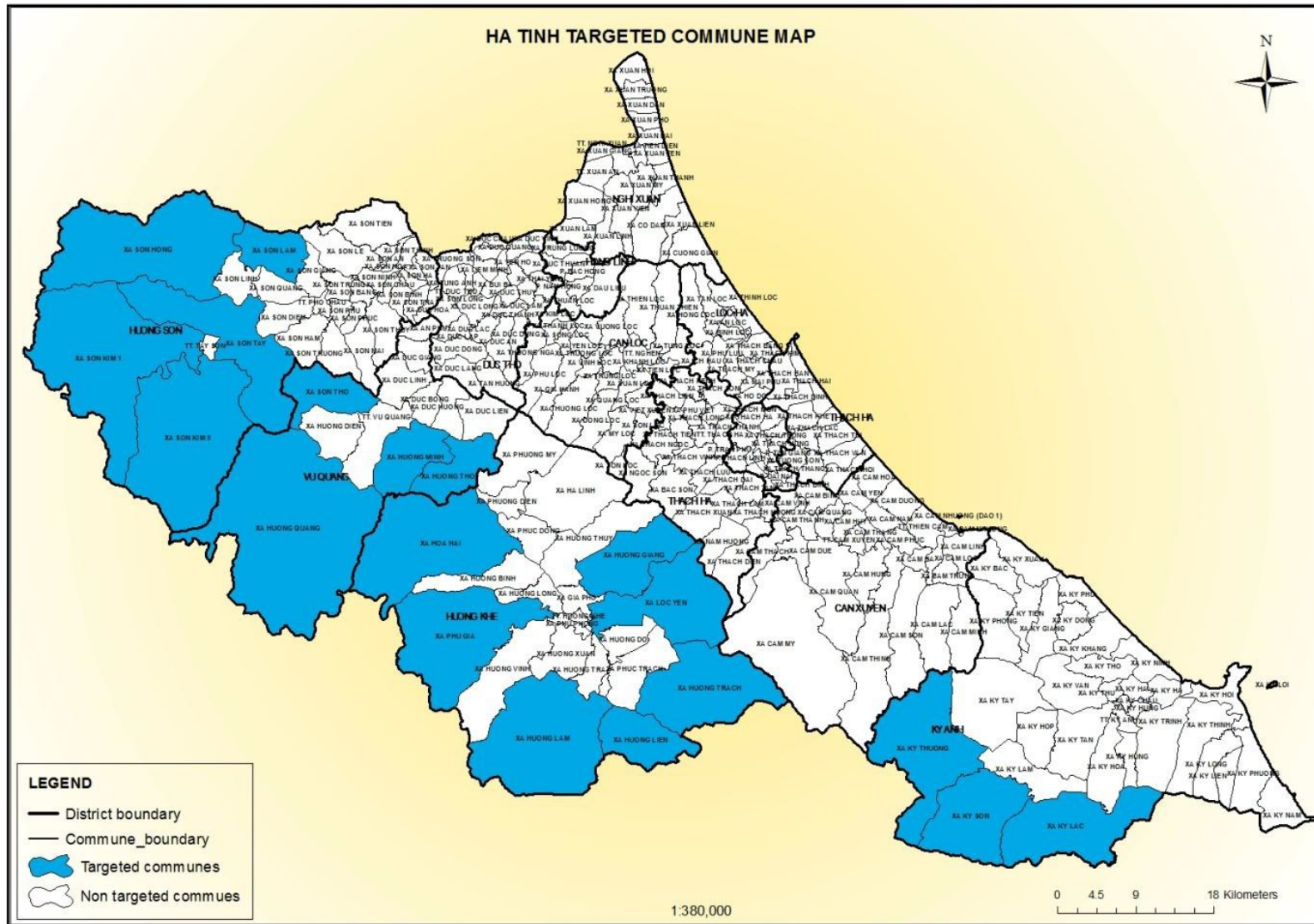


Table of targeted communes

No	Commune	District	Total HHs of commune	Poverty status/ number of poor HHs	Total forestland of commune(ha)	Forest types ⁴ (IIIa,IIa,, Ib...) %	Carbon stock level	Key drivers of DD ⁵	Area for REDD Package implementation (ha)
1	Huong Lâm	Huong Khê	1,536	high (867 HHs)	15,090	IIIa3 18.78%; IIIa2 20.31%; IIIa1 28.86%	medium - very high	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	2,500ha
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	500 ha
								Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	540ha
								Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	200 ha
2	Phú Gia	Huong Khê	1,411	high (706 HHs)	10,657	IIIa1 27.86%; IIIa2 26.92%; IIIa3 20.76%	medium - very high	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	2,000ha
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	500ha
								Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	359ha
3	Hoà Hải	Huong Khê	1,671	high 891 HHs	12283	IIIa1 37.19%; IIIa3 14.87%; Ib 14.82%	low - high	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	2,000 ha

⁴ Three main forest types in each commune (%)

⁵ Main key drivers of DD - see Lam Dong

								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	500ha
								Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	440ha
4	Huong Trach	Huong Khe	1,779	high 788 HHs	9010	IIIA1 40.60%; IIIA2 23.74%; IIb 15.61%	low - high	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	800 ha
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	500 ha
								Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	246ha
5	Huong Lien	Huong Khe	632	high 395 HHs	3,989	IIIA2 27.1%; IIIA1 18.74%; IIIB 14.92%	medium -very high	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	600 ha
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	500 ha
6	Huong Giang	Huong Khe	1,366	high 805 HHs	4096	Ic 21.21%; Ib 15.9%; IIIA1 25%	low - medium	Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	300
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	1,000 ha
								Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber	600 ha

								plantation	
7	Lộc Yên	Hương Khê	1,544	high 901 HHs	7,855	IIIA1 48.70%; Ib 14.09%; Ib 10.89%	low - medium	Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	500 ha
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	200ha
								Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	915ha
8	Sơn Hồng	Hương Sơn	1,055	high 374 HHs	17,169	IIIA2 32.6%; IIIA1 30.7%; IIIA3 15%	medium - high	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	2,500ha
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	500 ha
								Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	955 ha
								Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	300 ha
9	Sơn Kim I	Hương Sơn	1,217	medium 229 HHs	19,997	IIIA3 43.4%; IIIA1 20%; IIIA2 19.4%	medium - very high	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	3,000 ha
								Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	116
								Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	500 ha

10	Son Kim II	Huong Son	1,144	medium 331 HHs	18,990	IIIA3 56.9%; IIIA2 13.2%; IIIA1 13%	medium - very high	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	3,000 ha
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	500 ha
								Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	218 ha
11	Son Tây	Huong Son	2,268	Medium 347 HHs	9,168	IIIA1 29.5%; IIIA2 22.2%; Ic 16.9%	low - high	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	2,000 ha
								Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	121
								Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	300 ha
12	Son Lâm	Huong Son	716	High 362 HHs	2,591	IIb 63.3%; Ib 27.7 %; planted forest, other land: 8%	low	Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	500 ha
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	500 ha
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	300 ha
13	Huong Quang	Vũ Quang	474	low 66 HHs	30,186	IIIA1:18.81%; IIIA3 43.30%; Ic 1.32%	low - very high	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	3,600ha
14	Son Thọ	Vũ Quang	707	high 324 HHs	2,154	IIIA1 23%; Ib 23%; planted forest: 13%	Low - medium	Package 9: Reforestation of	400 ha

								underutilized bare land	
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	400 ha
15	Huong Minh	Vũ Quang	693	high 329 HHs	3,524	IIIA1 9.8%; IIb 36.9%; Ic 14.33%	low - high	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	500 ha
								Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	480ha
16	Huong Thọ	Vũ Quang	724	high 370 HHs	1,940	IIIA1 27.6%; Ic 29.3%; planted forest 30.4%	low- high	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	400 ha
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	600 ha
								Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	707 ha
17	Kỳ Thượng	Kỳ Anh	1,767	high 772 HHs	9,784	IIb 34.1%, IIIA2 20%, IIIA3 15.4%	medium - high	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	1,500 ha
								Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	200 ha
18	Kỳ Sơn	Kỳ Anh	1,747	high 571 HHs	6,363	IIb 67%; Ic 10.3%; planted forest, other land: 20%	low	Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	500 ha
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	1,000 ha

19	Kỳ Lạc	Kỳ Anh	1,009	high 387 HHs	9,180	Ic 20%; planted forest, other land: 80%	low	Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	500 ha
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	1,000 ha
								Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	300 ha

Key: See Lam Dong

2.3 Driver Reduction Packages

Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops

- + Create alternative livelihoods;
- + Promotion of agroforestry system
- + Establishment of cooperatives etc,

Target communes in which illegal land encroachment is a key driver are 5 communes:

Huong Lam (Huong Khe), Ky Thuong, Ky Lac (Ky Anh), Son Hong, Son Kim I, Son Tay (Huong Son),

- Forest areas: 2,100 ha,

- Lamp sum budget: **USD 1.5 million**,

Package 2: Protection against illegal logging

Issue: Effective Community based forest protection against illegal logging and conversion:

Strategy 1: Community forest allocation and forest protection contracts

Targets communes in which illegal logging is a key driver: 13; Huong Khe District (5 communes), Huong Son District (4 communes), Vu Quang District (3 communes) and Ky Anh (1 commune).

Total forest areas: 24,400 ha/14 communes

Elements of the Package 1	Unit	No	Unit cost (VND mill)	Total (USD)
Development of community management plan through negotiation	village	130	100	650,000
Forest inventory 5 years each	Ha/y	38,806	0.08	776,000
Training for foresters in extension (5 days /course)	person	130	0.2x5 days	6,500
Training of community in SFM	Person/day	600	0.2 (3 days /course)	18,000
Forest protection contracts	Ha/year	24,400	0.2 x 5 years	1,220,000
Total				2,543,000

Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land

Issue: Heavily degraded forest land

Strategy 2: Native forest restoration through natural regeneration

Target communes in which carbon stock enhancement in natural forests is a key activity:

Huong Khe (7 communes), Huong Son (3 communes), Vu Quang (1 commune) and Ky Anh (2 commune).

Total: 6,900 ha in 13 communes

Provincial Cost Norms: Natural regeneration with enrichment planting: 2 million /ha
 Total cost: 6,900 ha x VND 2 million = **VND million 13,800** equivalent to **USD 657,000**

Activity Package 3: Risks of forest fire

Issue: Forest fire protection

Package 3: Community Forest allocation and protection contract (max 500 ha /site)

Target communes in which forest fire in natural forests is a key driver: 5 communes: Loc Yen (Huong Khe), Son Lam (Huong Son), Huong Tho (Vu Quang), Ky Son and Ky Lac (Ky Anh).
 Total 3,300 ha

Elements of the Package 3	Unit	No	Unit cost (VND mill)	Total (USD)
Development of community management plan through negotiation	Community	15	100	75,000
Training for forest officials and villagers in fire management	person	75	0,2/person/day (5 days/course)	3,750
Fire watch tower		15	0,5 for a temporary forest fire watch tower and 200 for a steal watch tower	1,500,000
Equipment (spades, protective clothing)	Community	15	5	3,750
Training for community members in forest management practice	person	150	0,2/person/day (3 days/course)	4,500
Fire breaks	km	80	20	80,000
Forest protection contracts for fire management	site	15	3/person/months (3 dry months only)	6,750
Lump sum budget				323,000

Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation

Package 4:

- Revised planning process: Promotion of rubber plantation on bare land (IA, IB) only
- Alternative livelihood strategies

Expected income from rubber: USD 120 million/ha/year

Target communes in which rubber is a key driver: 12 communes: Huong Khe (6), Huong Son (4), Vu Quang (2). Total areas to review: 5697 ha

Lump sum budget: **USD 1.8 million**

Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land

Issue: Reforestation of bare land

Potential for afforestation/reforestation on barren land

Provincial Cost Norms: VND million 15/ha

Areas planted: 1000 ha

Target communes: Huong Giang (Huong Khe), Son Lam (Huong Son), Son Tho (Vu Quang)

Total cost: **VND 15,000 million** equivalent to **USD 715,000**

Total cost for 6 activity packages are USD 7,538,000

3 Summary of Initial REDD+ Strategy for Ha Tinh

Driver	Summary of Driver Removal Package	Communes concerned	Appr. no. of hectares	Appr. no. of forest users affected	Total estimate cost (USD)
Illegal logging and forest conversion	Effective Community based forest protection	13	24,400	80,000	2,543,000
Heavily degraded forest land	Native forest restoration	13	6,900	20,000	657,000
Risks of forest fire	Forest fire protection	5	3,300	30,000	323,000
Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	Revised planning process and alternative livelihoods	12	5,697	80,000	1,800,000
Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops planting	Create other livelihoods and promotion of agroforestry system	5	2,100	45,000	1,500,000
Underutilized bare land	New forest planting with native species	3	1,000	14,000	715,000
TOTALS				USD	7,538,000

Notes:

Package 1: 13 communes: Huong Khe District (6 communes: Huong Lam, Phu Gia, Hoa Hai, Huong Trach, Huong Lien), Huong Son District (4 communes: Son Hong, Son Kim 1, Son Kim 2, Son Tay), Vu Quang District (3 communes: Huong Quang, Huong Minh, Huong Tho) and Ky Anh (1 commune: Ky Thuong).

Package 2: 13 communes; Huong Khe (7 communes: Huong Lam, Phu Gia, Hoa Hai, Huong Trach, Huong Lien, Huong Giang, Loc Yen), Huong Son (3 communes: Son Hong, Son Kim 2, Son Lam), Vu Quang (1 commune: Son Tho) and Ky Anh (2 communes: Ky Son, Ky Lac).

Package 3: 5 communes: Loc Yen (Huong Khe), Son Lam (Huong Son), Huong Tho (Vu Quang), Ky Son and Ky Lac (Ky Anh).

Package 4: 12 communes: Huong Khe (6 commune: Huong Lam, Phu Gia, Huong Trach, Huong Lien, Huong Giang, Loc Yen), Huong Son (4 communes: Son Hong, Son Kim 1, Son Kim 2, Son Tay), Vu Quang (2 communes: Huong Minh, Huong Tho)

Package 5: Six communes: Huong Lam (Huong Khe), Ky Thuong, Ky Lac (Ky Anh), Son Kim I, Son Hong, Son Tay (Huong Son),

Package 6: 3 communes: Huong Giang (Huong Khe), Son Lam (Huong Son), Son Tho (Vu Quang)

G4: Binh Thuan Provincial Brief [and Provisional REDD+ Implementation Plan]

1. Overview of Forestry in Binh Thuan

1.1 Basic information

Binh Thuan is the southernmost coastal province of Central Vietnam, with a coastline of 192 km from Cape Da Chet to Binh Chau (Ba Ria-Vung Tau). Binh Thuan shares the border with Ninh Thuan Province on the North, Lam Dong Province on the Northwest, Dong Nai Province on the West, and Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province on the Southwest. The capital of Binh Thuan is Phan Thiet City, 198 km from Ho Chi Minh City and 200 km from Nha Trang city. This location creates a favorable opportunity for provincial economic development with other provinces in the Southeastern region, Central Highlands and Central Coastal Region. Binh Thuan has 10 districts and one city.

Topography: The majority of the province is made up of low hills and coastal plains. In the north is the easternmost tip of the Truong Son mountain range and the south is characterized by a long strip of sand dunes. The terrain is complex, rivers are short and steep. There are four main terrain types: sand hills and sand dunes along the coast (18.2% of the land area), alluvial plains (9.4%), low and medium elevation mountains (40.7%) and hilly areas account (31.6%).

Climate: Binh Thuan has a sub-equatorial tropical monsoon climate with sunny, windy weather and lacking a distinct cold season. It is in the driest region of the country. There are two seasons: rainy season from May to October and the dry season from November to April each year. The average annual temperature is between 26-27°C, humidity is 75-85%, rainfall is 800-2000 mm/year and seasonally differentiated by areas. The coastal region of the province is semi-arid and soils are affected by wind erosion.

Hydrology: The main watersheds of Binh Thuan are the Dong Nai and La Nga Rivers. Most rivers have small basins and steep slopes. Their flow rate in the dry season is only 3.5-4m³/s). Tidal regime is quite stable so that boats can navigate easily into the estuaries.

Population: The total population of the province is 1,167,023, of which the rural population is 708,503, accounting for 60.7% of the population (Population census 2009). The Kinh group is the majority (92.6%) and the rest are ethnic minority groups such as Cham (3%), Jarai, and K'ho. Binh Thuan has low poverty rate of 10.1% (GSO 2010).

The economy is growing at a good rate. Provincial GDP in 2010 reached VND 24,404 billion. The agriculture - forestry - fishery sector accounted for 21% of GDP, industry - construction 34.2%, and services 44.8% of the provincial GDP.

Agriculture production: BinhThuan province has 194,047 ha of annual crops, mainly cereals (rice, maize) and there are 32,569 hectares of rubber (much higher than the target of 20,000 ha). BinhThuan has great potential for tourism in coastal areas.

1.2. Forestry and Physical Profile:

The total land area of Binh Thuan is 7,830 km². The major forest types are tropical evergreen forest, mixed timber-bamboo forest and dry forest. Binh Thuan is the main focal province for the UNCCD programme to combat desertification in Vietnam.

Total forestland area is 286,566 ha corresponding to a forest cover of 35.5%, in which there are 252,721 ha of natural forest and 33,845 ha of planted forest (2010). The district with the largest forest cover is Duc Linh (48.8%) and the districts with the lowest forest cover are La Gi (7.1%) and Phu Quy (10.8%). Barren land areas without forest amount to 82,984 hectares. The districts with the largest areas of bare land being Ham Thuan Bac (18,171 ha) and Tuy Phong (15,713 ha); and the districts with the smallest bare land areas being La Gi (106 ha) and Phan Thiet City (158 ha).

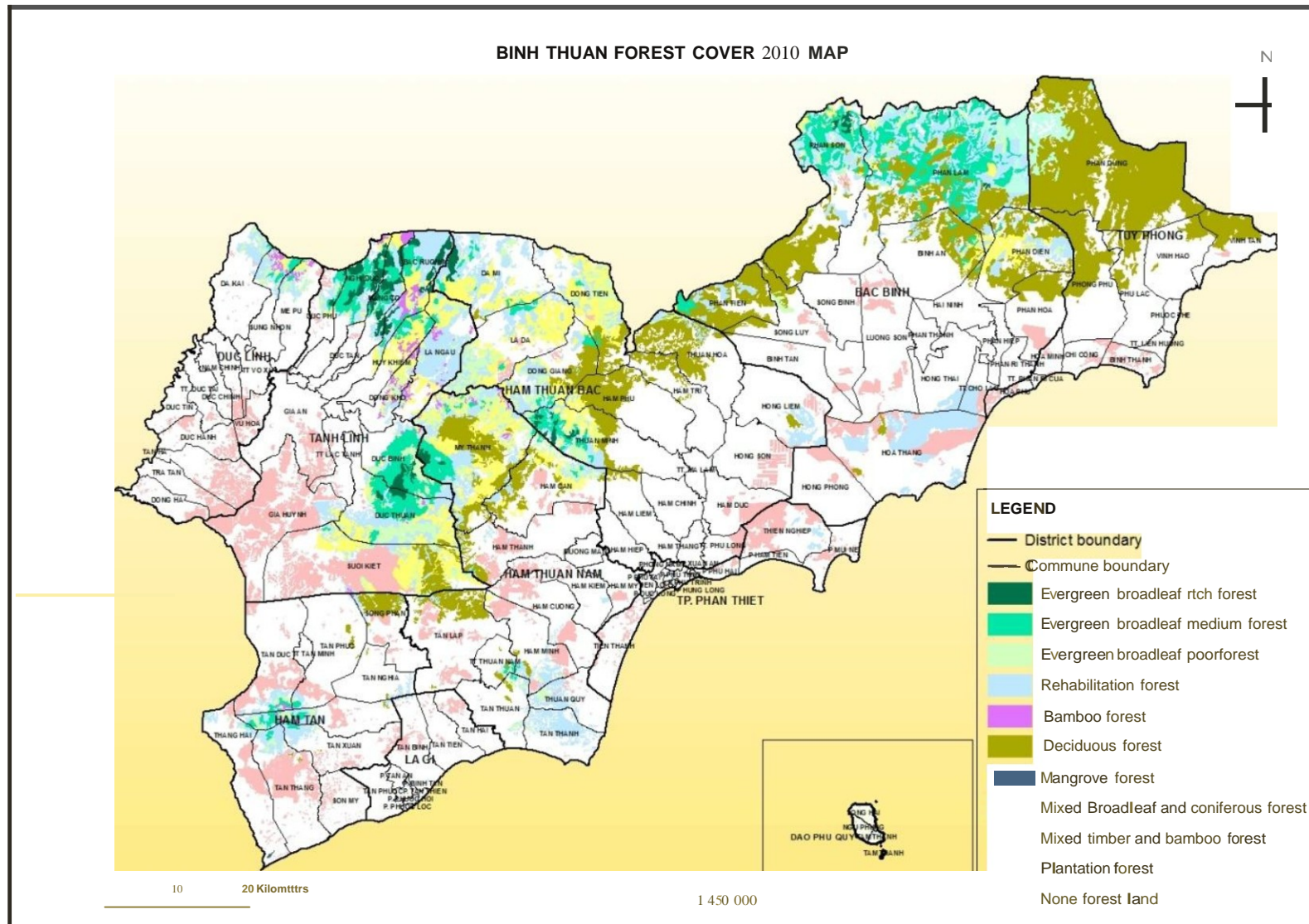
Forestry production in the period 2006-2010:

- New forest planting: 24,524 ha (Protection forest: 4,275 ha, special use forest: 182 ha and production forest: 20,064 ha)
- Natural regeneration: 3,517 ha
- Timber harvesting :
 - + from natural forests: 60,000 m³ in 2000 ha
 - + from planted forest: 71,178 m³ in 20000 ha

Forest protection and development plan in the period 2011-2015:

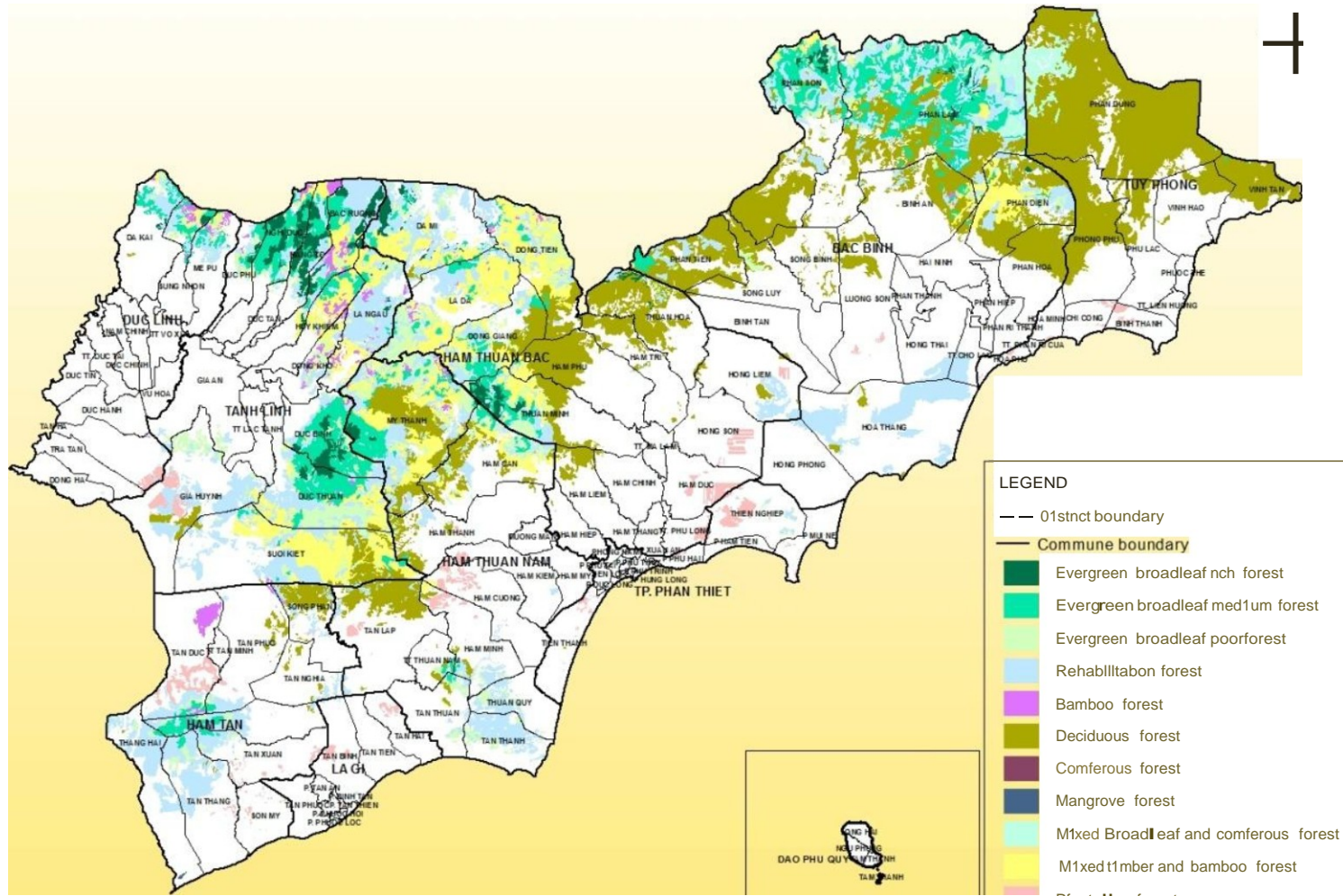
- New forest planting: 3,800 ha
- Natural regeneration on land Ic: 11,183 ha
- Scattered tree planting : 3 million trees
- Conversion of poor natural forest for rubber planting: 17,500 ha and conversion for forest plantation: 2,900 ha
- Harvesting:
 - + from natural forest : 100,000 m³ (in 19,100 ha) and
 - + **from** planted forest: 90,000 m³ (in 12,000 ha)

Forest cover in 2010



Forest cover in 2000

BINH THUAN FOREST COVER 2000 MAP



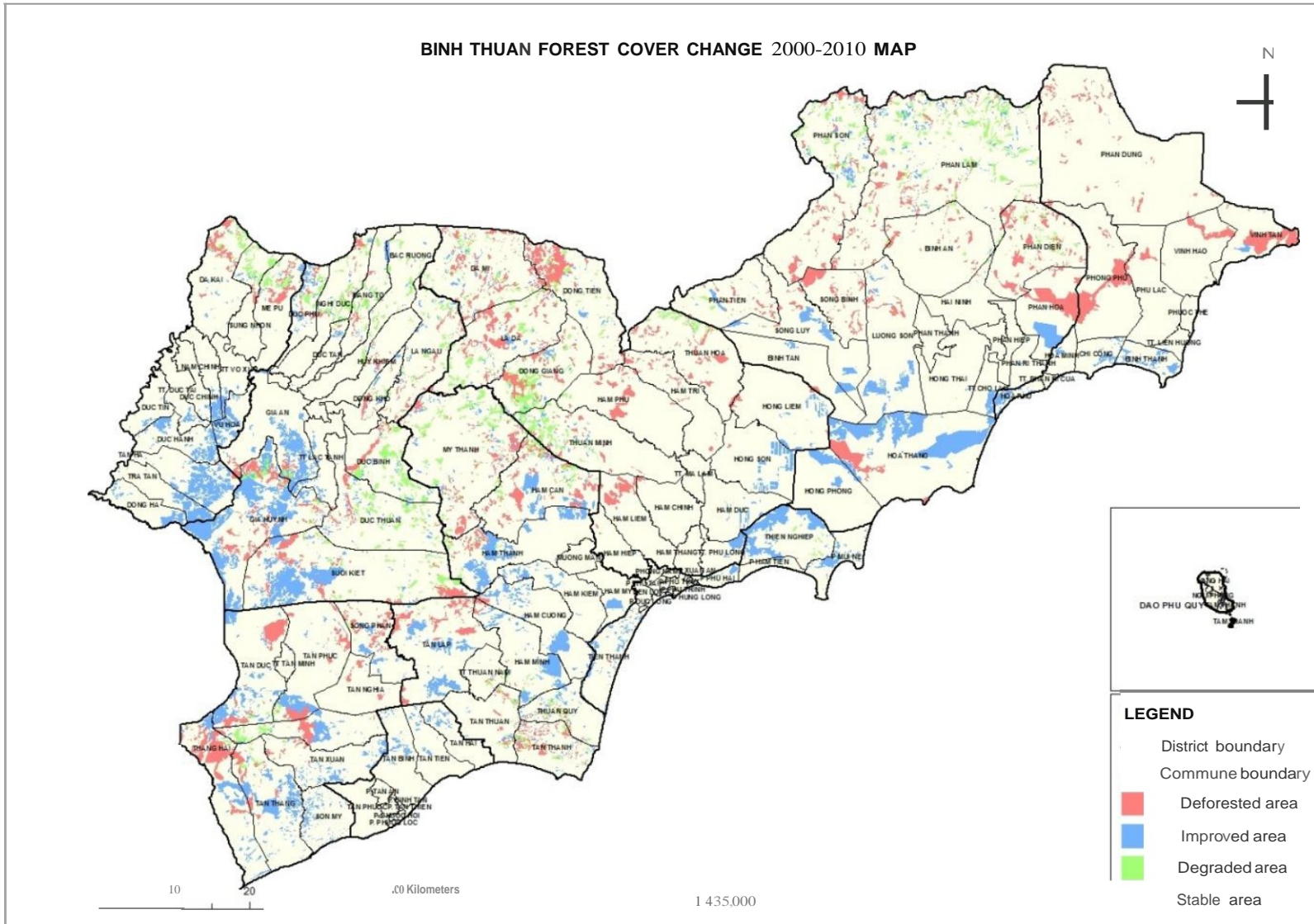
10 20 Kilometers:

1:450,000

LEGEND

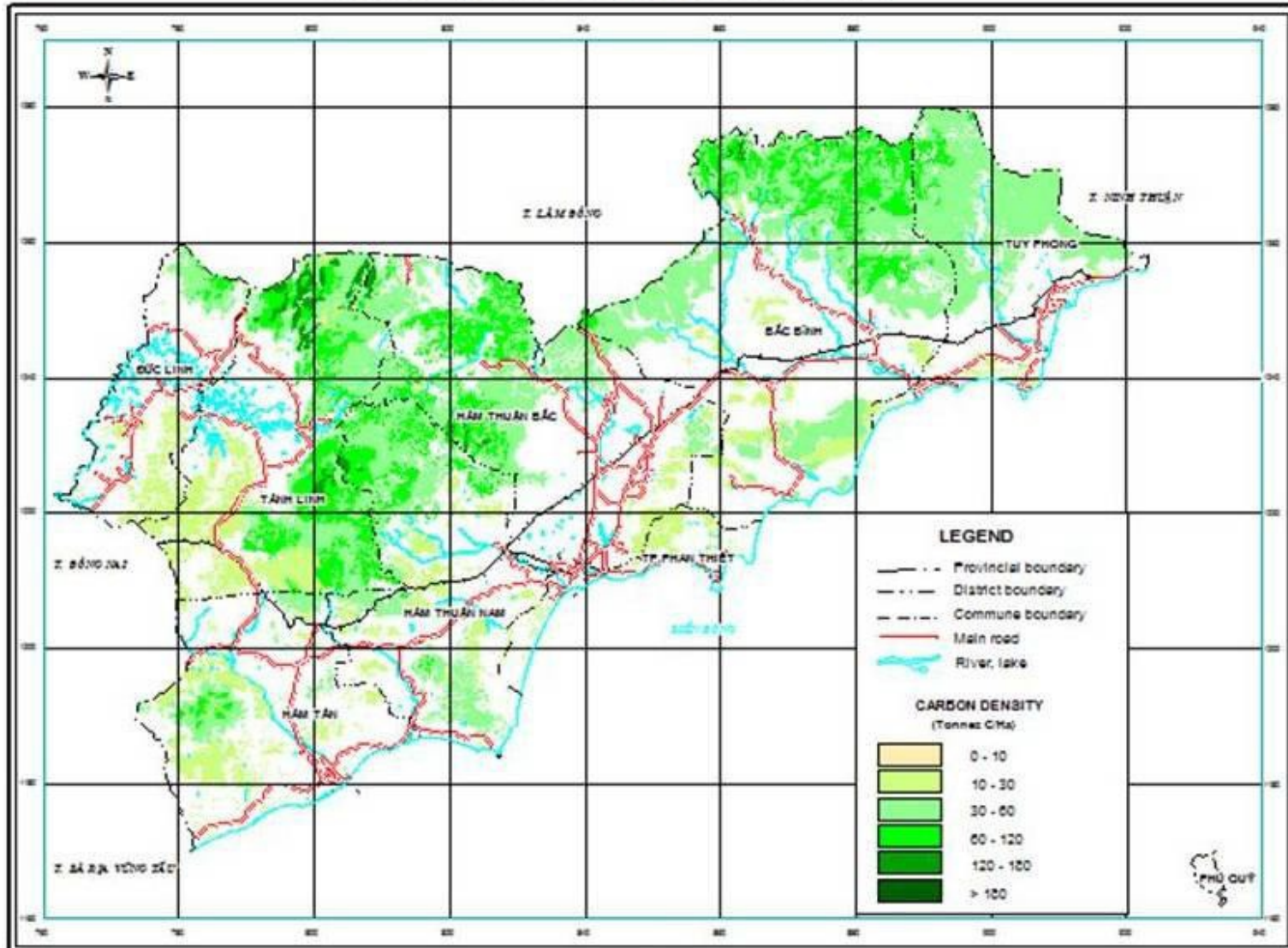
- 01stnct boundary
- Commune boundary
- Evergreen broadleaf rich forest
- Evergreen broadleaf med1um forest
- Evergreen broadleaf poorforest
- Rehabllltabon forest
- Bamboo forest
- Deciduous forest
- Comferous forest
- Mangrove forest
- Mtxed Broadleaf and comiferous forest
- M1xed t1mber and bamboo forest
- Pfantal1on forest
- None forest land

Forest cover change 200-2010



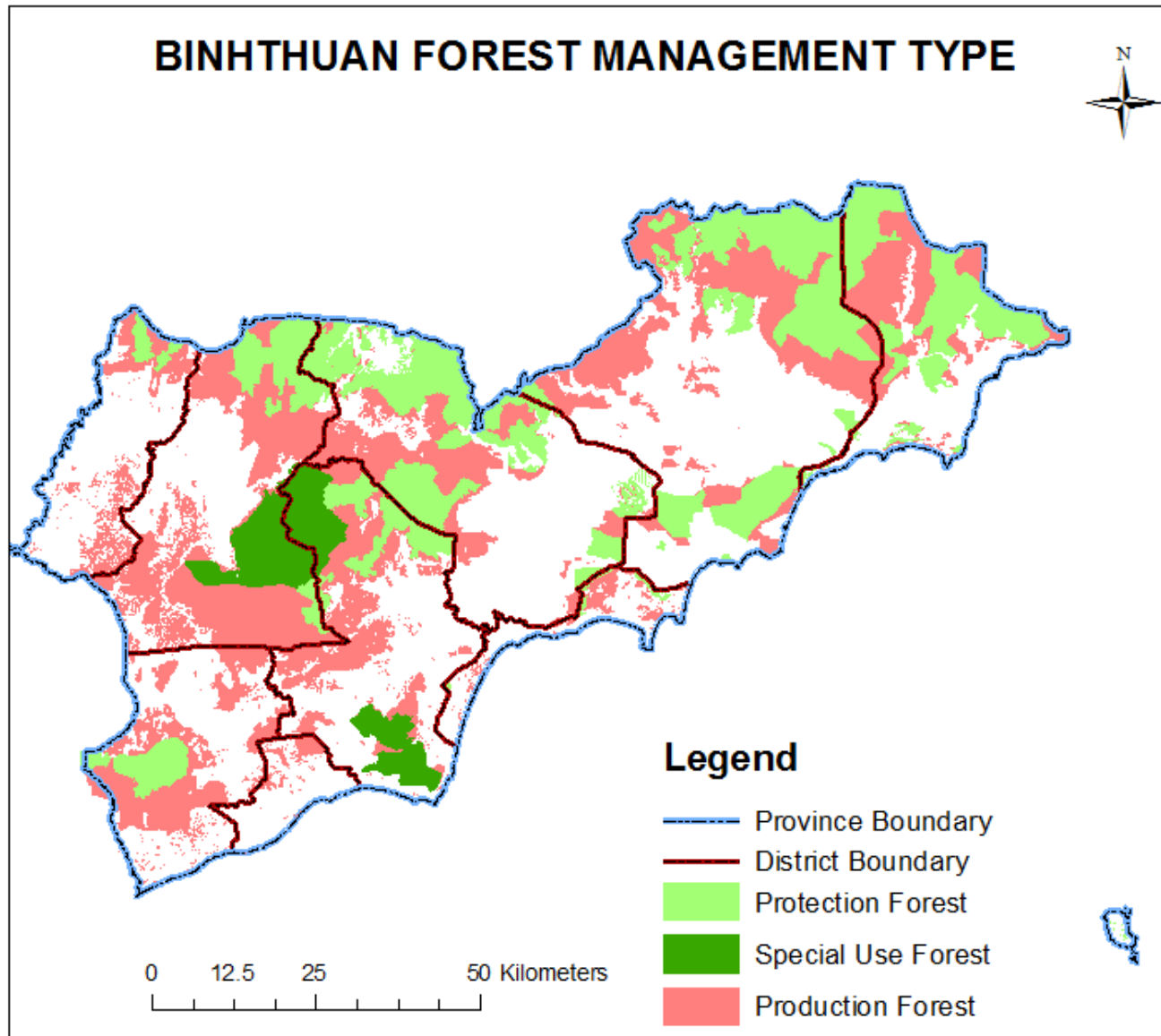
Forest carbon map

2010 CARBON DENSITY MAP OF BINH THUAN PROVINCE

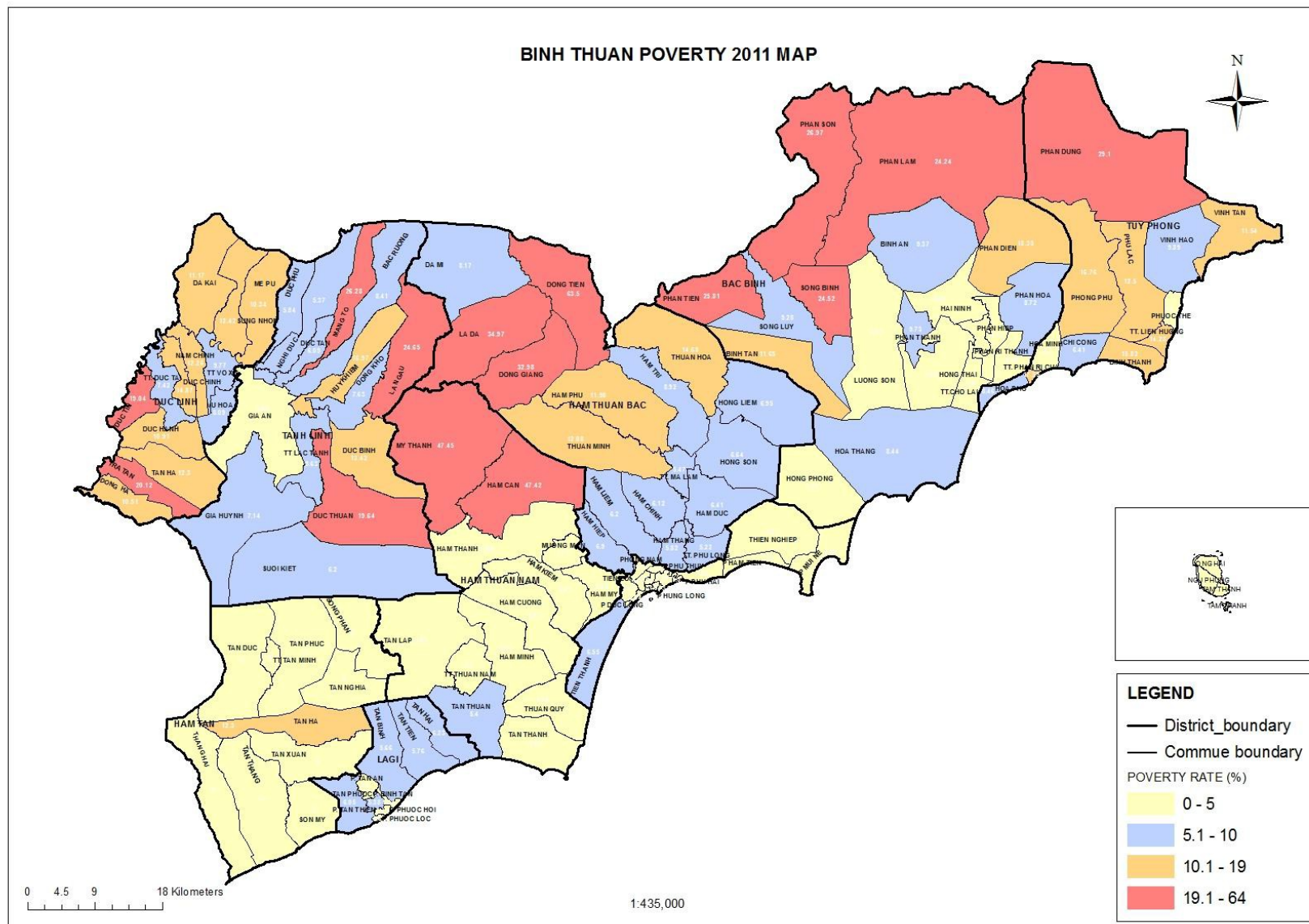


SCALE 1:900,000

Forest management type map



Poverty levels by commune in 2011



Forest data tables

Forest areas by forest categories in 2010 (Unit: ha)

Forest type	Forestland area	Divided by		
		Special use forest	Protection forest	Production forest
Land area	783,047			
1. Forestland	286,566	30,536	121,161	134,869
A. Natural forest	252,721	29,800	113,790	109,131
1. Timber forest	214,128	27,162	89,851	97,105
2. Bamboo forest	2,935	101	1,525	1,309
3. Mixed timber/ bamboo f.	35,439	2,537	22,364	10,538
4. Mangrove	16			16
5. Rocky forest	203		40	263
B. Planted forest	33,845	736	7,371	25,738
1. Forest > 3 years old	24,226	736	5,435	18,055
2. Forest =< 3 years old	8,574		1,936	6,638
3. Bamboo				
4. NTFPs	1,045			1,045
5. Planted Mangrove				
II. Barren land without forest	82,984	1,949	29,863	51,172
1. Shifting cultivation area	6,754	31	2,344	4,379
2. Land without natural regeneration (Ia, Ib)	15,787	498	4,988	10,301
3. Land with natural regeneration (Ic)	46,676	596	18,579	27,501
4. Rocky land without forest				
5. Other land in forestry land	13,767	824	3,952	8,991
II. Other land	413,497			

Source: MARD 2011

Forest areas by forest owners in 2010 (Unit: ha)

Forest type	Total area	MBs	SFEs	Other economic org's.	Armed force	HHs	Other org's.	CPCs
Land area	783,047	302,468	47,978	1,631	13,826	27	1,365	415,752
1. Forest land	286,566	242,530	33,031	1,471	8,114	27	604	789
A. Natural forest	252,721	230,224	15,923	19	6,126	-	24	405
1. Timber forest	214,128	193,762	13,825	19	6,126	-	7	389
2. Bamboo forest	2,935	2,101	817	-	-	-	-	-
3. Mixed timber/bamboo	35,439	34,321	1,118	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mangrove	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
5. Rocky forest	203	40	163	-	-	-	-	-
B. Planted forest	33,845	12,306	17,108	1,452	1,998	27	580	384
1. Forest > 3 years old	24,226	9,002	12,482	854	1,450	27	27	384
2. Forest =< 3 years old	8,574	3,304	4,134	598	538	-	-	-
3. Bamboo								
4. NTFPs	1,045	-	492	-	-	-	553	-
5. Planted Mangrove								
II. Barren land without forest	82,984	59,938	14,947	160	5,712	-	761	1,446
1. Shifting cultivation	6,754	5,529	532	-	374			319
2. Land without	15,787	9,201	3,507	158	2,267		292	362

natural regeneration (Ia, Ib)								
3. Land with natural regeneration (Ic)	46,676	36,932	7,361	1	2,121	-	191	70
4. Rocky land without forest								-
5. Other land in forest land	13,767	8,276	3,547	1	950	-	278	715
II. Other land	413,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	413,497

Source: MARD 2011

Forest types by districts (Unit: ha)

Districts	Natural land area	Forest area	Divided by			Forestry land without forest	Other land	Forest cover in %
			Natural forest	Planted forest				
				Total	=< 3 years			
Total	783,047	28,556	252,721	33,845	8,574	82,984	413,497	35.5
Tuy Phong	79,346	34,408	32,788	1,620	224	15,713	29,225	43.1
Bac Binh	182,533	78,712	73,502	5,210	1,753	12,712	91,109	42.2
Ham Thuan Bac	128,247	46,711	44,202	2,509	1,331	18,171	63,365	35.4
Ham Thuan Nam	105,178	41,563	33,919	7,644	1,312	9,911	53,704	38.3
Phan Thiet City	20,646	3,312	214	3,098	158	408	16,926	15.3
Ham Tan	76,047	14,825	10,033	4,792	1,656	12,179	49,043	17.3
La Gi	18,355	1,409	105	1,304	106	2,367	14,579	7.1
Tanh Linh	117,422	59,353	53,673	5,680	2,034	9,465	48,604	48.8
Duc Linh	53,491	6,081	4,275	1,806	-	2,050	45,360	11.4
Phu Quy	1,762	192	10	182	-	8	1,582	10.8

Source: MARD 2011

Forest categories by district (Unit: ha)

District	Production Forest	Protection Forest	Special-Use Forest
Tuy Phong	20,363	29,796	-
Bac Binh	44,318	47,112	-
Ham Thuan Bac	25,260	39,762	-
Phan Thiet City	2,025	1,704	-
Ham Thuan Nam	23,678	9,637	18,158
Ham Tan	20,098	6,906	-
La Gi Town	3,794		-
Tanh Linh	41,150	13,593	14,327
Duc Linh	5,725	2,406	-
Phu Quy	-	200	-

Forest owners/managers map and data table (Unit: ha)

District	SFEs	PFMBs	PAMBs	PC's	Communities	HHs	Military
Tuy Phong	20,363	29,796					
Bac Binh	43,911	47,112					
Ham Thuan Bac	25,049	39,762		211			
Phan thiet City	1,880	1,704					
Ham Thuan Nam	21,704	9,637	18,158		1,128		

Duc Linh	5,725	2,406					
Tanh Linh	40,297	12,384	13,728		853		
Ham Tan	11,285	8,384		1,824		27	20,111
La Gi Town	3,571			223			
Phu Quy		623					

1.3 Drivers of deforestation and degradation

In the period 2006-2010, Binh Thuan lost 34,603 ha natural forest. But in the same period 24,300 ha of forest were planted. The main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the province are: Planned forest conversion for other purposes, illegal logging and forest fire.

Areas of planned forest conversion for other purposes are 34,603 ha of which 24,273 ha is for agricultural production and 10,330 ha for other programmes and projects.

The districts in which illegal logging is especially severe are Tanh Linh, Ham Thuan Nam and Ham Thuan Bac, and districts as priority for carbon stock conservation are Tanh Linh and Ham Thuan Nam.

1.4 Status of REDD+ Readiness

Binh Thuan does not have any experience on REDD +; there are no REDD+ pilots in the province.

2. Potential REDD+ Activities in Binh Thuan

2.1 Methodology

As described previously, the initial planning phase is based on an analysis of forest cover and forest cover change, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, spatial distribution of carbon and other forest services, spatial distribution of poverty, and opportunity costs of alternative land uses. The purpose of this initial planning is to identify priority areas where one of the five REDD+ activities would appear to be economically, socially and ecologically viable.

Whether a REDD+ activity will actually be carried out in that location is dependent on the second stage of planning, involving consultation with local stakeholders and consent of local rights-holders. For this reason, initial identification of priority areas is based on administrative units (i.e., commune boundaries). The map and table below provide information on priority communes identified in initial planning. For each driver of forest degradation or deforestation, a package of activities was designed to overcome the driver, and cost estimates for implementing the package were prepared (see 2.3 below).

2.2. Top 16 communes for REDD+ Activities

Map of targeted communes

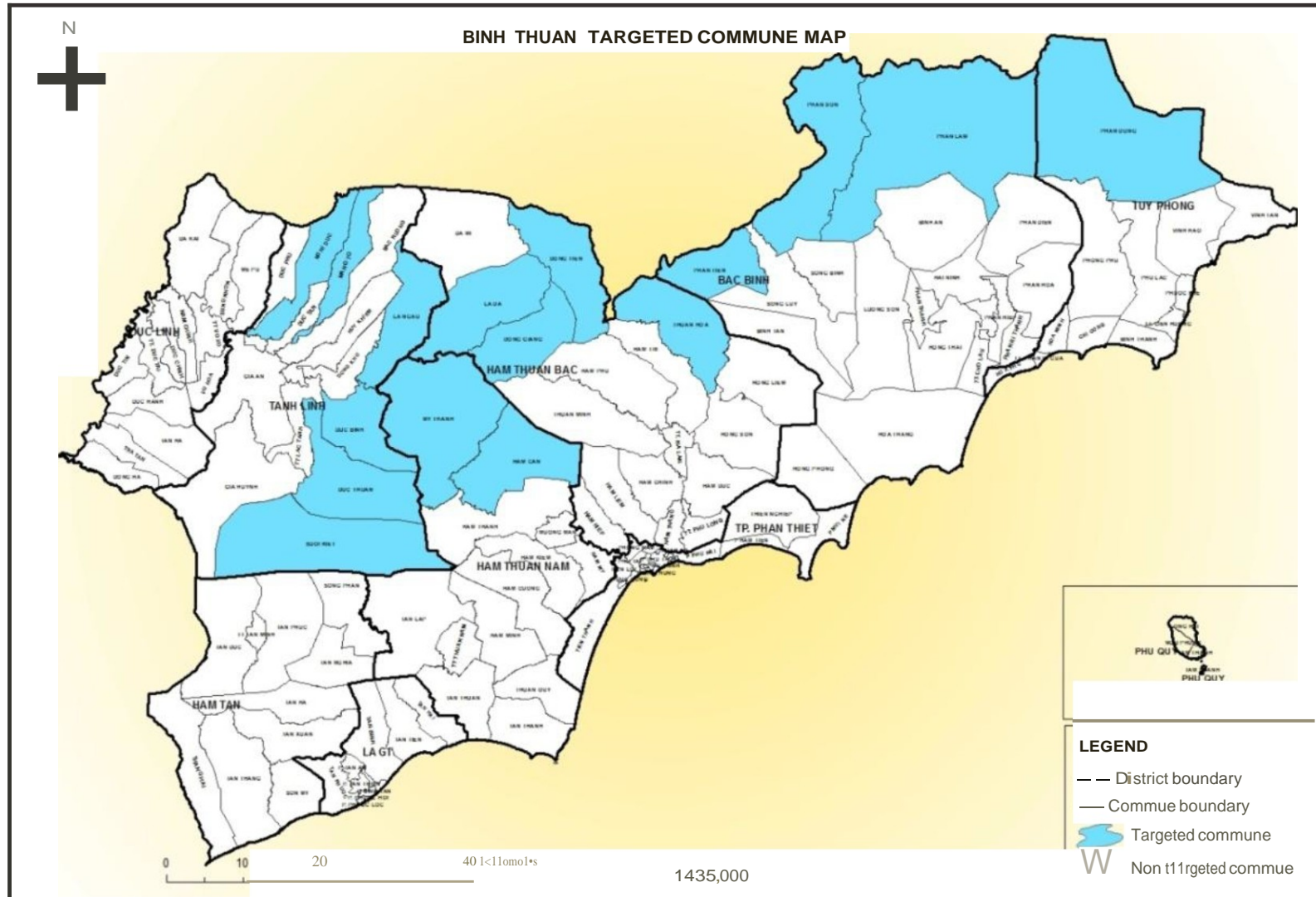


Table of targeted communes

Commune	District	Total HHs of Commune	in which		Total forest area of commune	Main forest types		Standing volume (m3/ha) /Carbon stock level	Main drivers of DD	Areas for REDD+ Implementation
			poor HHs	Poverty rate %		Forest type	Area(ha)			
Phan Dung	Tuy Phong	189	55	29	31,389	RII	8,845	25	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	300/8000
						IIb	3,274	84		
						IIIa2	2,841	80	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	500/11000
								Low-medium		
Phan Son	Bac Binh	697	188	27	13,306	RII	4,491	20	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	400/4500
						IIIa2	1,987	163		
						IIb	1,736	72	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	600/6000
								Med-high		
Phan Lam	Bac Binh	264	64	24	33,656	RII	7,251	20	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	100/2000
						IIIa2	4,961	163		
						IIb	4,515	72		
									Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	1,500/5000
								Med-high	Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded	400/4000

									forest land	
									Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	2,000/7000
Phan Tien	Bac Binh	372	96	26	6,104	RII	3,631	20	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	600/3000
						IIIa1	1,112	58		
						IIIa2	468	86	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	1,000/3000
								Low-medium		
La Da	Ham Thuan Bac	752	263	35	8,113	Timber-bamboo	2,277	72	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	100/2000
						Ila	3,216	51		
						Ilb	647	84		
									Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	1,100/3000
								Low-med	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	2,000/4000
Dong Tien	Ham Thuan Bac	263	167	63	9,703	RII	1,001	20	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	100/4000
						Timber+bamboo	2,539	72		
						Ila1	434	74		
									Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	1,100/3000

								Low-medium	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	2,000/4000					
								Low-medium	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	200/200					
Dong Giang	Ham Thuan Bac	658	217	33	7,110	IIb	2,411	84	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	100/2000					
						Timber-bamboo	1,642	72							
						IIa	918	51							
														Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	1,100/3500
														Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	400/2000
													Low-medium	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	2,000/3500
													Low-medium	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	200/200
Thuan	Hàm	1,383	203	15	5,936	RII	3,078	20	Package 1:	100/1500					

Hòa	Thuan Bac					I	1,320		Illegal forest	
						IIIa1	664	74	land encroachment for agricultural crops	
									Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	500/3000
								Low	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	1,000/3000
My Thanh	Hàm Thuan Nam	196	93	47	19,440	IIb	5,024	80	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	100/2000
						IIIa2	2,429	172		
						IIa	2,353	71		
								Low-high	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	2,200/5000
									Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	300/1000
									Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	4,000/7000
									Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber	400/400

									plantation	
Hàm Can	Hàm Thuan Nam	776	368	47	8,833	IIIa1	1,841	80	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	100/1500
						I	1,697			
						Ic	1,653			
									Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	1,000/1800
									Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	300/2000
							low	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	1,000/1600	
Mang To	Tánh Linh	647	170	26	3,969	IIIA3	1,185	206	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	100/1200
						Iia	273	84		
						Iib	1,032	84		
									Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	1,000/1200
									Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	700/1500
							Low-high	Package 4: Addressing	2,000/2400	

									risks of forest fire						
									Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	200/200					
La Ngau	Tánh Linh	503	124	25	7,558	Ia	3,279	84	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	100/1000					
						Iib	841	84							
						Timber-bamboo	1,238	84							
														Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	1,000/3000
														Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	200/1000
														Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	2,000/5000
													Low	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	200/200
Suoi Kiet	Tánh Linh	647	170	26	15,631	Iib	3,539	84	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment	100/1000					
						RII	2,430	22							
						Timber-bamboo	1,923	84							

								for agricultural crops		
								Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	2,200/4500	
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	300/1000	
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	3,000/6000	
							Low-medium	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	400/400	
Nghị Duc	Tánh Linh	2,252	162	7	4,954	III A 2	1,773	182	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	2,000/3500
						III A 3	1,274	206		
						II b	570	84	Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	500/1000
									Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	600/3500
								High- V	Package 5: Conversion of	200/200

								high	degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	
Đúc Bình	Tánh Linh	1,691	227	13	6,413	IIIa2	2,730	182	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	800/2700
						IIa	1,238	84		
						IIb	868	84	Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	300/1500
								Med-V high	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	2,600
Đúc Thuun	Tánh Linh	1,375	270	20	10,667	IIIa2	2,598	182	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	1,000/4500
						IIa	1,884	84		
						IIb	3,048	84	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	2,700/5000
								Low- V high	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	400/400

2.3 Driver Reduction Packages

Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops

Strategy 1:

- Promotion of agricultural crops based on agroforestry
- Support to review of land use planning
- Training on agricultural crops based on agroforestry

Target communes in which conversion for maize and bean is the main driver: 9 communes

Total area: 1000 ha

Lump sum budget: USD 1.0 mill (in 5 years)

Package 2: Protection against illegal logging

Issue: Effective Community based forest protection against illegal logging and forest conversion:

Strategy 2: Community forest allocation and forest protection contracts

Targets communes in which illegal logging is a key driver: 16 communes

Total forest area: 18000 ha

Elements of the Package 2	Unit	No	Unit cost (VND mill)	Total (VND mill)
Development of community management plan through negotiation	village	80	100	8,000
Forest inventory 5 years each	Ha/yr	18,000	0.08	7,200
Training for foresters in extension (5 days / course)	Person/day	100	0.25 (5 day course)	575
Training of community in SFM	Person/day	2,400	0.25 (5 day/course)	3,000
Forest protection contracts	Ha/ year	18,000	0.2	18,000
				36,775
			USD	1,751,000

Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land

Strategy 3: Native forest restoration through natural regeneration with or without enrichment planting and forest planting

Target communes in which carbon stock enhancement in natural forests is a key activity: 8

Total: 1400 ha new forest planting and 6000 ha for natural regeneration (total 7,200 ha)

Binh Thuan has 85,000 ha of barren land for forest plantation

Budget:

- Natural regeneration with enrichment planting: 3,900 ha x VND mill 2.5 = VND mill 9,750
- New planting with native species : 400 ha x VND mill 25 = VND mill 10,000
- New planting with Acacia and Eucalyptus : 1000 ha x VND mill 15= VND mill 15,000

Total budget for Package 3: VND mill 34,750 or USD 1,643,000

Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire

Issue: Forest fire protection

Strategy 4: Community Forest allocation and protection contract (max 500 ha /site) with priority to ethnic minorities / women and people living near to the forests

Target communes in which forest fire in natural forests is a key driver: 16

Area: 29000 ha

Elements of the Package 4	Unit	No	Unit cost (VND mill)	Total (VND mill)
Development of community management plan through negotiation	Community	80	100	8,000
Training for forest officials and villagers in fire management	Person/day	200	0.25 (5 day/ course)	1,250
Training for community members in forest management practice	Person/day	200	0.25 (5 day/ course)	1,250
Equipment (spades, protective clothing)	station	48	50,000,000	12,000
Forest protection contracts for fire management	site	16	3 months in dry season	160
				22,660
				USD 1,076,000

5, Activity package 5

Issue: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation

Straegy:

- Revised planning process: Promotion of rubber plantation on bare land (IA, IB) only
- Alternative livelihood strategies

Target communes in which rubber is a key driver: 8 communes

Total areas reviewed: 2,200 ha

Lump sum budget: USD 1.0 million

The area of poor forest has been converted for forest plantation in the last 5 years: 2,900 ha and for rubber

3 Summary of Initial REDD+ Strategy for Binh Thuan

Driver	Summary of	Commun	Appr. no.	Appr. no.	Total	Total
--------	------------	--------	-----------	-----------	-------	-------

	Driver Removal Package	es concerned	of hectares	of forest users affected (HHs)	estimate cost (VND mill)	estimate cost (USD)
Package 1:	Create other livelihoods and promotion of agroforestry system	9	1,000	1800	21,000	1,000,000
Package 2:	Effective Community based forest protection	16	18,000	2,500	36,775	1,751,000
Package 3:	Native forest restoration	8	3,100	7,600	34,750	1,643,000
Package 4:	Forest fire protection	16	29,000	12,000	22,660	1,076,000
Package 5:	Revised planning process and alternative livelihoods	8	2,100	6,500	21,000	1,000,000
TOTALS			53,200	30,100	136,185	6,470,000
Forest area of 16 communes: 192,762ha						

Note: List of communes for each package

Package 1: La Da, Dong Tien, Dong Giang, Thuan Hoa (Ham Thuan Bac District), My Thanh, Ham Can (Ham Thuan Nam District), Mang To, La Ngau, Suoi Kiet(Tanh Linh District)

Package 2: Phan Dung (Tuy Phong District), Phan Son, Phan Lam, Phan Tien (Bac Binh District), La Da, Dong Tien, Dong Giang, Thuan Hoa (Ham Thuan Bac District), My Thanh, Ham Can (Ham Thuan Nam District), Mang To, La Ngau, Suoi Kiet, Nghi Duc, Duc Binh, Duc Thuan (Tanh Linh District)

Package 3: Phan Lam (Bac Binh), Dong Giang (Ham Thuan Bac), My Thanh, Ham Can (Ham Thuan Nam), Mang To, La Ngau, Nghi Duc, Duc Binh (Tanh Linh)

Package 4: (16 communes) Phan Dung (Tuy Phong District), Phan Son, Phan Lam, Phan Tien (Bac Binh District), La Da, Dong Tien, Dong Giang, Thuan Hoa (Ham Thuan Bac District), My Thanh, Ham Can (Ham Thuan Nam District), Mang To, La Ngau, Suoi Kiet, Nghi Duc, Duc Binh, Duc Thuan (Tanh Linh District)

Package 5: (8 communes) Dong Tien, Dong Giang (Ham Thuan Bac), My Thanh (Ham Thuan Nam), Mang To, La Ngau, Nghi Duc, Suoi Kiet, Duc Thuan (Tanh Linh)

G5: Bac Kan Provincial Brief [and Provisional REDD+ Implementation Plan]

1. Overview of Forestry in Bac Kan

1.1 Basic information

Bac Kan province is situated in the Northeast Vietnam, between 21° 48'22" to 22° 44'17" North latitude and 105°25'08" to 106°24'47" East longitude. Sharing its borders are Cao Bang province to the North, Tuyen Quang province to the West, Thai Nguyen to the South and Lang Son province to the East. The center of the province is Bac Kan town, about 160 km from Hanoi Capital. Bac Kan consists of 7 rural districts.

Topography: Most of the province is mountainous. Terrain with elevation 700 -1000 m a.s.l. and slope 30-38° accounts for 12.4% of the land, mostly located in the districts Ngan Son, Ba Be and northeastern part of Cho Don District. Low mountainous terrain with elevation between 300 - 700 m a.s.l. and slope 28-35° accounts for 64.3% of the land, located in Na Ry, Cho Moi and southern part of Bach Thong District and suitable for forestry production. Hilly terrain with elevation less than 300 m a.s.l. and slope 20-25° accounts for 8.2% of the land, located in Bach Thong, Cho Moi, Cho Don Districts, which is very suitable for forestry production. Limestone landscapes with elevation less than 700 m a.s.l. accounts for 7.3% of the land and is located mostly in the communes Kim Hy, Con Minh (Na Ry District), Vu Muon (Bach Thong) and surrounding Ba Be Lake.

Climate:

Bac Kan is located in the tropical monsoon zone with two distinct seasons: rainy season from May to October and dry season from November to May each year. The average annual rainfall is 1400 mm in the rainy season that accounts for 88-90% of the annual rainfall.

Hydrology:

The Cau River is the largest in the province. Others are the Nang, Bang Khau, Bac Giang, Pho and Na Ry rivers. Its water resources are rich, and the average water flow is 20-30 l/s/km². Many rivers and streams are high volume but short, and are characterized by many waterfalls and difficulties for water transport. An associated consequence is high risk of soil erosion.

Population: Total population of the province is 293,826 (Census of population and housing in 2009), accounting for 0.34% of the national population; of which 246,243 persons are in the rural areas accounting for nearly 84% of the population. Population density is highly variable, but high population densities are largely limited to in Bac Kan town. There are six ethnic minority groups living in the province: Tay Group accounts for 60.2%, Kinh (Vietnamese) for 16.5%, Dao for 12.79%, Nung for 9.47%, San Chay for 0.45 % and H'Mong for 0.59% (Survey in 2004-2006).

The provincial poverty rate of 32.1% (2010) is quite high, and varies between ethnic minority groups, in which the H'Mong and Dao groups typically live below the poverty line.

Economic development:

The total value added in 2011 was VND 1,477 billion, of which agriculture and forestry sectors accounted for VND 552 billion, industry for VND 298 billion, and the service sector for VND 626 billion (in constant prices). The average income per capita is VND 14.6 million /year (2010 data).

Agricultural production: Agriculture and forestry development remains a top priority of the provincial economic development plan. Food production is important to contribute to the provincial agricultural production and income generation. The total areas for agricultural production are 36,650 ha in which water paddy areas consist of 18,563 ha, mainly in the lowland districts (Bach Thong, Cho Don and southern part of Ba Be District). In other upland districts there are less paddy field and more shifting cultivation areas with the main crops such as dry paddy, maize, and cassava.

The provincial yield of paddy is 93,690 tons (21,475 ha) and of maize is 57,284 tons (15,878 ha) with average paddy equivalent food per capita of 509 kg /year. These figures are quite high, but production is strongly concentrated in the lowland districts. In the upland areas the yields of paddy and maize are quite low with 15-20 tons per ha. Many households, especially those of ethnic minorities groups (Hmong, Dao) don't have enough rice fields or shifting cultivation areas. The maize planting area is 15,900 ha with a yield of 3.67 tons /ha/ year and cassava planting area is 2000 ha, with a yield of 10 tons/ha/year. Income from the shifting cultivation areas is low.

1.2 Forestry and Physical Profile

The total land area of the province is 485,900 ha, mostly rolling hills in mid-altitude ranges. There are 36,650 ha of agricultural land and 288,148 ha of forestland in which 230,366 ha are natural forests and 59,110 ha are planted forests and with provincial forest coverage reached 57.5% (2010). The districts with the highest forest cover are Cho Moi (69.2%), Bach Thong (68.6%) and the districts with the lowest forest cover are Pac Nam (34.2%) and Ngan Son (43.4%). Barren land without forests amounts to 99,646 ha. The district with highest area of barren land is Ngan Son (26,810 ha). Districts with the lowest areas, are Bac Kan (2,770 ha) and Bach Thong (4,811 ha). About 20% of land cannot be used, most of which is mountainous land (92%) and rocky mountains (5%)

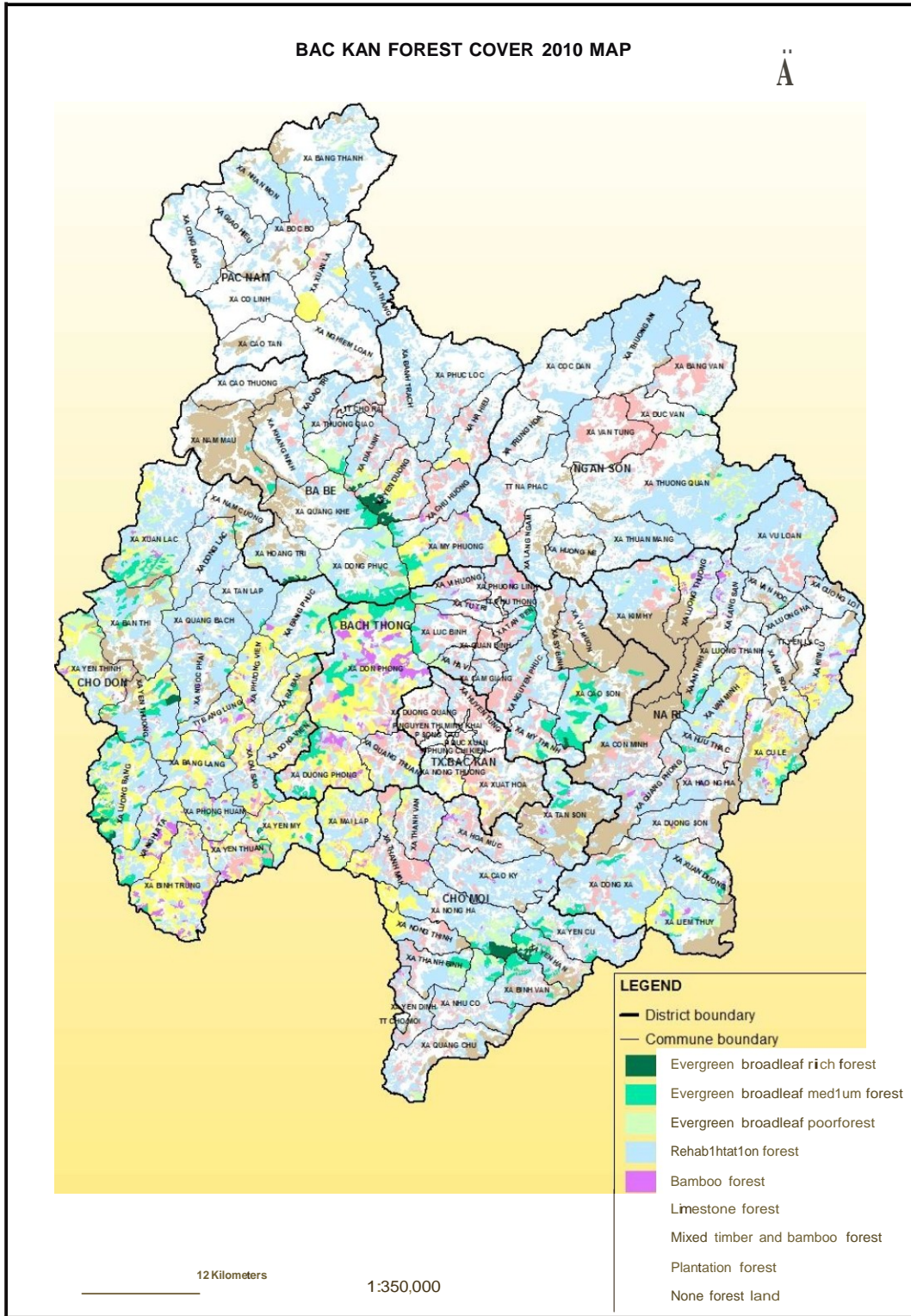
Forestry production in the period 2006-2010

- 18,410 ha of forest have been planted (4,502 ha of protection and special use forests and 13,598 ha of production forest), with average planting rate of 3,600 ha per year; 13,000 ha bare land have been planted in 2011 alone.
- The naturally regenerated area is 99,223 ha
- Timber harvesting: 50,000 m³/year, mainly from planted forests
- Forest conversion: 15,153 ha of forest have been converted for other land uses such as road construction, mining and rural infrastructure development.
- Protection of 136,000 ha of existing forests

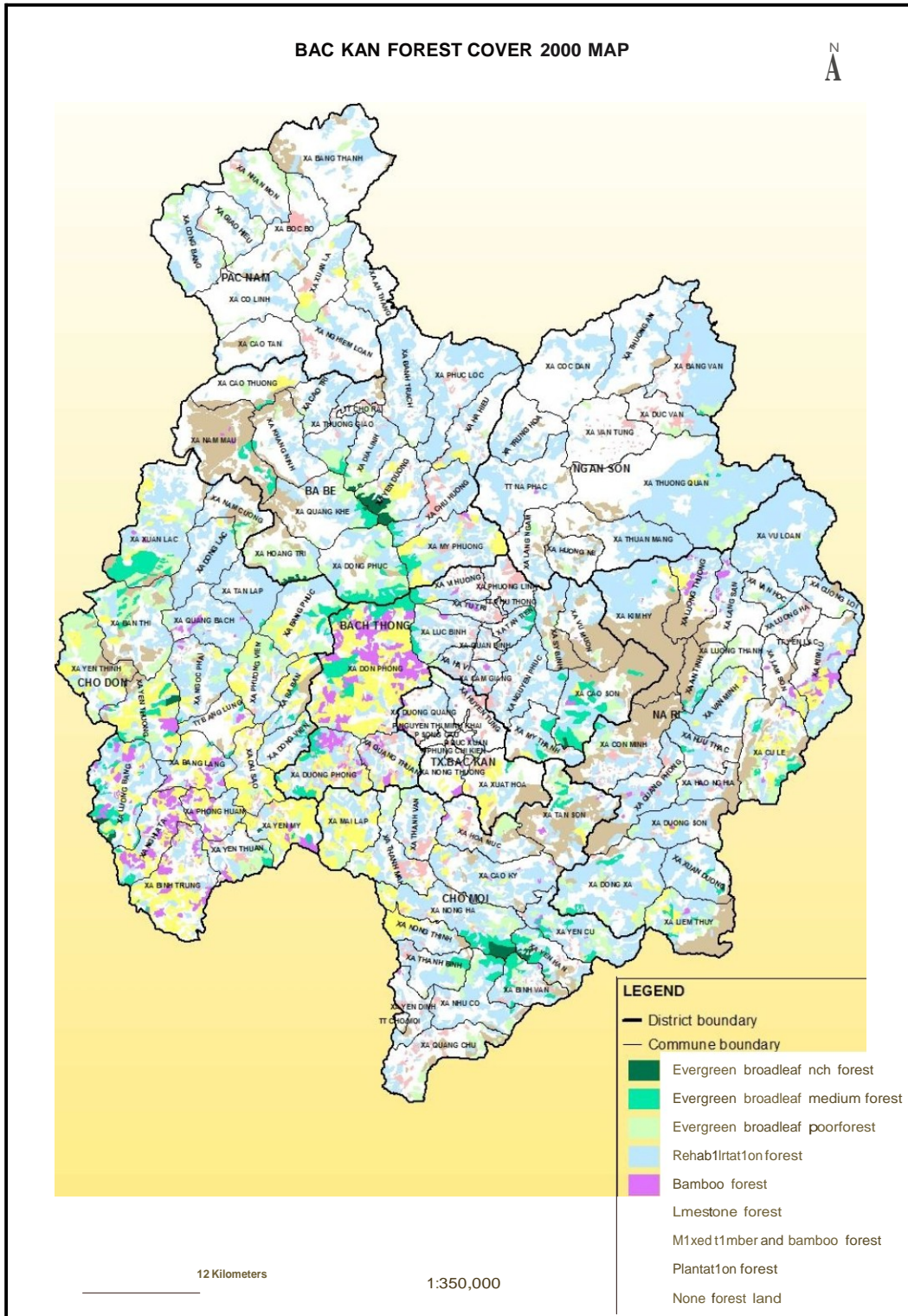
Forest protection and development plan in the period 2011-2015:

- New forest planting: 12,000 ha/year
- Natural regeneration: 100,000 ha in 5 years
- Timber harvesting : 300,000m³ /year mostly from planted forest;
- No plan for harvesting of natural forest
- No planned conversion of natural forests for other land uses
- Bamboo: 20,000 tons/year
- Protection of existing forests

Forest cover in 2010



Forest cover in 2000

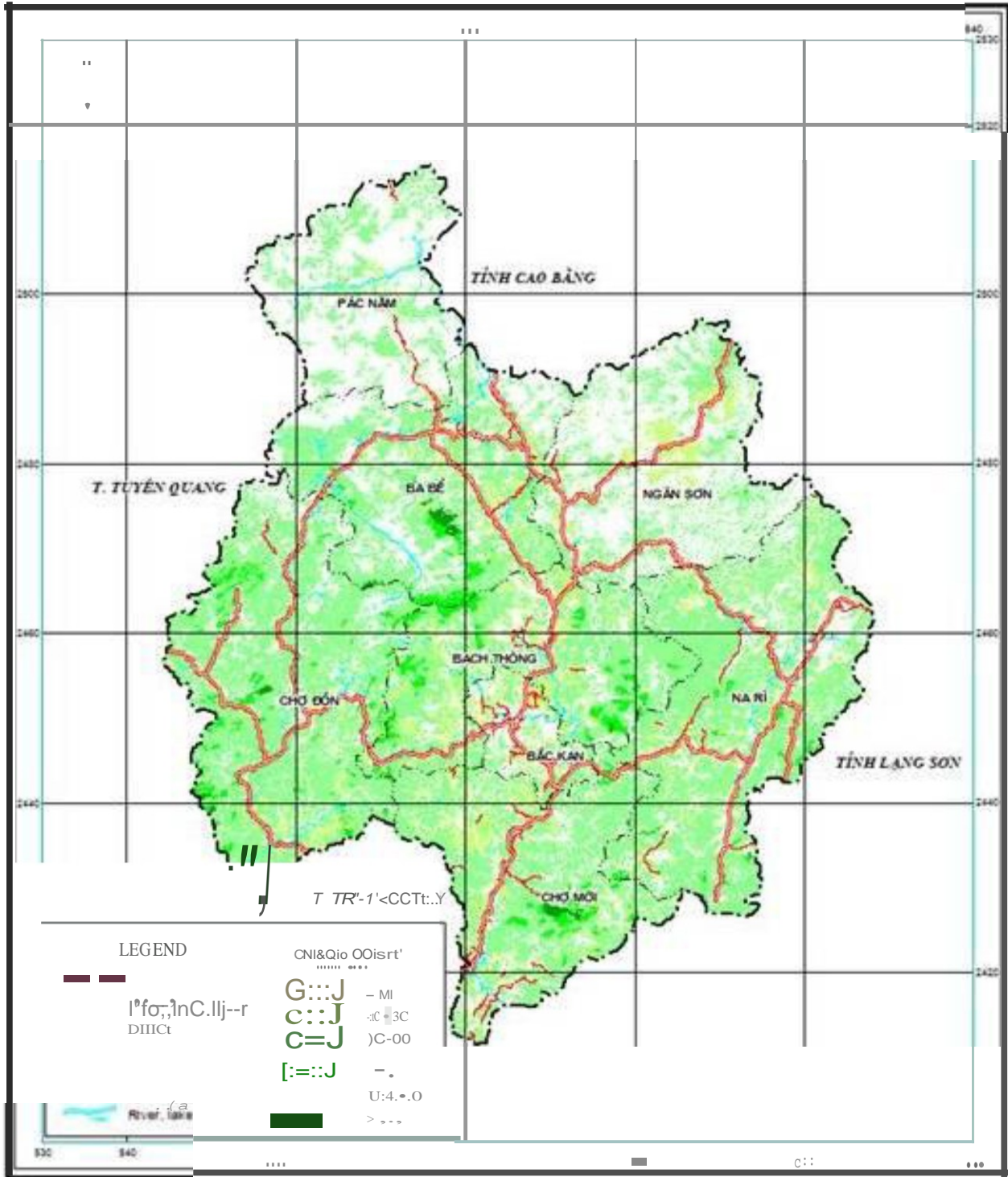


Forest cover change 2000-2010

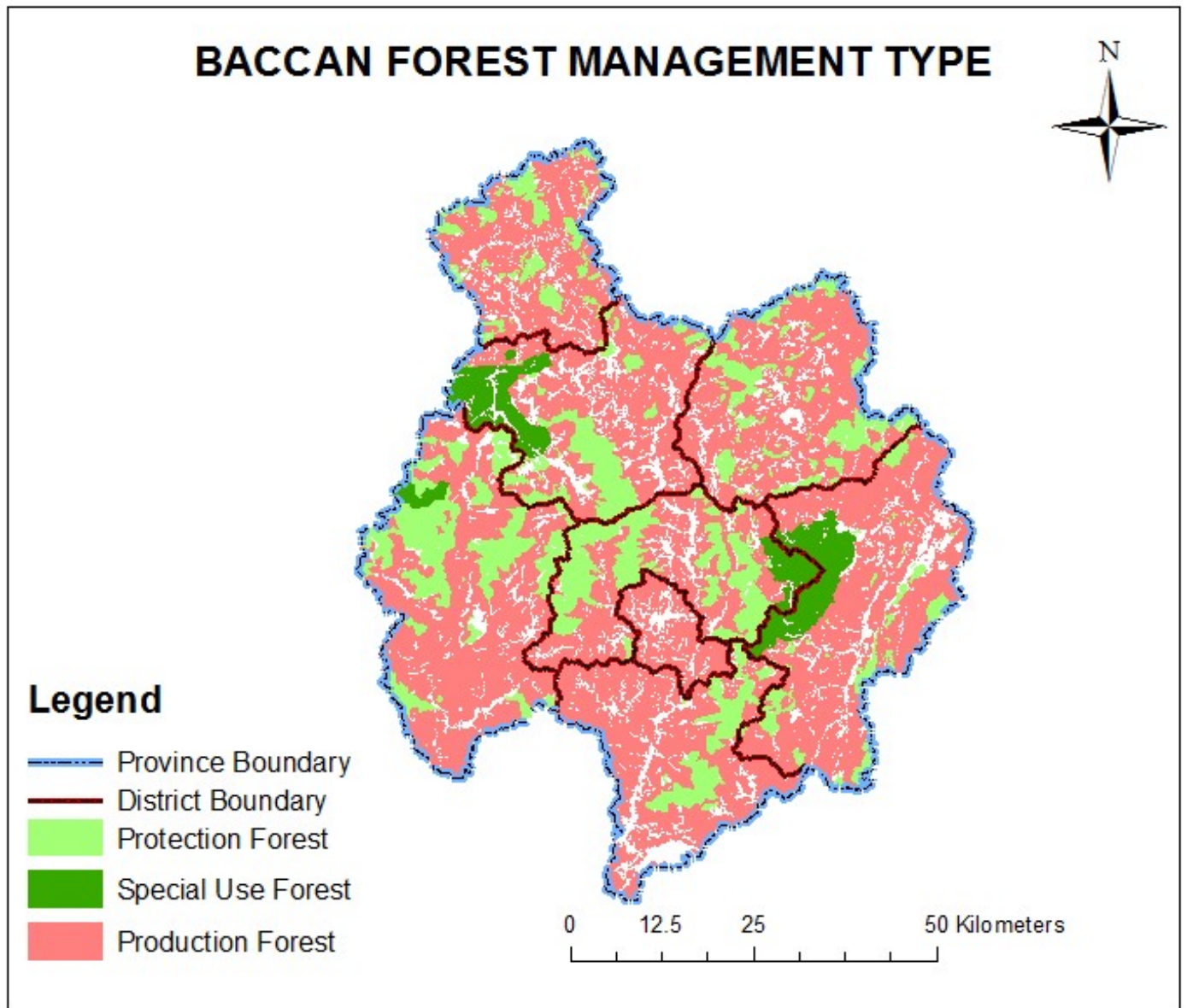


Forest carbon in 2010

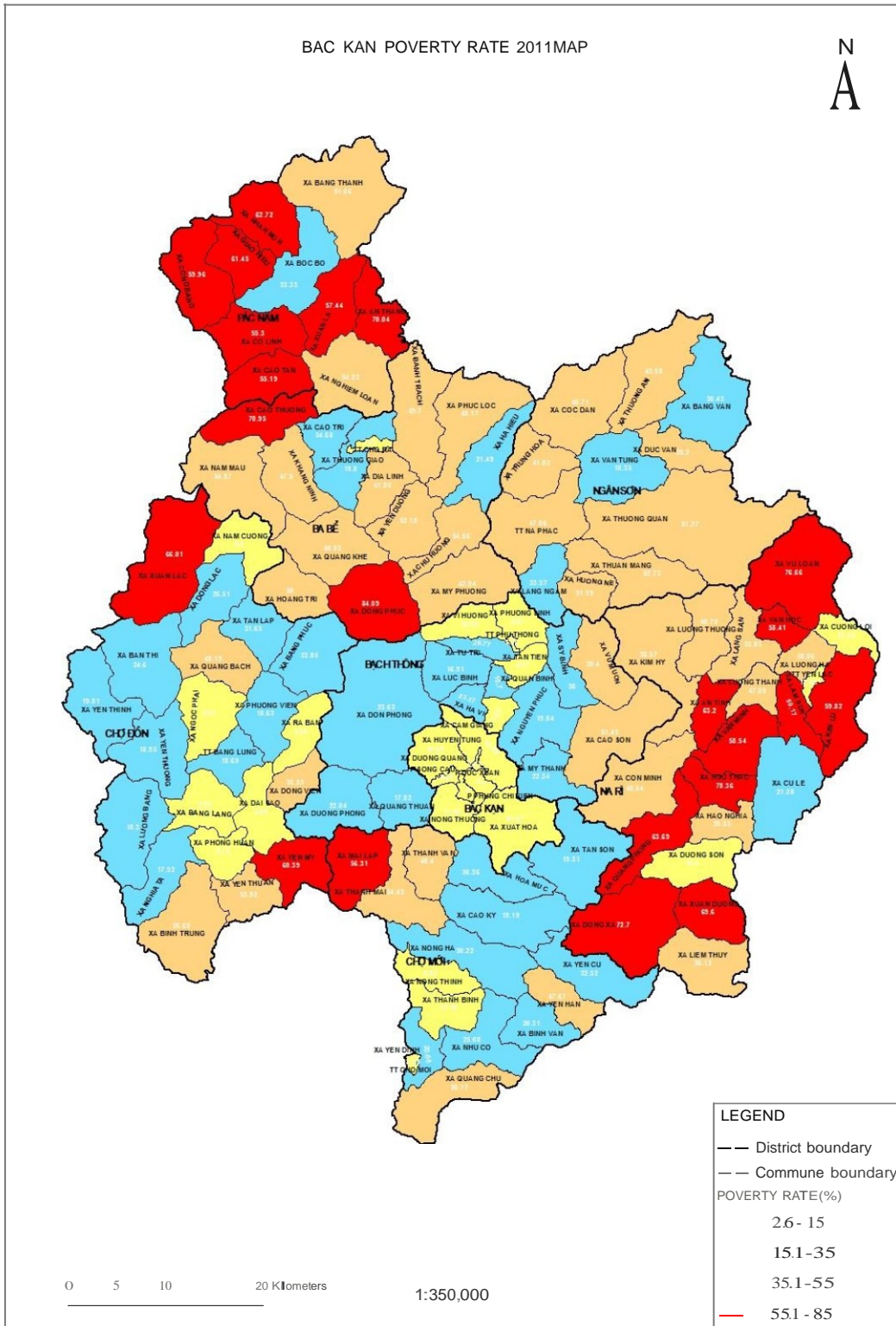
2010 CARBON DENSITY MAP OF BAC KAN PROVINCE



Forest management types



Poverty levels by commune in 2011



Forest Data Tables

Forest areas by forest categories in 2010 (Unit: Ha)

Forest types	Area	Divided by		
		Special use forest	Protection forest	Production forest
Land area	485,941			
1. Forest land	288,149	24,329	75,335	188,484
A. Natural forest	229,039	23,819	69,749	135,471
1. Timber forest	151,461	4,123	42,729	104,610
2. Bamboo forest	7,819	2	1,056	6,761
3. Mixed timber/bamboo	31,501	381	8,498	22,621
4. Mangrove				
5. Limestone forest	38,258	19,312	17,465	1,479
B. Planted forest	59,110	511	5,586	53,102
1. Forest > 3 years old	24,958		2,918	22,040
2. Forest =< 3 years old	28,164	10	2,397	25,757
3. Bamboo	1,036		133	903
4. NTFPs	4,952	501	139	4,312
5. Planted Mangrove				
II. Barren land without forest	99,646	1,252	18,632	79,762
1. Shifting cultivation				
2. Land without natural regeneration (Ia, Ib)	39,378	310	6,698	32,370
3. Land with natural regeneration (Ic)	60,268	943	11,934	47,391
4. Rocky land without forest				
5. Other land in forest land				
II. Other land	98,146			

Source: MARD 2011

Forest areas by forest owners in 2010 (Unit: ha)

Forest type	Total area	MBs	SFEs	Armed forces	HHs	Other org's.	CPCs
Land area	485,941	6491	17,915	869	145,924		314,741
1. Forest land	288,148	5,427	14,156	554	112,171		155,840
A. Natural forest	229,039	5,418	8,633	237	70,408		144,341
1. Timber forest	151,461	665	5,658	195	49,414		95,529
2. Bamboo forest	7,819	-	658		3,567		3,594
3. Mixed timber/bamboo	31,500		2,226		16,762		12,512
4. Mangrove							
5. Limestone forest	38,257	4,753	91	43	665		32,705
B. Planted forest	59,110	10	5,523	316	41,762		11,498
1. Forest > 3 years old	24,958		3,146	286	16,500		5,025
2. Forest =< 3 years old	28,164	10	2,315	30	19,791		6,018
3. Bamboo	1,036		62		842		132
4. NTFPs	4,952				4,629		322
5. Planted Mangrove							
II. Barren land without forest	99,646	150	3,494	312	30,733		64,957
1. Shifting cultivation							
2. Land without natural regeneration	39,378	75	1,371	114	10,926		26,892

(Ia, Ib)							
3. Land with natural regeneration (Ic)	60,268	75	2,122	198	19,807		38,065
4. Limestone without forest							
5. Other land in forest land							
II. Other land	98,146	912	266	3	3020		93,994

Source: MARD 2011

Forest coverage by districts (Unit: ha)

Districts	Natural land area	Forest area	Divided by			Forestry land without forest	Other land	Forest cover in %
			Natural forest	Planted forest				
				Total	=< 3 years			
Total	485,941	288,148	229,039	59,110	8,881	99,646	98,146	57.5
Ba Be	68,412	40,158	31,833	8,325	1,844	14,716	13,537	56.0
Bach Thong	54,649	38,044	29,024	9,021	579	4811	11,793	68.6
Cho Moi	60,651	42,899	33,342	9,556	907	8750	9002	69.2
Cho Don	91,115	55,320	44,715	10,605	2,579	6,890	28,905	57.9
Na Ri	85,300	57,825	49,063	8,762	945	16,926	10,548	66.7
Ngan Son	64,587	28,560	23,198	5361	555	26,808	9,219	43.4
Pac Nam	47,539	17,239	14,220	3,019	972	17,975	12,324	34.2
Bac Kan Town	13,688	8,103	3,643	4,460	500	2,770	2,815	55.5

Source: MARD 2011

Forest categories by district (Unit: ha)

District	Special-Use Forest	Protection Forest	Production Forest
Ba Be	9,022	11,451	34,402
Bach Thong	3,699	19,401	19,799
Cho Don	1,788	21,785	38,690
Cho Moi	-	9,255	42,438
Na Ri	11,072	7,776	55,912
Ngan Son	-	12,313	43,126
Pac Nam	-	8,958	26,255
Bac Kan Town	-	3,186	7,714

Forest owners/managers by district (Unit: ha)

District	SFEs	PAMBs	PC's	Communities	HHs
Ba Be	1,639	9,022	17,586	-	26,627
Bach Thong	5,608	3,700	6,702	-	26,890
Cho Don	-	1,788	24,320	-	36,155
Cho Moi	5,166		9,076	1,713	35,736
Na Ri	1,790	11,072	18,354	-	43,058
Ngan Son	2,020	-	18,453	-	34,965
Pac Nam	-	-	17,436	3,183	14,252
Bac Kan town	1,044	-	2,325	-	7,531

1.3 Drivers of deforestation and degradation

The major causes of deforestation and forest degradation are due to forest conversion for other land uses (road building, mining and rural infrastructure construction, and the major cause of forest degradation is, forest fires and illegal logging of some rare wood species with high economic value in protected areas such as Ba Be National Park, Kim Hy Protected Area.

Areas and priority activities for REDD + implemented proposed locally are:

- Reducing emissions through efforts to prevent forest degradation: at the Ba Be National Park), Na Ri (Kim Hy Nature Protected Area)
- Conservation of carbon stocks: Na Ri (Kim Hy Nature protected areas and buffer zones) and Ba (Ba National Park) Cho Don district (Nam Xuan Lac Reserve)
- Enhancement of carbon stocks: Ba Be and Na Ri

1.4 Status of REDD+ Readiness

Bac Kan is one of two provinces piloting a national forest inventory and monitoring of forest resources and has had some ODA projects supporting the forest sector for many years. A project on REDD + by CIFOR/ICRAF has implemented some REDD+ activities in Ba Be, Na Ri and Pac Nam Districts. A number of key officials at the provincial level have knowledge of REDD + through workshops.

2. Potential REDD+ Activities in Bac Kan

2.1 Methodology

As described previously, the initial planning phase is based on an analysis of forest cover and forest cover change, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, spatial distribution of carbon and other forest services, spatial distribution of poverty, and opportunity costs of alternative land uses. The purpose of this initial planning is to identify priority areas where one of the five REDD+ activities would appear to be economically, socially and ecologically viable. Whether a REDD+ activity will actually be carried out in that location is dependent on the second stage of planning, involving consultation with local stakeholders and consent of local rights-holders. For this reason, initial identification of priority areas is based on administrative units (i.e., commune boundaries). The map and table below provide information on priority communes identified in initial planning. For each driver of forest degradation or deforestation, a package of activities was designed to overcome the driver, and cost estimates for implementing the package were prepared (see 2.2 below).

2.2. Top 21communes for REDD+ Activities

Map of targeted communes

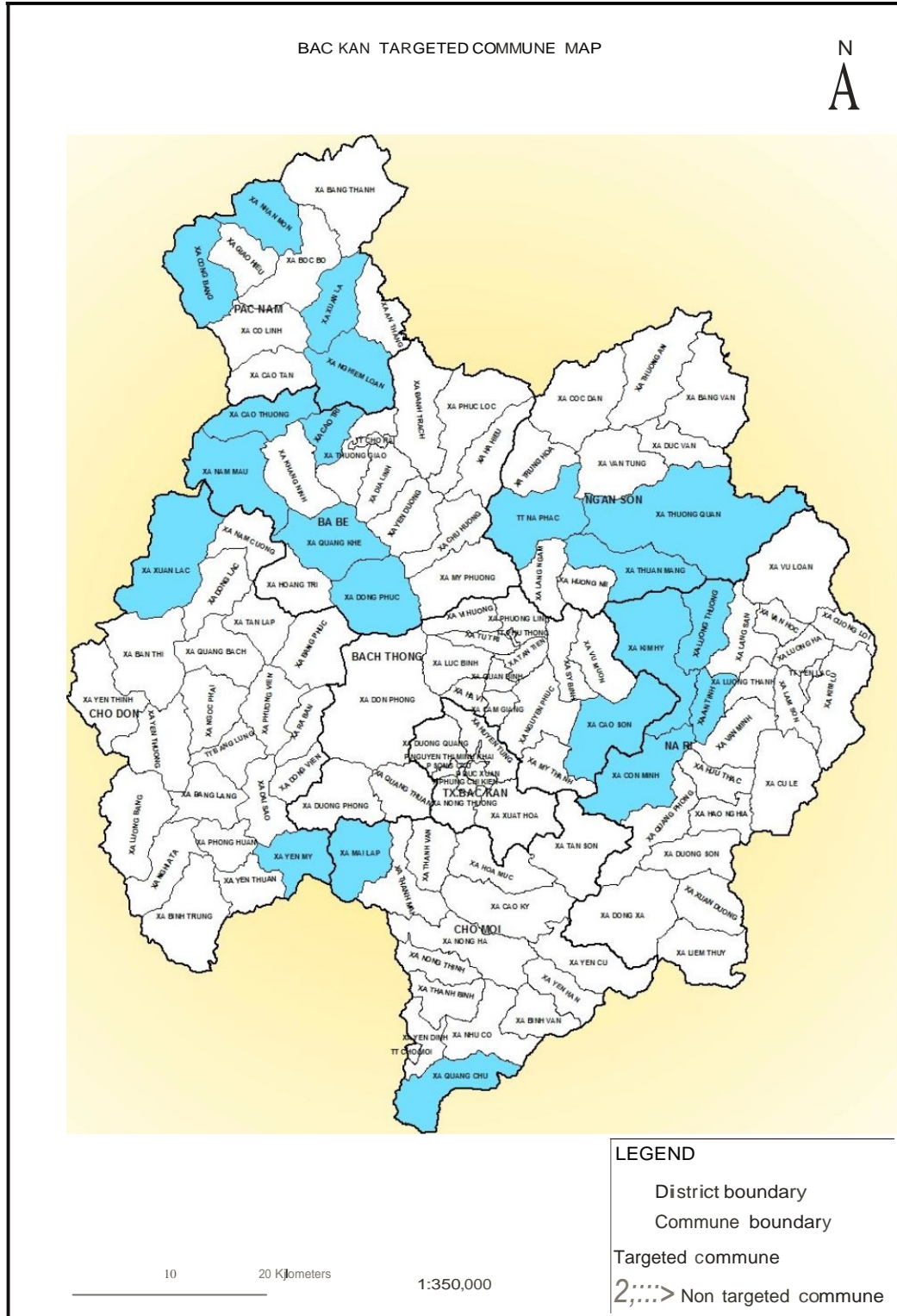


Table of targeted communes

District	Commune	Total HHs/ Poverty rate of commune	Forestry area			Forest types (IIIa, IIa, IB, planted forest....)	Carbon stock level	Drivers of DD	Area for REDD+ Implementation (ha)
			Total	Forest land	Bare land				
Ba Be	Cao Tri	447/ 32%	1,969	1,042	927	Limestone forest: 258; IIIa3: 35 IIIa1: 93; IIa: 336; planted forest: 317 Bare land type Ib: 685; Ic: 241	Low-med.	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	0/293
								Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	200/430
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	100/241
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	0+150/685
	Cao Thuong	740/ 40.8%	2,644	992	1,652	Limestone forest: 581; IIa: 81; V: 323 Bare land type Ib: 820; Ic: 831	Low-med.	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	200/581
								Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	0/87
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	600/831
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	100+50/820
								Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	700/1222
Dong Phuc	633/ 57.3%	5,197	4,171	1,026	Limestone forest: 740,60; IIIa3: 482 IIIa1: 2.565; IIa: 242; planted forest:139; Bare land type Ib:	Low-high	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for	1000/2810	

						510; Ic: 514		agricultural crops	
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	350/515
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	150+150/ 511
	Nam Mau	424/ 49%	5,578	5,428	150	Limestone forest: 4.753; IIIa3: 199 IIIa1: 407; IIa: 58; planted forest:10; Bare land type Ib: 75; Ic: 75	Low-med	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	1500/4952
								Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	200/466
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	0/76
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	50/75
	Quang Khe	767/ 34,4%	4,976	3,971	1,005	Limestone forest: 1,588; IIIa3: 273 IIIa1: 726; IIa: 1,220; planted forest: 317 Bare land type Ib: 364; Ic: 640	medium	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	700/1862
								Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	600/1946
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	500/641
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	50+150/364
Bach Thong	Cao Son	180/ 39,4%	5,864	4,689	1,175	Limestone forest: 930; IIIa1: 1,592; IIa: 1.963; mixed forest: 173; planted forest: 29;	Med-high	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	500/930
								Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for	1300/3.555

						Bare land type Ib: 232; Ic: 943		agricultural crops	
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	700/943
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	100+100/232
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	500/3000
Cho Don	Xuan Lac	669/ 57,8%	4,915	4,037	878	Limestone forest: 331 IIIa3: 407; IIIa1: 1.323; IIa: 1.228; Mixed forest: 499; planted forest: 238; Ib: 365; Ic: 512	Low-med.	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	400/738
								Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	1000/2550
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	200/512
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	100+100/365
Cho Moi	Yen My	337/ 43,5%	2,789	2,351	438	IIIa1: 63; IIa: 137; Mixed forest: 1,689; planted forest: 460; Ib: 76; Ic: 361	Low-med.	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	500/2000
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	200/400
Cho Moi	Mai Lap	409/ 54,3%	3,782	3,614	168	IIIa3: 23; IIIa1: 400; IIa: 1,126; Bamboo forest: 180 Mixed forest: 1,365; planted forest: 516; Ib: 137; Ic: 30	low	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	300/3400
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	500/3200
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	100/137

	Quang Chu	916/ 36,6%	3,203	1,843	1,360	Limestone forest: 55 IIIa1: 128; IIa: 954 planted forest: 704; Ib: 496; Ic: 863	low	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for shifting cultivation	300/1000
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	500/863
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	0+200/496
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	500/2500
Na Ry	Con Minh	639/ 36,1%	5,702	5,271	432	Limestone forest: 3,619; IIa: 730; planted forest: 908; Ic: 430	Low-med.	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	2500/4352
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	200/430
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	500/2100
	Luong Thuong	425/ 33,9%	3,396	2,350	1,047	Limestone forest: 1,075; IIa: 883; Bamboo forest: 225; planted forest: 165 Ib: 231; Ic: 815	Low-med.	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	700/1900
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	600/815
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	0+100/231
	An Tinh	255/ 70,6%	2,004	1,535	469	Limestone forest: 1,014; IIIa1: 131; IIa: 358; Ib: 102; Ic: 366,	Low-med.	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	500/1014
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	200/366
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	0+50/102

	Kim Hy	375/ 33,9%	7,112	6,117	995	Limestone forest: 3,826; IIIa1: 139; IIa: 1,948; planted forest: 125 Ib: 165; Ic: 829	Low- med.	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	2000/3827
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	600/829
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	0/165
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	500/3000
Ngan Son	Na Phac Town	1511/ 39,8%	5,115	3,785	1,330	Limestone forest: 414; IIa: 2,548; planted forest: 810; Ib: 110; Ic: 1.219	low	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	500/2970
								Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for shifting cultivation	500/2547
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	500/1220
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	500/4500
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	0+50/110
	Thuan Mang	488/44,1 %	4,759	4,608	150	Limestone forest: 84 IIIa1: 216; IIa: 4,136; planted forest: 110; Ib: 43; Ic: 106	low	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	1700/4.500
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	100/106
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	500/4300
	Thuong Quan	695/ 40,3%	13,453	5,441	8,012	Limestone forest: 260; IIIb: 67; IIIa3: 308; IIIa1: 1,181; IIa:	low	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	500/3000
								Package 1: Illegal forest land	1000/2847

						2,847; Mixed forest: 257; planted forest: 495; Bare land typeIb: 1393; Ic: 6618		encroachment for shifting cultivation	
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	3000/6618
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	400+100/ 1400
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	2000/9000
Pac Nam	Xuan La	531/ 43,7%	3,140	1,865	1,276	Limestone forest: 44; IIIa3: 88; IIIa1: 53; IIa: 402; Mixed forest: 623; planted forest: 647 Bare land typeIb: 897; Ic: 378	low	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	500/1071
								Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for shifting cultivation	200/402
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	200/400
								Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	100+200/900
								Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	500/1900
	Nghien Loan	1059/ 46,4%	3,795	1,527	2,268	Limestone forest: 100; IIa: 437; Mixed forest: 92; planted forest: 890 Bare land type Ib: 1,678; Ic: 588	low	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	0/100
								Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	300/588
Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land								0+500/1678	

Nhan Mon	351/ 48,4%	3,806	2,372	1,433	Limestone forest: 216; IIIa1: 25; IIa: 1,798; planted forest: 243; Ib: 1,235; Ic: 197	low	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	700/2000
							Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	100/200
							Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	0+500/1235
Cong Bang	564/ 54,1%	3,536	1,330	2,206	Limestone forest: 372; IIa: 715; planted forest: 195 Ib: 617; Ic: 1,587	low	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	500/1100
							Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	1000/1.587
							Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	300/617

2.3 Driver Reduction Packages

Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops and shifting cultivation

Yields and income

Maize: Yield: 2 tons/ha; Income: VND mill 1/ha/year but deducting production costs it is reduced to VND mill 0.5/ha/year

Strategy 1:

- Promotion of planned paddy, maize and bean planting based on agro-forestry.
- Support for land use planning for planting such crops on bare land or under agro-forestry system.
- Training of intensive farming to increase productivity and incomes
- Training for maize and bean planting under forest canopy with lower forest tree density (600-800 trees per ha) under agro- forestry system.
- Provide material support for crop improvement

Target communes in which natural forest conversion for paddy, maize and bean is the main driver: 9

Total area: 6000 ha/15000 ha

Lump sum budget: USD 1.5 mill (in 5 years)

Element of Package 1	Unit	No.	Unit cost (VND mill)	Total (VND mill)
Development of community management plan through negotiation	village	30	100	3,000
Forest protection contracts (5 years)	ha	6,000	0.2	6,000
Community forest inventory	ha	6,000	0.08	480
Training of community in SFM	Community	30	20	600
Support to create livelihoods for communities (Lump sum)				21,500
- Estimate values of economic products (yield and value). + Timber, fuel wood + Shifting cultivation				
Total	VND mill			31,580
- in USD	USD			1,500,000

Package 2: Protection against illegal logging

Issue: Effective Community based forest protection against illegal logging:

Strategy 2: Community forest allocation and forest protection contracts

Targets communes in which illegal logging is a key driver: 19

Total forest areas: 15,000 ha/ 41,000 ha

Elements of the Package 2	Unit	No	Unit cost (VND mill)	Total(VND mill)
Training for forest protection	course	210	20	4,200
Forest inventory 5 years each	ha	40,000	0.08	3,200
Establishment of community agreements	village	210	10	2100
Forest protection contracts	ha/ year	15000	0.2	15,000
Forest protection contracts	Ha/ year	15000	0.2	15,000
				24,500
			USD	1,170,000

Price for valuable timber species: VND mill 20/m³

Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land

Strategy 3: Native forest restoration through natural regeneration with or without enrichment planting and forest planting

Target communes in which carbon stock enhancement in natural forests is a key activity:

Total : 4000 ha/8000 ha new forest planting and 12000 ha/12000 ha for natural regeneration

Elements of the Package 3	Unit	No	Unit cost (VND mill)	Total (VND mill)
Training of techniques for forest restoration	village	200	10	2,000
Support of natural regeneration with enrichment planting	ha	12,000	2.5	30,000
New forest planting in protection and special use forests	ha	1,000	20	20,000
Support to production forest planting	ha	3,000	5	15,000
Total				67,000
Package 3			USD	3,190,000

Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire

Strategy 4: Community Forest allocation and protection contract (max 500 ha /site) with priority to ethnic minorities / women and people living near to the forests

Target communes in which forest fire in natural forests is a key driver: 9

Area: 4,500 ha/33,500 ha

Budget: USD 400,000

Elements of the Package 4	Unit	No	Unit cost (VND mill)	Total (VND mill)
Training for villagers in fire management	Course for 3	90	10	900

(90 villages x 20 persons)	days			
Equipment (spades, protective clothing)	village	90	40	3,600
Fire breaks	km	30	50	1,500
Propaganda for forest fire control	site	90		1,500
School program for environmental protection and forest fire prevention and control	school	18	50	900
				8,400
Total budget for Package 4				USD 400,000

Package 6: Legal unsustainable harvesting

Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land

Potential for afforestation/reforestation on barren land

Provincial Cost Norms: VND million 15/ha

Areas planned: 1,850 ha

Target communes (19): Cao Tri, Cao Thuong, Dong Phuc, Nam Mau, Quang Khe, Cao Son, Xuan Lac, Mai Lap, Quang Chu, Con Minh, Luong Thuong, An Tinh, Kim Hy, Na Phac Town, Thuong Quan, Xuan La, Nghien Loan, Nhan Mon, Cong Bang

Total cost: **VND 27,750 million**, equivalent to **USD 1,387,500**

3 Summary of Initial REDD+ Strategy for Bac Kan

Driver	Summary of Driver Removal Package	Communes concerned	Appr. no. of hectares	Appr. no. of forest users affected (HHs)	Total estimate cost (VND mill)	Total estimate cost (USD)
Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops planting	Create other livelihoods and promotion of agroforestry system	9	15,000	2,500	31,500	1,500,000
Package 2: Illegal logging and forest conversion	Effective Community based forest protection	19	42,000	5,200	24,500	1,170,000
Package 3: Heavily degraded forest land	3a. Native forest restoration	21	13,000	12,000	67,000	3,190,000
	3b. New forest planting	20	8,600	12,000		

Package 4: Risks of forest fire	Forest fire protection	8	33,500	12,000	8,400	400,000
Package 9: Reforestation of underutilized bare land	Provision of seedlings and other materials for reforestation	19	1,850	4,700	27,750	1,387,500
TOTALS					131,400	6,260,000
Forest area of 21 communes: 96,735 ha (68,338 ha of forest and 28,397 ha of bare land)						

Note: List of communes for each Package

Package 1 (9 communes): Cao Tri, Dong Phuc, Nam Mau, Quang Khe, (Ba Be District), Cao Son (Bach Thong District), Xuan Lac (Cho Don District), Na Pac Town, Thuong Quan (Ngan Son District), Xuan Lac (Pac Nam District)

Package 2 (19 districts): Cao Thuong, Dong Phuc, Nam Mau, Quang Khe (Ba Be District), Cao Son (Bach Thong District), Xuan Lac, Yen My (Cho Don District), Mai Lap, Quang Chu (Cho Moi District), Con Minh, Luong Thuong, An Tinh, Kim Hy (Na Ry District), Na Pac Town, Thuan Mang, Thuong Quan (Ngan Son District), Xuan Lac, Nhan Mon, Cong Bang (Pac Nam District)

Package 3 (21 communes): Cao Tri, Cao Thuong, Dong Phuc, Nam Mau, Quang Khe (Ba Be District), Cao Son (Bach Thong District), Xuan Lac, Yen My (Cho Don District), Mai Lap, Quang Chu (Cho Moi District), Con Minh, Luong Thuong, An Tinh, Kim Hy (Na Ry District), Na Pac Town, Thuan Mang, Thuong Quan (Ngan Son District), Xuan Lac, Nghiem Loan, Nhan Mon, Cong Bang (Pac Nam District)

Package 4 (8 communes): Cao Son (Bach Thong), Mai Lap, Quang Chu (Cho Moi), Con Minh, Kim Hy (Na Ry), Na Pac Town, Thuong Quan (Ngan Son), Xuan Lai (Pac Nam)

Package 9 (19 communes): Cao Tri, Cao Thuong, Dong Phuc, Nam Mau, Quang Khe, Cao Son, Xuan Lac, Mai Lap, Quang Chu, Con Minh, Luong Thuong, An Tinh, Kim Hy, Na Phac Town, Thuong Quan, Xuan La, Nghiem Loan, Nhan Mon, Cong Bang

G6: Lao Cai Provincial Brief [and Provisional REDD+ Implementation Plan]

1. Overview of Forestry in Lao Cai

1.1 Basic information

Lao Cai is a mountainous province in the Northwest of Vietnam, 345 km far from Hanoi. The geographic coordinates are from 22°09' to 22°52' North latitude, and from 103°31' to 104°28' East longitude. Lao Cai shares the borders with Ha Giang province on the East, Son La and Lai Chau provinces on the West, Yen Bai province on the South, and with China on the North (Yunnan Province-203 km bordering with China). Lào Cai has 9 districts and one city, Lao Cai City, which is the capital.

Topography: Lao Cai is located in the region with highest elevation in Indochina. Consequently the topography is complex, with significant differences in elevation. There are two parallel mountain ranges, the Hoang Lien Son and Elephant mountains, both oriented from North-west to South-east with low to medium terrain between the two ranges.

Most of the land area lies between 300m - 1.000m a.s.l. The highest point in Lao Cai and also in Vietnam is Phan Xi Păng Mount with a elevation of 3,143m a.s.l. Another major peak is Ngu Chi Son Mount (Ta Giang Phình) with an elevation of 3,090m a.s.l. Land along the Red and Chay Rivers represent the only lowlands in the province (lowest point is 80m a.s.l.), where the terrain consists of gentle hills and valleys suitable for water paddy and agricultural / forestry production.

Climate: Lao Cai has a tropical monsoon climate, but is affected by complex terrain factors, resulting in diverse micro-climates. Sudden changes in temperature often occur (Sa Pa experiences many days with the temperature below 0°C and snow is not uncommon). Lao Cai's climate is divided into two seasons: the rainy season is from April to October and the dry season from October to March each year. The average temperature in the highlands is 15°C - 20°C (but Sa Pa from 14°C to 16°C with no month above 20°C). The average annual rainfall is from 1,800 to 2,000 mm. In the lowlands the average temperature is from 23°C to 29°C, and the average annual rainfall is from 1,400mm to 1,700mm per year. Fog is common in some places.

Lao Cai's climate is well suited to temperate species, so Lao Cai has an economic advantage in the development of agricultural crops temperate climates such as flowers, fruits, herbs and cold-water fish.

Soil: Soils generally are of high fertility and are diverse, with 10 soil groups and 30 soil types which are suitable for many different crops.

Population: The total population of the province is estimated at 614,595, including 485,472 rural population amounting to around 79% of the total (Census 2009 Population and Housing). The ethnic composition of the population is very diverse with 25 ethnic groups of which the Kinh group accounts for 35.9% of the population. The largest group among the ethnic minority

groups is H'Mong (22.2%); other groups are Tay (15.8%), Dao (14%), Giay (4.7%), Nung (4.4 %), Phu La, San Chay, Ha Nhi, and La Chi.

Lao Cai has a high poverty rate of 40.1% (GSO 2010). The literacy rate among women is the lowest among the provinces of the country (70%).

Agricultural production and economic development.

The cultivated area of maize and rice is over 62,500 ha, with total production of cereals of 251,800 tons, soybean 5,100 tons, garlic 405 tons. Banana and pineapple can be planted in some localities and generate an income of 30 million VND/ha.;

The total area of shifting cultivation on forestry land is 24,200 ha (5,250 ha on protection and special use forest land and 18,950 ha on production forest land) . In the period 2010-2012 the program for forest planting on shifting cultivation areas has been implemented in 300 ha in three districts : Sa Pa, Muong Khuong and Si Ma Cai.

Rubber planting started in 2009 and 620 ha of rubber have been planted up to 2011 (excluding areas lost during the late frosts in 2011). It is planned to plant 3,000 ha of rubber over the next 5 years, which will be converted from natural and planted forests

Lao Cai province is very significant for watershed protection, especially for downstream provinces. Lao Cai is also an important tourist destination in Vietnam, Sa Pa district attracts many tourists to visit scenic landscapes and to experience Hmong and Tay cultures. The other main attraction is Mount Fansipan.

1.2. Forestry and Physical Profile

Lao Cai has a total area of 6,384 km². The ecological zone is subtropical forests of Northern Indochina.

The forest land area is 327,755 ha corresponding to a forest cover of 50.1%, of which natural forest consists of 258,450 ha and plantation forest of 69,305 ha (2010). The districts with the largest forest cover are Sa Pa (66%) and Van Ban (63.6%), and the districts with the lowest forest cover are Si Ma Cai (25.4%) and Bac Ha (30.2%). Barren land area is 89,999 ha; districts with the largest bare land area are Van Ban (23,217 ha) and Bat Xat (19,126 ha), and the districts with lowest bare land are Lao Cai City (312 ha) and Bao Thang District (1459 ha).

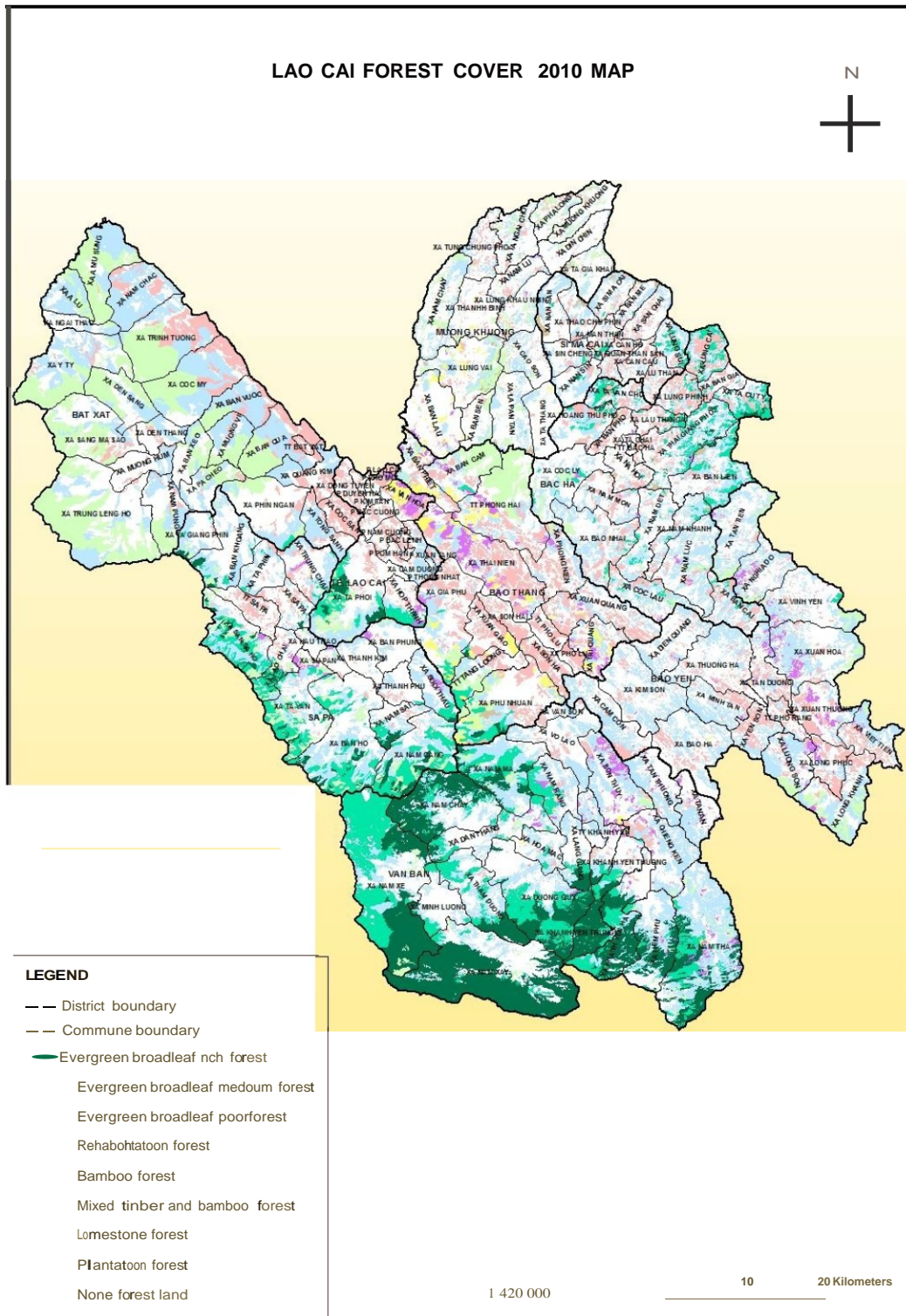
Forestry production: in the period 2006-2010:

- Forest cover increased to 50.1%, 5.7% greater than 2005.
- Forestry output value reached VND 759 billion, an increase of 67.2% compared to 2005
- New forest planting for protection and special use forest: 5,500 ha
- Production forest planting: 27,768 ha
- Scattered tree planting: 7.56 million forest trees
- Establishment of fire breaks : 10 km
- Timber harvesting: from natural forest : 5800m³/ year and from planted forest 27,000m³/ year

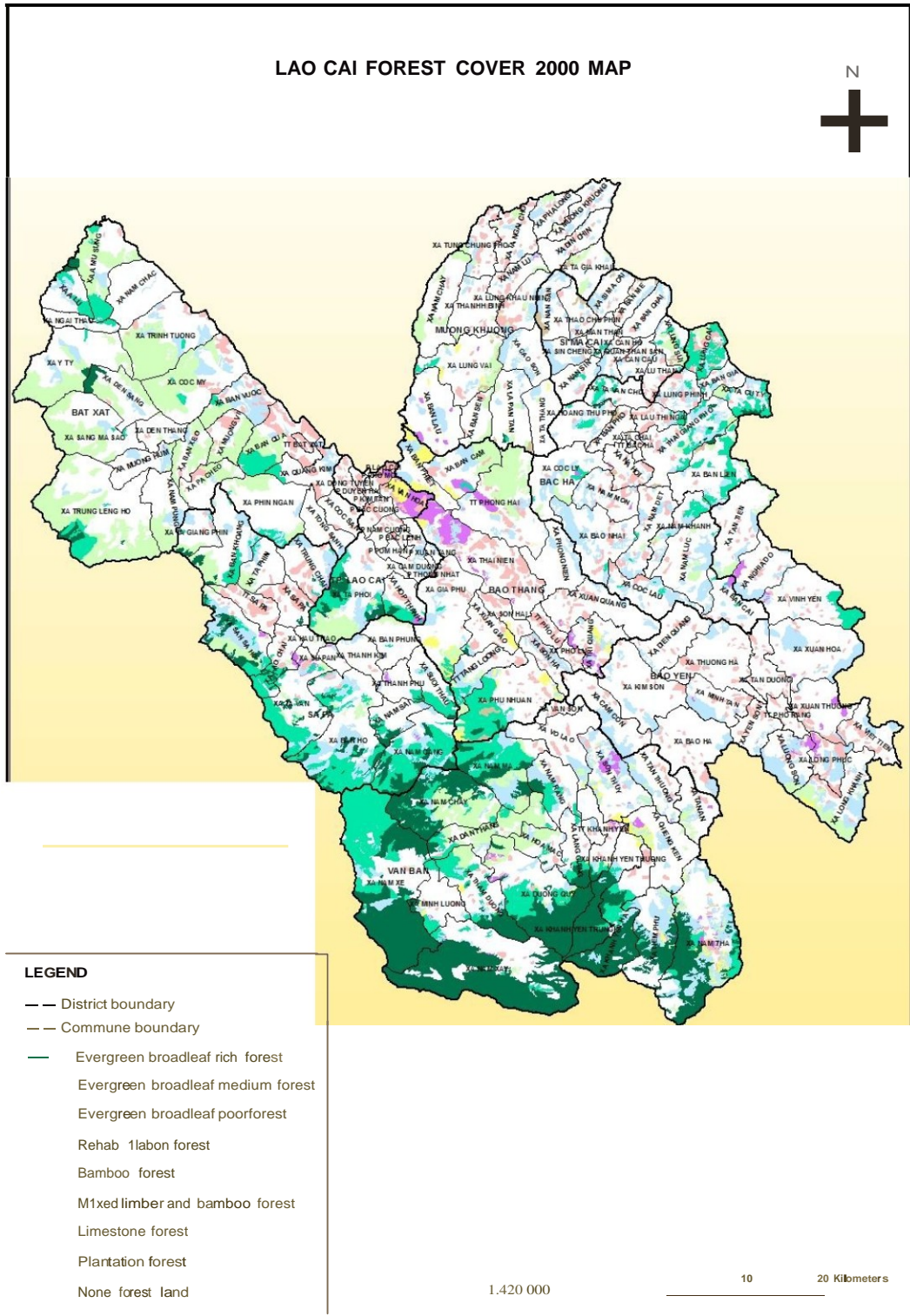
Forest protection and development plan in the period 2011-2015:

- Increasing the forest cover to 53% by 2015 (50.1% by 2010)
- Protection of existing forests: 327,000 ha
- Natural regeneration: 6,000 ha
- New forest planting: 28,200 ha (3,700 ha of protection and special use forest and: 24,500 ha of production forest)
- Enrichment planting: 4,000 ha
- Replanting of forest after harvesting: 22,900 ha.
- Establishment of firebreaks: 500 km (clear cutting or green)
- Timber harvesting from natural forest: 2000m³/year and from planted forest: 284,000 m³/year

Forest cover in 2010



Forest cover in 2000



Forest cover change 2000-2010

LAO CAI FOREST COVER CHANGE 2000-2010 MAP



LEGEND

- — District boundary
- — Commune boundary
- Deforested area
- Improved area
- Degraded area
- Stable area

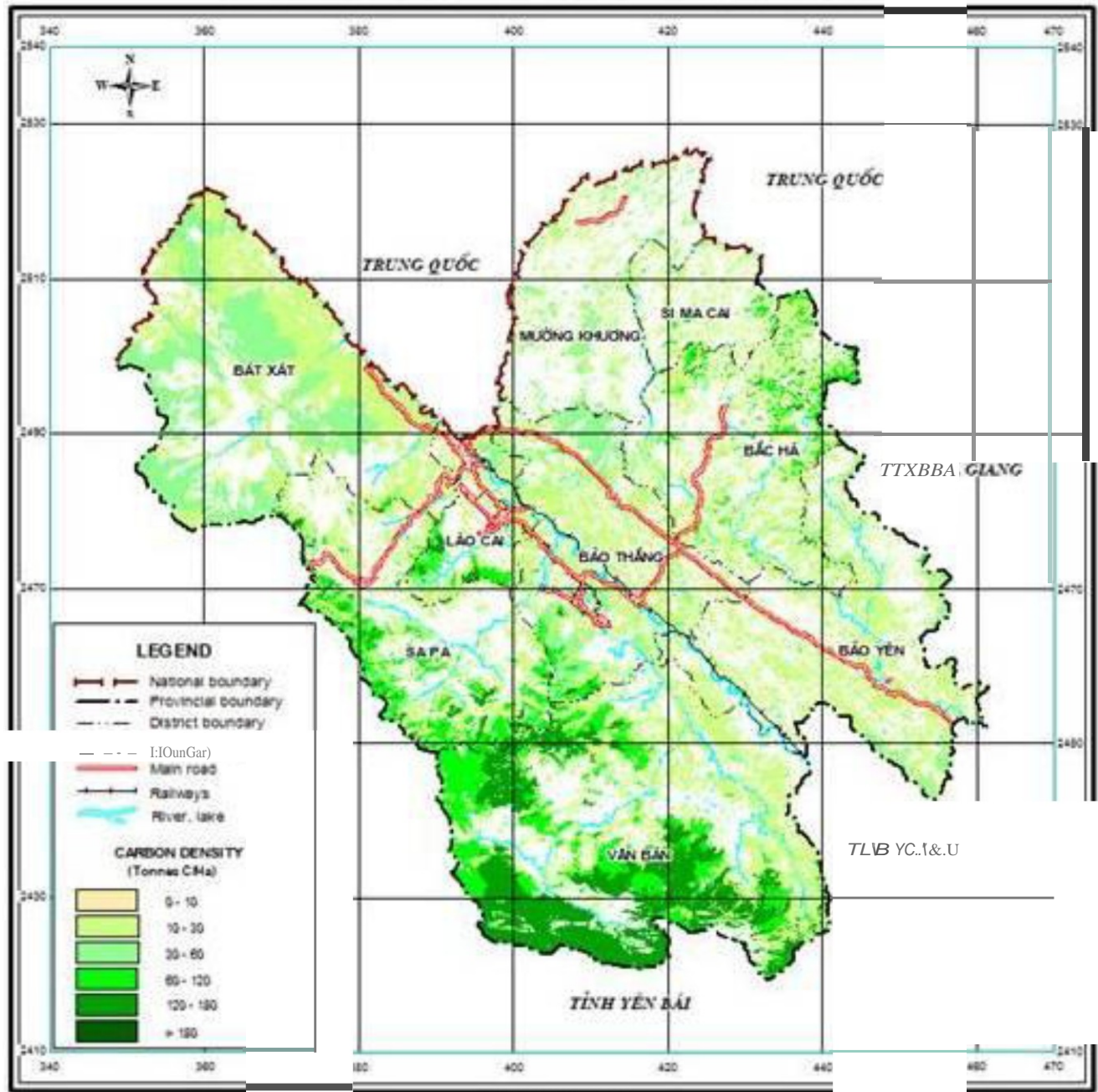
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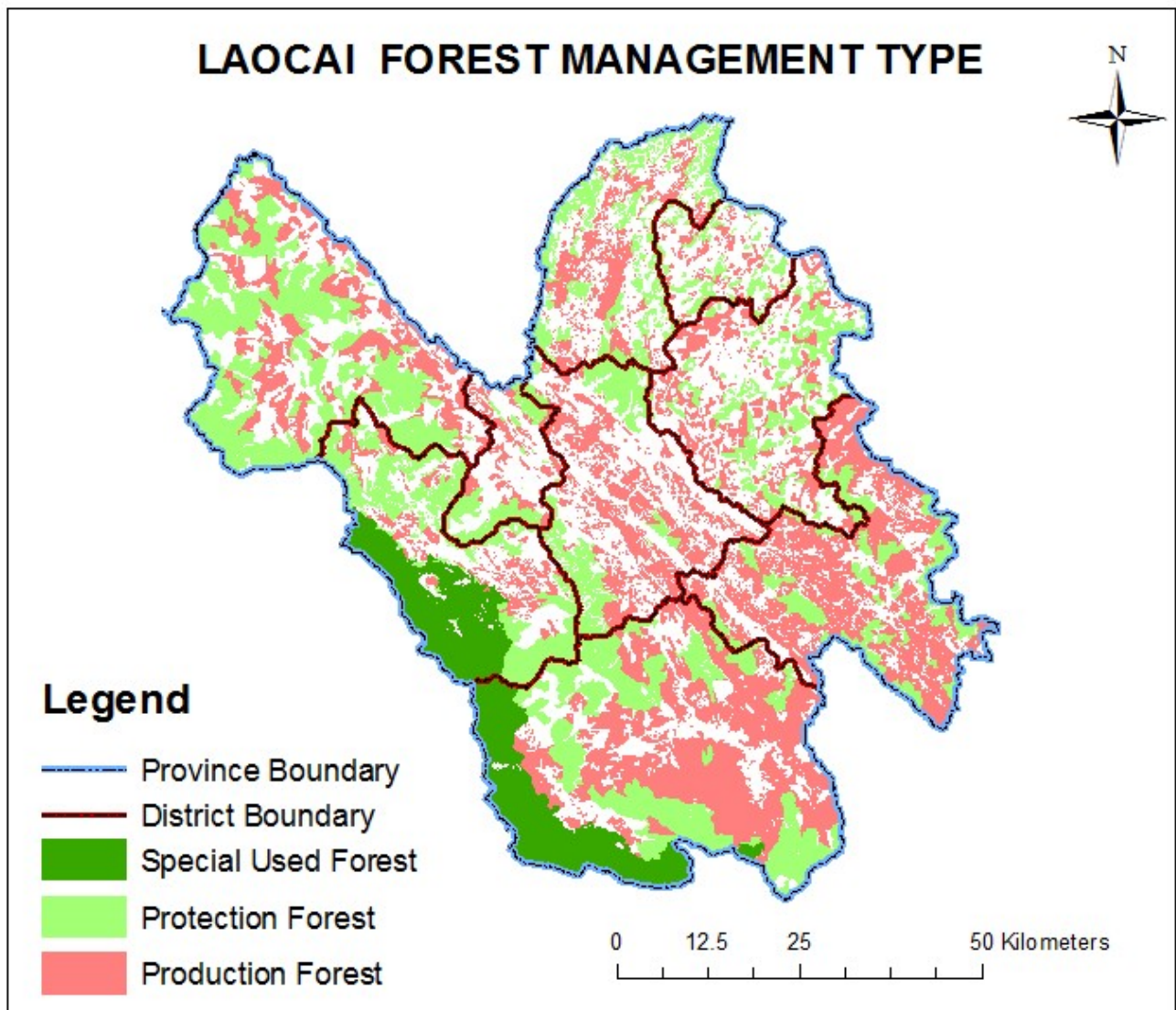
Forest carbon in 2010

2010 CARBON DENSITY MAP OF LAO CAI PROVINCE

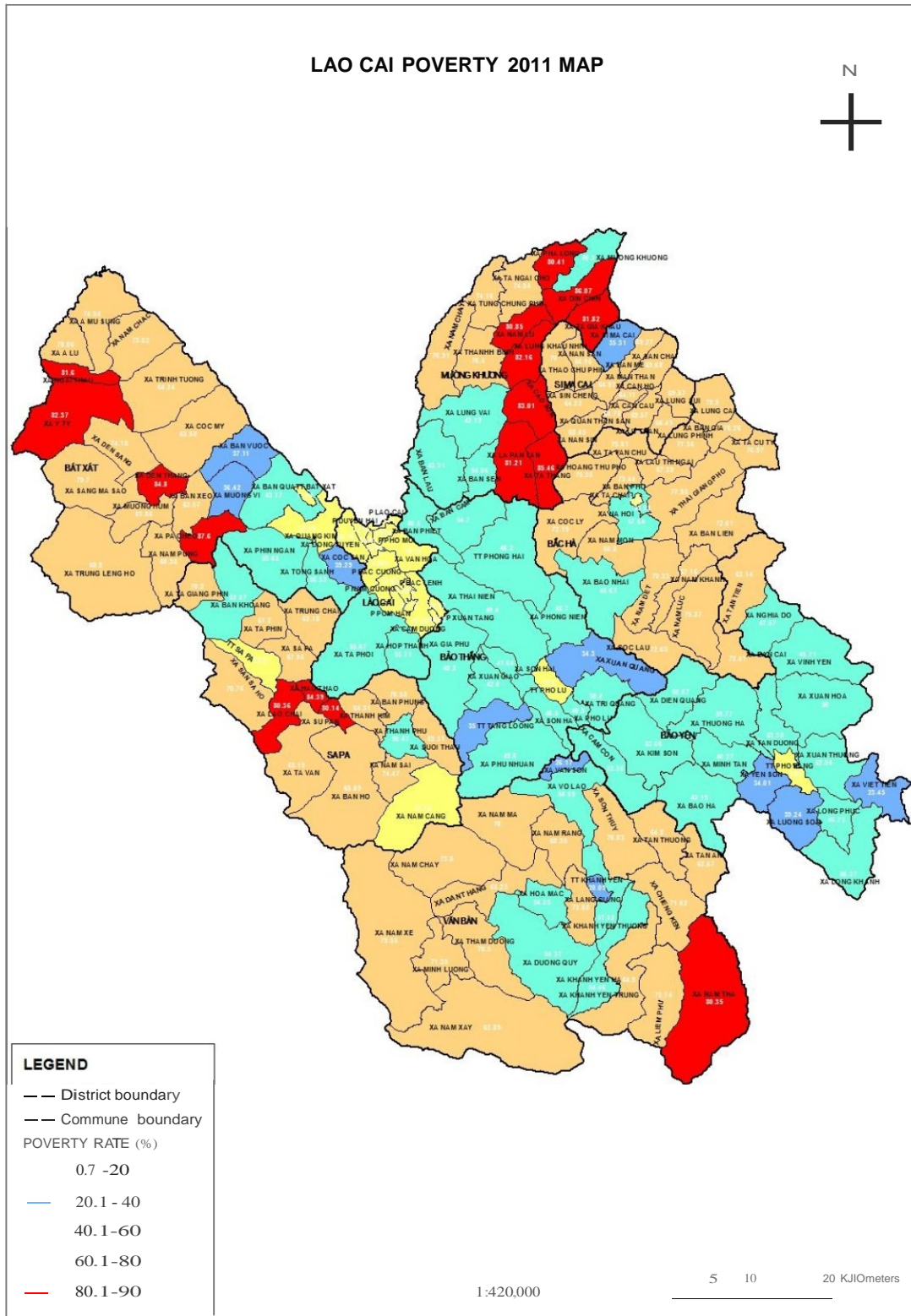


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Forest management type map



Poverty levels by commune in 2011



Forest Data Tables

Forest areas by forest categories in 2010 (Unit: ha)

Forest types	Area	Divided by		
		Special use forest	Protection forest	Production forest
Total land area	638,389			
1. Forestland	327,755	44,808	148,075	134,871
A. Natural forestland	258,450	44,274	133,102	81,073
1. Timber forest	224,641	42,454	120,597	61,590
2. Bamboo forest	19,087	467	6,201	12,418
3. Mixed timber- bamboo forest	8,644	292	3,810	4,542
4. Mangrove forest				
5. Rocky forest	6,078	1,061	2,494	2,522
B. Planted forest	69,305	534	14,972	53,798
1. Planted forest > 3 years old	30,296	178	4,750	25,368
2. Planted forest =< 3 years old	38,501	356	10,182	27,962
3. Bamboo forest				
4. NTFP	507		40	468
5. Planted Mangrove forest				
II. Barren land without forest	90,000	1,261	21,804	66,935
1. Shifting cultivation area				
2. Barren land without natural regeneration (Ia, Ib)	57,502	99	12,398	45,005
3. Barren land with natural regeneration (Ic)	32,498	1,162	9,406	21,930
4. Rocky land without forest				
5. Other land inside forestry land				
III. Other land	220,635			

Source: MARD 2011

Forest areas by forest owners in 2010 (Unit: ha)

Forest types/ land	Area	MBs	State companies	Armed forces	HHs	Other org's	CPCs
Natural land area	638,389	190,152	29,020		81,894		337,323
1. Forestland	327,755	178,897	26,225		54,629		68,004
A. Natural forest	258,450	158,517	20,075		17,670		62,188
1. Timber forest	224,641	143,924	16,966		14,985		48,765
2. Bamboo forest	19,087	7,685	2,576		1,736		7,090
3. Mixed timber- bamboo forest	8,644	4,948	373		709		2,614
4. Mangrove forest	-	-	-		-		-
5. Rocky forest	6,078	1,960	160		238		3,719
B. Planted forest	69,305	20,380	6,150		36,959		5,816
1. Planted forest > 3 years old	30,296	9,415	3,480		14,560		2,841
2. Planted forest =< 3 years old	38,501	10,867	2,671		22,001		2,962
3. Bamboo forest	-	-	-		-		-
4. NTFP	508	98	-		398		12
5. Planted Mangrove forest	-	-	-		-		-
II. Barren land without	90,000	11,218	2,792		26,628		49,362

forest							
1. Shifting cultivation area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Barren land without natural regeneration (Ia, Ib)	57,502	7,364	930		21,790		27,418
3. Barren land with natural regeneration (Ic)	32,498	3,854	1,862		4,839		21,943
4. Rocky land without forest	-	-	-		-		-
5. Other land inside forestry land	-	-	-		-		-
III. Other land	220,635	37	3		637		219,958

Source: MARD 2011

Forest coverage by districts (Unit: ha)

Districts	Natural land area	Forest land area	Divided by			Forestry land without forest	Other land area	Forest coverage in %
			Natural forest	Planted forest				
				Total	of which <3 yrs old			
Total	638,389	327,755	258,450	69,305	8,056	89,999	220,635	50.1
Bao Thang	68,219	33,109	20,176	12,933	1,338	1,459	33,651	46.6
Bao Yen	82,791	44,297	27,622	16,675	2,073	18,187	20,307	51.0
Bat Xat	106,190	51,983	43,155	8,784	888	19,126	35,080	48.1
Bac Ha	68,176	21,298	15,208	6,090	738	12,210	34,669	30.2
Muong Khuong	55,614	22,993	15,127	7,865	1,125	7,863	24,758	39.3
Sa Pa	68,329	45,316	39,304	6,012	244	5,322	17,691	66.0
Si Ma Cai	23,494	6,866	3,944	2,922	899	2,304	14,324	25.4
Lao Cai City	22,967	10,407	7,045	3,362	29	312	12,249	45.2
Van Ban	142,608	91,485	86,824	4,661	720	23,217	27,906	63.6

Source: MARD 2011

Forest categories by districts (Unit: ha)

District	Production Forest	Protection Forest	Special-Use Forest
Bao Thang	21,036	12,073	-
Bao Yen	30,716	13,580	-
Bat Xat	14,901	37,081	-
Bac Ha	7,152	14,145	-
Muong Khuong	9,484	13,508	-
Sa Pa	6,930	18,132	20,253
Si Ma Cai	2,305	4,560	-
Lao Cai city	4,557	5,849	-
Van Ban	24,555	29,142	37,787

Forest owners/managers by district (Unit: ha)

District	SFEs	PFMBs	PAMBs	PC's	Households
Bao Thang	1,074	22,661	-	8,855	518
Bao Yen	10,891	10,902	-	11,043	11,459
Bat Xat	-	24,828	-	17,527	9,627
Bac Ha	-	14,640	-	3,158	3,499

Muong Khuong	-	14,528	-	4,754	3,709
Sa Pa	-	18,454	20,253	3,326	3,281
Si Ma Cai	-	4,916	-	373	1,575
Lao Cai city	-	7,691	-	862	1,853
Van Ban	14,259	15,464	24,555	26,426	10,779

1.3 Drivers of deforestation and degradation

The key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Lao Cai are natural forest conversion for agricultural crops (cassava, maize and rubber), forest fire (877 ha forest lost in the period 2006-2010), forest conversion for mining / dams and illegal timber logging. The districts most affected by rubber planting are Lao Cai City and Bao Thang, Bát Xát, Bảo Yên and Mường Khuong. Districts under high forest fire risk are Sa pa, Bac Ha, Si Ma Cai, Bat Xat, Muong Khuong, Van Ban, Bao Thang Districts.

Districts with mining and dam construction as the main driver are Lao Cai City, Bao Thang, Van Ban, Bac Ha, Muong Khuong, Bao Yan, Bat Xat Districts. Provincial authorities have proposed priority districts for reducing of forest degradation in Muong Khuong and Van Ban Districts and for conservation of carbon stock in Sa Pa and Van Ban Districts.

1.4 Status of REDD+ Readiness

No REDD-related activities have been carrying out in Lao Cai. However, some provincial key personals have been acknowledged about REDD through workshops.

2. Potential REDD+ Activities in Lao Cai

2.1 Methodology

As described previously, the initial planning phase is based on an analysis of forest cover and forest cover change, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, spatial distribution of carbon and other forest services, spatial distribution of poverty, and opportunity costs of alternative land uses. The purpose of this initial planning is to identify priority areas where one of the five REDD+ activities would appear to be economically, socially and ecologically viable. Whether a REDD+ activity will actually be carried out in that location is dependent on the second stage of planning, involving consultation with local stakeholders and consent of local rights-holders. For this reason, initial identification of priority areas is based on administrative units (i.e., commune boundaries). The map and table below provide information on priority communes identified in initial planning. For each driver of forest degradation or deforestation, a package of activities was designed to overcome the driver, and cost estimates for implementing the package were prepared (see 2.3 below).

2.2. Top 23 communes for REDD+ Activities

Map of targeted communes

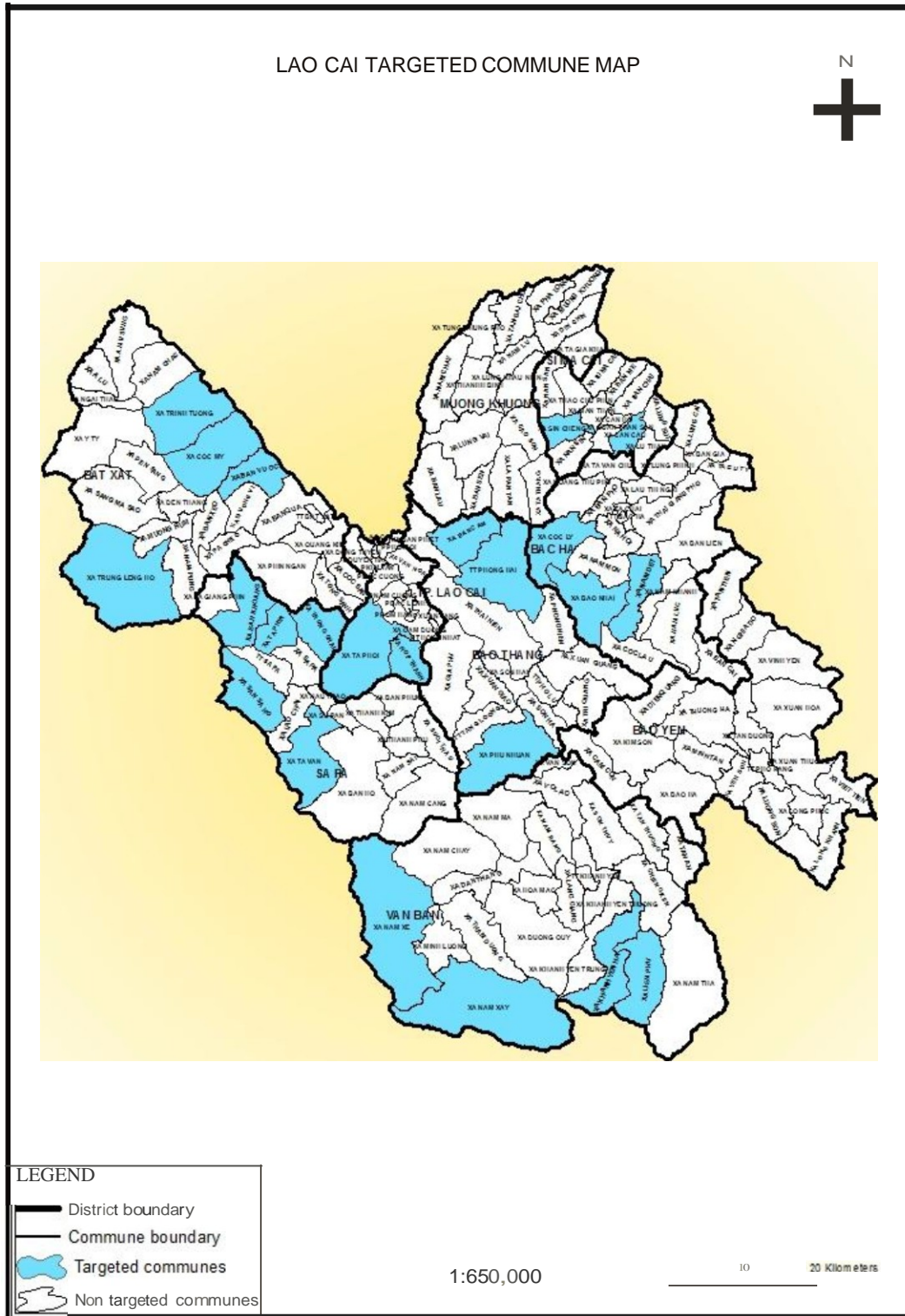


Table of targeted communes

Commune	District	Poverty level/ No of poor HHs/ total no of HHs in commune	Total forestland of commune (ha)	Forest types ⁶ (IIIa.IIa.. Ib...) %	Standing volume m ³ / ha - Carbon stock level	Key drivers of DD ⁷	Area for REDD Package implementation (ha)
Ta Phoi	Lao Cai City	High 883/1,253	4,564	IIIa3: 2,718.9 IIIa2: 1,292.9 Planted forest: 552.7	156 125 45 High	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging; Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	1,200/2,500 ha (10 sites) 400/1,500 ha (8 điểm)
Hop Thanh	Lào Cai City	High 829/946	1,618	IIIa2: 615.0 IIIa1: 346.0 Bamboo: 335.4 Planted forest: 321.4	125 75 25 Medium-High	Package 2: Protection against illegal logging; Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land; Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	300/500 ha (2 sites) 200/300 ha 400/1,200 ha
Coc Ly	Bac Hà	High 831/942	1,171	IIa + IIb: 703.0 IIIa1: 316.3 Bamboo: 78.1	45 75 Low-medium	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (maize); Package 2: Protection against illegal logging.	50/200 ha 1,000/1,000 ha (5 sites)
Nậm Đét	Bắc Hà	High 442/482	1,953	IIa + IIb: 629.9 IIIa1: 618.6 Planted forest: 599.8	45 75 30 Low-med.	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (maize); Package 2: Protection against illegal logging;	50/100 ha 500/1,000 ha (5 sites)
Bao Nhai	Bac Ha	High 952/1,372	1,599	IIa + IIb: 719.8 Planted forest: 732.6 IIIa1: 143.3	35 30 75 Low-med.	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (maize); Package 2: Protection against illegal logging;	50/200 ha 500/1,000 ha
Cán Cầu	Si Ma Cai		617	IIIa2: 37.8	120	Package 1: Illegal forest land	50/200 ha

⁶ Three main forest types for each commune (%)

⁷ Main drivers – see key for Lam Dong

		High 392/414		IIIa1: 156.6 IIa + IIb: 154.4 Planted forest: 268.2	75 30 30 Low-med.	encroachment for agricultural crops (maize); Package 2: Protection against illegal logging;	500/500 ha (2 sites)
Sín Cheng	Si Ma Cai	High 598/749	554	IIa: 346.8 Planted forest: 190.3 IIIa1: 7.6	30 30 75 Low	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (maize); Package 2: Protection against illegal logging;	50/200 ha 500/500 ha (2 sites)
Ban Cam	Bao Thang	High 458/837	2,475	IIIa1: 1.707.3 IIa + IIb: 379.9 Planted forest: 376.3 Bamboo: 89.8	75 35 45 Low	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation; Package 2: Protection against illegal logging; Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	300/300 ha 500/1,000 ha (5 sites) 500/1,000 ha
Phu Nhuan	Bao Thang	High 1,088/2,192	4,873.4	IIa + IIb: 2,563.7 IIIa1: 773.1 Planted forest: 839.7 Mixed timber+ Bamboo: forest: 361.0	30 75 30 30 Low-med.	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (maize); Package 2: Protection against illegal logging; Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	100/400 ha 500/1,000 ha (5 sites) 500/2,500 ha
Phong Hai	Bao Thang	High 1,006/2,172	4,822.3	IIIa1: 2,801.2 IIa + IIb: 812.2 Bamboo: 400.5 Planted forest: 673.6	75 35 30 Low-med.	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (cassava); Package 2: Protection against illegal logging; Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	100/400 ha 1,200/2,500 ha (10 sites) 500/1,500 ha
Trung Chai	Sa Pa	High 393/632	2,918.68	IIa + IIb: 1,304.1 Planted forest: 1,114.5 IIIa3: 122.1	30 25 180 Low-med.	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (maize); Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land; Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	100/ 200 ha 500/1,000 ha 400/1,000 ha (5 sites)
Ta Phìn	Sa Pa	High	1,541.2	IIa + IIb: 1059.0	30	Package 1: Illegal forest land	100/200 ha

		306/500		Planted forest: 257.5 IIIa2: 86.3	25 125 Low	encroachment for agricultural crops (maize); Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire; Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	400/1,000 ha (5 sites) 500/1,000 ha
San Sa Ho	Sa Pa	High 421/595	4,945.64	IIIa3: 2,452.4 IIIa2: 771.8 Planted forest: 455.6 IIa + IIb: 306.5	180 125 30 30 Med.-high	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (cassava); Package 2: Protection against illegal logging; Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire	100/200 ha 1,500/3,000 ha 400/1,000 ha
Ta Van	Sa Pa	High 400/633	5887.15	IIa: 1,998.5 IIIa3: 1,520.1 IIIa2: 1,102.	30 180 125 Low-med.	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire; Package 2: Protection against illegal logging; Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	600/4,000 ha (20 sites) 1,000/2,000 ha 500/2,000 ha
Ban Khoang	Sa Pa	High 225/428	2813.68	IIa + IIb: 1,286.9 IIIa1: 365.1 Planted forest: 350. IIIa2: 196.9	30 75 25 125 Low-med.	Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire; Package 2: Protection against illegal logging; Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	400/ 1,500 ha 300/500 ha 500/1,200 ha
Ban Vuoc	Bat Xat	High 452/927	1,027.89	Planted forest: 684.5 IIIa2: 282.4 IIa: 61.0	30 125 30 Low-med.	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation; Package 2: Protection against illegal logging	500/500 ha 300/300 ha
Cac Mi	Bat Xat	High 758/994	4.306.67	IIa + IIb: 1,498.9 Planted forest: 1,246.1 IIIa3: 622.1 IIIa2: 418	30 30 180 125 Low-med.	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation; Package 2: Protection against illegal logging; Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	200/200 ha 600/1,000 ha 1,000/1,500 ha
Trung Leng Ho	Bat Xat	High 333/375	9,163.5	IIa + IIb: 6,425.5 IIIa3: 1,552.5	30 180	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops	150/400 ha

				IIIa2: 871.4	75 Low-med.	(maize); Package 2: Protection against illegal logging; Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	1,000/2,000 ha 1,500/5,000 ha
Trinh Tuong	Bat Xat	High 921/1,183	4,018.89	IIa + IIb: 1,606.54 IIIa2: 968.2 IIIa3: 743.5	30 125 180 Low-med.	Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation; Package 2: Protection against illegal logging; Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land	300/300 ha 1,100/1,500 ha 1,000/1,500 ha
Nam Xay	Van Ban	High 271/380	13,688.5	IIIa3: 8,832.5 IIa + IIb: 2,480.7 IIIa2: 1,082.8	220 35 150 High-Vhigh	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (maize); Package 2: Protection against illegal logging;	200/500 ha 500/1,000 ha
Nam Xé	Van Ban	High 161/176	14,143.8	IIIa3: 10,691.5 IIIa2: 1,792.6 IIa + IIb: 695.8	220 180 35 High-V high	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (maize); Package 2: Protection against illegal logging;	200/500 ha 500/1,000 ha
Khanh Yen Ha	Van Ban	High 895/1,054	5,485.8	IIIa3: 3,019.7 IIa + IIb: 1,111.7 IIIa1: 733.9	220 50 75 Med.-Vhigh	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (maize); Package 2: Protection against illegal logging;	100/400 ha 500/1,000 ha
Liem Phu	Van Ban	High 588/735	4,603.0	IIa + IIb: 1,580.2 IIIa3: 1,528.0 IIIa2: 602.6	50 220 150 Med.V.high	Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (maize); Package 2: Protection against illegal logging;	100/300 ha 1,000/1,500 ha
			98,787				

2.3 Driver Reduction Packages

Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops (maize and cassava)

Yields:

Maize: 3. tons/ha; Price: VND mill/ton; value: VND mill 17.5/ha/ year

Casava: 15 tons /ha; Price: VND mill 1/ton; Value: VND mill 15 /ha/year

Strategy 1: - Promotion of planned maize and cacsava planting based on agro-forestry .

- Establishment of cooperatives.
- Training of intensive farming to increase productivity and incomes
- Training for maize and pine apple planting under forest canopy with lower forest tree density (600-800 trees per ha) under agro- forestry system.
- Provide drying equipment for maize and casava.

Target communes in which conversion for maize and casava is the mian driver: 15

Total area: 1500 ha/ 4400 ha

Lump sum budget: USD 2 mill (in 5 years)

Package 2: Protection against illegal logging

Issue: Effective Community based forest protection against illegal logging:

Strategy 1: Community forest allocation and forest protection contracts

Targets communes in which illegal logging is a key driver: 21 communes

Total forest areas: 15,000/23,800 ha

Elements of the Package 2	Unit	No	Unit cost (VND mill)	Total (VND mill)
Development of community management plan through negotiation	village	67	50	3,350
Forest inventory 5 years each	Ha/yr	26300	0.08	10,520
Training for foresters in extension (5 days / course)	Person/day	100	0.15 (5 day/course)	75
Training of community in SFM	Person/day	500	0.15 (5 day/course)	375
Forest protection contracts	Ha/ year	15000	0.2	15,000
				29,320
				USD 1,395,000

Package 3: Restoration of heavily degraded forest land

Strategy 3: Native forest restoration though natural regeneration with or without enrichment planting and forest planting

Target communes in which carbon stock enhancement in natural forests is a key activity: 12
 Total: 1200 ha new forest planting and 6000 ha for natural regeneration (total 7200/18,500 ha)

In the period 2006-2010, 8500 ha of Ic land have been natural regenerated of which 5000 ha in protection forest and 2500 ha in special use forest.

Elements of the Package 3	Unit	No	Unit cost (VND mill)	Total (VND mill)
Training of techniques for forest planting	Person/day	36	0.15 (5 day)	27
Support of natural regeneration with enrichment planting	ha	6,000	2.0	12,000
New forest planting	ha	1200	15	18,000
Total				30,027
				USD 1,464.732

Package 4: Addressing risks of forest fire

Strategy 4: Community Forest allocation and protection contract (max 500 ha /site) with priority to ethnic minorities / women and people living near to the forests

Target communes in which forest fire in natural forests is a key driver: 7

Area: 3.000ha/ 11.200 ha

Elements of the Package 4	Unit	No	Unit cost (VND mill)	Total (VND mill)
Development of community management plan through negotiation	Community	35	100	3,500
Training for forest officials and villagers in fire management	Person/day	70	0.15 (5 days/course)	52.5
Fire watch towers	tower	20	200	4,000
Equipment (spades, protective clothing)	village	35	10	350
Training for community members in forest management practice	Person/day	350	0.15 (3 days/course)	157.5
Fire breaks	km	380	1.5	570
Forest protection contracts for fire management	site	35	3/3 months in dry season	105
Community forest protection contracts	Ha/yr	5000	0.2	5,000
				13,735
				USD 654,000

Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation

Strategy:

- Revised planning process: Promotion of rubber plantation on bare land (IA, IB) only
- Alternative livelihood strategies

Expected income from rubber: just planted in 2009

Target communes in which rubber is a key driver: 4 communes

Total areas reviewed: 1,300 ha
Lump sum budget: USD 1,500,000

Forest areas to be converted for rubber [lanting in the last 5 years:

+ Conversion of planted production forest: 400 ha in three communes; Bản qua. Cốc Mỹ. Trịnh Tường (Bát Xát District) and Thái Niên Commune (Bảo Thắng District)

+ Conversion in the period 2012 – 2015: 2.600 ha in 10 communes: 7 in Bát Xát District and 3 communes in Bảo Thắng.District

3 Summary of Initial REDD+ Strategy for Lao Cai

Driver	Summary of Driver Removal Package	Communes concerned	Appr. no. of hectares	Appr. no. of forest users affected (hh)	Total estimate cost (VND mill)	Total estimate cost (USD)
Package 1: Illegal forest land encroachment for agricultural crops planting	Create other livelihoods and promotion of agroforestry system	15	4,900	1,500	42,000	2,000,000
Package 2: Illegal logging and forest conversion	Effective Community based forest protection	21	23,800	5,000	20,932	1,396,190
Package 3: Heavily degraded forest land	Native forest restoration	11	18,500	3,600	30,027	1,429,857
Package 4: Risks of forest fire	Forest fire protection	7	11,200	1,050	13,735	654,047
Package 5: Conversion of degraded natural forest to rubber plantation	Revised planning process and alternative livelihoods	4	1,300	420	30,050	1,500,000
TOTALS Forest area of 23 communes: 98,787 ha			59,700		145,132	6,911,047

Note: List of communes for each package

Package 1: Forest conversion for maize and casava in 15 communes

Bắc Hà District: Cốc Ly. Nậm Đét. Bảo Nhai;
Si Ma Cai District: Cán Cấu. Sín Chéng;
Bảo Thắng District: Phú Nhuận. Phong Hải;
Sa pa District: Trung Chải. Tả Phìn. San Sà Hồ;
Bát Xát District: Trung Lèng Hồ;
Văn Bàn District: Nậm Xây. Nậm Xé. Khánh Yên hạ. Liêm Phú

Package 2: Illegal logging in 21 communes

Lào Cai City: Tả Phời. Hợp Thành;
Bắc Hà District: Cốc Ly. Nậm Đét. Bảo Nhai;
Si Ma Cai District; Bản Cầm. Sín Chéng;
Bảo Thắng District: Bản Cầm. Phú Nhuận. Phong Hải;
Sa Pa District: San Sà Hồ. Tả Van. Bản Khoang;
Bát Xát District: Bản Vược. Cốc Mỹ. Trung Lèng Hồ. Trịnh Tường; Huyện Văn Bàn: Nậm Xây.
Nậm Xé. Khánh Yên Hạ. Liêm Phú

Package 3: Heavy degraded land in 11 communes

Sa Pa District: Trung Chải. Tả Phìn. Tả Van. Bản Khoang;
Bát Xát District: Cốc Mỹ. Trung Lèng Hồ. Trịnh Tường; Bảo Thắng: Phú Nhuận. Phong Hải.
Bản Cầm; Thành phố Lào Cai: Hợp Thành

Package 4: High forest fire risks in 7 communes

Sa Pa District : Tả Van. Trung Chải. San Sà Hồ. Bản Khoang. Tả Phìn.
Lào Cai City: Tả Phời. Hợp Thành;

Package 5: Forest conversion for rubber in 4 communes

Bát Xát District: Bản Vược. Cốc Mỹ. Trịnh Tường;
Bảo Thắng District: Bản Cầm