

DIEN BIEN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

ACTION PLAN

**ON “REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST
DEGRADATION, SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT,
CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF FOREST CARBON STOCK”
IN DIEN BIEN PROVINCE IN PERIOD 2011 – 2020**

**(REDD+ ACTION PLAN OF DIEN BIEN PROVINCE
FOR PERIOD 2013 – 2020)**

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APPROVING AGENCY**

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Table of Contents

PREAMBLE	1
PART 1 Legal Basis and Documents.....	2
PART 2: Assessment of Results of the Implementation of Forest Protection and Development for Period 2006 – 2012.....	3
1. Background conditions on forests and forestland	3
2. Achievements of the implementation of forest protection and development	4
3. Remaining issues on forest protection and development	5
4. Conditions causing the issues on forest protection and development	6
PART 3: DIEN BIEN PROVINCIAL REDD+ ACTION PLAN FOR PERIOD 2013-2020.....	8
I. Structure of Provincial REDD+ Action Plan.....	8
II. Overall Goal.....	10
III. Specific Objectives.....	10
1. Period 2013 – 2015	10
2. Period 2016 – 2020	11
IV. Key Tasks	11
1. Period 2013 – 2015	11
2. Period 2016 – 2020	13
V. Solutions.....	13
1. Solutions on policies and structural arrangement for the implementation, and safeguards	13
<i>1.1 Verification and test-operation of the policy framework for REDD+ implementation</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>1.2 Structural arrangement for REDD+ implementation at different administrative levels</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>1.3 Assessment of the activities implemented under the PRAP on the safeguards according to 7 criteria in Cancun agreement.....</i>	<i>18</i>
2. Facilitation of scaling up the implementation of forest protection, regeneration and afforestation to the province level	19
<i>2.1 Selection of the prioritized communes.....</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>2.2 Promoting Implementation of Forest Protection, Regeneration and Afforestation</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>2.3 Land and forestland allocation</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>2.4. Strengthened management of forest protection and development</i>	<i>21</i>
3. Provision of Support for Livelihood Development	22
4. Strengthened Management of Special Use Forest.....	23
5. Promotion of investment from enterprises	25
6. Implementation of Provincial Forest Monitoring System	26
<i>6.1 Modification of PFSM with its adjustment in accordance with the national forest monitoring system</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>6.2 Evaluation of the forest change</i>	<i>33</i>
7. Clarification of the funding sources for the REDD+ implementation.....	34
8. Organization of trainings.....	35
VI. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Activities under the PRAP.....	39
PART 4. FUNDING FOR PRAP IMPLEMENTATION.....	41
PART 5. STRUCTURAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PRAP IMPLEMENTATION	43
Annex 1. Interim Forest Reference Levels (FRLs) and Forest Reference Emission Levels (FRELs) for Dien	

Bien Province	45
Annex 2. Calculation of the Expected Amount of Net Carbon Sequestration.....	49
Annex 3. Prioritized Communes for the REDD+ Implementation	53
Annex4. Three Outputs of PFMS	62
Annex 5: Overview of Organization Chart of Provincial Forest Monitoring System.....	63
Annex 6: Flow of the Present Program, Activities relatedwith PFMS and the Output	64
Annex 7: Harmonization of National Forest Information System and Provincial Forest Monitoring System	65
Annex 8: Time Frame of Developing Database System at National and Provincial Levels	66
Annex 9. Idea of Benefit Distribution	67
Annex 10: Plan for capacity development in the province to implement REDD+	68
Annex 11. Unit Cost for Various Activities.....	70
Annex 12. Acronyms.....	73
Annex 13: List of terminology	75
Annex 14: Revision to the section of PRAP implementation budget to adapt to the actual situation.....	79

PREAMBLE

Dien Bien province lies in northwestern Vietnam, bordering the People's Republic of China and Lao People's Democratic Republic. Total territorial area is 950,290 ha of which 384,691ha is under the forest, accounting for 40.2%. Within the area under the forest, the natural forest area accounts for 98% (377,120 ha) and man-made forest area accounts for 2.0%. In natural forest, there is 301,229 ha (79.9%) of regrowth forest, 19,055 ha (5.1%) of medium forest, 22,922 ha (6.1%) of bamboo-timber mixed forest and 4.8% of poor forest. Remaining 4.1% is either rich forest, purely bamboo forest or rocky mountain forest.

The Resolution of 12th Congress of Dien Bien Provincial Party Committee of Tenure 2010 – 2015 points out the specific tasks for Dien Bien forestry as follows: To focus efforts on developing forest in a sustainable, effective manner; to review and place markers to clearly demarcate the boundary of forest of 3 types in the field; to allocate land and forest in combination with providing support to forest regeneration, forest protection and afforestation; to protect protection forests and special use forests; and to encourage diversified investment of different types in afforesting production forest area in combination with processing and marketing in order to step by step make forestry a great contributor to socio-economic development, poverty reduction and environmental and ecological protection.

In order to carry out the tasks set in the National REDD+ Action Program for the period of 2011 – 2020 and additionally, to continue with the effective implementation of FPDP of the period of 2009 – 2020, the Dien Bien PPC developed this Provincial REDD+ Action Plan for the province.

The Dien Bien Province REDD+ Action Plan for Period 2013 -2020 aims to implement the National REDD+ Action Plan and specify the Dien Bien Province Forest Protection and Development Master Plan to 2020 in contribution to mitigating deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable forest management, conservation and enhancement of forest carbon as well as improving the living conditions of people living off forestry in the area of province.

The plan consists of 5 parts:

Part 1. Legal basis and documents used to make the Plan

Part 2: Assessment of results of the implementation of forest protection and development in period 2006 - 2012

Part 3. REDD+ Action Plan for Period 2013-2020

Part 4. Funding for implementation

Part 5. Arrangements for implementation

PART 1: Legal Basis and Documents

- Decision 230/QD-TTg of 13th October 2006 by the Prime Minister on the approval of Socio-Economic Development Master Plan of Dien Bien Province for Period 2006-2020;
- Decision 18/2007/QD-TTg of 5th February 2007 by the Prime Minister on the approval of Vietnam Forestry Development Strategy in Period 2006 – 2020;
- Decision 799/QD-TTg by the Prime Minister to approve the National Action Program on “Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Sustainable Forest Management, Conservation and Enhancement of Forest Carbon” in Period 2011 – 2020;
- Decision 57/2012/QD-TTg by the Prime Minister to approve the Forest Protection and Development Plan in Period 2011 – 2020;
- Decree 99/2010/ND-CP of 24th September 2010 by the Government on the Policy on Payment for Forest Environmental Services;
- Circular 05/2008/TT-BNN of 14th January 2008 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on guidance on how to make master plans and plans on forest protection and development;
- Decision 1764/QD-BNN-HTQT by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to approve the Technical Cooperation Project to Pilot REDD+ in Dien Bien.
- Record of Discussion between the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and representatives of relevant Vietnamese agencies signed on 1st February 2012 regarding the Japanese Government-sponsored REDD+ Pilot Technical Cooperation Project;
- Resolution of 12th Congress of Dien Bien Provincial Party Committee of Tenure 2010-2015;
- The Master Plan for Forest Protection and Development for Period 2009 - 2020 approved in Decision 2117/QD-UBND of 2nd December 2009 by the Dien Bien Provincial People's Committee.
- The Plan for Forest Protection and Development of Dien Bien Province for Period 2010-2020;
- Plan 388/KH-UBND by the Dien Bien Provincial People's Committee on review and improvement of land and forest allocation and grant of forestland use certificates for Period 2013 – 2015 in the area of Dien Bien province.

PART 2: Assessment of Results of the Implementation of Forest Protection and Development for Period 2006 – 2012

1. Background conditions on forests and forestland

1.1. Area of forest of all types

Based on the report on review of status of forest of 3 types in accordance with Directive 38/CT-TTg, approved by the Provincial People's Committee (in Decision 76/QD-UBND of 14th January 2008). During the implementation period, the PPC has made several adjustments in order to be consistent with circumstances. On 8th March, 2010, the PPC has issued a Decision No. 262/QD-UBND on approval of conversion of area between three forest types (production forest, protection forest and special use forest) of Dien Bien province. After conversion, the area of three forest type is: 760,449 ha, of which area of special use forest is 48,584 ha; protection forest is 413,832 ha; and production forest is 298,032 ha.

1.2. Forest volume

Volume of forest of all types is estimated at 18,521,616 m³ of timber, including 18,346,028 m³ of natural forest timber and 175,588 m³ of man-made forest timber, and 161,362,000 bamboo trees. Forest volume mainly comes from natural forest while man-made forest volume is low. Harvestable natural forests are mostly in production and special-use forests, critical areas, and areas of high elevation and severe slope, without road access. Forest with harvestable volume in production forest area is small.

1.3. Resources of forest fauna and flora

Initial statistical survey results show that in terms of higher/vascular plants, there are 740 species of 500 genera of 156 families in 5 phyla, of which 29 are listed by Vietnam Red Book. The number with their names listed by both Vietnam and world red books is 4, and the number with their name listed in World RED Book but not listed in Vietnam Red Book is 6.

In terms of fauna, there are 59 mammals, 185 birds, 36 reptiles and 11 amphibians. The precious, rare species include sun bears (*Helarctos malayanus*), Asian black bears (*Ursus thibetanus*), white-cheeked gibbons (*Nomascus leucogenys*), Phayre's leaf monkeys (*Trachypithecus phayrei*), tigers, leopards, monkeys, otters, peacocks, rufous-necked hornbills (*Aceros nepalensis*), reticulated pythons (*Python reticulatus*), etc.

However, these resources are decreasing with several species on the brink and threat of extinction. Therefore, there need effective measures to zone off, protect and develop these precious natural resources.

1.4. Non-timber forest resources

Dien Bien's climate is suitable for the growth of several types of non-timber forest products: bamboo shoots, rattan and medicinal plants such as Cardamom (*Amomum vilosum* and *A. tsao-ko*), Homalomena (*Homalomena occulta*), Acanthopanax bark, Dang shen (*Codonopsis pilosula*), Chinese knotweed (*Fallopia multiflora*), Chinese yam (*Dioscorea persimilis*), Indian

mulberry (*Morinda officinalis*), *Scirpus articulatus*, *Notoginseng*, etc. There are forest vegetables, forest spices and forest leaves for spa, therapeutic massage and therapeutic bath traditionally used by ethnic minority people in Vietnam.

Harvesting and processing non-timber forest products (NTFPs) is a significant contributor to improving people's living conditions in the direction of using the short-term to support the long-term in forestry production.

2. Achievements of the implementation of forest protection and development

In Period 2006-2012, great achievements were made in the implementation of FPDP with awareness being raised; the legal framework on forest protection and development being improved; and policies on forestry, especially those on the diversification of economic sectors involved in forestry, forest and land allocation, forest contracting and forest benefiting being issued and put into practice. The role and sense of responsibility of State administrative agencies at all levels and social organizations is increasingly enhanced. The State has increased investment in forest protection and development through different programs and projects, leading to big change for the better in this regard, specifically in the following areas:

2.1. Forest management

In implementing Directive 38/CT-TTg by the Prime Minister, Dien Bien province has completed its review and replanning of forest of 3 types for the formulation of forest protection and development plan on yearly and periodical bases. Also, some key tasks as below will continue to be implemented:

- Annual forest monitoring in both area and status terms. Forests and forestlands have been divided into compartments and sub-compartments for management.
- Land and forest allocation for organizations and households, individuals, communities in accordance with Decree 163/NĐ-CP which should cover 85% of forestland area. Forest owners who receive forests and forestlands will obtain benefits from forest management and protection.
- The option on sustainable forest management has initially been initiated and piloted in some areas (villages or communes) as the basis for the multiplication of sustainable forest management on national scale.

2.2. Forest protection

Due to population burden and increasing demand for fire woods and cultivation area, violation cases against law on forest protection and development such as deforestation, illegal harvests of timber and fire woods or unapproved changes to forest and forestland use purposes have been on the rise. Dien Bien province has taken a variety of measures to prevent illegal cutting and forestland use purpose change outside planning and emerged stricter in handling violations in forest protection and development law. The violations of law on forest protection and development and deforestation have been reduced and damage therefore has been mitigated. Several effective models of forest protection and development have cropped up in different areas, contributing to forest area recovery, socio-economic development and environmental-ecological protection.

The forest ranger service has been renovated in the line that forest rangers shall stay close to forest, villagers and local authorities and work harder to mobilize villagers and members of society to protect forest.

2.3. Forest development

Thanks to effective implementation of measures on afforestation, forest regeneration and protection on provincial scale, the forest area increased from 266,000 ha in 1998 to 384,691 ha in 2012 (increasing 8,500 ha/year on average). The zoning and protection of natural forest for recovery has helped increase the forest's capacity in protecting and conserving biodiversity.

- In the 14 years from 1998 to 2012, forest cover increased from 28.7% to 40.2%, averaging 0.9%/year; this outcome shows the great effort in forest management, protection and development of the provincial government and local people.

- The forestry sector has been active in generating employment and income for villagers, contributing to poverty reduction for local people, especially people of ethnic minority groups.

2.4. Key measures

- Clarification of forest of 3 types, setting up of protection/special-use forest management boards and mechanism of management as a public service provider.

- Land and forest allocation to organizations, households, individuals, communities and improvement of household economic conditions based on forest businesses and agro-forestry production.

- Decree 99/2010/NĐ-CP by the Government on the policy on Payment for Forest Environmental Services to facilitate the implementation of forest production and development by society.

- Provision of support or other favorable conditions for enterprises in planting production forests and establishment of wood processing companies.

- Undertaking scattered forest planting to increase forest cover.

- Mobilization of resources from private sector and foreign donors, apart from state budget, for forest protection and development.

3. Remaining issues on forest protection and development

- Natural forests planned as production forest are now mainly poor and regrowth forest. Of the total natural production forest area of 130,800 ha, 282 ha is rich forest, 1,219 ha is medium and 1,815 ha is poor forest, 109,709 ha is regrowth forest and the remainder of 17,785 ha is other forests (mixed and bamboo forests). Although area of production forest is increasing in recent years, the quality of forest keeps decreasing with the continuous reduction in percentage of valued timber trees. Forests are scattered, making it difficult to form concentrated production zones.

- Forest area and status has not been checked and listed statistically at plot level for production planning;

- Forestland use planning is not close to reality, even belated to be revised and often broken. The demarcation of production and special use forests is not clear in several areas, making it difficult and slow down the process of forestland allocation.

- The area of non-forested land planned for forestry is currently fragmented and scattered,

making it difficult to develop concentrated man-made forests at large scale; several areas of forest are usurped or used for other purposes, making it impossible to do the afforestation.

- The allocation of land and forest has been deficient with only land being allocated, not forest; or the papers on land allocation are different from those on forest allocation with their loose, non-unified management; or the allocated forestland has been used for other purposes but no proper handling measure has ever been taken. Meanwhile, most households living in the countryside are poor and do not have proper conditions for forest-related production and business on their allocated forest and forestland. State investment in this regard is limited.

- Deforestation and illegal use of forestland goes unabated in several areas, especially in the districts with larger natural forest area.

- The legal handling of violations of forest and land law is difficult and most often than not, delayed due to the fact that violators are mostly poor people living in remote areas; penalties against forest destroyers are not heavy enough.

- The effects of forest protection contracting with households and individuals are insignificant in some areas. The contracted people would take money but do not actually protect forest. Forest is being destroyed but who is held responsible is not clearly pointed out. Forest protection has not been implemented consistently. Local authorities have not taken drastic measures to protect forest.

- The forestry sector's growth is small and not sustainable with low income, poor competitive edge and the potentiality of forest resources not being put to full and reasonable use, especially for NTFPs and environmental services. The productivity and quality of forest is low, failing to meet the requirements of socio-economic development, especially the demand for timber for consumption inside and outside the province.

- Credit for investment in man-made forests in production forest area is not performing as enterprises cannot have access to or simply cannot borrow.

- A series of protection forest management boards, which were rearranged from State-owned forest plantations, are not capable enough to protect the forest allocated. Their production plans are still formed on the conventional thinking of central command that is "keeping forest is for the sake of State", which results in the poor performance of production and business. There is no specific system that can bring stable income to them as forest owners in a market economy and their responsibility is not financially associated with their outcome of forest production. The living conditions of officials and workers with these boards are harsh with unstable income and hence difficulty in motivating and sometimes, even leading them to the state of "ignorance" to deforestation acts.

- Scientific research in the field of forestry is a far cry from meeting the needs of production with many research theses after successful defending ending up on paper and never put into practice.

4. Conditions causing the issues on forest protection and development

4.1 Objective causes

- Forest is scattered on a large area while pressure on forestland and forest products is on the rise, especially in areas short of farmland; forestry activities are carried out mainly in remote areas with poor infrastructure, which hinders the implementation, checking and monitoring activities.

- A cycle of production for forest crops is long with expectedly low profits and comes in abundant risks. The project areas are distributed chiefly in mountainous areas with poor socio-economic conditions. Forest crops are also less competitive than other agricultural crops.

- The need for timber and forest products grows too fast while man-made forest timber is short of demand, putting ever larger pressure on natural forest and attracting the illicit acts of deforestation, cutting and transport of forest products.

-The market economy has driven the prices of some farm produce up, so has it as to the search for farmland for such produce, driving the urge of villagers to clear forest for farming highly valued crops or illegal practice of trading or transfer of farmland among themselves.

- Unexpected weather conditions with prolonged drought and frequent floods have taken its toll on forest resources. The area of regenerated and man-made forest has increased but the chance of forest fire and forest pest attacks has also risen.

- Policies on PFES payment for forest protection have positively encouraged communities to participate in forest protection and development. However, due to low PFES payment, current policies are overshadowed by benefits obtained from the production of food crops and industrial crops on forestlands.

4.2. Subjective causes

- Awareness of role and functions of forest among local authorities and villages is still below expectation. Villagers, especially those in remote areas are not fully aware of the urgent need to protect and develop forests and consequently, they are still deforesting or giving a helping hand or even working as hire men for forest destroyers.

- Policies and mechanisms are inconsistent and do not meet the general social development requirements. Some policies have not implemented properly, such as those on land and forest allocation, forest extension service, technological transfer, etc.; the work on promotion, dissemination and education of law and policies on forestry has not yielded good results.

- Investment in forestry is low, spread thin and ineffective. Investment is not well structured while investment in forestry infrastructure facility building has not paid due attention.

- Policies on how to use forest for households, individuals and communities are still missing while the use of fuelwood is indispensable, so when their need is not met, they tend to harvest forest illegally for fuelwood.

- The protection forest and special use forest management boards in the capacity of forest owner have not received investment for the forest area they are allocated for management and protection. Technically, the forest area without any forest owner goes into the hands of the Commune People's Committee (CPC) but there is no mechanism for CPC to manage and protect such forest effectively.

- The forest ranger force is small in number with unclear legal status, and missing and outdated equipment. Education level of some of forest rangers is low. Benefits for forest rangers do not match the tasks given. Consequently, it is impossible to deal with problems properly in the hot spots of deforestation where there is the sole service of forest rangers.

PART 3: DIEN BIEN PROVINCIAL REDD+ ACTION PLAN FOR PERIOD 2013-2020

I. Structure of Provincial REDD+ Action Plan

Structure to implement REDD+ under the overall goal to contribute to achieving the goal of FPDP is illustrated in Figure 3.1. As shown in the figure, the on-going and planned policies, programs and projects on various sectors including forest, agriculture, livelihood development, etc. are the foundation of REDD+. These items are implemented regardless of the REDD+. In order to integrate those into REDD+, requirement of the UNFCCC such as monitoring of forest, setting up the reference levels has to be met. On the other hand, institutional framework to implement the relevant policies, programs and projects and other required activities has to be arranged. Furthermore, funding solutions need to be worked out and the external fund sources have to be identified to make the implementation system work. The REDD+ implementation includes all of the necessary works for acquiring the carbon credit with approval of the UNFCCC. All these activities will contribute to the forest sector master plan and emission reduction.

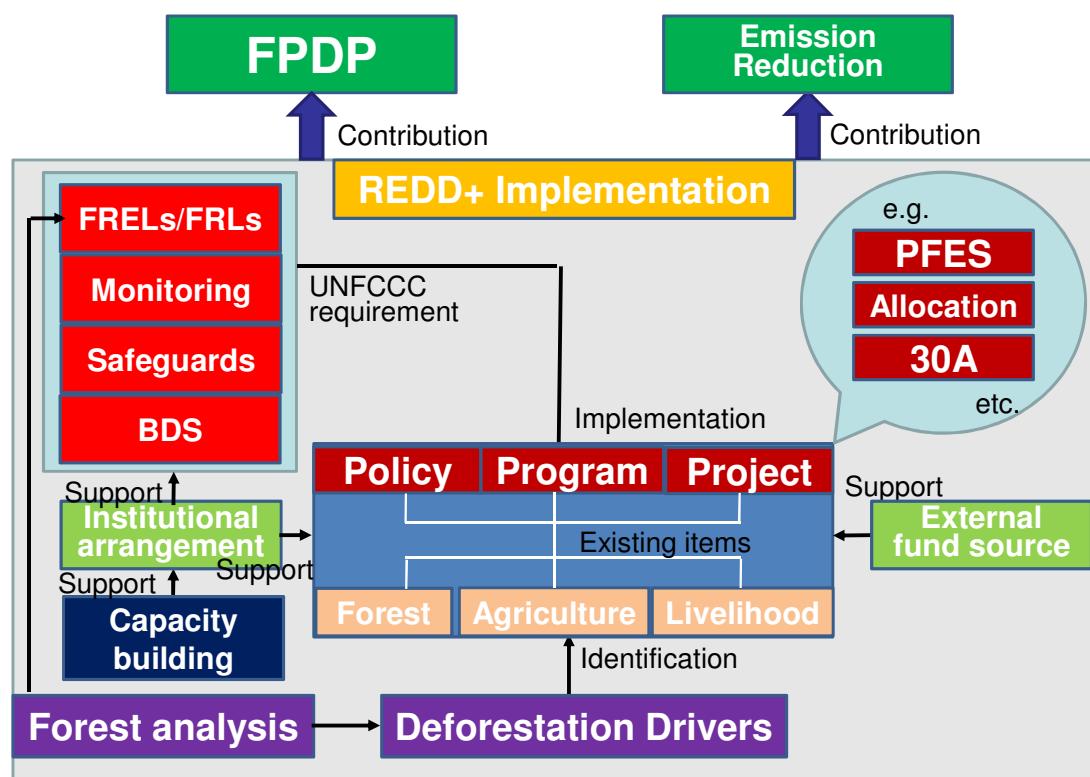


Figure 3.1 Overview of REDD+ implementation

Figure 3.2 shows the relationship between overall goals, specific objectives, key tasks and solutions.

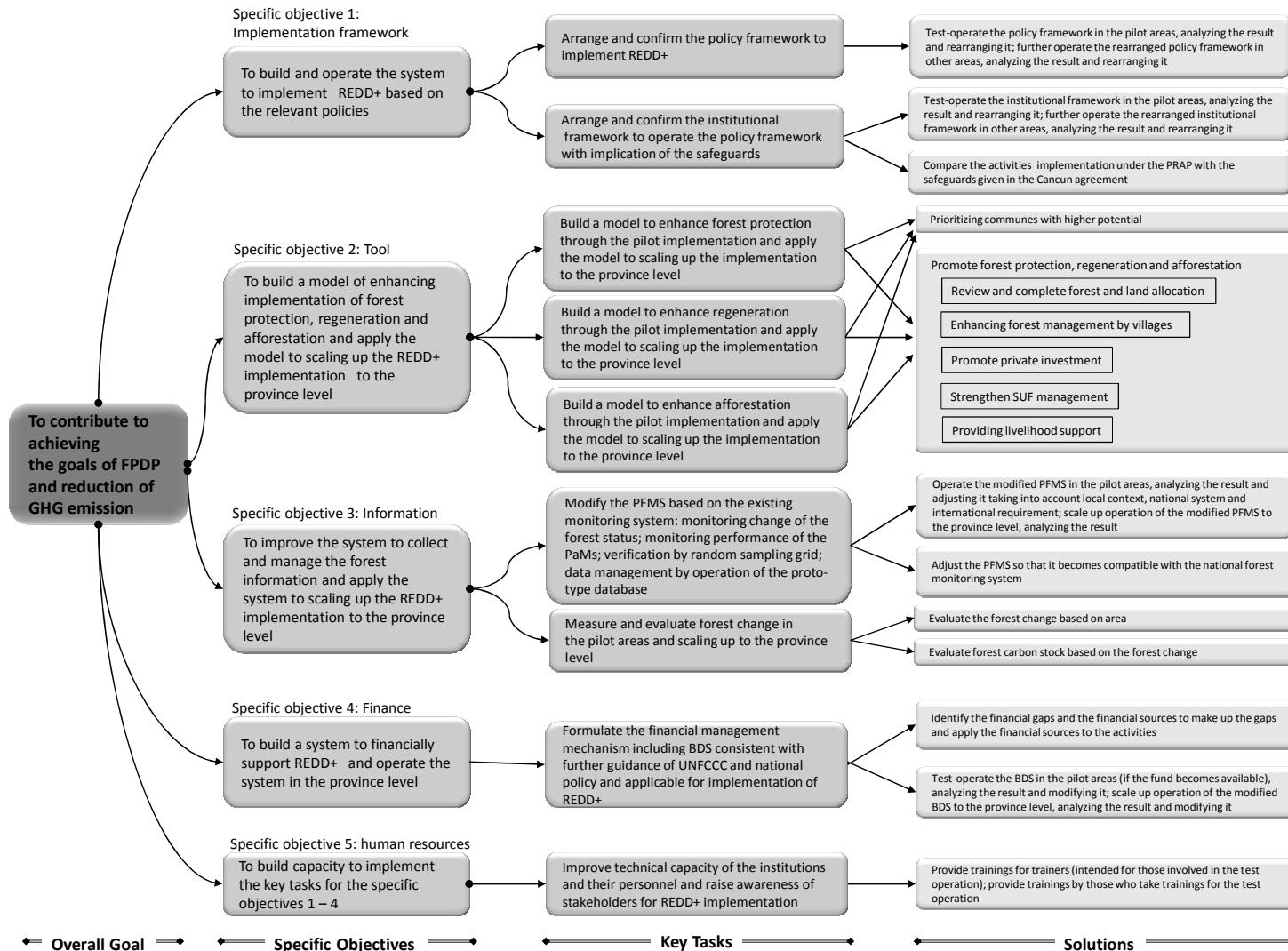


Figure 3.2 Logical structure of the PRAP

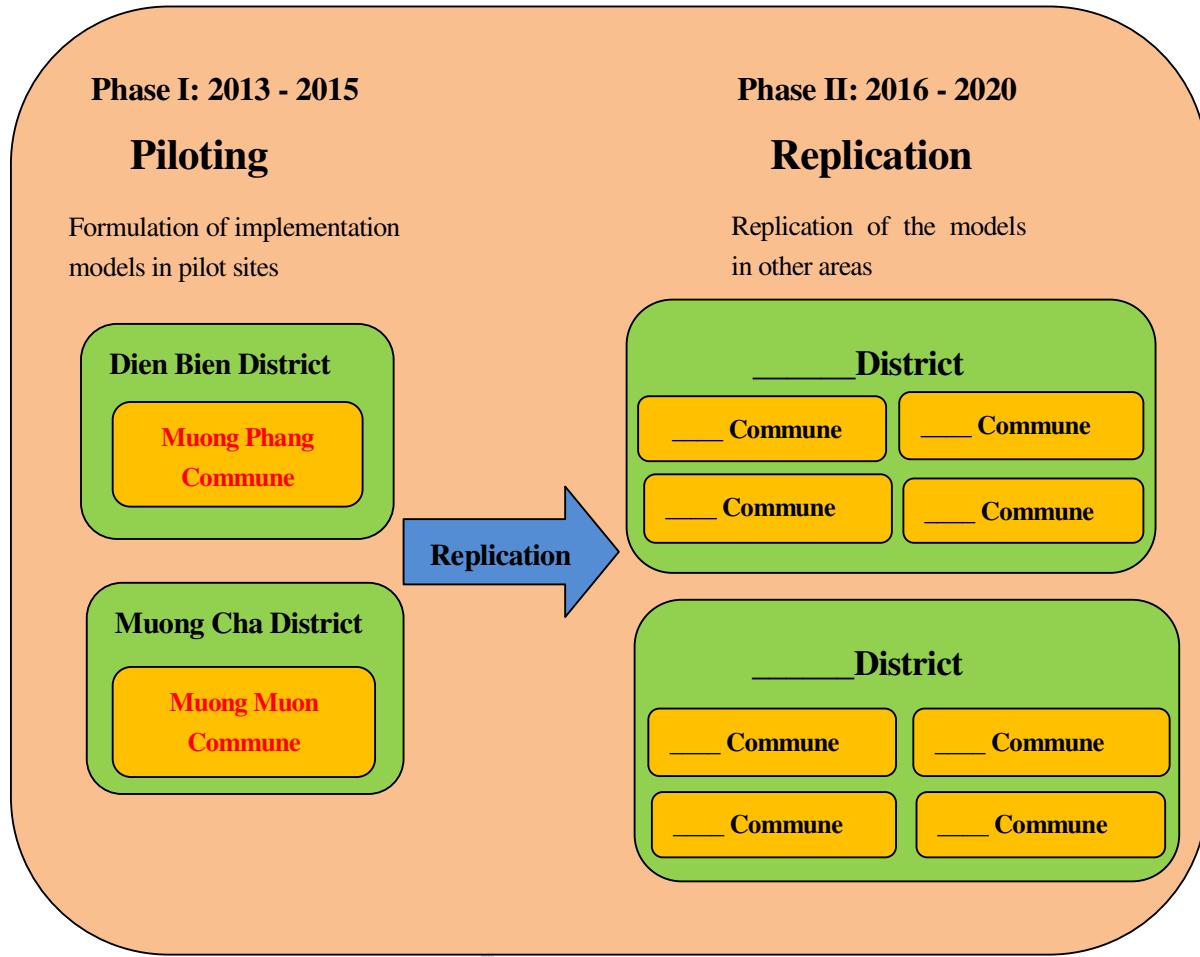


Figure 3.3: Roadmap of REDD+ implementation

II. Overall Goal

To contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emission, the achievement of forest protection and development objectives, increase in forest cover, biodiversity conservation and improvement of living conditions of the local people for sustainable forest management.

III. Specific Objectives

1. Period 2013 – 2015

- Annual net carbon stock increase of 40,641 ton of CO₂.
- Increase of forest cover to 45% in 2015.
- Establishment of 6,555 ha of forests in two communes of Muong Phang and Muong Muon eligible for REDD+ implementation.
- Conservation of existing flora and fauna species; prevention of biodiversity degradation in two REDD+ pilot communes.
- Organization of 13 trainings and study tours.

2. Period 2016 – 2020

- Annual net carbon stock increase of 376,650 ton of CO₂.
- Increase of forest cover to 50% in 2020.
- Establishment of 264,000 ha of forests eligible for REDD+ implementation.
- Conservation of existing species of flora and fauna; prevention of biodiversity degradation in the province.
- Organization of 420 trainings and study tours.

IV. Key Tasks

1. Period 2013 – 2015

Undertake REDD+ implementation in 2 pilot communes: Muong Phang in Dien Bien District and Muong Muon in Muong Cha District and following tasks under PRAP:

1.1 Arrangement of the policy and institutional frameworks and the safeguards

1.1.1. Arrange and confirm the policy framework to implement REDD+ (Key task 1)

Policy and institutional framework for REDD+ implementation will be verified and arranged on the basis of ongoing and planned policies, programs and projects on various sectors such as forest protection and development, agriculture, livelihood development, poverty reduction, finance, etc. In order to enhance their implementation, the following points have to be cleared:

- Identification of appropriate policies, programs and projects that address deforestation drivers
- Arrangement of a comprehensive framework to implement the identified policies, programs and projects as a package so that gaps of one item are complemented by another

The arranged policy framework will be operated in the pilot areas. Result of the operation will be reviewed and the policy framework will be rearranged with feedback of the result of the pilot operation.

1.1.2. Arrange and confirm the institutional framework to operate the policy framework (Key task 2)

Structural arrangement should be made to implement the arranged institutional framework as described under Key task 1. The following items will be clarified:

- System to coordinate different sectors in each administrative level (province, district and commune)
- Leading agency in each administrative level
- Role of the coordinating body in each administrative level

- System to coordinate different administrative levels

The arranged institutional framework will be monitored in the pilot implementation. The institutional framework will be rearranged according to the result of monitoring.

1.1.3. Clarify the activities implemented under the PRAP which address the safeguards (Key task 3)

Safeguard is one of the requirements to implement REDD+ according to the decision made by UNFCCC. In order to implement REDD+, there is a need to meet 7 safeguard items on the Cancun agreement (Decision 1/CP.16). Establishment of systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected is required in agreement of UNFCCC.

On the other hand, although building this safeguard information system is currently considered at the national level in Vietnam, the system is not yet built. Therefore, after the system at the National level is established, it is necessary to deal with this system if actions needed arise at provincial level.

1.2 Building a model of enhancing implementation of forest protection, regeneration and afforestation (Key task 4)

To address remaining challenges in forest protection, forest regeneration and afforestation, a piloting model aimed to strengthen forest protection, forest regeneration and afforestation will be formulated in which villagers will be supported and given incentives to participate in forest protection, forest regeneration and afforestation.

1.3 Strengthening of the provincial forest monitoring system (PFMS) (Key task 5)

Modification and upgrading of PFMS, including:

- Monitoring change of the forest status
- Monitoring performance of policy and measures taken under PRAP
- Verification of forest information, strengthened management of forest and forestland information, formulation of database and piloting
- Calculation and assessment on forest change in pilot sites: Once information on forest status is collected through PFMS in the pilot areas, measurement and evaluation of the forest change shall be conducted for contribution to feedback process.

1.4 Formulation of the financial management mechanism applicable for implementation of the REDD+ (Key task 6)

Funding resources for REDD+ implementation include:

- Budget for Forest Protection and Development Plan
- Budget for PFES payment
- Budget for other programs, projects: Program 30A, Poverty Reduction Program, Project 79, etc.

Besides the state and program funds with the specific purposes, the Provincial REDD+ Fund will be established under the Provincial Forest Protection and Development Fund (FPDF). The Provincial REDD+ Fund will regulate the expenditure of the fund used for the implementation of PRAP and disbursement of the carbon benefit to be received by the financial contributors and other parties entitled to the benefit.

Budgets for FPDP, PFES and other policies, programs and projects as well as the provincial REDD+ fund (after it is established) will be used effectively for REDD+ implementation. Therefore, the financial management mechanism based on these budget sources will be established through the REDD+ pilot implementation.

1.5 Training for capacity building (Key task 7)

Main targets for the capacity building during this period are government officers at different levels and the villagers who are involved in the REDD+ implementation.

- Enhancement of governance
- Strengthening facilitation skill
- Promotion of forests management and forest change monitoring activities
- Promotion of livelihood development activities
- Awareness raising on forest conservation

During the period of 2013 to 2015, there will be the training of trainers (TOT), which is an important activity designed to strengthen the capacity for activity implementation in two pilot communes.

2. Period 2016 – 2020

Continue to undertake tasks for the period 2013-2015 (in view of results in REDD+ implementation obtained during 2013-2015), and replicate the REDD+ implementation to the whole province.

V. Solutions

1. Solutions on policies and structural arrangement for the implementation, and safeguards

1.1 Verification and test-operation of the policy framework for REDD+ implementation

The designed interim policy framework does not clarify how each policy item share responsibility, complement gaps or coordinate on the support to be given or budget expenditure. More detailed structure that clarifies the role of each policy item will be developed during the period 2016 – 2020, taking into account the result of the pilot implementation. The designed policy framework is described below.

Forest management model should consist of “forest protection and Development” component and

“livelihood support” component as illustrated in Figure 3.4. Forest protection, regeneration and afforestation will be implemented according to the FPDP for the period from 2012 to 2020 prepared for each district. On the other hand, livelihood support is necessary to enhance the activities on forest protection and development because major deforestation driver in the province is conversion of the forest into the cultivation land. This trend is exacerbated by the population growth. Lack of the cultivation lands increase demand for more land for shifting cultivation. However, implementation of forest protection, regeneration and afforestation prevent the local people from increasing the land for cultivation. In order to cope with the lack of the cultivation land, these activities have to be accompanied by livelihood support. In order to support this model, the policies, programs and projects relevant with forest protection and development and livelihood development will be integrated, reciprocally filling the gaps of the other.

The policies, programs and project involved in the interim framework are as follows:

- Forest Protection and Development Plan
- Policies on Payment for Forest Environmental Services
- Resolution No. 30A/2008/NQ-CP
- ODA Project (SUSFORM-NOW, World Bank’s Project for Poverty Reduction in Northernn Mountaineous Provinces (Phase 2), etc.).
- Production Forest Development Policy (Decision No. 147/2007/QD-TTg).

To support the implementation of these policies/projects, there is a need for capacity building for government officers, in forest monitoring for example.

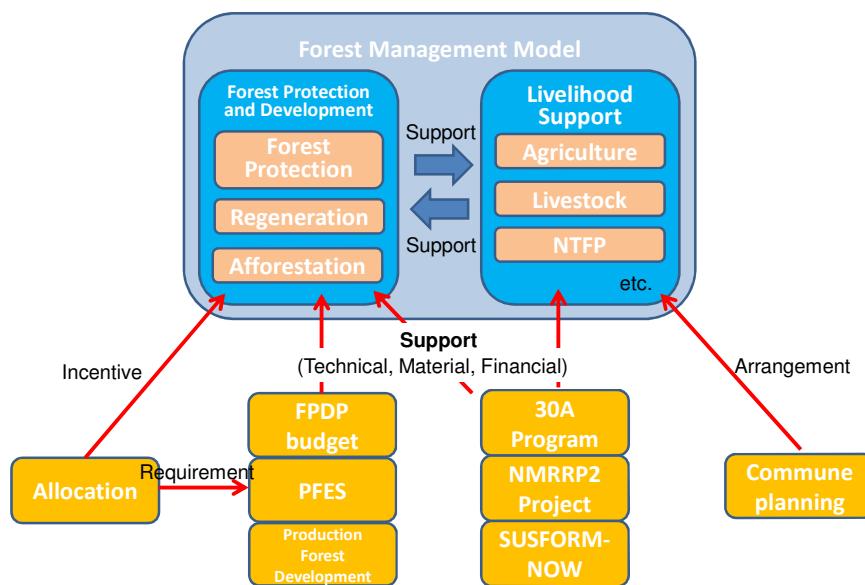


Figure 3.4 Design of the policy framework

1.2 Structural arrangement for REDD+ implementation at different administrative levels

This solution is a measure to execute the key task 2. REDD+ will be implemented according to the

following institutional framework.

(a) Provincial Commanding Unit

In the province level, the Provincial People's Committee (PPC) is the leading agency for management and implementation of REDD+. In order to operate the policy framework that involves various sectors, coordination among the different administrative agencies should be secured. The Provincial Commanding Unit for Forest Protection and Development Plan in the period 2011-2020 (hereafter referred to as Provincial Commanding Unit) will facilitate coordination among the agencies of different sectors.

The roles and responsibility to be added to PCU should include:

- Regular meeting to acknowledge the progress of the implementation and work out countermeasures to cope with the issues arising in the implementation;
- Management of the PRAP implementation;
- Documentation and assessment of annual REDD+ implementation; Reporting to the National REDD+ Commanding Unit on the progress of implementation of the PRAP;
- Developing the system of benefit distribution;
- Revising the PRAP in accordance with the feedback of the pilot implementation, and so on.

(b) District Commanding Unit

In the district level, the District People's committee (DPC) will be the leading agency of implementing the REDD+. The District Commanding Unit for Forest Protection and Development Plan in the period 2011-2020 (hereafter referred to as District Commanding Unit) which is established in each district shall take a role of coordinating different sectors in the district level in order to enhance management of the REDD+ implementation.

The roles and responsibility of the DCU should include:

- Regular meeting to acknowledge the progress of the implementation and work out countermeasures to cope with the issues arising in the implementation;
- Supervising the REDD+ implementation in each commune within the district;
- Providing support for each commune to handle the issues arising in the implementation in the commune/village level;
- Preparation of the REDD+ action plan in the commune level;
- Reporting to the Provincial Commanding Unit on the progress of implementation of the REDD+ action plan in the commune level;

(c) Communal Commanding Unit

In the commune level, CPC will be a leading agency to implement REDD+ implementation in the commune level. The Communal Commanding Unit for Forest Protection and Development Plan in the period 2011-2020 (hereafter referred to as Communal Commanding Unit) will coordinate the different sectors in the commune level in order to enhance management of the REDD+ implementation. CCU is

led by a leader of CPC in charge of agro-forestry and rural development. Vice leader is the commune-based forest ranger. Other members are CPC staff (Planning and statistics, land administration, agricultural extension), PFMB/SUFMB, village leaders and other mass organizations (including police, army, women's union, farmers' union, youth union, senior citizens' society or former soldiers' society).

In implementation of the PRAP, a commune REDD+ action plan (C-RAP) will be prepared in each commune. Besides the C-RAP, forest management plan and livelihood development plan will be prepared in each village to implement REDD+.

The roles and responsibility of CCU should include:

- Regular meeting to acknowledge the progress of the implementation and work out countermeasures to cope with the issues arising in the implementation;
- Management of the REDD+ implementation in each village within the commune;
- Handling the issues arising in the village level;
- Preparation of the REDD+ action plan in the commune level;
- Reporting to the District Commanding Unit on the progress of implementation of the REDD+ action plan in the commune level;

(d) Village Team

In the village level, a village management board for forest management and livelihood development (VMB) is formed, including the village leader, representatives of mass organizations such as women's union, farmer association, veterans association, elderly association and youth union and other representatives of the village.

The roles and responsibility of the VMB should include:

- To coordinate forest management and livelihood development activities
- To ensure all village forest management regulations and plans are strictly followed by the villagers
- To coordinate interest groups formulated for key livelihood activities such as animal raising
- To ensure revolving and credit systems are working properly
- To operate and manage of the Village Fund
- To handle violations of forest management or livelihood development related rules and regulations in coordination with the CPC

Diagram of the institutional framework is illustrated in Figure 3.5.

The institutional framework will be monitored in the implementation in the pilot areas during the period 2013 – 2015. Member organizations involved in the coordination system and roles of each coordination body will be analyzed and adjustment will be made in accordance with their performance. The institutional framework will be rearranged taking into account monitoring results of the pilot implementation. The rearranged institutional framework will be applied to the implementation to scale up to the province level during the period 2016 – 2020. The rearranged institutional framework will continue to be monitored during the period 2016 – 2020 and adjustment will be made whenever the

necessity arises.

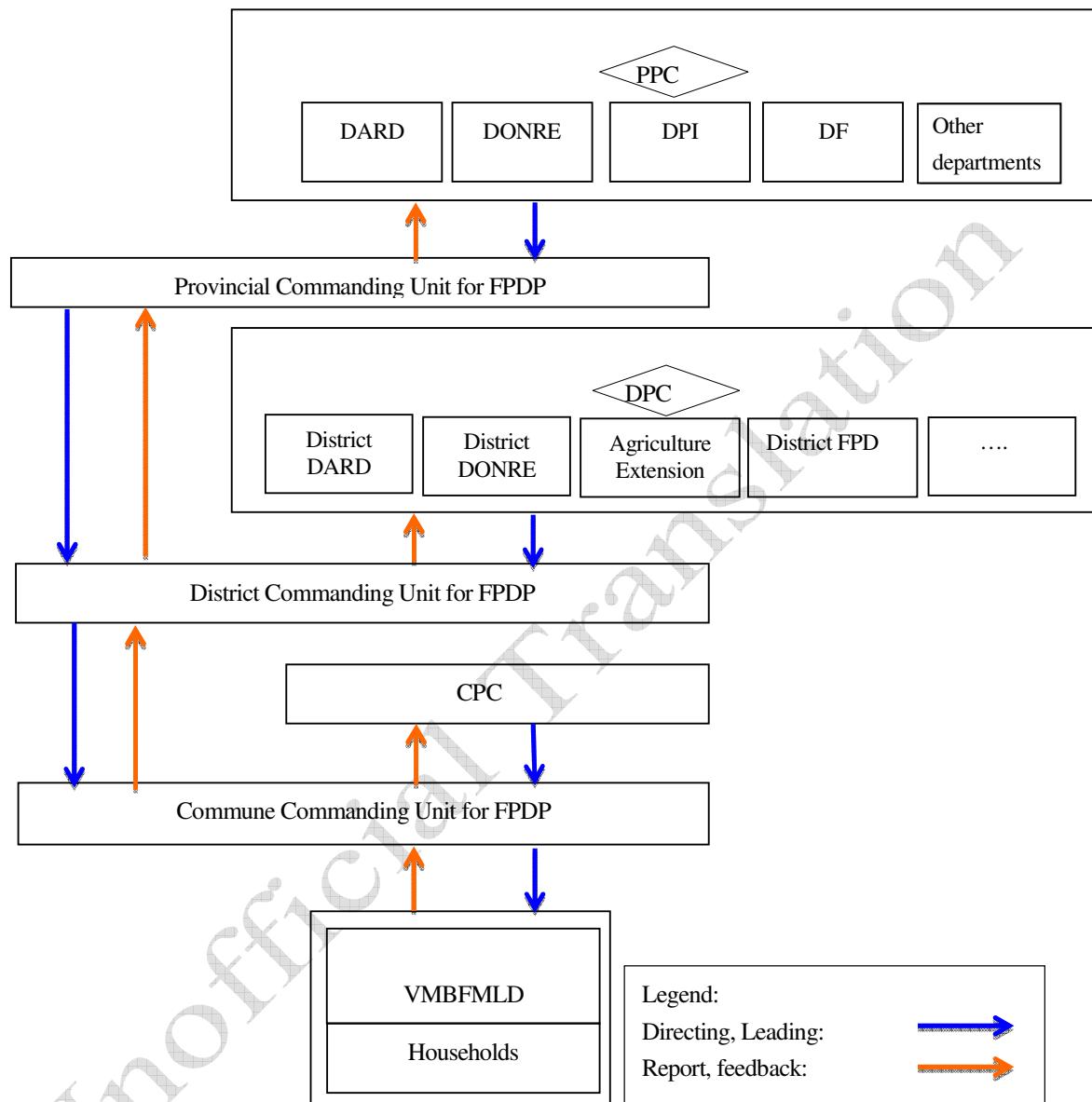


Figure 3.5 Diagram of the institutional framework for the REDD+ implementation

1.3 Assessment of the activities implemented under the PRAP on the safeguards according to 7 criteria in Cancun agreement

Solutions based on Safeguard Information system will be elaborated in accordance with further guidance of the UNFCCC. Provincial safeguard information system will be developed at the time of safeguard information system at the National level being developed.

In this section, it is given a description of viewpoints for how safeguards can be addressed at the REDD+ preparation stage in the province of Dien Bien in accordance with 7 safeguard items in the Cancun agreements.

Safeguard (a) Actions to be supplementary or consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements.

PRAP is prepared in consistent with NRAP and FPDP which is the National policy. NRAP is also prepared in consistent with the framework of UNFCCC. According to this process, it is considered that PRAP is possible to abide by the Safeguard (a).

Safeguard (b): Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty

PRAP plans to comprehend forest status through the verification processes of PFMS. It is considered that this PFMS is possible to contribute to a highly transparent system for forests governance.

Safeguard (c):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

Safeguard(d): The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities.

Various opinions from the villagers are gathered in the Peoples' Council and relevant offices at the Provincial level. The Provincial Commanding Unit documents these opinions to formulate the safeguards (c) and (d).

In addition, Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, so-called “FPIC” is needed in order to secure the safeguard (c) and (d) as a tool. The content of REDD+, the roles, responsibility, potential merits, demerits, and risks for REDD+ will be known to the villagers in the process of FPIC.

Safeguard (e): That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in Article 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

Forest protection and natural regeneration in the implementation of FPDP are basically biodiversity-friendly activities. Also, afforestation in the FPDP is intended for bare land such as “Ia” and “Ib” of forest and land use category stipulated in Vietnam. It doesn’t mean logging of natural forests and then afforestation in these forests. Consequently, it is considered that the activities are impossible to violate the biodiversity.

Safeguard (f) : Actions to address the risks of reversals

Safeguard (g) : Actions to reduce displacement of emissions

Livelihood development activities to support forest protection in implementing REDD+ are planned in the PRAP. It is considered that the activities be possible to contribute to reduce risks of reversal and displacement of emissions. In addition, forest changes in the whole province are comprehended through PFMS. It is considered that monitoring of these risks through PFMS is also possible to contribute to the activities to reduce displacement of emissions.

2. Facilitation of scaling up the implementation of forest protection, regeneration and afforestation to the province level

Solutions 4 through 10 described below are measures to execute the key task 4 through 6.

2.1 Selection of the prioritized communes

Communes where potential for REDD+ is higher should be prioritized for the pilot implementation before any replication can be started. The communes to implement the pilot during the period 2013 – 2015 will be selected among the prioritized communes. Likewise, scaling up the REDD+ implementation to the province level during the period 2016 – 2020 will start from the prioritized communes.

The prioritized communes will be selected on the basis of the following 6 criteria in terms of potential of REDD+ implementation. Every commune selected on one criterion is regarded as the prioritized commune.

- Large forested area remaining (10,000 ha or larger) in 2010;
- Large forested area remaining (5,000 ha or larger) in 2010 and net decrease of the forested area between 2000 and 2010;
- Large forested area remaining (5,000 ha or larger) in 2010 in the area where PFES is implemented;
- Large area planned (1,000 ha or larger) for regeneration under the FPDP (2012 – 2020);
- Large area planned (500 ha or larger) for afforestation under the FPDP (2012 – 2020)
- Potential for external funding source for REDD+ implementation

With the above-listed criteria taken into account, following communes have been selected as the prioritized communes for REDD+ implementation:

- Dien Bien District: Communes of Muong Loi, Muong Nha, Muong Phang and Muong Pon
- Dien Bien Dong District: Communes of Chieng So, Keo Lom, Luan Gioi, Muong Luan, Phi Nhu and Pu Nhi
- Muong Ang District: Communes of Bung Lao and Muong Dang
- Muong Cha District: Communes of Hua Ngai, Muong Muon and Muong Tung
- Muong Nhe District: Communes of Chung Chai, Leng Su Sin, Muong Nhe, Muong Toong, Nam Ke, Pa My, Sen Thuong and Sin Thau.
- Nam Po District: Cha Cang, Nam Khan and Pa Tan.
- Tua Chua District: Xa Nhe Commune
- Tuan Giao District: Communes of Muong Muon and Toa Tinh

(Analysis results on the selection of prioritized communes based on these criteria are summarized in Annex 3).

2.2 Promoting Implementation of Forest Protection, Regeneration and Afforestation

2.2.1 Promotion of the forest protection

Regarding forest area under PFES scheme, guide forest owners to formulate forest protection regulations, use PFES monies properly, undertake frequent patrolling for forest fire prevention and control.

With production forest and special-use forest areas in which PFES scheme is not applicable or PFES amount is smaller than VND 200,000/ha/year, formulate a design for forest protection and sign forest protection contracts with households, individuals, communities with the protection fee of VND 200,000/ha/year.

To encourage villagers to participate in forest protection, forest use purposes should not be changed, livelihood development and awareness raising activities should be promoted.

2.2.2 Promotion of the regeneration

- Targets: Bare lands under categories of Ib, Ic planned as special-use forest or protection forest areas.
- Funding resource for forest regeneration: State budget.

The livelihood support should also accompany the activity in order to cover the loss of their cultivation lands. Awareness raising will be incorporated into this activity so that the forestland owners can understand the benefit of the forests. Additionally, legal education should be promoted to raise the public awareness on forest regeneration.

2.2.3. Promotion of the afforestation

- Targets: Bare lands under categories of Ia, Ib, Ic planned for afforestation.
- Funding resource for afforestation: State budget.

Livelihood support: The provision of livelihood support aims to reduce the risk of changing forest area into farmlands. Awareness raising will be incorporated into this activity so that the forestland owners can understand the benefit of the forests.

For the afforestation to be successful, training and technical instructions should be provided to villagers and forest owners for their better understanding and smoother implementation of afforestation activity.

2.3 Land and forestland allocation

Forestland allocation is the process that is required for implementation of PFES. It will also help secure clear ownership of forest plots, which is critical for REDD+ implementation.

Additionally, issuance of forest land use right certificates to villagers will encourage them to participate in forest protection and development as they will obtain actual benefits from forests for their protection and development.

Regarding review and allocation of forest lands to organizations, households, individuals and communities according to Plan 388/KH-UBND, land and forest allocation will be undertaken as follows:

- By the end of 2013: all land and forest allocation work to be finished in districts in Da River catchment area
- By the end of 2014: all forest allocation work to be finished in Dien Bien province
- By the end of 2015: all forest land allocation work to be finished in Dien Bien province.

For the land and forest allocation to meet the schedule specified in Plan No. 388/KH-UBND by PPC, steering and coordination between offices and consultants should be ensured and capacity building for government offices at district and commune level should be strengthened.

2.4. Strengthened management of forest protection and development

2.4.1. Establishment of village management board for forest management and livelihood development

A village management board for forest management and livelihood development (VMB) will be established at each village to implement the REDD+. The tasks and members of VMB will be defined by villagers. In case a village already has an organization in charge of forest management, its functions/ members can be modified for actual implementation.

Under the VMB, forest patrolling teams will also be established to undertake patrolling for forest change and bearing some parts of implementation of forest change monitoring. In addition, sub-groups will also be formulated based on each activity of livelihood development.

2.4.2. Formulation of Village Forest Management Regulations (VFMR)

After setting up the VMB, its tasks and members, the VFMR shall be developed under guidance of technical staff and agreement by villagers. REDD+ activities to be implemented such as forest protection, regeneration and afforestation will be included in the Village-level Forest Management Plan. Activities in Forest Protection and Development Plan (2012-2020) will be modified to fit actual situation.

3. Provision of Support for Livelihood Development

Livelihood support for the local people is necessary to mitigate deforestation. Under FPD, rice support is available for households who change farmlands into forestlands by afforestation. In order to secure sustainable livelihood development, however, stable livelihood conditions will have to be attained. This requires technical support as well as material support.

The first priority is to evaluate and select the best livelihood development activities which are suitable to social, economic and natural conditions. The selection should take into account villagers' interests, market demand and cost-benefit analysis.

Existing livelihood support programs and projects will also be utilized. The following programs/projects will be combined with REDD+ to secure the livelihood support:

- Resolution 30A/2008/NQ-CP by the Government on financial and technical support for production activities (agricultural production, husbandry activities, fisheries and forestry activities).
- Project for Sustainable Forest Management in the Northwest Watershed Area (SUSFORM-NOW): material and technical supports on agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry activities are provided.
- Northern Mountains Poverty Reduction Project, Phase 2 (NMRRP2): Material and technical supports on crop and livestock production are provided.

Villagers should be also encouraged to utilize resources available in their localities.

Village livelihood development plan (VLDP) will be formulated for supplementary activities to villages which need the support in order to be effectively engaged in forest management. Basic principle for the support on livelihood development based on the VLDP should be decided. The principal is suggested as follows;

- Only the villagers committed to forest protection and/or development of new forest as stipulated in the VFMP should be provided with support for livelihoods development.
- The villagers should play a central role in planning to implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- Livelihood development should focus not only on investment support but also capacity building and awareness raising of the villagers and other relevant stakeholders
- Livelihoods development activities should not adversely affect the surrounding environment and natural resources.
- Livelihood development activities based on natural & socio-economic conditions in the

commune should be selected.

- Support to livelihood development should promote good utilization of local available resources as much as possible.
- In case of cash crops, production plan should be prepared considering marketability.
- Not only income increase and increase in food production but also activities with reduction of resources utilizations and expense should be considered.
- Cost & benefit, investments needed and risks should be fully considered beforehand.
- Support should be provided in an open and transparent manner with taking social equality fully into account.

The following livelihood activities are considered to have potential to be applied.

Agricultural activities

- Increasing productivity of crop land: soil improvement; compost
- Agroforestry, fruit production
- Plantation: rubber; coffee, etc.

Energy efficient activities:

- Biogas and wood-saving stoves that can reduce fuel wood consumption

Livestock production

- Production of chicken, pigs, etc. and aquaculture

Forestry activities

- Developing tree plantation including one for non-timber forest products (NTFPs)

For higher efficiency, training and technical instructions should be provided to villagers for potential livelihood development, assessment on livelihood development should also be performed for further implementation.

4. Strengthened Management of Special Use Forest

SUF area in Dien Bien Province is presented in the following table:

District	Forested area (ha)	Nonforested area (ha)	Total (ha)
Dien Bien	6,697.11	5,163.04	11,860.15
Dien Bien Phu City	138.90	6.90	145.80
Tuan Giao	16,777.84	7,616.47	24,394.31
Muong Ang	1,976.00	4,145.90	6,121.90
Muong Nhe	32,843.21	14,107.99	46,951.20
Muong Cha	9,139.21	5,193.93	14,333.14
Nam Po	9,315.54	5,392.57	14,708.11
Total (ha)	76,887.81	41,626.80	118,514.61

Source: Decision No. 714/QĐ-UBND dated 16 September 2013 by Dien Bien PPC

SUFs are protected areas based on the regulations and the laws and people including peripheral

residents are not allowed to enter this area without approval. However, human-induced deforestation has taken place in the MNNR between 2000 and 2010¹. This means that humans enter the inside of the restricted areas and have conducted the livelihood activities. Also, villagers are presently living on cultivating in the the Muong Phang Historic-Scenic-Environmental Forest. For the mitigation of deforestation in the SUF, strengthening management of SUF is needed. The following actions will be taken for the strengthening.

4.1. Clarification of the boundary of SUF and its buffer zone

Clarification of the boundary will be needed to recognize the demarcation between SUF areas and its buffer zone for better SUF management. If boundary of SUF forest plots can be shown clearly on the map and in the field, area of SUF forests can be identified.

4.2. Controlling migration and stabilization of the population

Measures should be taken to check the migration of people and illegal practice of shifting cultivation in the SUF area. However, in terms of ethnic groups with varied customs and practices, enough explanation and consultation before implementing policies enforcement and project activities will be needed to avoid senseless conflicts.

4.3. Improving organizational structure

SUFMB should develop a code of practice involving forest management activities such as patrolling for the SUF as a public service providing agency

- Take initiatives to get involved in the provision of forestry services to assist local residents in developing agriculture and forestry;
- Train villagers involving ethnic minority in protecting SUF and develop an adequately able workforce to work at commune and village levels.
- Work with other related local authorities to protect forests in a cross-sectoral manner.
- Be given professional training to improve management and technical skills.

4.4. Awareness raising on forest protection

SUFMB should consider how to cope with illegal activities in SUF areas, particularly with the doers of these activities as it is against forest conservation. Therefore, education on awareness raising is needed on a regular basis for villagers residing nearby SUF.

Based on the Government legal documents issued, SUFMB will issue regulations, manuals and brochures to promote to all locals to improve their awareness of their rights and obligations to get involved in forest protection and legal penalties to them if they violate law or regulations on forest protection and use.

¹The Study on Potential Forests and Land Related to “Climate Change and Forests” implemented by JICA between September 2009 and March 2012

4.5. Improving the SUF Buffer zone management

Buffer zone is planned to use resource, land in compliance with the objectives of preventing and reducing the encroachment upon special use forest through management and conservation measures, and improving local community livelihood sustainably.

Buffer zone should be delineated at the same time of establishing special use forest. Also, reinforcing the buffer zones must be linked to lead to strengthened implementation of SUF management. From the aspect of the livelihood, local people in the communes in buffer zone and the adjacent areas should integrate the promotion of forest protection with the promotion of the knowledge of agriculture and forestry. Local people's life and income should be associated with forest protection and development. Furthermore, SUFMB is body to receive the payment of PFES scheme. Therefore, this fund is expected to strengthen the assistance of the village development in the buffer zone.

4.6. Promotion on the participatory forest management in SUF based on the Benefit Distribution System

According to No: 126/QĐ-TTg named the decision on pilot policy on Benefit Distribution Mechanism (BDM) in management, protection and development of special-use forests, BDM is a community-based forest management principle to manage, protect and sustainably develop SUFs contributing to income generation and improvement of livelihoods for people living inside SUFs and in the buffer zone of the SUFs. This may provide an appropriate opportunity to gain sharable benefits which include agricultural, forestry and aquatic products without causing negative impacts in SUFs even though this is still limited due to pilot policy. In order to promote BDM, the strengthening of the Benefit Distribution Agreement will be needed. Participants involved in BDM from communes and villages are highly significant from the perspective of both the sustainable conservation of SUFs and livelihood improvement.

5. Promotion of investment from enterprises

5.1. Facilitate land acquisition process by private companies in afforestation schemes

Under Decision 147/2007/QĐ-TTg by Prime Minister, there have been 12 companies given the license for afforestation. However, most of the afforestation does not make progress due to the difficulty in making land lease agreement with local people. Thus, land and forest allocation should be speeded up; land policies should be reviewed in a way that can support private enterprises in obtaining forest lands for afforestation. Low-interest loans might be an encouraging factor for their investment into afforestation, including their construction of companies for forest product processing.

For assigning lands for afforestation, the long-term economic benefits of local people need to be guaranteed. In order to expand the afforestation areas, 1) economic benefits for local people from

the afforestation during the tree growth and at the harvest, 2) the compensations for lands to local people, and 3) the treatment of lands after tree harvest need to be well negotiated and agreed with local people. PRAP promotes village forest management through promoting land allocation to villages, organizing VFMPs with VMBs. Private companies which have a license in the commune can participate in commune/village consultation process and finance a part of VFMP with agreement of VMBs.

5.2.Promote afforestation by private sectors for carbon offset

Foreign private companies are interested in investing forest development for carbon credit. The interest of private companies for afforestation stems from the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to offset carbon emission by their business. It is important to develop a simple REDD+ afforestation model to clearly show the relation between amount of investment, work to be done (protection, afforestation, or regeneration) and carbon stock increased (carbon credit issued).

6. Implementation of Provincial Forest Monitoring System

To achieve specific objectives to collect reliable forest information, a key task was to modify existing Provincial Forest Monitoring System (PFMS). As a solution, two procedures regarding PFMS operation for achieving the key task are described here. Firstly, based on PFMS directed by this Provincial REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP), an attempt shall be made to produce three outputs and revise them if necessary, and at the same time, a revision shall be conducted to adjust PFMS in order to contribute to the national forest monitoring system. Secondly, forest changes shall be assessed through PFMS.

6.1 Modification of PFMS with its adjustment in accordance with the national forest monitoring system

6.1.1. Modification of the PFMS in the pilot sites; replication of the modified PFMS in the other areas, analysis of the result.

a) Objectives and expected outputs of PFMS

The objectives of PFMS are to enhance the system to collect reliable forest information. As mentioned in Key tasks, three outputs gained through PFMS operation are shown below (See Annex4).

- Monitoring the change of current forest status
- Monitoring of Policy and Measures (PaMs)
- Verification by field check

To achieve these outputs, institutional arrangement and mutual cooperation between different levels are indispensable (See Annex 5).

● Output 1: Annual statistical data

At the moment, information on the current forest status is firstly reported by villagers, checked by

forest rangers, and sent to the central government via database software of forest statistics survey (DBR2012). To enhance this information collection, the accumulation of field evidence data, the measurement of the changed forest area with GPS, and the utilization of village management board for forest management and livelihood development (VMB) in collecting the information at the village level shall be conducted.

The outline of output 1 is shown in the following table.

Output 1 “Annual statistical data (via DBR2012)”	
Purpose	To monitor the forest changed area (increase and decrease) based on the report from the village in order to reflect the output of the result into the DBR software which is used for the reporting of annual statistical survey of the province to the central government
Items to be monitored	Forest changed area (increase and decrease) ✓ Area (ha) of forest change ✓ Forest classification, 3 types of forest, forest owner, driver of change
Necessary information	Digital data: Maps of 3 types of forest; forest owner; forest classification; FPDP plan, FPDP land use land cover; cadastral. At field survey: forest change information from village, 3 types of forest , forest owner information (name of forest owner, type of forest management), forest classification, driver of forest change, area of forest change, year of planting and harvesting, picture
Output	5 types of tables of DBR software ① Sheet 1a –Description of non-upland field plot ② Table 1A/TKR – Statistical areas of forest and forestland by 3 types of forest ③ Table 2A/TKR – Statiscal forest area by forest owner ④ Table 3/TKR – Statistical change of area of forest and forestland by driver ⑤ Table 4/TKR – Aggregation of forest covers by administrative unit
Flow of the information	Villager → (VMB) → communed-based forest ranger → district FPD → Sub-FPD

Major activities for output 1 is measuring and reporting of forest change as follows.

- Check and make the report of the area of forest change (increase and decrease) at village level as representatives of forest owners (individual, households, village community) by commune-based forest rangers;
- Measure the forest changed area (increase and decrease) with GPS camera, GPS, and satellite imagery and store them as evidence of the survey by commune-based forest rangers in addition to the record of present forest management sheets (regulated by Circular 25/2009/TT-BNN by MARD);
- Report the survey result to the technical unit of the district FPD from commune-based

forest rangers

- Polygonize the forest changed area by DBR software, transfer the polygonized data into the prototype database by technical unit of the district FPD
- Store the evidences in the prototype database system by the technical unit of the district FPD
- Report and get approval of the data of forest changed area (increase and decrease) with evidences synthesized with forest management dossiers from CPC, DPC, district FPD, district DARD, sub-FPD and DARD.

● **Output 2: Monitoring of PaMs**

This PRAP has organized Policy and Measures (PaMs) against deforestation and degradation as the implementation of REDD+. PaMs has three concrete contents: the promotion of forest protection through the implementation of PFES, afforestation through the implementation of Forest Protection and Development Plan (FPDP), and regeneration through the implementation of FPDP. The aim of Output 2 is to monitor this policy implementation status and recognize implementation issues. The outline of output 2 is shown as follows.

Output 2 “Management of PaMs”					
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ To manage the location and the area of three types of area respectively as follows;<ul style="list-style-type: none">① Potential PFES area (considered as nearly equivalent to the area planned for forest protection under FPDP)② Area planned for afforestation under FPDP③ Area planned for regeneration under FPDP✓ To calculate the success rate of implementation of each area by clarifying the actual implementation in the planned area respectively.				
Items to be monitored	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Potential PFES area</th><th>Afforestation and regeneration under FPDP</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Location and the area (ha) of the potential PFES• Area of actual land and forest allocation in the potential PFES area• Area of decrease of forest in the allocated PFES area</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Location and the area (ha) of the FPDP planned area• Increase of the forest area in the FPDP planned area.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Potential PFES area	Afforestation and regeneration under FPDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Location and the area (ha) of the potential PFES• Area of actual land and forest allocation in the potential PFES area• Area of decrease of forest in the allocated PFES area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Location and the area (ha) of the FPDP planned area• Increase of the forest area in the FPDP planned area.
Potential PFES area	Afforestation and regeneration under FPDP				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Location and the area (ha) of the potential PFES• Area of actual land and forest allocation in the potential PFES area• Area of decrease of forest in the allocated PFES area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Location and the area (ha) of the FPDP planned area• Increase of the forest area in the FPDP planned area.				

Necessary information	<p>For the clarification of the allocated land and forest under PFES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic area, forest area, implementation area (unit is commune), FPDP presell ID, status plot ID, forest classification, 3 forest types, forest owner <p>For clarification of decrease of forest(to be obtained in the field):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic area, forest area, year of harvest, cause of forest change, picture 	<p>For FPDP planned area (obtain at the office):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic area, planned area(afforestation and regeneration), FPDP presell ID, status plot ID, forest classification, 3 forest types, forest owner <p>For increase of the forest area (to be obtained in the field survey):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic area, forest area, year of planting, cause of forest change, picture
Output	<p>Calculate following area and the rate in each district, commune and status plot:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of potential PFES area = A Rate of land and forest allocated area under PFES = B/A Success rate of PFES implementation = $\{(B1-B2)-C\}/A$ <p>Assuming:</p> <p>A : potential PFES area; B: area of land and forest allocated area; C: forest changed area monitored by the field survey under PFES.</p>	<p>Calculate following area and the rate in each district, commune and status plot:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Success rate of afforestation under FPDP = D/E Success rate of regeneration under FPDP = F/G <p>Assuming:</p> <p>D : aggregated forest changed area of afforestation by DBR software as a result of output 1; E : planned area of afforestation under FPDP of the district; F: aggregated forest changed area of regeneration by the DBR software as a result of output 1. G : planned are of regeneration under FPDP of the district</p>
Flow of the information	Village (VMB) → communed-based forest ranger → district FPD → Sub-FPD	

• Output 3: Verification

Although the current system used to recognize the changed forest area starts with reports from villagers under the regulation, the reports themselves are inadequate, and there is room for improvement regarding villagers' compliance. Therefore, the governments shall conduct the verification on the field and assess the accuracy of the reports from villagers, aiming to improve

forest governance. For example, a survey at the locations on the field which are randomly sampled from the forest area and a comparison with the villagers' report shall be conducted. In addition, the field survey result could be used to clarify the uncertainty of the current forest status, and also the forest statistics information could be used as evidence.

Output 3 “Verification”	
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of forest governance To assess the accuracy of the forest information by processing internal verification in the province in order to clarify uncertainty of forest information
Items to be monitored	<p>The point of the random sampling grid prepared by the province</p> <p>Under the location of random sampling grids, following shall be monitored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification of FPDP planed code on the map Field survey result of current forest status. Consistency of the increase and decrease of forest respectively by comparing the plan and the survey result.
Necessary information	3 forest type, FPDP plan map, setting of random sampling grids of each district
Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistency rate of the increase of forest Consistency rate of the decrease of forest Verification report of forest information
Flow of the information	Sub-FPD \rightleftharpoons district FPD \rightleftharpoons communed-based forest ranger

Major activities of output 3 could describe as follows.

- Set the random sampling grids on the prototype data base system by Sub-DOF and distribute it to the pilot communes for them to conduct the field survey
- To set Evaluate the field survey result of the random sampling grids and the reporting result of the forest type from the villagers and the activities (forest protection, regeneration and afforestation).

b) Institutional Arrangement of PFMS and their responsibility

It is important to cooperate with the relevant organizations for the implementation of PFMS. For the promotion of cooperation, clarification of each role is necessary. Moreover, many levels are involved in the implementation of PFMS, which can be classified as central province, district, commune, village, house hold. The cooperation diagram of the levels is shown in Annex 6. On the basis of this diagram, each role of the organizations is described below.

DEPARTMENT/ SECTION/ GROUP	IMPLEMENTATION	OUTPUT of PFMS in 2 PROCEDURE
Village	Implement and monitor activities and forest change under village FMP and then report it to CPC and forest ranger at the meeting (monthly report)	
	Villagers Check the forest increase/decrease in the area responsible for management according to the village FMP under VFPDB	1
	Forest Owners (Individual and community) Check the forest increase/decrease of his/her/their owned forest area other than implementation area of village FMP(monthly report, occasionally)	1
	VMB Compile the data of forest increase/decrease reported from villagers and forest owners by recording it on the identical reporting sheet (monthly report)	1
Communed-based Forest Ranger	Measure and identify forest change as well as the point of random sampling grids at the field given from the province. Report it to CPC and District-FPD with evidences (monthly). Awareness raising of villagers in coordination with PFMB and SUFMB.	1,3
District FPD	Store and approve the result of PFMS under district and report it to DPC, District DARD, and sub-FPD (quarterly)	
	Technical Section Measure the change of the large area of forest with forest ranger if necessary. Input the survey results of forest rangers into the prototype forest information database system. Synthesize the report with the present forest management dossiers. Report those reporting results to (vice) director.	1,2,3

	(vice)director	Approve the reporting results from forest rangers, report it to DPC, district DARD and sub-FPD(monthly, biannually)	1,2,3
Sub-FPD		Monitor and report the forest status to Provincial DARD (biannually) and central FPD (annually)	
	Technical Section	Compile and store the reporting results into the database system from District FPDs and report it to the (vice) director	1
	(vice) director	Approve the reporting results (monthly, biannually, annually) compiled by the technical section. Report it to Provincial DARD and central FPD as statistical survey	1
Sub-DOF		Support technical and planning of activities under PRAP to DPCs and CPCs collaborating with SUFMBs and PFMBs (biannually)	
	Technical Section	Set and evaluating random sampling grids of PFMS. Report to Provincial DARD.	1,2

c) Operation of Proto-type Forest Information database(ProFID)

A provincial forest information database system for PFMS established as a pilot IT system by integrating the technical guidance of Decision 78/2002/QD/BNN-KL and Circular 25/2009 TT-BNN. ProFID is developed and introduced to operate PFMS. One of the functions of database system for PFMS is demonstrated in order to get the framework of PFMS understood by the relevant organizations.

6.1.2. Revision and adjustment to PFMS according to the national forest monitoring system

a) Revision and improvement of PFMS

While the current PFMS puts forest rangers at the center of the system, the range of the ranger's service area is large, and the issue of how much sufficient information can be collected remains. Therefore, the verification shall be conducted in the pilot areas using the high-resolution satellite at the end of Phase I. The verification analyzes the shortage and excess of information collected through PFMS, as well as clarifies the improvement from a cost-benefit standpoint.

In addition, monitoring subjects of PFMS are forest increase and decrease at this stage. This means degradation of forest and regeneration of forest does not include as monitoring subjects in PFMS design. Institutional aspect, current decision about forest monitoring did not instruct monitoring of forest degradation and regeneration. In technically, measurement and evaluation of forest status by villager or ranger require high expertise, because evaluation of forest quality needs plot level survey. On the other hand, judging from provincial circumstances and existing

data of forest status, degradation and regeneration of forest are widely spread in entire province recently. Therefore, examination of feasibility about forest quality evaluation utilizing high satellite image that mentioned above needs to conduct at the end of PhaseI and examine revision of monitoring subjects.

With this verification and examination, PFMS shall be revised and a scale-up will be conducted for the whole province in Phase II.

b) Revision of PFMS in terms of harmonization to national forest monitoring system

PFMS needs to closely cooperate with the national forest monitoring system, which ensures the consistency of information. The national forest monitoring system is composed of two pillars: satellite analysis and permanent sampling plotting once every five years. PFMS can effectively survey by being provided with these satellite data, analysis results and ground inventory results. On the other hand, the province will be able to contribute to the nation by providing ground survey data that forest rangers have accumulated. This is because the information can have an important role as auxiliary data for central information analysis. While such forest information system with national-provincial cooperation (Annex7) is envisioned, PFMS shall be modified if necessary with an eye on the future direction of the nation.

c) Revision of ProFID

The ProFID shall be operated and revised by phases and time frame of revising database system at national and provincial level is shown in Annex 8.

- Phase I (2013- 2015):

The ProFID is tested and its contents are enriched to improve its accuracy and utility. The ProFID is utilized to store the data collected by monitoring in pilot areas. The problems and needs on the system are identified while it is utilized in the pilot areas and before full-scale implementation of the database system. Database storing server shall be set up and the data shall be demonstrated at Sub-FPD without Web-GIS. Contents of the pilot areas shall be updated to the latest version (e.g. FPDP, satellite imagery, result of PFES information, etc.).

- Phase II (2016- 2020)

Enhanced system is established with Web-GIS for whole province. New database system shall be developed in high possibility as a result of synthesizing the ProFID in Dien Bien province and the regulation of the national database system. The new database system is based on internet and enables pixels and attribute of forest status (area and type of forest) and REDD+ activities to be edited at district Sub-FPD based on the report of forest rangers.

6.2 Evaluation of the forest change

The forest change shall be evaluated through PFMS, and the basic information which is necessary to revise master plans, such as FPDP, shall be organized. The evaluation of the amount of change shall be twofold: an evaluation based on area and based on carbon.

6.2.1. Evaluation of forest change based on area

In the whole province as a target area, the current forest status (2013) and the forest change (2015 and 2020) accumulated through PFMS shall be compared at the end of Phase I and Phase II. Moreover, they shall be compared according to the forest type. Then, this result shall be compared with the past forest dynamics and compiled in a report that describes what types of forest area have changed and how much forest change (increase and decrease) have occurred.

6.2.2. Evaluate forest carbon stock based on the forest change

Although in the conventional forest management the change in forest area (increase and decrease) is evaluated, in REDD+ the change must be converted to carbon. To be more specific, it shall be compared with FRELs/FRLs based on the results of change (increase and decrease) in forest carbon and the emission-reduction effect shall be measured through the implementation of PRAP. The work shall be carried out at the end of Phase I and Phase II. The evaluation method is shown below (See the PFMS manual for the detailed procedure).

- Produce a forest distribution map at each point of time and organize the information on the forest change (increase and decrease) from 2013 to 2015 and 2020.
- Compare the forest distribution map of 2010 with the maps at each point of time using GIS and compile the change in area of each forest type as a change matrix.
- Organize the amount of change of the average carbon amount per unit of area in response to the area change on the matrix. Calculate the amount of carbon stock change by multiplying both.

7. Clarification of the funding sources for the REDD+ implementation

7.1. Financial sources for implementing the REDD+

Flow of the funds for implementing REDD+ is illustrated in Figure 3.6. Major funding sources for REDD+ implementation are the state budget for the on-going policies, Provincial Forest Protection and Development Fund (Provincial FPD Fund) and donor projects. For the financial sources for implementing forest protection, regeneration and afforestation, the state budgets for FPDP, 30A and production forest development policy are identified. There are projects implemented by foreign donors. Among these, NMRRP2 and SUSFORM-NOW are identified. These projects support forest protection and development as well as the livelihood support.

According to the NRAP, the Provincial REDD+ Fund will be established under the Provincial FPD Fund. The Provincial REDD+ Fund contributes to protection and development of forests, improving livelihoods of the villagers. Potential financial contributors for this fund are the National REDD+ Fund, private companies, foreign donors, and so on. The Provincial REDD+ Fund has not been established yet. After the Provincial REDD+ Fund is established, financial contributors for the fund will be identified so that the provincial REDD+ fund can support REDD+ implementation. Alongside the establishment of REDD+ fund is the formulation of a transparent REDD+ Benefit Distribution System.

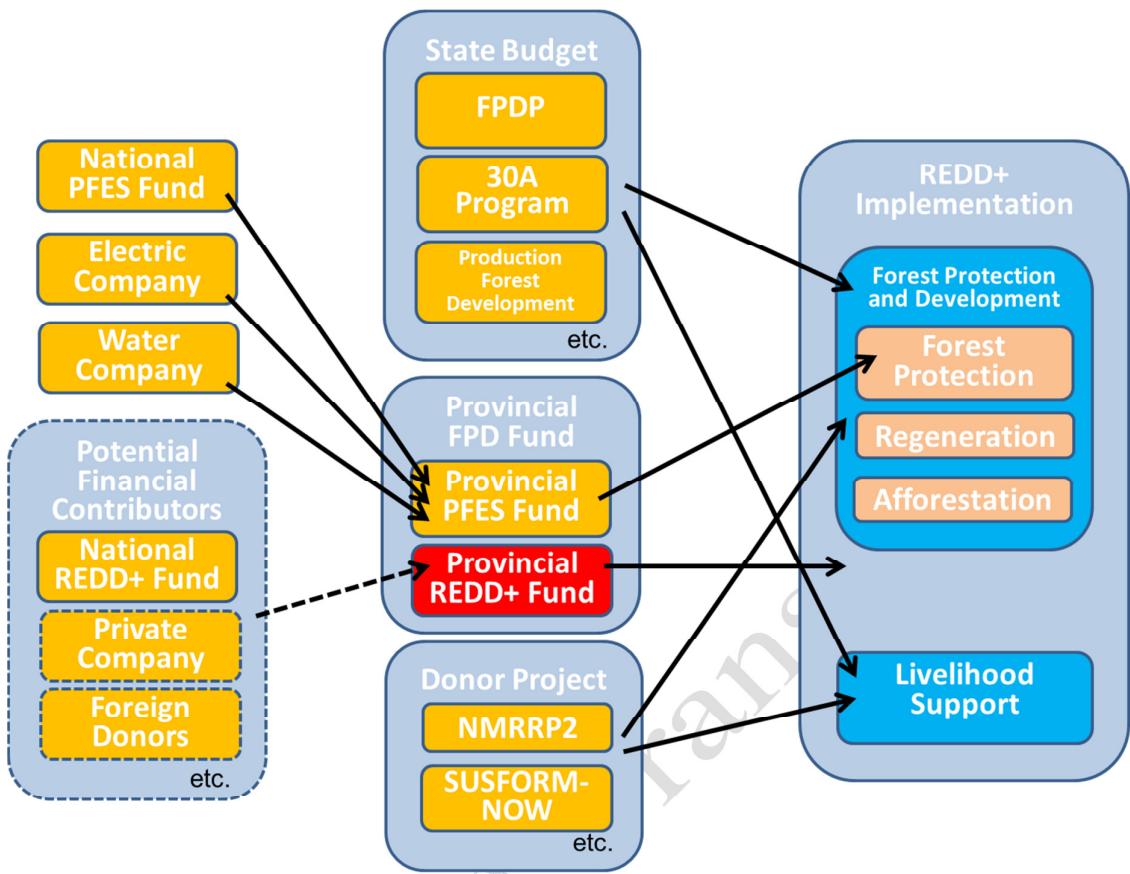


Figure 3.6 Flow of funds for implementing REDD+

Furthermore, to make up for any potential shortage of funds as planned, mechanisms and policies should be in place to attract investments from enterprises inside and outside the province in planting forests for timber materials, attract grants/support from other governments, international organizations, foreign non-governmental organizations, foreign companies/individuals, organizations/individuals inside and outside the province.

7.2. Benefit distribution system

The Benefit Distribution System (BDS) for REDD+ will be developed by DARD after national BDS policy is formulated in accordance with the guidance of the UNFCCC and Provincial REDD+ Fund is established. Tentative BDS for Dien Bien Province is described in Annex 9.

8. Organization of trainings

The capacity building in the province needs a phased approach in accordance with NRAP such as: undertaking of surveys and assessment to verify the current capacity and evaluate the need of training; formulating the training schedule and organizing trainings. It is also needed to take sufficient time to succeed in establishing the capacity to implement REDD+ by 2020. For the sake,

“TOT” will be conducted during 2013-2015 to raise the trainers who can implement the trainings needed. The officers involved in the management of agriculture, forestry, land, and other rural development issues at all administrative levels who participated in the TOTs will take the lead in the development of REDD+ implementation capacity in the province in the period from 2016 to 2020.

Targets for the capacity building are considered as follows;

- In the province level: Sub-Department of Forest Protection (Sub-FPD), Sub-Department of Forestry; (Sub-DoF), Center for Agriculture and Forestry Planning and Designing (CAFDP), Protection Forest Management Board (PFMB), Special Use Forest Management Board (SUFMB), etc. are the main targets.
- In the district and commune levels: DPC, District DARD, District FPD, CPC, etc. are the main targets.
- In the village level: key people such as village leaders or villagers participating in forest management and livelihood development activities are the main targets. Workshops and trainings will be provided on the forest monitoring system and facilitation of the local stakeholders to prepare the commune REDD+ action plan, etc.

Items and contents for capacity building are as follows:

5.1. Enhancement of governance

- Holding workshops for administrative officers and village leaders involved in REDD+ to understand the monitoring and reporting systems in the REDD+ implementations
- Conducting practical on-the-job trainings to gain the ability to play in the monitoring and reporting system by the clarification of the role and responsibility in the REDD+ implementations.
- Conducting trainings for CPC staff and member of the village management board for forest protection and livelihood development on management skills for the management boards and village funds.
- Holding workshops for administrative officers involved in REDD+ to understand the financial procedure for REDD+ implementations after the approval of the decision of the National policy for the related BDS.

5.2. Strengthening facilitation skills

- Holding workshops on facilitation skills to strengthen facilitation skills to prepare and implement both VFMP and VLDP
- Conducting on-the-job trainings through the practice of facilitating village meetings at the villages

5.3. Promotion of forests management activities

- Conducting trainings for improving the technology for afforestation and tending and the methodology for operation for forest patrolling are needed to manage forests sustainably.

5.4. Developing capacity for forest monitoring

Before planning capacity building, it is essential to compare current situation and expected goal for gap assessment.

	Current capacity	Expected goal -2015	Expected goal -2020
Equipment	<p>(1) Personal computer; 7 PC in Dien Bien district FPD and 2 PC in Muong Cha district FPD. GIS software (Mapinfo already installed). Difficult to process high-resolution satellite data due to PC configurations.</p> <p>(2) GPS : 2 GPS for each MMc and MPc. One for each district FPD</p> <p>(3) Satellite image; Covering high-resolution data (Observed Feb,2013)</p> <p>(4) 6 GPS camera</p>	<p>(1) Accumulate forest information through PFMS and store ProFID in pilot area</p> <p>(2) Maintain</p> <p>(3) Prepare latest satellite data for revision of PFMS</p> <p>(4) Maintain</p>	<p>(1) High-specification PC for satellite analysis for each district</p> <p>(2) Prepare GPS for all ranger in province</p> <p>(3) Attention to provide satellite data from NFI. Examine the way to covering entire province</p> <p>(4) Prepare GPS camera for all ranger in province</p>
PC operation and data management	3 specialists in Dien Bien district and not any specialist assigned in Muong Cha district	At least one PC operator in each district and improve data management skill	One computer expert in each district

	Current capacity	Expected goal -2015	Expected goal -2020
Field survey (for monitoring forest change)	Preliminary technical training about collecting forest information on the ground combine with remote sensing, GPS and GIS are conducted. (One person each from pilot communes)	Continue on-the-job training in pilot commune and recycle of evaluation Ideally, dispatch 2 persons for each commune.	Capacity development for all ranger of entire province is necessary
Field survey (Verification)	Training about general understanding of methodology about verification was conducted.	On-the-job training through implementation of verification survey.	Implement verification survey all commune level. For that, capacity building for all rangers
Forest monitoring by villagers	Not adequate information are submitted from villagers Reasons are shortage of budget for monitoring.	Establish VMB in pilot communes and updating forest change by villager consistently.	Collecting forest information and their report adequately in entire province.

Considering above mentioned, the following capacity building activities will be conducted:

- Conducting practical on-the-job trainings on field survey skills (GPS and GIS operation, remote sensing analysis, and identification of forest type) and database operating (compiling field data, GIS operation, remote sensing analysis and random sampling grids treatment) to strengthen field survey skills and to enhance the operational skills of forest information system.
- Conducting practical on-the-job trainings to strengthen the skills of villagers for recording and reporting forest change on the field with the support of VMB
- Holding workshops on safeguard monitoring to introduce safeguard and its monitoring system to understand the importance of safeguard in the implementation of REDD+.
- Holding a meeting to set Safeguard Information System at the Provincial level after setting Safeguard Information System at the National level officially.

5.5. Promotion of livelihood development activities

Appropriate forest management in the village should be conducted with villagers` involvement. In fact, it is the most important for villagers to maintain daily livelihood. Hence, livelihood development and alternative measures for livelihood will be needed to promote forest protection for forest-dependent people. Therefore, technologies for livelihood development and alternative measures for livelihood are needed to provide the villagers to protect forests. However, livelihood

development measures which give negative impact on forests are not consistent with the objective of forest protection. Therefore, this kind of measure should not be applied. Considering mentioned above, the following capacity buildings will be conducted.

- Holding workshops to enhance knowledge and technique of agricultural activities, to introduce energy efficient lifestyle, to support livestock production increase and forestry activities for sustainable use for NTFPs.
- Holding a meeting to identify available resources and potential products in the market

5.6. Awareness raising on forest conservation

There is a need to promote the understanding of REDD+ and the significance of forest conservation continuously. Forests help secure a stable environment and water supply, which is critical to local people dependent on agricultural production. Significance of forests includes PFES monies and other indirect benefits. Considering mentioned above, the following capacity buildings will be conducted.

- Holding awareness-raising workshops for stakeholders involved in REDD+ implementation to promote an understanding of the importance on conserving forests and basic REDD+ concepts
- Training theme, training subjects, training methods, training for relevance with PRAP, trainers, training targets (trainees), and training period in terms of solutions for capacity development in the province are described in the attached Annex 10.

VI. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Activities under the PRAP

The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, which is the permanent agency to support Provincial Commanding Unit in REDD+ implementation, will take the lead and coordinate with line departments and agencies at the province, district and commune levels to monitor and evaluate the process of implementation and the performance of the PRAP.

Contents of monitoring and evaluation are as follows.

- Process of preparing the REDD+ action plan at the commune level to ensure participation of all stakeholders including the villagers and ethnic minorities
- Process of implementing the policies, programs and projects to ensure these are implemented in accordance with their plans, decisions and regulations
- Outcomes of implementing the policies, programs and projects
- The implementation of land-use planning; reviewing, adjusting and completing the process of allocating land and forests, etc.
- Disbursement of funding and financial transactions relating to the implementation of PRAP

The scope of monitoring and evaluation: entire province

Mechanisms applicable for monitoring and evaluation: monitoring and evaluation shall be transparent, open and participatory, with the involvement of all concerned parties, including the administrative agencies in the provincial, district and commune levels, civil organizations, local people, etc.

Unofficial Translation

PART 4: FUNDING FOR PRAP IMPLEMENTATION

Funds for implementation of the PRAP will be derived from the state budget available for the implementation of the FPDP, PFES, 30A Program and from other relevant programs and projects as well as the potential supports from bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors, non-governmental organizations and local organizations. 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.

Total costs of the REDD+ implementation for the period from 2013 to 2020 are estimated as below.

1. Forest protection, regeneration and afforestation under the FPDP

Costs for implementing forest protection, regeneration and afforestation under the FPDP are estimated as shown below.

Unit: million VND

Items	Forest protection		Regeneration	Afforestation			Management cost (8%)
	Under PFES	Not under PFES		Protect ion	Production	SUF	
Costs	604,952	142,000	50,937	108,782	120,866	2,075	107,065
Sub-total	746,952		50,937	338,788			42,538
Total	1,179,215						

Source: Forest Protection and Development Plan for Period 2012 – 2020

2. Forestland Allocation

Total cost of the forestland allocation is estimated as below.

Unit cost (million VND/ha)	Total area (ha)	Total cost (million VND)
0.2	716,202	143,240

The unit cost² is based on the cost norm provided in Plan 388/KH-UBND.

The total area of forestlands for allocation is calculated on the basis of Decision 714/QD-UBND by Dien Bien PPC (Forstlands under management of Muong Nhe Natural Reserve Management Board is excluded as the allocation work had been completed before the promulgation of Plan 388/KH-UBND).

²Unit costs for various activities are provided in Annex 11.

3. Livelihood Support

Total cost of the livelihood support is estimated as below.

Unit cost (million VND/commune)	# communes	Total cost (million VND)
3,000	130	390,000

4. Operation of the Forest Monitoring System

Cost of monitoring equipment is estimated at VND 1,551 million.

Cost of field work for monitoring is estimated as below:

Unit cost (million VND/commune/year)	# communes	# year	Total cost (million VND)
6.781	130	8	7,052

5. Total estimated costs

Total costs for above-listed activities are summarized as below:

Cost items	Cost (million VND)
(1) Forest protection, regeneration and afforestation	1,179,215
(2) forestland allocation	143,240
(3) Livelihood support	390,000
(4) Forest monitoring	8,603
Total	1,721,058

PART 5: STRUCTURAL ARRANGEMENT FOR PRAP IMPLEMENTATION

1. Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

- Provincial DARD is the standing body with the responsibility of leading and coordinating with other provincial departments and relevant offices in publicizing and implementing REDD+ Action Plan in the province.
- Advise Dien Bien PPC on the addition of REDD+ related functions and responsibilities to Commanding Unit on Provincial Forest Protection and Development Plan for 2011-2020 (Provincial Commanding Unit on REDD+) for the implementation of PRAP during 2013-2020; advise on the establishment of a task force with representatives from Provincial DARD, DONRE, Department of Planning and Investment, Department of Finance, Department of Science and Technology; advise Dien Bien PPC on the establishment of a provincial REDD+ fund, promulgate a charter for the organization and operation of the REDD+ fund in accordance with Vietnamese laws and regulations.
- Direct the arrangement of policies and administrative mechanisms , formulate guidelines for the implementation of the Plan; submit these guidelines to Dien Bien PPC for approval and promulgation, or promulgate policies or guidelines under DARD's authority;
- Formulate annual implementation plans and organize the implementation of Provincial REDD+ Action Plan; improve and operate the forest monitoring system for REDD+ implementation;
- Lead and coordinate with Provincial DONRE to check and adjust FREL/FRL (if necessary).
- Annually, coordinate with other provincial departments and relevant offices to check and document budget needs to be integrated in the implementation of PRAP;
- Undertake periodical assessment of the PRAP implementation and report the implementation progress to PPC and MARD as regulated; propose suggestions for any issues arising during the implementation.

2. Provincial Department of Planning and Investment

Lead and coordinate with Department of Finance, DARD to balance and allocate state budget and other funding resources to programs/projects/plans of forest protection and development, socio-economic development related to REDD+, targeting the successful implementation of PRAP; integrate the PRAP implementation with other relevant programs, projects in the province; formulate mechanisms, policies for PRAP management and implementation.

3. Provincial Department of Finance

- Be eligible for monitoring spending for PRAP implementation.

- Coordinate with DARD to formulate financial management mechanisms and policies for PRAP implementation; formulate guidelines for management and use of REDD+ funds at all levels and monitor stakeholders to ensure their compliance to guidelines for management of REDD+ funds.

4. Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment

- Lead and coordinate with Provincial DARD to advise Dien Bien PPC on directing People's Committee at district, town and city levels to check and finalize procedures for land and forest allocation and issuance of forest land rights use certificates in accordance with Plan 388/KH-UBND dated 20 February 2013 by Dien Bien PPC; integrate REDD+ implementation in land use planning at different levels.
- Coordinate with Provincial DARD to check and adjust forest reference emission levels (FRELs) and forest reference levels (FRLs); assess the reduction in emission level following the PRAP implementation.

5. Provincial departments, offices and mass organizations

Depending on functions, responsibilities of each organization, and tasks under PRAP, undertake propaganda and other relevant REDD+ activities in the province.

6. People's Committee at district, town and city levels

- Undertake propaganda and other relevant REDD+ activities under PRAP; direct, guide and check the development and implementation of commune-level REDD+ Action Plan under the general guidance of Provincial DARD.
- Proactively mobilize other resources to be integrated with other programs, projects in the province to ensure that goals under PRAP will be achieved.
- Ensure the compliance to monitoring and assessment principles as stipulated in PRAP.
- Undertake periodical assessment of the PRAP implementation and report the implementation progress to Provincial DARD.

Annex 1. Interim Forest Reference Levels (FRLs) and Forest Reference Emission Levels (FRELs) for Dien Bien Province

1. Objectives of FRELs/FRLs development

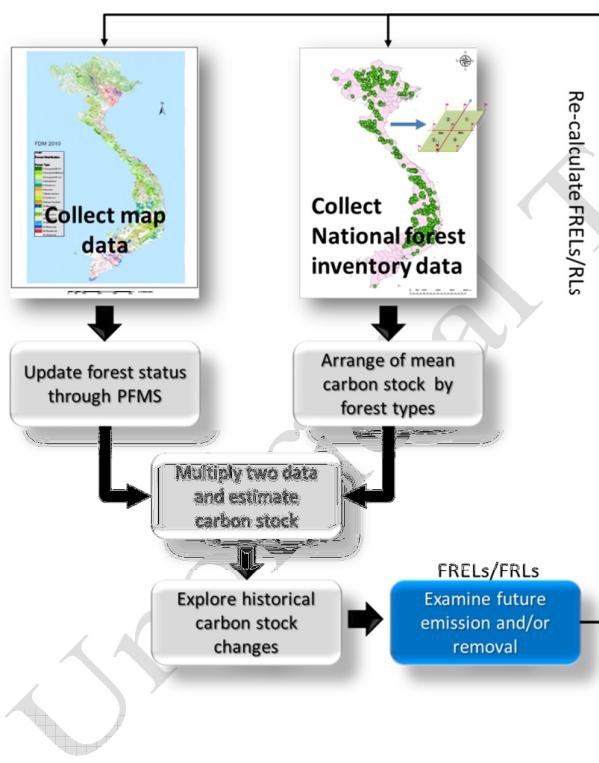
Objectives of FRELs/FRLs development is to set a goal of GHG emission and reduction of the province for PRAP as well as to evaluate results of REDD+ activities by constructing base line of GHG emission and reduction :

2. Definition of FRELs and FRLs under NRAP

FRELs: gross emissions at a reference time period that can be set as a benchmark, based on which emission reduction by only the REDD activities will be measured.

RLs: net emissions (or net increase of sequestration) at a reference time period that can be set as a benchmark, based on which net emission reduction (or net increase of sequestration) by the REDD and plus activities (carbon sequestration or enhancement) will be measured.

3. Method of setting interim forest reference levels (FRLs)



FRLs are set on the basis of the forest distribution maps of 5 points in time (1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010) and the data of the national forest inventory (NFI) for 4 cycles (cycle 1: 1990 – 1995, cycle 2: 1995 – 2000, cycle 3: 2000 – 2005, cycle 4: 2005 – 2010). The forest distribution maps are used to calculate the activity data (area of each land cover type) and the data of the NFI are used to calculate the emission factors (carbon stock per hectare for each forest type). The effect of Program 661 is subtracted from the actual land cover conditions as the early actions.

Figure 6.1: Process flow of FRELs/FRLs development

4. FRELs in DienBien

FRELs deal with gross emission. For example, in Dien Bien province, the gross emission increased from 1990 to 2005, but drastically decreased in 5 following years from 2005 to 2009. The average data from 1990 to 2009 was used to project the amount of emission of the province in the future. The result of the calculation was 1.35 million CO₂t/year.

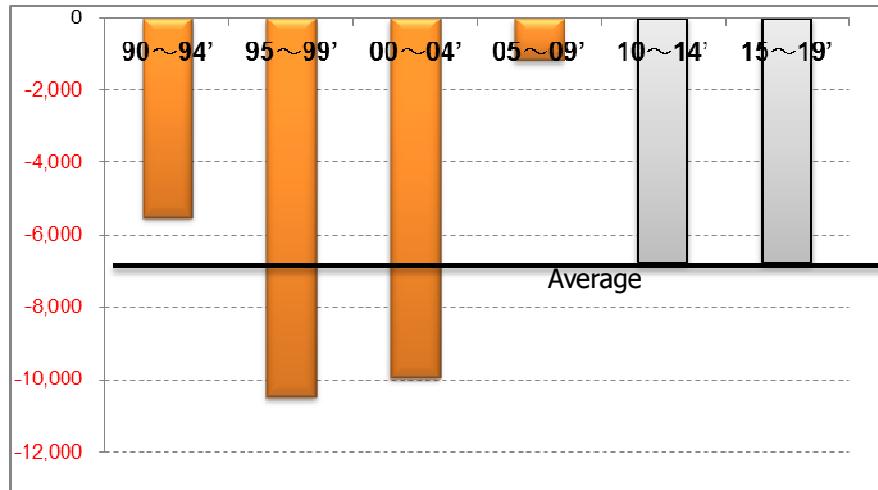


Figure 6.2: FRELs based on historical trends and extrapolate by average model

5. FRLs in DienBien

FRLs illustrate net emission (or net increase by sequestration). There was large net emission in Dien Bien Province between 1995 and 1999, but it has turned into net sequestration since 2000.



Figure 6.3: Historical trends of emission and sequestration

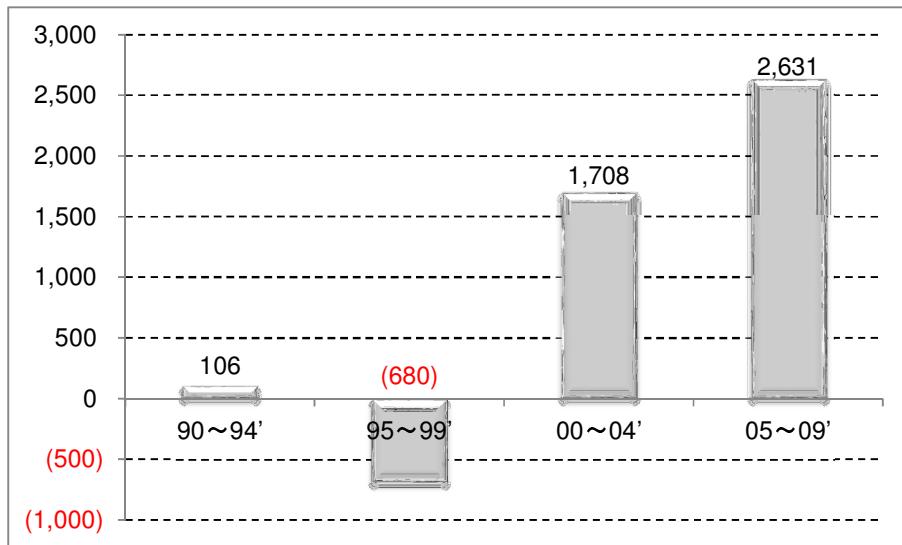


Figure 6.4: Historical trends of net emissions (or net increase of sequestration)

6. Consideration of National Circumstance

Under UNFCCC discussion, each Party could take into consideration of its national circumstances³ in the process of FRELs/FRLs development.

In case of DienBien province, reforestation and afforestation program from 1990 could apply as an early action of national circumstances. Program 661 made large contribution for carbon stock trends in 2005 to 2009

Results of Program 661

Categories	Effort of 661 Program (ha)		
	2000	2005	2010
Bare land with scatter tree	629	3,991	22,324
Bare land with shrub	343	203	568
Mixed timber and bamboo forest	-	-	476
Natural medium forest, 100 - 200 m ³ /ha	1	-	3,126
Natural poor forest < 100m ³ /ha	-	-	31
Natural rich forest > 300m ³ /ha	-	-	-
Plantation	163	179	299
Regrowth forest < 10m ³ /ha	-	77	7,376
Regrowth forest > 10m ³ /ha	88	15	9,988
Total	1,225	4,464	44,189

(Source: Program 661)

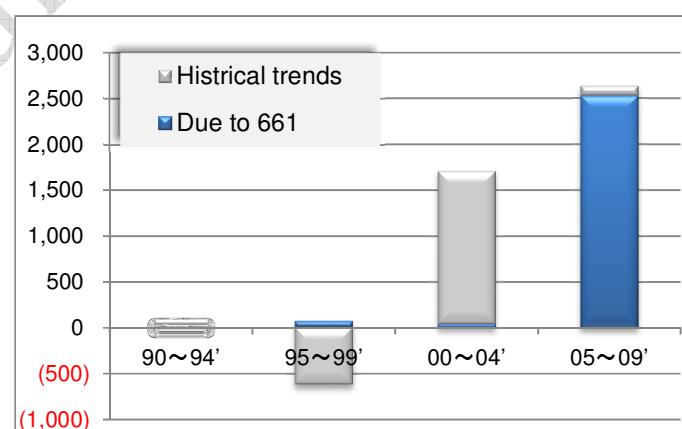


Figure 6.5: Contribution of Program 661 in carbon stock trends

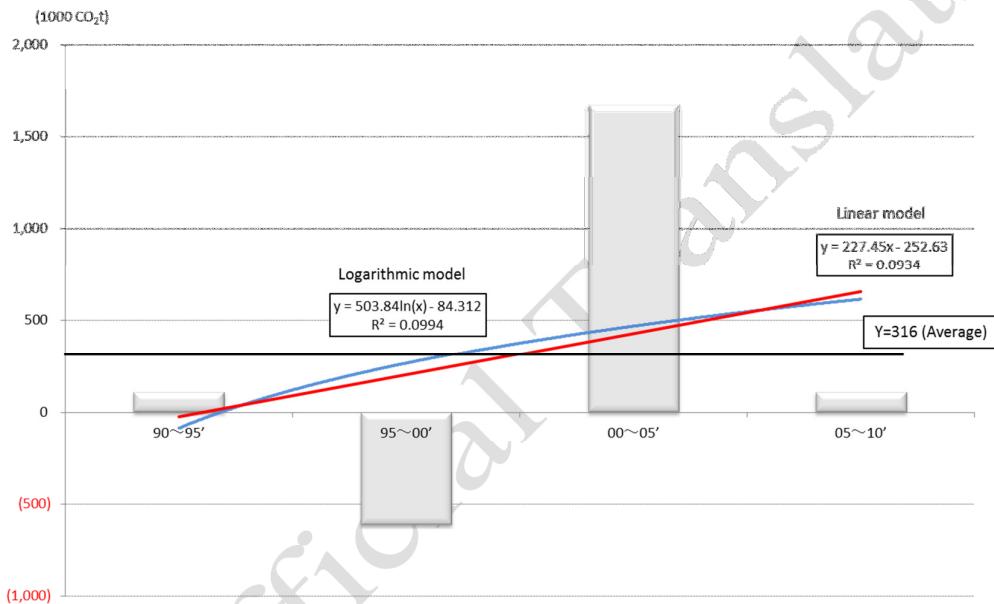
³Decision 1/CP16. Article 71.

7. Application of extrapolation model

Three potential FRLs have been set:

- Extrapolating the historical data by linear regression model;
- Extrapolating the historical data by logarithmic regression model;
- Extrapolating the historical data on the averaged value. The analysis shows very low correlation for both linear and logarithmic models. Therefore, the averaging the historical data is considered most reasonable

Judging from correlation coefficient, average model for extrapolation is appropriate model to apply in terms of conservative assumption. In summary, this historical data is averaged and extrapolated to estimate the amount of net emission/sequestration in the future. The result is net sequestration of 63,000 CO₂t/year.



Annex 2. Calculation of the Expected Amount of Net Carbon Sequestration

Area of forest protection, regeneration and afforestation planned for each district under FPDP is provided in the table below.

In addition to the provincial FPDP for the period 2009 -2020, more detailed district FPDP for the period 2012 - 2020 has been approved by the Dien Bien Provincial People's Committee. The FPDP for each district clarifies the plan of each activity by communes and by years. On the basis of the district FPDP, with consideration of the time of implementation, the goal in terms of the carbon stock is net increase of 364,818 CO₂t per year.

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Protection	Dien Bien	0	5,483	5,100	5,200	5,100	1,000	2,200	3,700	2,700	30,483
	Dien Bien Dong	0	6,000	6,000	6,500	5,791	600	2,000	2,600	2,600	32,091
	Dien Bien Phu	0	595	600	618	369	60	170	70	70	2,552
	Muong Ang	347	11,247	77	27	0	258	227	220	117	12,520
	Muong Cha	42,573	68	49	0	87	220	1,340	1,290	1,080	46,707
	Muong Lay	4,441	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	200	4,941
	Muong Nhe	82,288	0	0	0	0	80	350	190	210	83,118
	Tua Chua	27,076	0	0	21	0	60	60	60	120	27,397
	Tuan Giao	28,488	3,942	4,078	141	71	210	1,245	210	250	38,635
	Total	185,213	27,335	15,904	12,507	11,418	2,588	7,692	8,440	7,347	278,444
Regeneration	Dien Bien	0	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	600	400	8,000
	Dien Bien Dong	0	1,200	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,200	1,000	900	600	10,300
	Dien Bien Phu	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Muong Ang	0	5,078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,078
	Muong Cha	0	1,400	1,400	1,000	4,131	1,442	0	0	0	9,373
	Muong Lay	0	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	690
	Muong Nhe	0	7,097	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,097
	Tua Chua	0	750	728	600	633	567	509	462	263	4,512
	Tuan Giao	0	1,025	1,069	2,026	4,200	0	0	0	0	8,320
	Total	0	18,340	6,497	6,926	11,764	4,209	2,509	1,962	1,263	53,470

Afforestation	Dien Bien	70	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	800	600	300	300	6,070
	Dien Bien Dong	0	600	800	800	800	700	700	500	300	5,200
	Dien Bien Phu	0	60	70	70	70	60	50	40	30	450
	Muong Ang	0	650	627	657	497	380	250	50	50	3,161
	Muong Cha	87	420	260	290	420	360	330	400	390	2,957
	Muong Lay	0	100	100	150	150	100	0	0	0	600
	Muong Nhe	0	410	790	725	540	305	120	80	30	3,000
	Tua Chua	0	120	180	180	240	240	290	300	300	1,850
	Tuan Giao	71	517	685	975	550	690	435	380	530	4,833
	Total	228	3,877	4,512	4,847	4,267	3,635	2,775	2,050	1,930	28,121

Source: Forest Protection and Development Plan for Period 2012 – 2020

Successful implementation of the forest protection under FPDP makes no change of land cover types (from forests to forests).

Successful implementation of the regeneration under FPDP changes bare lands to the regrowth forest after 5 years.

Successful implementation of the afforestation under FPDP changes bare lands to the plantation forest after 4 years.

Assuming that all of the planned activities will be implemented successfully, the amount of carbon stock to be gained is described in the table below.

Emission factors of the regrowth forest and the plantation forest for the 4th cycle of the NFI are 93 CO₂t/ha and 102 CO₂t/ha respectively.

Emission factor of the forests are calculated by the weighted average of the emission factor of each forest class and its area in 2010; it is estimated to be 116 CO₂t/ha.

Emission factor of the bare land is 0 CO₂/ha.

		EF*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Protection	Dien Bien	116										0
	Dien Bien Dong	116										0
	Dien Bien Phu	116										0
	Muong Ang	116										0
	Muong Cha	116										0
	Muong Lay	116										0
	Muong Nhe	116										0
	Tua Chua	116										0
	Tuan Giao	116										0
	Total											0
Regeneration	Dien Bien	93					0	93,000	139,500	139,500	372.000	
	Dien Bien Dong	93					0	111,600	167,400	167,400	446.400	
	Dien Bien Phu	93					0	9,300	0	0	9.300	
	Muong Ang	93					0	472,254	0	0	472.254	
	Muong Cha	93					0	130,200	130,200	93,000	353.400	
	Muong Lay	93					0	64,170	0	0	64.170	
	Muong Nhe	93					0	660,021	0	0	660.021	
	Tua Chua	93					0	69,750	67,704	55,800	193.254	
	Tuan Giao	93					0	95,325	99,417	188,418	383.160	
	Total						0	1,705,620	604,221	644,118	2.953.959	
Afforestation	Dien Bien	102				7,140	102,000	102,000	102,000	102,000	415.140	
	Dien Bien Dong	102				0	61,200	81,600	81,600	81,600	306.000	
	Dien Bien Phu	102				0	6,120	7,140	7,140	7,140	27.540	
	Muong Ang	102				0	66,300	63,954	67,014	50,694	247.962	
	Muong Cha	102				8,874	42,840	26,520	29,580	42,840	150.654	
	Muong Lay	102				0	10,200	10,200	15,300	15,300	51.000	
	Muong Nhe	102				0	41,820	80,580	73,950	55,080	251.430	

	EF*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Tua Chua	102					0	12,240	18,360	18,360	24,480	73.440
	102					7,242	52,734	69,870	99,450	56,100	285.396
	Total					23,256	395,454	460,224	494,394	435,234	1.808.562
Grand Total											4,762,521

*EF: emission factors

The forested area of Dien Bien Province in 2010 is 339.825 ha according to the analysis made by the Dien Bien REDD+ Pilot Project by JICA. On the other hand, area of the forests protected under the FPDP is 278,444 ha. Area of the forests that are not protected under the FPDP is 61,381 ha. It is estimated that the forests not protected under the FPDP will be deforested with the rate of deforestation for the period between 2000 and 2010, which is 36 %. As a result, assuming 22,097 ha of the forests will be deforested, the amount of emission would be 2,563,271 CO₂t. Subtracting the gross sequestration by the emission, net sequestration would be:

$$4,762,521 - 2,563,271 = 2,199,250 \text{ CO}_2\text{t}$$

FRLs is 316,000 CO₂t during the period between 2016 and 2020, the amount of carbon increase against the FRLs for the five years would be:

$$2,199,250 - 316,000 = 1,833,250 \text{ CO}_2\text{t}$$

This in turn is 376,650 CO₂t/year.

Annex 3. Prioritized Communes for the REDD+ Implementation

Analysis results of the selection for prioritized communes are summarized as below:

(1) Large forested area (10,000 ha or larger) remaining in 2010

A commune with remarkably large area of the forests is considered potential for REDD+ regardless of whether the forest has been increasing or decreasing. For this criterion, the forested area of 10,000 ha or larger is set as the indicator to identify the large forested area. As shown in the table below, six communes meet this criterion and hence selected as the prioritized communes.

Commune	District	Forested area (ha)
Muong Loi	Dien Bien	15,247
Muong Nha	Dien Bien	13,274
Sen Thuong	Muong Nhe	11,895
Chung Chai	Muong Nhe	11,530
MuongMun	Tuan Giao	11,029
Leng Su Sin	Muong Nhe	10,986

Source: JICA Dien Bien REDD+ Pilot Project

(2) Large forested area remaining (5,000 ha or larger) in 2010 and net decrease of the forested area between 2000 and 2010

Forested area was net-increasing in most communes between 2000 and 2010 largely due to Program 661 and other efforts to protect and develop forests. Under this circumstance, attention should be paid to the communes where the forested area has been net-decreasing. It can be suspected that the efforts of forest protection and development did not go well in these communes. In order to address the deforestation and forest degradation, these communes should be carefully looked at and hence prioritized for REDD+.

On the other hand, communes with little forest to protect are not suitable for being prioritized on forest protection. Consequently, the communes should have somewhat large amount of the remaining forests. Therefore, among the communes with forested area of 5,000 or larger, those where the forests are net decreasing are considered to be prioritized under this criterion. Eight communes listed in the table below are selected as the prioritized commune on this criterion.

Commune	District	Forested area (ha)		Change of the forested area (ha)
		2010	2000	
Chung Chai	Muong Nhe	11,530	14,790	-3,261
Muong Tung	Muong Cha	6,988	9,363	-2,375
Muong Toong	Muong Nhe	6,825	8,977	-2,152
Nam Ke	Muong Nhe	7,792	9,813	-2,021
Muong Nhe	Muong Nhe	8,802	10,482	-1,680
Leng Su Sin	Muong Nhe	10,986	11,604	-618
Cha Cang	Muong Nhe	6,870	7,478	-608
Muong Muon	Muong Cha	5,890	6,392	-503

Source: JICA Dien Bien REDD+ Pilot Project

(3) Large forested area remaining (5,000 ha or larger) in 2010 in the area where PFES is implemented

PFES is a useful tool for protecting forests as described in the next section (Solution 5) and therefore, the communes where PFES is implemented should be prioritized for REDD+. Moreover, the PFES will be applied to areas with the forest cover. Therefore, the communes to be prioritized on PFES should have large amount of the remaining forests. For this criterion, among the communes lying in the watershed areas covered by PFES, those with the forested area of 5,000 ha or larger are considered as the prioritized communes. 15 communes listed in the following table are selected as the communes to be prioritized.

Commune	District	Forested area (ha)	Commune	District	Forested area (ha)
Sen Thuong	Muong Nhe	11,895	Nam Ke	Muong Nhe	7,792
Chung Chai	Muong Nhe	11,530	Muong Tung	Muong Cha	6,988
Muong Mun	Tuan Giao	11,029	Cha Cang	Nam Po	6,870
Leng Su Sin	Muong Nhe	10,986	Muong Toong	Muong Nhe	6,825
Hua Ngai	Muong Cha	9,698	Muong Muon	Muong Cha	5,890
Sin Thau	Muong Nhe	9,464	Muong Pon	Dien Bien	5,715
Pa Tan	Nam Po	8,989	Nam Khan	Nam Po	5,199
Muong Nhe	Muong Nhe	8,802			

Source: JICA Dien Bien REDD+ Pilot Project

(4) Large area (1,000 ha or larger) planned for regeneration under FPDP (2012 – 2020)

Regeneration to be implemented under the FPDP supports enhancement of the forest carbon stock. In this association, communes where large area of the regeneration is planned under the FPDP have more potential to sequestrate large amount of the carbon. For this criterion, the planned area of 1,000 ha or larger is set as the indicator to select the prioritized communes. The regeneration activity takes 5 years to complete for any given area. As a result, 7 communes meet

the criterion and hence selected as the prioritized communes.

Commune	District	Area planned for regeneration (ha)		
		2012 - 2015	2016 - 2020	Total
Muong Tung	Muong Cha	400	3,088	3,488
Muong Loi	Dien Bien	500	1,660	2,160
Muong Nha	Dien Bien	400	1,540	1,940
Hua Ngai	Muong Cha	1,400	448	1,848
Sen Thuong	Muong Nhe	1,796	0	1,796
Muong Toong	Muong Nhe	1,334	0	1,334
Muong Dang	Muong Ang	1,000	0	1,000

Source: Forest Protection and Development Plan for Dien Bien Province 2012 – 2020

(5) Large area planned for afforestation under the FPDP (2012 – 2020)

Afforestation to be implemented under the FPDP supports enhancement of the forest carbon stock. In this association, communes where large area of afforestation is planned under the FPDP have more potential to sequester large amount of the carbon. For this criterion, the planned area of 500 ha or larger is set as the indicator to select the prioritized communes. The afforestation activity takes 4 years to complete for any given area: planting in the 1st year; tending in the 2nd through 4th years. For calculating the total planned area, areas planned for the 1st year are counted. As a result, 14 communes meet the criterion and hence selected as the prioritized communes.

Commune	District	Area planned for afforestation (ha)		
		2012 - 2015	2016 - 2020	Total
Muong Loi	Dien Bien	1,000	1,040	2,040
Muong Nha	Dien Bien	965	945	1,910
Toa Tinh	Tuan Giao	482	320	802
Nam Ke	Muong Nhe	730	20	750
Keo Lom	Dien Bien Dong	280	420	700
Bung Lao	Muong Ang	370	250	620
Pa My	Muong Nhe	220	330	550
Xa Nhe	Tua Chua	126	402	528
Muong Dang	Muong Ang	320	187	507
Luan Gioi	Dien Bien Dong	220	280	500
Muong Luan	Dien Bien Dong	220	280	500
Chieng So	Dien Bien Dong	220	280	500
Phi Nhu	Dien Bien Dong	220	280	500
Pu Nhi	Dien Bien Dong	210	290	500

Source: Forest Protection and Development Plan for Dien Bien Province 2012 – 2020

(6) Potential for external funding source for REDD+ implementation

Since there is no specific fund for REDD+ confirmed yet as of October 2013, the existing policies, programs and projects with their budget are tools to be applied to forest protection and

development activities. However, the budget may not be enough to implement the policies, programs and projects as they are planned and external funds may be needed. There is a plan of private investment on forest protection and development in Muong Phang Commune and therefore, Muong Phang Commune is selected as the prioritized commune.

Furthermore, the special use forest has been newly established in Muong Phang Commune. According to the Report 533/BC-SNN, the special use forests are planned to be established in five sites. Setting up the special use forest newly in the area where the local people practice agricultural activities may require the local people to give up their cultivation land and lead them to convert the forests in other areas into their cultivation land. In order to protect and develop the forests in association with establishment of the special use forest, a model to protect and develop the forests involving the local people should be developed. The model established for the special use forest in MuongPhang Commune can be applied to the other sites where the special use forest will be established.

1. Result of the analysis of the whole communes on the six criteria to select the prioritized communes

Commune	District	Crit. 1 Forest in 2010	Crit. 2 difference 2000/201 0	Crit. 3 PFES	Crit. 4 Regeneratio n under FPDP	Crit. 5 Afforestatio n under FPDP	Crit. 6 Private investmen t	Unit: ha
MuongLoi	Dien Bien	15,247	10,751		2,160	2,040		
MuongNha	Dien Bien	13,274	7,643		1,940	1,910		
Na U	Dien Bien	5,772	2,593		560	230		
NuaNgam	Dien Bien	4,710	1,891		620	210		
Sam Mun	Dien Bien	2,421	1,628		520	100		
Nong Het	Dien Bien	45	16		80	50		
NoongLuong	Dien Bien	742	490		80	50		
Thanh An	Dien Bien	195	148		130	100		
Thanh Yen	Dien Bien	522	342		70	50		
Pa Thom	Dien Bien	3,864	2,234		110	50		
Thanh Xuong	Dien Bien	255	191		130	50		
Thanh Chan	Dien Bien	964	666		0	30		
Thanh Hung	Dien Bien	802	561		100	30		
Thanh Luong	Dien Bien	920	315		360	150		
MuongPhang	Dien Bien	3,060	1,667	3,060	590	150	Yes	
Thanh Nua	Dien Bien	3,663	2,834	3,663	410	200		

Na Nhan	Dien Bien	2,374	1,348	2,374	920	250	
Na Tau	Dien Bien	3,671	65	3,671	100	100	
MuongPon	Dien Bien	5,715	3,253	5,715	620	320	
Pu Hong	Dien Bien Dong	3,876	1,872		537	300	
Tia Dinh	Dien Bien Dong	4,071	2,714		530	200	
PhinhGiang	Dien Bien Dong	2,616	1,162		587	400	
Hang Lia	Dien Bien Dong	2,242	733		567	200	
Luan Gioi	Dien Bien Dong	1,743	1,060		537	500	
KeoLom	Dien Bien Dong	3,037	2,242		617	700	
Muong Luan	Dien Bien Dong	1,481	258		567	500	
Dien Bien Dong	Dien Bien Dong	528	181		525	100	
Chieng So	Dien Bien Dong	952	515		537	500	
Phi Nhu	Dien Bien Dong	2,486	504		587	500	
Noong U	Dien Bien Dong	1,902	788		537	200	
Xa Dung	Dien Bien Dong	2,066	1,360		525	200	
Na Son	Dien Bien Dong	944	851		617	400	
PuNhi	Dien Bien Dong	3,112	1,537	3,112	530	500	
Nam Thanh	Dien Bien Phu	64	61		0	20	
Muong Thanh	Dien Bien Phu	30	20		0	0	
NoongBua	Dien Bien Phu	78	29		20	55	
Tan Thanh	Dien Bien Phu	56	21		0	10	
Ta Leng	Dien Bien Phu	582	436		30	120	
Thanh Binh	Dien Bien Phu	0	0		0	0	
Him Lam 2	Dien Bien Phu	12	-23		0	0	
Him Lam	Dien Bien Phu	126	-3		0	30	
Thanh Truong	Dien Bien Phu	16	10		0	5	
Thanh Minh	Dien Bien Phu	1,038	706		50	180	
MuongLan	Muong Ang	970	447		281	260	
Xuan Lao	Muong Ang	1,315	941		700	440	
Nam Lich	Muong Ang	650	404		400	270	
AngCang	Muong Ang	1,299	960		602	477	

MuongAng	Muong Ang	84	84		0	30	
AngNua	Muong Ang	277	277		234	67	
Bung Lao	Muong Ang	1,008	481		400	620	
Ang To	Muong Ang	934	659		622	380	
Ngoi Cay	Muong Ang	1,179	993		839	110	
Muong Dang	Muong Ang	2,389	615		1,000	507	
MuongMuon	Muong Cha	5,890	-503	5,890	330	370	
Muong Cha	Muong Cha	874	541	874	302	40	
Na Sang	Muong Cha	3,625	49	3,625	230	340	
Si Pa Phin	Nam Po	364	-235	364	0	0	
Sa Long	Muong Cha	3,346	257	3,346	836	180	
Ma Thi Ho	Muong Cha	2,873	1,372	2,873	821	462	
Phin Ho	Nam Po	1,210	-68	1,210	0	0	
Pa Ham	Muong Cha	2,174	-66	2,174	329	380	
HuoiLeng	Muong Cha	2,545	1,027	2,545	517	313	
HuaNgai	Muong Cha	9,698	2,586	9,698	1,848	400	
Cha Nua	Nam Po	3,976	-672	3,976	0	0	
Cha To	Nam Po	3,203	1,228	3,203	0	0	
Muong Tung	Muong Cha	6,988	-2,375	6,988	3,488	402	
Xa Tong	Muong Cha	3,248	1,513	3,248	672	420	
Nam Khan	Nam Po	5,199	3,129	5,199	0	0	
Na Lay	Muong Lay	1,325	284	1,325	75	100	
Lay Nua	Muong Lay	2,601	518	2,601	540	300	
Song Da	Muong Lay	1,485	1,162	1,485	75	200	
Na Bung	Nam Po	3,850	74	3,850	0	0	
Na Hy	Nam Po	4,113	-44	4,113	0	0	
Na Khoa	Nam Po	3,145	559	3,145	0	0	
Cha Cang	Nam Po	6,870	-608	6,870	0	0	
Na Co Sa	Nam Po	4,148	1,993	4,148	0	0	
Quang Lam	Muong Nhe	4,279	1,275	4,279	473	180	
Pa Tan	Nam Po	8,989	814	8,989	0	0	
Pa My	Muong Nhe	2,378	470	2,378	182	550	

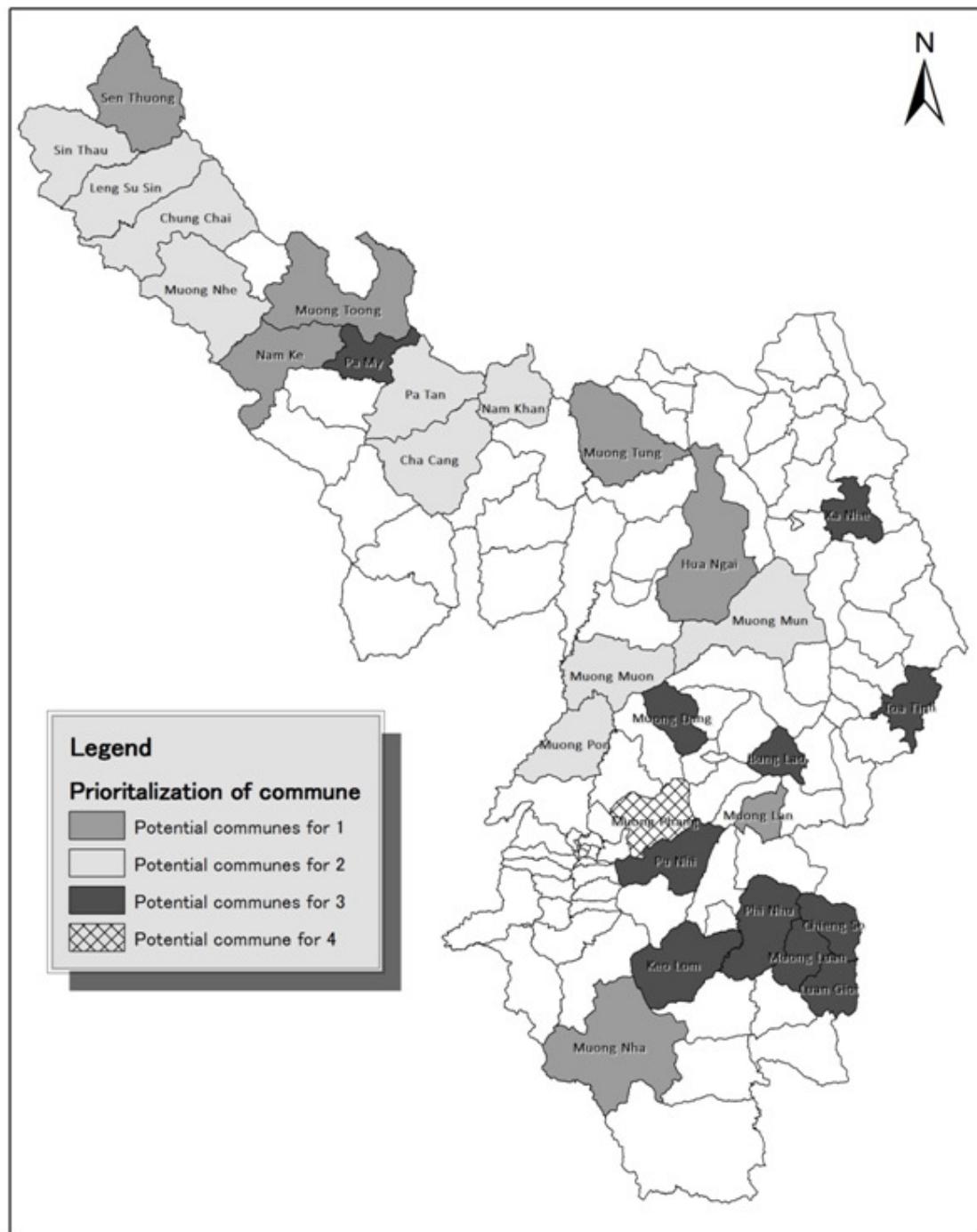
Nam Ke	Muong Nhe	7,792	-2,021	7,792	466	750	
MuongToong	Muong Nhe	6,825	-2,152	6,825	1,334	270	
MuongNhe	Muong Nhe	8,802	-1,680	8,802	567	220	
Nam Vi	Muong Nhe	1,753	-1,906	1,753	33	110	
Chung Chai	Muong Nhe	11,530	-3,261	11,530	797	210	
Leng Su Sin	Muong Nhe	10,986	-618	10,986	847	120	
Sin Thau	Muong Nhe	9,464	483	9,464	602	340	
SenThuong	Muong Nhe	11,895	2,187	11,895	1,796	220	
Tua Chua	Tua Chua	29	-23	29	0	0	
Muong Bang	Tua Chua	1,216	615	1,216	326	407	
XaNhe	Tua Chua	1,133	683	1,133	351	528	
Muong Dun	Tua Chua	1,599	781	1,599	282	273	
Sinh Phinh	Tua Chua	2,056	716	2,056	251	0	
Trung Thu	Tua Chua	1,861	332	1,861	251	0	
Tua Thang	Tua Chua	3,537	856	3,537	408	463	
Ta Phinh	Tua Chua	1,434	254	1,434	299	0	
Lao XaPhinh	Tua Chua	1,786	40	1,786	278	0	
Ta Sin Thang	Tua Chua	1,167	191	1,167	142	0	
Sin Chai	Tua Chua	3,983	-242	3,983	433	0	
Huoi So	Tua Chua	1,224	140	1,224	270	179	
TenhPhong	Tuan Giao	2,155	575	2,155	0	230	
Chieng Sinh	Tuan Giao	1,278	-37	1,278	90	311	
Quai To	Tuan Giao	1,468	897	1,468	190	489	
Tuan Giao	Tuan Giao	582	88	582	30	106	
Quai Cang	Tuan Giao	714	77	714	80	283	
Toa Tinh	Tuan Giao	2,304	1,559	2,304	106	802	
Na Say	Tuan Giao	4,565	1,156	4,565	40	250	
Muong Thin	Tuan Giao	1,247	818	1,247	98	138	
QoaiNua	Tuan Giao	714	147	714	90	364	
PuNhung	Tuan Giao	2,083	558	2,083	70	260	
Ta Ma	Tuan Giao	4,839	1,450	4,839	99	190	
MuongMun	Tuan Giao	11,029	60	11,029	49	449	

Mun Chung	Tuan Giao	2,131	521	2,131	70	493	
Phinh Sang	Tuan Giao	4,331	610	4,331	50	380	

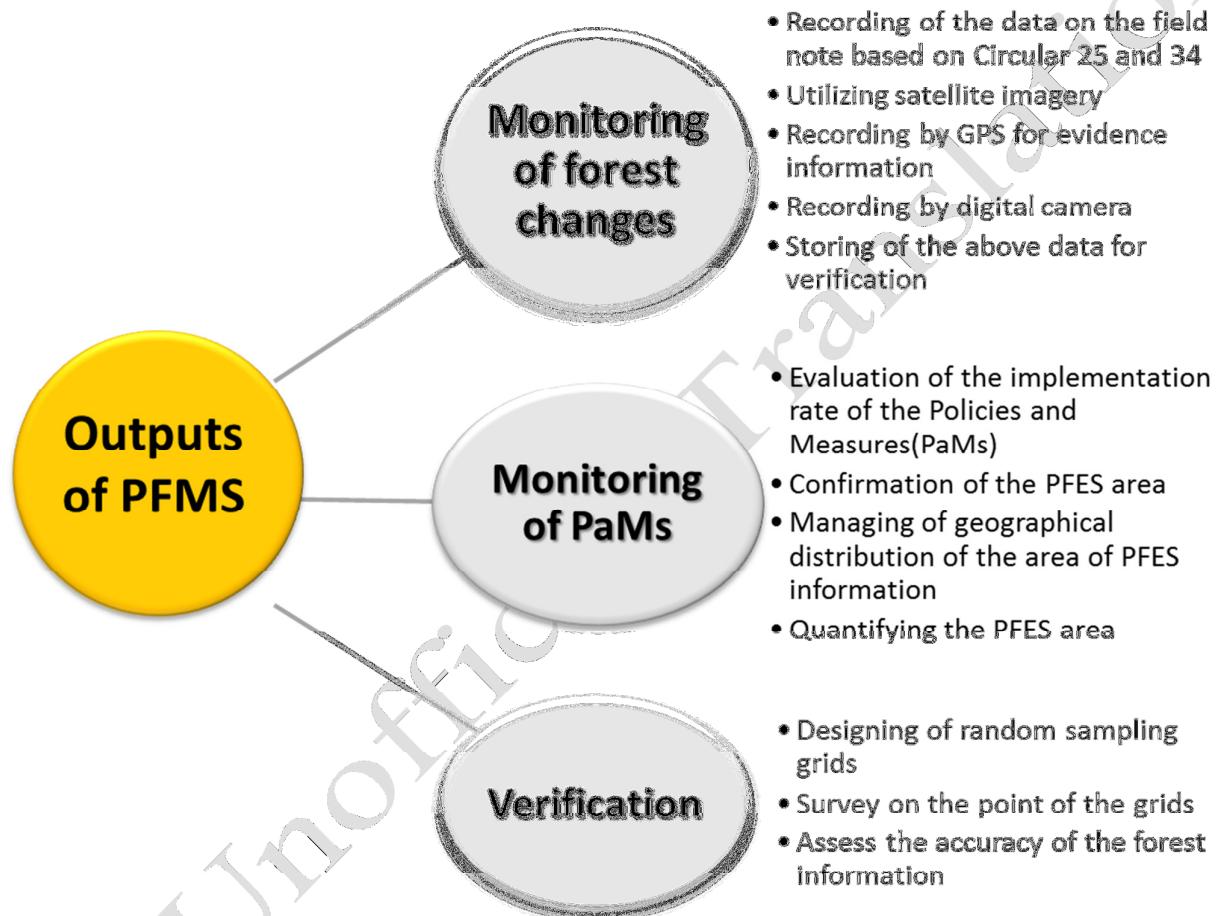
Result of the analysis on the prioritized communes is illustrated in the map attached to the next page. Prioritized communes are categorized in the 4 following groups:

- Potential commune 1: selected on at least one of the criteria 1 – 3 (suitable for reducing deforestation and forest degradation) and for at least one of the criteria 4 – 5 (suitable for increasing forests)
- Potential commune 2: selected on at least one of the criteria 1 – 3 (suitable for reducing deforestation and forest degradation)
- Potential commune 3: selected on at least one of the criteria 4 – 5 (suitable for increasing forests)
- Potential commune 4: selected on criteria 6 (socio-economic conditions)

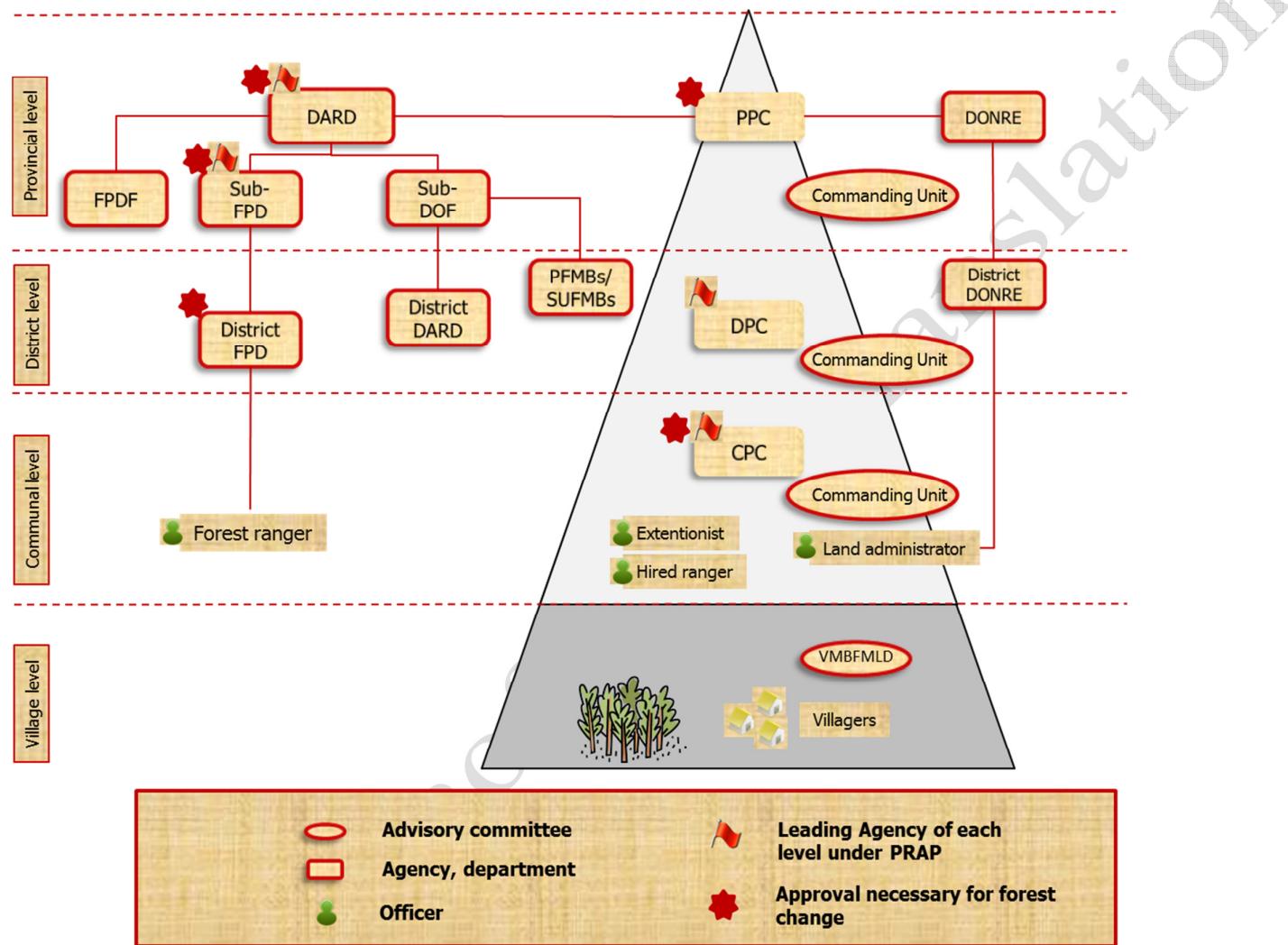
2. Prioritized communes for the REDD+ implementation



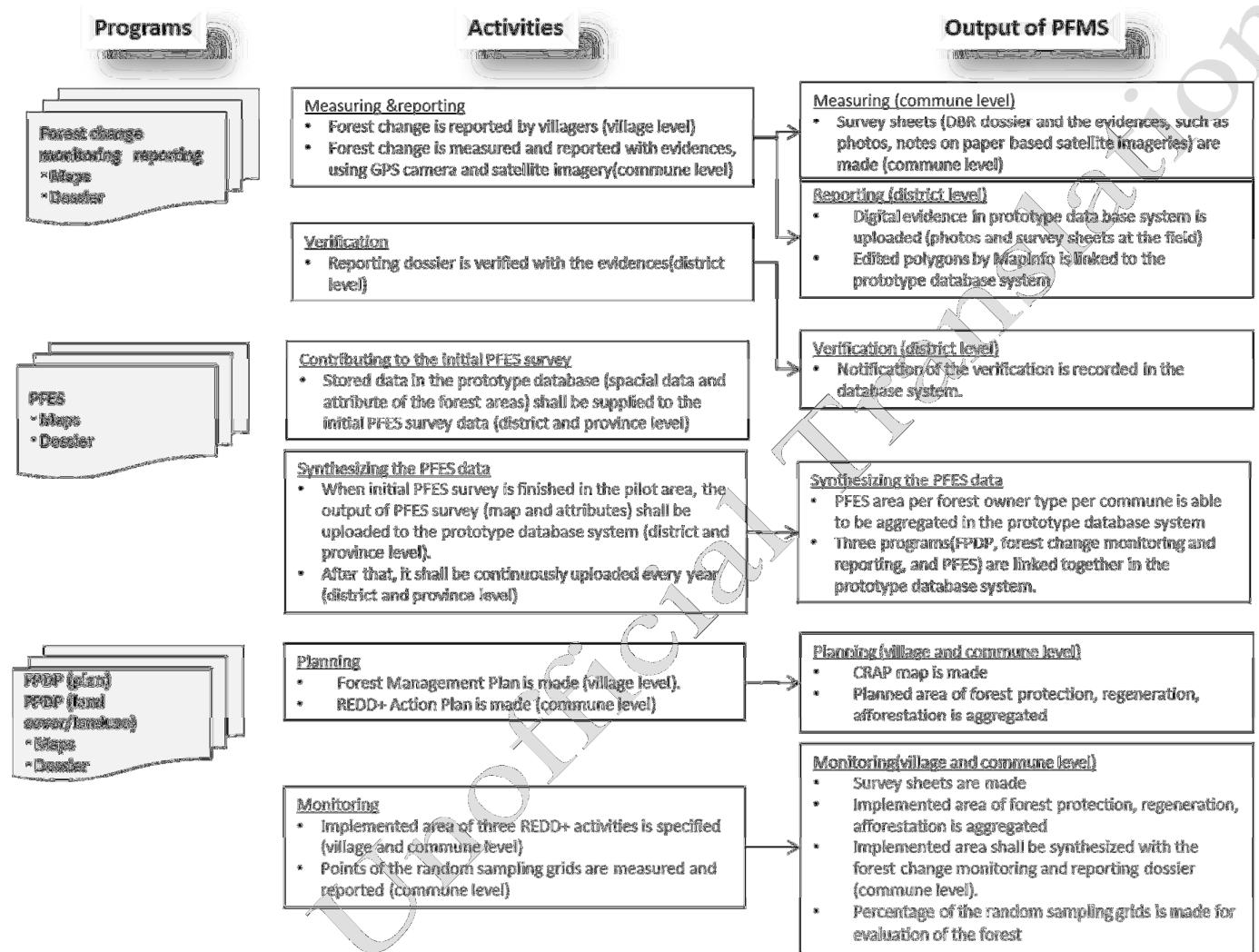
Annex4. Three Outputs of PFMS



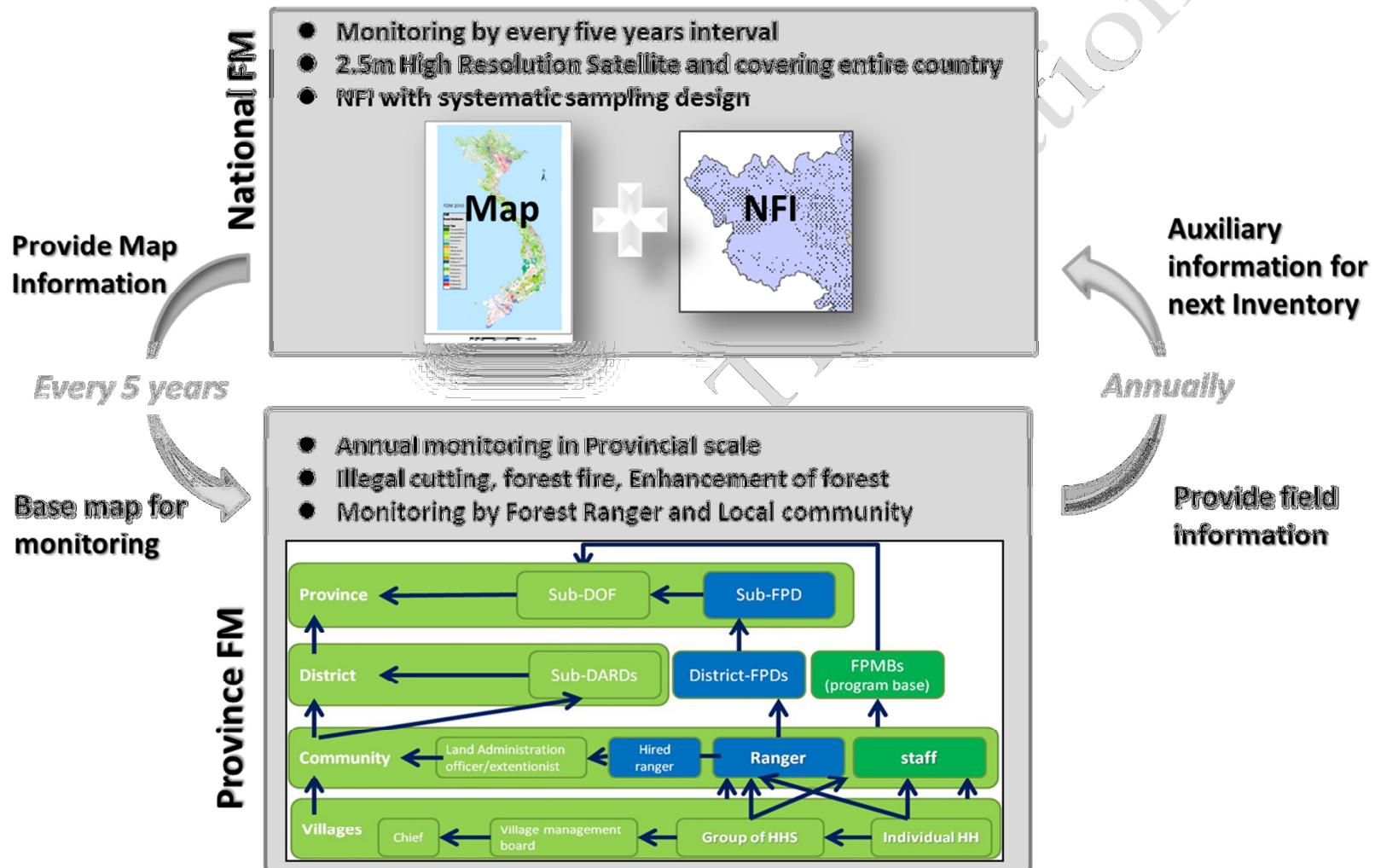
Annex 5: Overview of Organization Chart of Provincial Forest Monitoring System



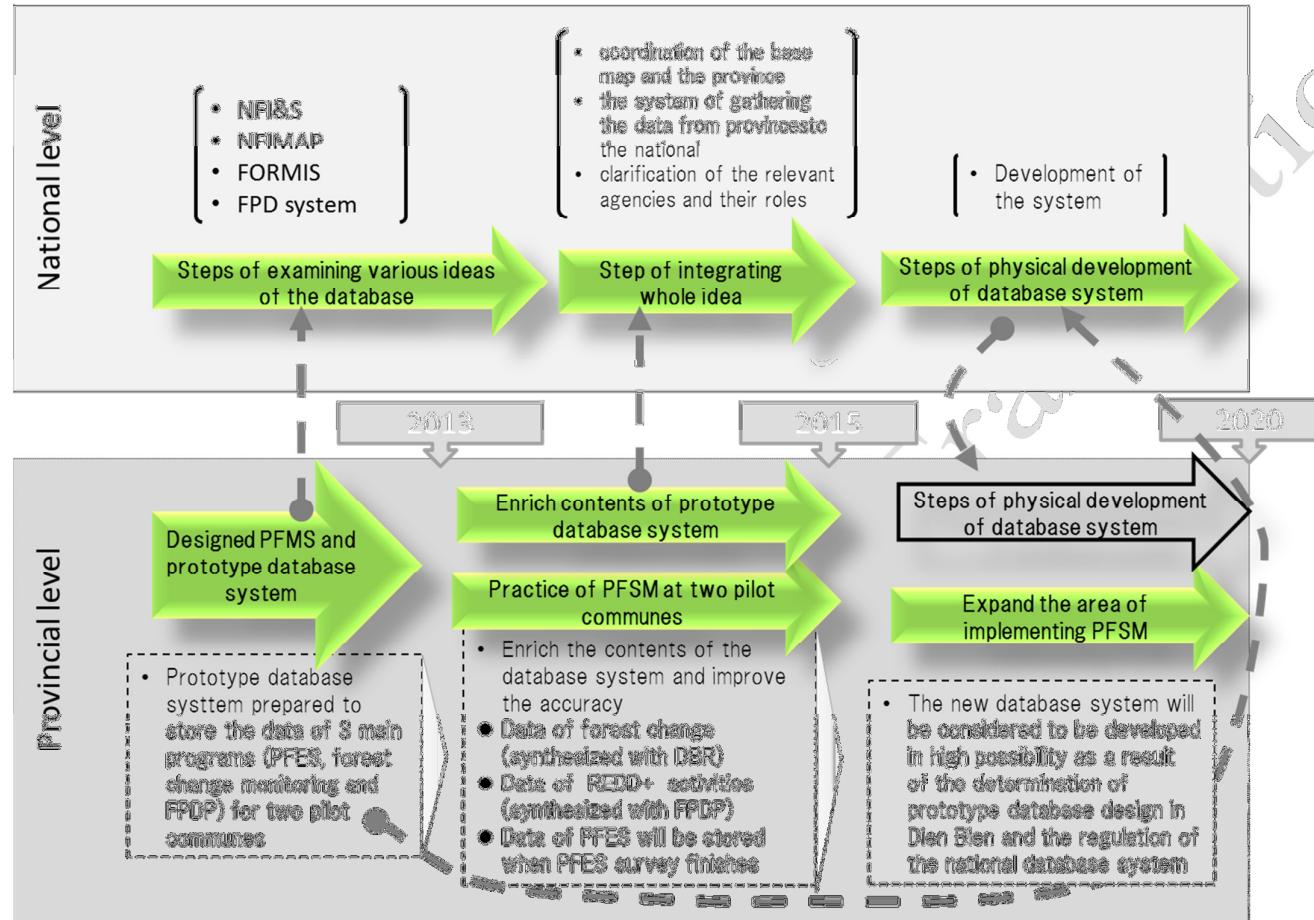
Annex 6: Flow of the Present Program, Activities relatedwith PFMS and the Output



Annex 7: Harmonization of National Forest Information System and Provincial Forest Monitoring System

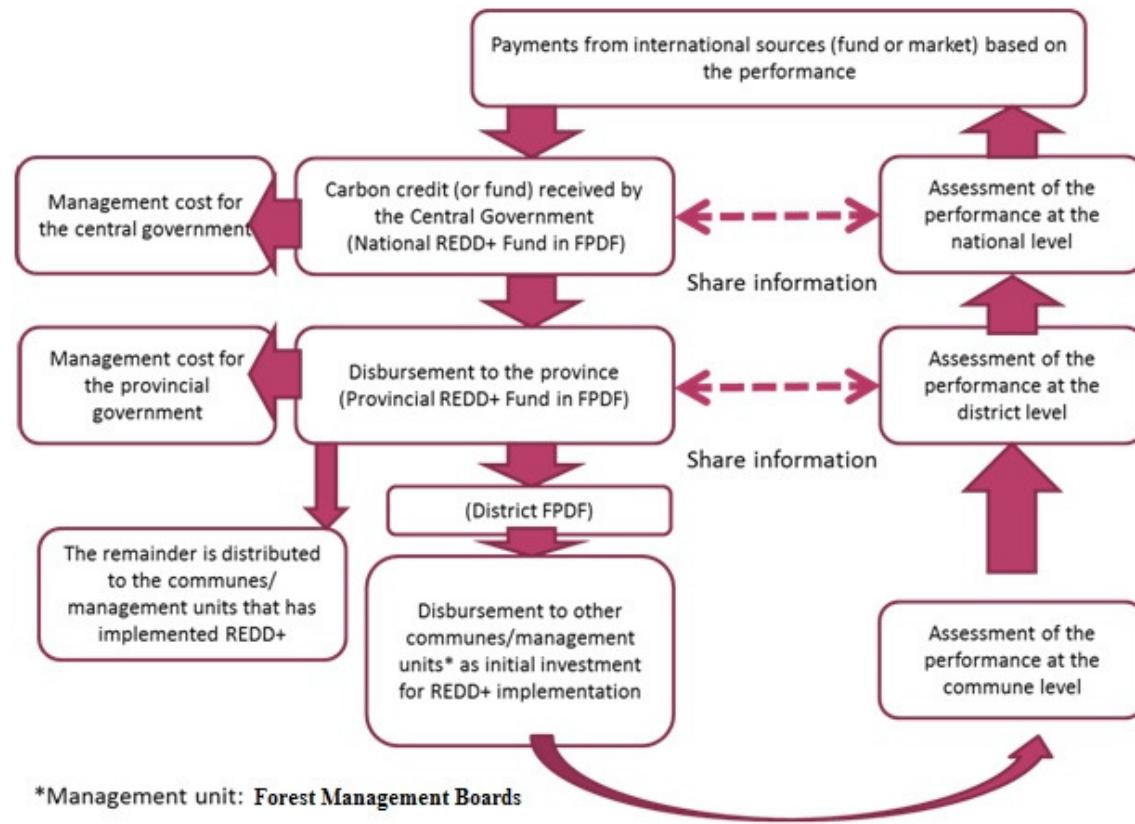


Annex 8: Time Frame of Developing Database System at National and Provincial Levels



Annex 9. Idea of Benefit Distribution

Flow of distribution of REDD+ carbon benefit



*Management unit: Forest Management Boards

Annex 10: Plan for capacity development in the province to implement REDD+

Theme	Subject	Methods	Trainers' resources	Training Targets	Time
Enhancement of governance	Management skills for the management boards and village funds	-Holding workshops to understand management skills for the management boards and village funds. -On-the-job training through the management of the management boards and the village funds	Provincial DARD, DPC, PFMB, SUFMB, Sub-DoF, District DARD, and CPC	Villagers in the pilot area	2013 ~ 2015
			Provincial DARD, PPC, PFMB, SUFMB, Sub-DoF, District DARD, and CPC, Villagers in pilot areas	Villagers outside the pilot areas	2016 ~ 2020
	Reporting of progress and result of implementing the monitoring system	-Holding workshops on the monitoring system to understand the mechanism of the monitoring and reporting flow in the different administrative level -Conducting on-the-job trainings to monitor and report in the REDD+ implementations	Sub-FPD and Provincial DARD in the pilot areas	District-FPD, CPC in the pilot areas	2013 ~ 2015
			District-FPD and CPC in the pilot areas	District-FPD and CPC outside the pilot areas	2016 ~ 2020
	Financial procedure associated with BDS	-Holding workshops to understand financial mechanism associated with BDS -On-the-job training on financial procedure to deal with BDS	National REDD+ Coordination Office	Provincial DARD, PPC, PFMB, SUFMB, Sub-DoF, District DARD, and CPC	2013 ~ 2015
Strengthening facilitations skills	Strengthening facilitations skills to draft the Forest management plan and Livelihood development plan	-Holding workshops to strengthen facilitation skills to prepare the plans -Conducting on-the-job training through practice of facilitating at the village meetings	Provincial DARD	DPC, PFMB, SUFMB, District-FPD, and CPC	2013 ~ 2015
			DPC, PFMB, SUFMB, District-FPD and CPC in the pilot areas	DPC, PFMB, SUFMB, District-FPD and CPC outside the pilot areas	2016 ~ 2020
Promotion of forest management activities	Promotion of Forest allocation and forest management technology	-Holding workshops to understand and to promote forest allocations. -Conducting on-the job trainings to improve the technology for forest management including afforestation, tending, and patrolling.	Provincial DARD, DPC, PFMB, SUFMB, CPC	Villagers	2013 ~
			DARD, DPC, PFMB, SUFMB, CPC in the pilot areas	Villagers outside pilot areas	2016 ~ 2020

Developing capacity for forest monitoring	<p>Monitoring Forest Status -Strengthening field survey skills (GPS and GIS operation, remote sensing analysis and identification of forest type) -Strengthening operation of the forest information database system (compiling the field data, GIS operation and remote sensing analysis, random sampling grids) -Strengthening the skills of villagers on recording and reporting forest change</p>	-Providing lectures about forest monitoring technologies	Sub-FPD, Sub-DoF in the pilot areas	Sub-FPD,CAFDP, District-FPD, and VMBFMLD in the pilot areas	2013 ~ 2015
		-On-the-Job Training on the field survey, operation of the database	Sub-FPD,CAFDP, District-FPD, and VMBFMLD in the pilot areas	Sub-FPD,CAFDP, District-FPD, and VMBFMLD outside the pilot areas	2016 ~ 2020
Promotion on the livelihood development activities	<p>Improving livelihood development skills(Agricultural activities, Energy efficient lifestyle, Livestock production, Forestry activities)</p>	-Holding workshops to enhance knowledge and technique of agricultural activities involving raising livestock.	Provincial DARD, DPC, PFMB, SUFMB	CPC and the villagers in the pilot area	2013 ~ 2015
		-On-the-job training on each livelihood development activity.	CPC and the villagers in the pilot areas	CPC and the villagers outside pilot areas	2016 ~ 2020
		-Holding a meeting to identify available resources and potential products in the market.			
Awareness raising	Enhancing awareness on forest protection	Holding workshop and meeting to foster the understanding on the importance of forest protection.	Provincial DARD, DPC, PFMB, SUFMB, and District-FPD	CPC and the villagers in the pilot areas	2013 ~ 2015
			CPC and the villagers in the pilot areas	CPC and the villagers outside pilot areas	2016 ~ 2020

Note: Modifications and additions to this capacity development plan are to be made as appropriate in the course of C-RAP implementation.

Annex 11. Unit Cost for Various Activities

Unit cost of each item is summarized in the table below.

	Cost items	Unit cost
1	Forest protection	VND 200,000 /ha/yr.
2	Regeneration	VND 200,000 /ha/yr.
3	Afforestation (Total)	VND 15,000,000/ha
3.1	Planting (1st yr.)	VND 8,300,000 /ha
3.2	Tending (2nd yr.)	VND 3,000,000/ha
3.3	Tending (3rd yr.)	VND 2,200,000/ha
3.4	Tending (4th yr.)	VND 1,500,000/ha
4	Management cost of forest protection, regeneration and afforestation	8%
5	Forestland allocation	VND 200,000/ha
6	Livelihood support*	VND 3,000,000,000/commune
7	Monitoring equipment*	VND 1,550,910,400
8	Field work for monitoring*	VND 15,000,000/commune/yr

* Details of the calculation of livelihood support, monitoring equipment and field work for monitoring are provided below.

<Calculation of the unit cost of the livelihood support>

#	Supporting activity	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
I	<i>Direct support</i>									
1	Improved stove									
	Amount (# HH involved)	300	300	-						600
	Unit cost (1,000 VND/HH)	50	50							
	Sub-total (1,000 VND)	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
2	Animal raising (providing animals)									
	Amount (# receiving HH)	300								300
	Unit cost (1,000 VND/HH)	2,800								
	Sub-total (1,000 VND)	840,000								840,000
3	Animal raising (construction material)									
	Amount (# animals)	300								300
	Unit cost (1,000 VND/HH)	1,000								
	Sub-total (1,000 VND)	300,000								300,000
4	Animal raising (grass plantation)									
	Amount (# HH involved)		300							300
	Unit cost (1,000 VND/HH)		100							
	Sub-total (1,000 VND)		30,000							30,000
5	Fruit tree plantation									
	Amount (# HH involved)		600							600
	Unit cost (1,000 VND/HH)		100							
	Sub-total (1,000 VND)		60,000							60,000
6	Vegetable plantation									
	Amount (# HH involved)		600							600
	Unit cost (1,000 VND/HH)		50							
	Sub-total (1,000 VND)		30,000							30,000
7	Producing commercial products (1,000 VND)					520,000				520,000
II	<i>Indirect support</i>									
1	Training courses at village									
	Number or training courses	100	30		20	10	10	10	10	190
	Cost for a courses	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
	Sub-total (1,000 VND)	200,000	60,000		40,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	380,000
2	Study tour (1,000 VND)	8,000								
	Number of study tour		20							20
	Sub-total (1,000 VND)	160,000								160,000
3	Market research, trial production and registration and sales of products (1,000 VND)				650,000					650,000
	Total (1,000 VND)	1,515,000	195,000	0	1,210,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	3,000,000

Estimation made by REDD+ Pilot Project

<Calculation of the unit cost of the monitoring equipment>

Equipment	Unit price (VND)	Unit	Quantity	unit	# procurement	Total (VND)
Satellite data (0.5m resolution)	599,200	km2 (=100ha)	237	km2	1	142,010,400
GPS	10,000,000	set	112	set	1	1,120,000,000
PC (for GIS)	32,100,000	set	9	set	1	288,900,000
Total						1,550,910,400

Estimation made by Dien Bien REDD+ Pilot Project

<Calculation of the unit cost of the field work for monitoring>

Responsibility	Item	Unit price (VND)	Quantity	Unit	Total amount (VND)	Remarks
Forest ranger	Daily allowance	150,000	50	days	7,500,000	
	Fuel	2,500	2,000	km	5,000,000	20km average x 2 x 50 times
	Accommodation	100,000	25	nights	2,500,000	
Total					15,000,000	

Estimation made by Dien Bien REDD+ Pilot Project

Annex 12. Acronyms

AD	Activity Data
CFM	Community Forest Management
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CRAP	Commune REDD+ Action Plan
CRPMU	Commune REDD+ Program Management Unit
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPC	District People's Committee
DRPMU	District REDD+ Program Management Unit
EF	Emission Factor
FMS	Forest Monitoring System
FORMIS	Forest Monitoring Information System
FOs	Forest Owners
FPD	Department of Forest Protection
FPDP	Forest Protection and Development Plan
FRELs/FRLs	Forest reference emission levels/Forest reference levels
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GGP-LULUCF	Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
GPS	Global Positioning System
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MNNR	MuongNhe Nature Reserve
NFI&S	National Forest Inventory and Statistics
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NRAP	National REDD+ Action Program
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PDCA	Plan-Do-Check-Action
PFES	Payment for Forest Environmental Services
PFMB	Protection Forest Management Board
PFMS	Provincial Forest Monitoring System
PFPDF	Provincial Forest Protection and Development Fund
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PRAP	Provincial REDD+ Action Program
PaMs	Policy and Measures
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role

	of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
RELs/RLs	Reference Emission Levels and Reference Levels
RPMU	REDD+ Program Management Unit
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SUF	Special Use Forest
SUFMB	Special Use Forest Management Board
SUSFORM-NOW	Project for Sustainable Forest Management in the Northwest Watershed Area
Sub-DOF	Sub-Department of Forestry of Dien Bien Province
Sub-FPD	Sub-Department of Forest Protection of Dien Bien Province
TFF	Trust Fund for Forest
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Annex 13: List of terminology

Terminology	Definitions
Activity Data (AD)	Activity Data (AD) is obtained from the analysis of forested land and non-forested land status with satellite imagery and field observations. AD is used to estimate the emissions according to the calculation proposed by IPCC: Emissions = AD (Activity Data) x EF (Emission Factor)
Forest inventory	Forest inventory includes documentation and analysis of forest area and volume based on the forest management profiles; it shall be done on all forested areas, regardless of the inclusion of these areas in the planning of 3 forest types, with all dispersed trees being covered. Forest inventory should be annually undertaken nationwide and the inventory results should be made public yearly on 31 December (in accordance with Circular 25/2009/TT-BNN by Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development)
Benefit Distribution System	Benefit Distribution System is a core component of National REDD+ Action Program. The main objective of REDD+ Benefit Distribution System is to ensure the benefits and compensations for people who are directly involved in deforestation and forest degradation activities (A Benefit Distribution System applicable to REDD program in Vietnam should be designed, UN-REDD, 2010).
CRAP	Commune REDD+ Action Plan is referred to as CRAP. CRAP aims to support REDD+ implementation at commune level. CRAP is designed in congruence with Provincial REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP) to contribute to the success of PRAP implementation. The design of this Plan is based on forestry and socio-economic conditions of each commune, with a focus on field-level activities.
DBR	A software for storage and handling of forest inventory results obtained annually at provincial level, developed by (VNFOREST's) Forest Protection Department.
Emission Factor (EF)	EF is defined as the changes in carbon stocks under each forest type which are obtained in National Forest Inventory (NFI). Under NFI, emissions are calculated according to the proposed formula by IPCC: Emissions = AD x EF.
Forestland allocation	Forestland allocation is undertaken to allocate forestlands owned by the State to organizations, households or individuals for management so as to create incentives in forestland management and ensure long-term and sustainable forestland use. In Vietnam, the State has promulgated the Decree 163/1999/NĐ-CP which specifies conditions for the implementation.
Forest Protection and Development Plan (Decision 57/QD-TTg)	Forest Protection and Development Plan (FPDP) is a master plan on increasing forest cover in the period 2011-2020, further expanding the success of Program 661. Its objectives include efficient and effective management of current forest area, an increase of forest cover to 42-43 % by 2015 and 44-45 % by 2020 and

	improved livelihoods of local people. Tasks under FPDP are protection of current forest area of 13,388,000 ha, afforestation in an area of 2,600,000 ha and regeneration for an area of 750,000 ha, etc.
Forest Reference Emission Levels (FRELs)	FRELs are the amount of gross emissions in a reference time period and can be used as the baseline, formulated on the basis of emission levels due to deforestation and forest degradation (according to NRAP)
Forest Reference Levels (FRLs)	FRLs are the amount of net/gross emissions in a reference time period from deforestation and forest degradation and the forest sequestration of greenhouse gases as the results of carbon stock conservation, sustainable forest management and carbon stock enhancement (according to NRAP)
Measurement-Report-Verification (MRV)	MRV is a concept of mechanism and/or requirements aimed to assess the implementation of REDD+ related policies on emissions and removal of greenhouse gases in the crediting mechanism. However, international discussions on objectives and targets of MRV, and agencies to be in charge of the MRV implementation are still ongoing. As of 2013, MRV systems for forest monitoring in REDD+ remain under review by Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) (According to REDD+ Manual by REDD+ Research and Development Center, Japan, 2013).
National Forest Inventory (NFI)	Forest inventory includes inventory, assessment, identification of forest status, forest volume for planned forestlands and non-forestlands and adjustment of the changes on forest area and forest volume based on forest inventory results and forest management profiles. Forest inventory is undertaken every five years on the same management area (according to Circular No. 25/2009 TT-BNN by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development). Introduction on NFI: there are two NFI-related programmes in Vietnam, namely NFIMAP (National Forest Inventory and Monitoring Programme) and NFI&S (National Forest Inventory and Statistics). NFIMAP Programme has completed four cycles of forest inventory (in 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2010) for forest area, volume and status through usage of satellite imagery combined with field surveys and set-up of sample plots by Forest Inventory and Planning Institute (under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development). NFI&S Programme is ongoing (from 2013 to 2016) as the fifth cycle of NFI after the pilot implementation in Bac Kan and Ha Tinh; this programme also aims to identify the boundary of forest plots between forest owners.

National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)	NFMS in Vietnam includes forest monitoring and REDD+ activities; monitoring results presented by inventories of greenhouse gases, and safeguards-related data. Safeguards-related data is collected separately to confirm targeted criteria and indicators.
NRAP	National Action Programme on “Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Sustainable Management of Forests, Conservation of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks” is referred to as “NRAP” in English. The Programme, which is approved by Prime Minister under Decision 799/QĐ-TTg dated June 2012, is implemented from 2011 to 2020.
Payment for Forest Environmental Services (PFES)	Payment for Forest Environmental Services (PFES) aims to provide incentives to forest owners in provision of forest environmental services through protection of forest plots under their management. Government of Vietnam has promulgated Decree No. 99/2010/NĐ-CP on the policy on payment for forest environmental services.
Policies and Measures (PaMs)	PaMs at provincial level should be integrated with those at national level and are undertaken to evaluate the implementation of greenhouse gases reduction activities under REDD+. Monitoring the implementation of PaMs is included in Provincial Forest Monitoring System, enabling the central government to monitor the success of PaMs and, subsequently, make appropriate adjustments to policies and measures, if needed.
Programme on Hunger Eradication and Poverty Reduction (Resolution 30A/2008/NQ-CP)	Resolution 30A/2008/NQ-CP by the Government on fast and sustainable poverty reduction for 61 poor districts. Main activities under the Programme include contracting rich and medium forests for protection (VND 200,000/ha/year); seedling support (VND 2,000,000 – 5,000,000/ha), rice support (15 kg/household/month, up to 7 years) and support for land clearing for agricultural cultivation (VND 5,000,000/ha/household).
PRAP	Provincial REDD+ Action Plan, referred to as PRAP in English, is designed to identify strategies for the province for planning, preparation and implementation of REDD.
Provincial Forest Monitoring System (PFMS)	Improved provincial forest monitoring system is an improved version of existing provincial forest monitoring system, proposed by Dien Bien Province on the basis of the annual implementation of existing provincial forest monitoring system. Characteristics of the Improved provincial forest monitoring system have been explained in Step 10.
Safeguards	Safeguards are necessary measures to reduce detrimental effects of activities on environment and societies. Safeguards in REDD+ include potential negative effects of planned activities and solutions for these negative effects.
Safeguard	Safeguard Information System provides information on safeguards that have

Information System	been identified and targeted. The system, which serves for information sharing, will help promote transparency, prevent potential harmful effects on environment and society and share information on effects of REDD+ related activities. Safeguards are often paired with Safeguard Information System for the efficient implementation.
Programme 661	Five Million Hectare Afforestation Programme (Decision 661 by the Government), referred to as Programme 661, was implemented from 1998 to 2010, targeting the increase of forest cover to 40 % by 2010 through nationwide development of 5 million hectares of afforestation.

Annex 14: Revision to the section of PRAP implementation budget to adapt to the actual situation

1. Objectives of this annex

Under REDD+ mechanism, there are constant changes in the required tasks following decisions made at annual international discussions. Despite such unsteadiness, contents of this REDD+ Action Plan were prepared on the basis of domestic and international conditions, and implementation progress of project activities by November 2013.

Additionally, a number of agreements such as “Warsaw Framework for REDD+” adopted at COP 19 held in Warsaw in the late November 2013 have been recognized. A financial mechanism has also been formulated, which can be seen as a cornerstone in REDD+ development.

This Annex supplements some information on how discussion results at COP 19 can be applied into the revision of PRAP. In fact, a system should be in place, in which NRAP should be revised first, based on decisions made at COP 19, and PRAP can be revised accordingly. This system is not taken into account in the formulation of this Annex; thus, it should be noted that the Annex expresses opinions of the province.

2. Components agreed at COP 19

In principle, two agreements on financial matters have been reached at COP 19. Below are initiatives for the revision of PRAP based on these two agreements.

a) “Working Programme on funding sources based on implementation results for full implementation of activities listed under Paragraph 70, Decision 1/CP.16”.

It is clarified under this section that budget for REDD+ implementation will come from different funding sources, including bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation, public fund and private investment. Also, Green Climate Fund (GCF) is an important funding channel for the payment to be made on the basis of the REDD+ implementation results.

Additionally, Permanent Committee on Financial matters is also requested, under this section, to consider the payment based on the implementation results and to plan for future funding sources.

b) “Coordination of funding sources for the implementation of greenhouse gas reduction activities in forestry sector in developing countries, including institutional arrangement”

The description under this section varies between countries; countries or lead agencies can nominate the main actors to receive payment based on the implementation results of greenhouse gas reduction activities in forestry sector.

c) Conclusion

It can be said that most of the discussions on REDD+ implementation method were finished at COP 19; financial processes were also formulated after being much discussed in previous conferences. In short, period-by-period approach in the preparation is taking form and the focus has shifted to full implementation from pilot implementation.

In this scenario, it is necessary to predict the timing of payment amount to be released on the basis of implementation results so as to formulate a framework and outputs as basis for payment release.

3. Basic approach to REDD+

Necessity of financial roadmap formulation can be seen in decisions made at COP 19. However, taking into account current policies of Vietnam, the basic approach can be summarized as below:

- Before the birth of REDD+ initiatives, Government of Vietnam had adopted a large number of policies, programs and projects on forest protection and development and gained significant results.
- REDD+ is considered one of solutions to realize national strategies/plans for forest protection and development and promote socio-economic development at local level.
- However, as one of developing countries with limited resources, Vietnam expects to receive financial and technical support for to prepare REDD+ implementation and results on reduced emissions of greenhouse gases due to REDD+ implementation for payment, in accordance with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- Vietnam is not under an obligation to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, and the REDD+ implementation in Vietnam will hardly obtain much achievement in case of no international support to be provided to the country.

Thus, it can be concluded that REDD+ is part of the voluntary approach and international support for REDD+ implementation is needed; international support for REDD+ Action Plan should be in place and the roadmap for REDD+ implementation, including funding matters, should be included in Provincial REDD+ Action Plan.

4. Revision and supplementation to the contents of PRAP

When it comes to changes in current situation as mentioned above, revision to the contents of REDD+ Action Plan can be recommended as follows:

1) Clarity of basic principles on REDD+ and international funding sources

Relevant section: Section 3. Provincial REDD+ Action Plan/ 1.4 Formulation of financial management mechanisms applicable in REDD+ implementation (Task # 9) – Period 1

Existing	To be revised
<p>Different funding sources include budget for Forest protection and development, PFES. Additional sources of funding are Program 30A, donor funding, etc.</p>	<p>Different funding sources include budget for Forest protection and development, PFES. There are additional sources of funding such as Program 30A.</p> <p>Before the birth of REDD+ initiatives, Government of Vietnam had adopted a large number of policies, programs and projects on forest protection and development and gained significant results; and Vietnam is not under an obligation to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases</p> <p>Also, REDD+ implementation in Vietnam is completely in line with policies and strategies set by the Communist Party and Government of Vietnam, demonstrating the willingness of Vietnam in its integration with international communities in earth climate protection.</p> <p>However, as one of developing countries with limited resources, Vietnam expects to receive financial and technical support for to prepare REDD+ implementation and results on reduced emissions of greenhouse gases due to REDD+ implementation for payment, in accordance with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</p> <p>Thus, searching for international sources of funding through cooperation opportunities is a critical task.</p>

2) Clarity of roles of State budget and other donor funding

Relevant section: Section IV: Funding for the implementation of REDD+ Action Plan / 2. Cost analysis and funding sources

(Add following passage to the end of relevant section)

Above-mentioned funding sources are given on the assumption that State budget will be allocated fully as promised. However, considering the nationwide situation in different sectors, it is unclear if these programs will be fully implemented. Thus, the following table maps out scenarios for required additional funding based on the hypothetical percentage of allocated State budget.

Items	State budget (% compared with 2013)			
	100	70	50	30
Costs for implementation (VND billion)	1,721	1,721	1,721	1,721
Funding which can be mobilized (VND billion)	1,293	1,140	1,054	969
Required additional funding (VND billion)	428	581	667	752

As demonstrated in the table, the implementation of this Plan might face difficulty depending on the actual amount of funding allocated. Thus, it is important to look for external funding sources.

3) Potential external funding sources and financial roadmap for the implementation of REDD+ Action Plan

Relevant section: Section IV: Funding sources for the implementation of REDD+ Action Plan / 2. Cost analysis and funding sources

(Add following passage to the end of relevant section, after the above-described passage)

As discussed above, funding for PRAP implementation can experience a serious shortage, depending on the allocation of State budget for existing programs. In principle, Vietnam should engage voluntarily in REDD+ implementation and funding sources for this process should not depend solely on State budget as international donor funding can be utilized.

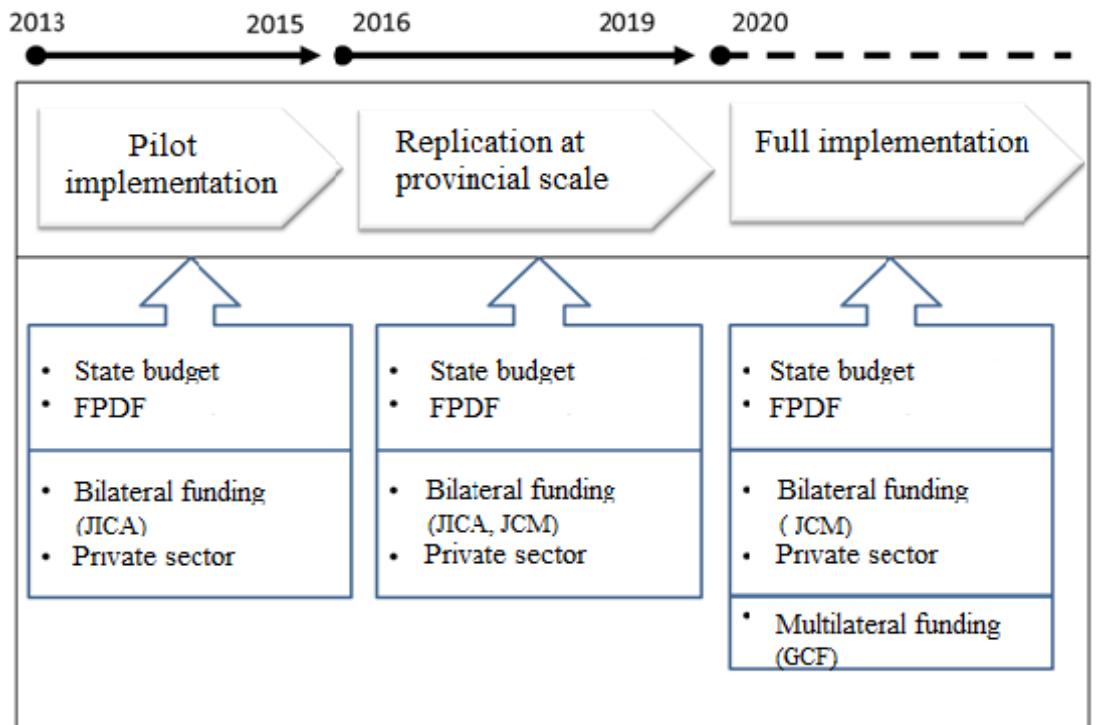
Potential funding sources are GCF and JCM, etc. However, it remains unclear at this moment how financial mechanisms under these frameworks have been established. Thus, financial roadmap for the implementation of this Plan should be formulated on following preconditions. It should be noted that these preconditions are initiatives of Dien Bien province as said at the beginning of this Annex.

[Preconditions]

- Green Climate Fund (GCF) is to pay for REDD+ implementation results, thus the Fund shall not be used for readiness preparation or pilot implementation.
- GCF is transferred to nations. In short, this Fund will not support project-level and sub-national level approach;

- GCF will be released since 2020, which means other funding sources should be available for the implementation;
- It was agreed by two countries that REDD+ would be covered under the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM);
- JCM Fund will be used to release payment before or at the same time with GCF.

Based on above preconditions, the roadmap for funding for and implementation of PRAP can be shown in the following diagram:



In the first Period until 2015, pilot implementation as described in the REDD+ Action Plan is the principal activity and will be undertaken with the funding support from JICA. For the next Period, from 2016 to 2020, a large amount of funding will be required to replicate the implementation to other areas in the province. Hopefully, the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) which is under discussion will be applicable. For this, the arrangement should be made in a way that REDD+ will be covered under JCM. Green Climate Fund (GCF) will release the payment on results-based implementation of Dien Bien PRAP. An agency at national level is expected to receive the payment from GCF and allocate the payment for provinces. As such, Dien Bien province should be prioritized to receive the payment from GCF, setting an example of REDD+ implementation for other provinces.