

No. 5414/QD-BNN-TCLN

Ha Noi, 25 December 2015

Unofficial translation

DECISION

Approving the guidelines on development of provincial action plan on reducing greenhouse gases emissions through efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable forest management, and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+)

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Pursuant to Decree No. 199/2013/ND-CP dated 26 November 2013 of the Government regulating the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development;

Pursuant to Decision No. 799/QD-TTg dated 27 June 2012 of the Prime Minister approving National Action Programme on “Reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation and sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks” for the period 2011-2020;

Pursuant to Decision No. 57/QD-TTg dated 09 January 2012 of the Prime Minister approving the FPDPs during period of 2010-2020;

At the request of the Director General of the Administration of Forestry (VNFOREST);

DECIDES:

Article 1. Approving the guidelines on development of provincial action plan on reducing greenhouse gases emissions through efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable forest management, and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+) (hereinafter referred to as PRAP) for provinces and cities under the central management (hereinafter referred to as provinces) implementing REDD+ programmes and projects .

Other provinces having conditions to develop and implement REDD+ activities may use these guidelines.

Article 2. This decision takes effect on the signing date.

Article 3. Chief of MARD Office, Director General of VNFOREST, Directors of Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARDs) in the provinces and cities under the central management and Heads of relevant agencies are responsible for implementing this decision./.

Recipients:

- As mentioned in Article 3;
- Minister Cao Duc Phat (for reporting);
- People’s Committee of Provinces and Cities;
- Filing: VNFOREST (130).

ON BEHALF OF MINISTER

DEPUTY MINISTER

Signed and Sealed

Ha Cong Tuan

GUIDELINES

On Provincial REDD+ Action Plan Development

(issued under the Decision No. 5414/QD-BNN-TCLN dated 25 December 2015 by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development)

Chapter I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Objectives

a) To provide guidelines on Provincial REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP) development for provinces to implement REDD+ projects and programmes or to call for support from partners and international donors within the framework of REDD+ initiative implementation.

b) To make contribution to mobilise resources for and implementation of the National REDD+ Action Plan (NRAP) and FPDPs (FPDPs) in provinces.

2. Principles

a) REDD+ activities are mainstreamed in provincial FPDPs and in line with social and economic development programmes, planning and development plans of related sectors and industries in the provinces. On the other hand, necessary contents shall be added into PRAPs to meet international requirements on REDD+.

b) Activities and measures are identified to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and barriers to enhance carbon stock in provinces; and to ensure the feasibility and reduce social and environmental risks.

c) The development of PRAP ensure the participation of relevant stakeholders, departments and sectors within such provinces.

3. Legal basis

3.1. Legal documents at central level

a) The Law on Forest Protection and Development dated 03 December 2004.

b) Government's Decree No. 99/2010/ND-CP dated 24 September 2010 on policy on payments for forest environmental services.

c) Decision 2139/QD-TTg dated 05 December 2011 of the Prime Minister approving the national strategy for climate change.

d) Decision No. 57/QD-TTg dated 09 January 2012 of the Prime Minister approving the forest protection and development plan during 2011-2020.

e) Decision No. 799/QD-TTg dated 27 June 2012 of the Prime Minister approving the national action program on "Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable management

of forest resources, conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks” period 2011-2020.

f) Decision 1393/QD-TTg dated 25 September, 2012 of Prime Minister approving the National Green Growth Strategy.

g) Circular 05/2007/TT-BNN dated 14 January 2008 of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development providing guidance on forest protection and development plan and planning.

h) Decision 1565/QD-BNN-TCLN dated 08 July 2013 of Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on approving the Forestry Sector Reform Proposal.

i) Other related legal documents.

3.2. Legal documents at local levels

Social and economic development plans (SEDPs), FPDPs, forest sector reform plan and other related documents.

Chapter II

PROVINCIAL REDD+ ACTION PLAN (PRAP)

INTRODUCTION

Overview of the background and rationale of PRAP development

Part I. SITUATION OF FOREST PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT AND POTENTIALS FOR REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION IN THE PROVINCE

I. OVERVIEW OF NATURAL CONDITIONS AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE PROVINCE

II. SITUATION OF FOREST PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS

1. Achievements

a) Planning and the implementation of FPDPs in three forest types (special-use, protection and production forests), current status of forest land use in 3 types, conversion of forest land use purpose).

b) Forest management: state forest management system (from commune to provincial level), organizational structure of forest management at site levels (forest owners are forest management board, state forest companies, households, individuals, village communities); cooperation in forest management (joint venture, cooperation, co-management, community based forest management, private-public partnership).

c) Results of forest protection, zoning for regeneration, forest plantation, timber and non-timber forest product exploitation, forest product processing, forest environment services, results of applying forestry policies in provinces (land and forest allocation, contracting forest and forest land

d) Results of executing the law on forest protection and development: implementing communication activities to disseminate laws, establishing local forest protection system; checking and controlling forest product sources, handling administrative violations related to forests.

2. Limitations and shortcomings

III. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL AREAS FOR REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION

1. Analyse the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, barrier to enhanced carbon stock.

2. Identify potential areas for REDD+ implementation

Based on the analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and barrier to enhanced carbon stock, criteria are proposed to select potential areas for REDD+ implementation (implementing one or more than one or all five REDD+ activity groups according to Table 01.

Table 01. Identification of potential areas for REDD+ implementation

Order	Analysing drivers and barriers according to 5 REDD+ activity groups	Identify potential areas for REDD+ implementation	Identify activities (Policy and Measure)
1	Drivers to deforestation and forest degradation (clear identification of direct and indirect drivers)	Potential areas for reducing deforestation risks	Identify activities (policy and measure) on reducing deforestation to integrate into Part III of Component II/ the content of action plan/
2	Drivers to deforestation and forest degradation (making clear of direct and indirect drivers)	Potential areas for reducing forest degradation	Identify activities (policy and measure) on reducing forest degradation to integrate into Part III of Component II/ the content of action plan
3	Barriers to enhanced carbon stock.	Potential areas for carbon stock enhancement	Identify carbon stock enhancement activities (policy and measure) to integrate into Part III of Component II/ content of action plan
4	Barriers to natural forest conservation	Potential areas for natural forest conservation	Identify natural forest conservation activities (policy and measure) to integrate into Part III,

			Component II of the content of action plan
5	Barriers to sustainable development of forest resources	Potential areas for sustainable management of forest resources	Identify activities for sustainable management of forest resources (policy and measure) to integrate into Part III of Component II of the content of action plan

3. Development of emission reduction scenario (if any)

Part II. OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND CONTENTS OF ACTION PLAN

I. OBJECTIVES

1. General objectives

Based on specific conditions of each province, general objectives are identified in accordance with the overall objectives of REDD+ Action Plan, forest protection and development plan during period 2011-2020.

2. Specific objectives

Based on general objectives, specific objectives are identified, targets are set out until 2020 such as forest coverage, forest productivity and quality, forest value proportion in GDP, biodiversity conservation, awareness raising, income generation, employment creation which contribute to poverty reduction and hunger elimination

In addition, targets on emission reduction or proxy targets closely related to emission reduction and carbon stock enhancement are likely predicted.

II. SCOPE, STAKEHOLDERS AND DURATION

1. Scope

The total forest area and forest land in the province where potential REDD+ areas are given priority.

2. Stakeholders

Government agencies, organizations, households, individuals, communities which are involved in PRAP.

3. Duration

Develop PRAP during the period of 2016-2020. Annual PRAP plan will be developed after Provincial People's Committee (PPC) approves PRAP.

III. CONTENTS OF PRAP

1. Component 1: Forest protection and management activities

Forest protection and development activities have been developed based on provincial forest boundary and land including following activities:

- a) Forest plantation: afforestation, post harvesting reforestation, replacement forests
- b) Forest caring, forest rehabilitation and regeneration

- c) Forest protection, zoning for regeneration
- d) Plantation of scattered trees
- d) Construction of silvicultural works.
- e) Other related activities .

2. Component II: Prioritized activities (additional activities)

These activities are developed in potential areas for REDD+ implementation and for related sectors and industries. Depending on the results of analysing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, barrier to carbon stock enhancement, one or more than one out of five REDD+ activities or all five REDD+ activities will be selected as follows:

a) Reducing deforestation

Deforestation reduction is identified on a basis of analysing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in each province (see table 01). Several activities shall be referred for provinces as follows:

- Review land use planning for agriculture and aquaculture and land use planning for forestry to avoid overlapping
- Review, develop stable land use planning for road construction, mining and resettlement.
- Strictly manage the conversion of natural forest land to other purposes
- Support land and forest allocation to households, individuals and communities.
- Improve livelihood.
- Support intensive agricultural development
- Establish small-scale micro credit fund
- Strengthen the effective execution of the law on forest protection and development.

b) Reducing forest degradation

Forest degradation reduction activities are identified on a basis of analysing drivers of forest degradation of each province (see table 01). Several activities shall be referred for provinces as follows:

- Limit, prevent the illegal use of natural forest timber; develop wood alternatives and fuels (scattered tree plantation) to reduce illegal logging.
- Support the establishment of technical and administrative monitoring system for timber exploitation, identification and traceability of timber sources.
- Develop sustainable non-timber forest products (NTFP) models
- Conduct public awareness raising activities
- Support agricultural and forest products to get access to markets .

- Support the development and effective implementation of regulations, conventions, commitment on law enforcement of forest protection and development.
- Implement incentive programs to create jobs where deforestation and degradation occur.

c) Sustainable management of natural forests

Activities for sustainable management of forest resources are identified on a basis of analysing the current status on forest management of forest owners (see table 01). Several activities shall be referred for provinces as follows:

- Support the development and implementation of sustainable forest management plans and provision of forest certification.
- Support to build capacity on forest governance for forest owners

d) Forest carbon stock conservation

Forest carbon stock conservation activities are identified on a basis of analysing the current forest conservation status of forest owners (see table 01). Several activities shall be referred for provinces as follows:

- Enhance forest quality: natural forest enrichment, diversification of plant structure to adapt to climate change.
- Combine biodiversity conservation in special use and protection forests with the exploitation of forest environment service value.

d) Carbon stock enhancement

Enhanced carbon stock activities are identified on a basis of analysing specific conditions of each province (see table 01). Several activities shall be referred for provinces as follows:

- Support high-tech application in seedling production, intensive afforestation, create and select new varieties with high-yield, resistance to diseases and adverse conditions of climate change.
- Reforestation in devastated and degraded forests, previous mining lands.
- Enrich plantation forests in degraded lands.
- Restore degraded coastal forests.

IV. CAPITAL AGGREGATION

1. Synthetize investment capital demand for each activity, component and all activities have been developed in the work-plan.

2. Synthetize investment capital demand according to capital sources including: (i) state budget (central and local budget); (ii) ODA capital; (iii) capital of enterprises; (iv) capital of individuals and communities; (v) forest environment services; (vi) other sources.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Consolidation of PRAP steering committee

a) Depend on specific conditions of each province, PRAP steering committee shall be established separately or additional tasks shall be assigned to provincial steering committee on forest protection and management during period 2011-2020. The members of steering committee consist of representatives from provincial political and social organizations with the consideration of proportion of female members.

b) Develop and issue the operational regulations of the steering committee.

2. Responsibility of state management agencies

Depend on PRAP activities, functions and tasks of departments and sectors, provincial people's committee shall assign leading or collaboration task to each agency according to reference content as follows:

2.1. Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

a) Take lead in implementing PRAP activities under the supervision of Provincial People's Committee and Forest Protection and Management Steering Committee.

b) Take lead in directing functional organizations based on functions and tasks assigned for plan implementation.

c) Develop and promulgate guiding documents on plan implementation in accordance with its competence or submit to competent authorities for approval.

d) Develop annual work-plan.

đ) In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and related departments and agencies to review and complete the forestry land use planning and agriculture (perennial crops) land use planning , land planning of hydropower construction units, roads, aquaculture land and mining land.

e) Inspect, monitor and evaluate the execution of plan, creating conditions for organizations, enterprises, households, individuals, communities to get involved in PRAP's monitoring and evaluation activities in provinces.

g) Conduct communication and education activities to raise awareness of related stakeholders.

2.2. Department of Natural Resources and Environment

a) In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and related departments and agencies to review and complete the land use planning for forestry, agriculture (perennial crops), land planning construction of hydropower projects, roads, aquaculture land and mining land.

b) In collaboration with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development to combine land allocation with forest allocation.

c) In collaboration with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development to monitor and evaluate the performance of PRAP's activities.

2.3. Department of Planning and Investment

a) Arrange and balance capital plan for PRAP implementation

b) In collaboration with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Finance to develop financial regulations on the management and use of REDD+ income

2.4. Department of Finance

a) Arrange state budget for PRAP implementation

b) In collaboration with Department of Agriculture and Rural Development to develop financial management mechanism for REDD+ projects and programmes

c) In collaboration with related departments and agencies to inspect and supervise related stakeholders to ensure the compliance with financial regulations.

2.5. Other related departments and agencies

Depend on functions and assigned tasks, other related departments and agencies shall carry out communication, dissemination and awareness raising and capacity building activities on gender equality, mobilization of ethnic minorities in REDD+ activities, REDD+ mainstreaming in programmes and projects for ethnic minorities who live in and near forests.

2.6. People's Committee at district level

a) Direct functional agencies under its authority to allocate lands and forests for households, individuals and communities.

b) Conduct communication and awareness raising activities for local people.

c) Participate in monitoring and evaluation of PRAP's activities .

3. Responsibility of political and social organizations, non-governmental organization and enterprises.

Depending on functions, tasks and resources, political and social organizations, non-governmental organizations and enterprises are encouraged actively participating in PRAP's development and implementation activities.

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1. In term of organization

- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development shall lead and collaborate with related departments and agencies to monitor and evaluate PRAP's implementation.

- Mobilize political and social organizations, non-governmental organizations, scientific research institutions, enterprises to get involved in independent monitoring and evaluation activities.

2. Monitoring and evaluation indicator system

Depending on the specific conditions of each province including, but not limited to the following monitoring and evaluation (M&E) indicators:

Table 02. PRAP M&E indicator system

TT	Component/Activity	Several M&E indicators
1	Component 1: Forest protection and development activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Forest coverage - The amount of growth
a	Afforestation	Planted areas including replacement plantation area
b	Forest caring, rehabilitation and restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proportion of forest caring, rehabilitation and restoration area/total existing forest area
c	Forest protection, zoning for regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proportion of protected forests, zoning for regeneration forest/total existing forest area; the number of households which sign contracts on forest protection and zoning for regeneration - The number of violations of forest protection and development law and damage. - Burnt forest areas and damage.
2	Component 2: Prioritized activities (additional activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The intermediate/proxy indicators closely related to emission reduction or carbon sequestration (eg: increase in timber volume) - The level of emission reduction or carbon sequestration (if any)
a	Reducing deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on reviewing land use planning and adjustment proposal (if any) - The proportion of replacement forest area or converted forest area - the result of land and forest allocation: the proportion of forest area and forest land which are granted land use right certificate/total forest area and forest land area. - Awareness raising, capacity building: the number of training courses, the number of participants, the structure of participants (gender, ethnic groups and age).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood improvement: livelihood models which contribute to increase income and reduce pressure on forests, the amount of money to build inter-village roads, irrigation and water sanitation system, the scope of villages and communes; the support in medicinal herb plantation and special fruit trees to raise income (monetary scale and area)
b	Reducing forest degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The reduced violation cases of illegal logging - The number of wood alternative and fuel models (biogas and wood saving models) the plantation of scattered tree and timber firewood tree area. - Monitoring activities of exploitation, identification and traceability of timber source. - Support to the development of sustainable non-timber products (amount of money, area). - Market expansion for agricultural and forest products (the number of products receive support for market expansion), employment creation (the number of employment)
c	Sustainable forest source management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of organizations which receive support to develop sustainable forest development and are granted forest certification - Number of participants in training courses on forest governance capacity building
d	Forest carbon stock conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of enrichment forest area/ natural forest area - Result of biodiversity conservation in special use forests.
e	Forest carbon stock enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of intensive forest plantation out of total forest plantation area - Proportion of replacement forest area out of

		<p>converted forest area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The area of reforestation in devastated forests, and mining land. - The area of coastal forest rehabilitation.
3	Inter-sectorial coordination activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of inter-sectorial programs and regulations have been developed and implemented - Number of established inter-sectorial working groups or focal point agencies to tackle inter-sectorial challenges. - Cooperation and exchange information among related REDD+ stakeholders
4	Monitoring the implementation of social and environmental safeguards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of consultation meetings (FPIC) - The participation of stakeholders, including representatives of political and social organizations, non-governmental organizations in REDD+ steering committee, working groups and inter-sectoral surveillance activities - GRM - Protection and conservation of natural forests and biodiversity (conversion of natural forest, genetic conservation)

ANNEXES AND MAPS

(See Annex I- Template of Provincial REDD+ Action Plan)

Chapter III

STEPS TO DEVELOP PROVINCIAL REDD+ ACTION PLAN

The development of PRAP shall follow the procedures of provincial FPDPs development and appraisal regulated by Circular 05/2007/TT-BNN dated 14 January 2008 of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development guiding the development of FPDPs. In addition, the below steps shall be followed:

Step 1. Preparation

1.1. Establish PRAP technical working group and develop PRAP outline

- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development shall submit the proposal to establish PRAP technical working group, led by a DARD leader. The PRAP working group members include representatives from related departments, agencies and provincial social and political organizations.

- DARD shall prepare PRAP outline and submit for PPC approval.

1.2. Collect documents, data and maps related to forest resources over the past 10 years and planning for the next 5 years.

Step 2. Analyze the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and barriers to enhance forest carbon stocks; identify potential areas for REDD+ implementation.

a) Analyse secondary documents: current forest status and changes of forest land, results of FPDPs implementation, arrangements and policies related to forest protection and development.

b) Analyse and map out drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and barriers to enhance forest carbon stock.

c) Consult with stakeholders about results of the analysis of the drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and barriers to enhanced forest carbon stocks.

d) Identify potential areas for REDD+ implementation.

e) Develop emission reduction scenario (if any).

Step 3. Develop the content of PRAP

a) Depend on conditions of each province, identify one, some, or all five REDD+ activities.

b) Assess the feasibility of identified activity packages.

c) Assess potential social and environment benefits and risks from implementing the identified activity packages

d) Verify activity packages at site.

e) Develop PRAP contents based on FPDP and identification of prioritized activities (additional activities) including:

- Component 1: Forest protection and development activities

- Component 2: Prioritized activities (additional activities).

Step 4. Develop M&E framework

Step 5. PRAP appraisal and approval

a) DARD shall send request to VNFOREST and provincial departments and agencies for comments on PRAP documents. The documents consist of a submission letter, draft decision on PRAP approval, draft PRAP, and maps including forest cover maps for the last 10 years and the next 5 years, and PRAP implementation map.

b) DARD shall collect comments and feedbacks, revise draft PRAP and submit to PPC.

- c) PPC shall arrange PRAP appraisal.
 - d) DARD shall receive comments and provide explanation and responses, and finalize the PRAP proposal to submit for PPC approval.
- (See Annex II - Steps for PRAP development)*

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Annex I
TEMPLATE OF PRAP**

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

Independence - Freedom - Happiness

REDD+ ACTION PLAN

Province/City:

Date..... month.....year

INTRODUCTION

Part I. SITUATION OF FOREST PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT AND POTENTIALS FOR REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION IN THE PROVINCE

I. OVERVIEW OF NATURAL CONDITIONS AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE PROVINCE

II. SITUATION OF FOREST PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS

- 1. Achievements**
- 2. Constraints and shortcomings**

III. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL AREAS FOR REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION

Part II. OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND CONTENTS OF ACTION PLAN

I. OBJECTIVES

- 1. General objectives**
- 2. Specific objectives**

II. SCOPE, STAKEHOLDERS AND DURATION

- 1. Scope**
- 2. Stakeholders**
- 3. Duration**

III. CONTENTS OF PRAP

Table 01: REDD+ Action Plan Province ...

No.	Activities (for reference)	Location	Time	Lead agency	Cooperating agencies	Targets	Total budget (VND 1000)	Trong đó					
								State budget	ODA	Businesses	Local people	PFES	Other sources
Component 1: forest protection and development													
1	Afforestation (afforestation, reforestation after harvest, replacement plantation)												
2	Forest care taking, improvements and rehabilitation												
3	Forest protection and natural rehabilitation												
4	Scattered plantation												
5	Development of silviculture works												
5.1	Equipment for fire alarms and forecast												
5.2	Equipment for fire fighting and other equipment and infrastructure for forest management and protection												
6	Other related activities												
Component 2: Prioritized activities (additional activities)													
1	Reducing deforestation												
1.1	Review land use planning for agriculture and aquaculture to avoid overlaps with forest land												
1.2	Review and make land use planning for transportation, mining, hydropower												

	development and resettlement												
1.3	Closely manage conversion of natural forests to other land uses												
1.4	Support to forest land allocation to households, individuals and communities												
1.5	Improve livelihoods												
a	Develop livestock husbandry and change plantation patterns												
b	Construct inter-commune roads, irrigation works, water supply systems, information systems, culture houses and nurseries for communities												
1.6	Support intensive agriculture												
1.7	Establish community development funds at small scale (with low or subsidized interests)												
1.8	Improve forest law enforcement capacity (communication and awareness raising for local people)												
2	Reducing forest degradation												
2.1	Restrict and prohibit the use of natural forest timbers: develop replacing products (from scattered plantation) to reduce illegal logging												
2.2	Support to develop administrative and technical systems to monitor harvesting, verify and trace timber origins												

2.3	Develop non timber forest products in a sustainable manner												
2.4	Communication and public awareness raising												
2.5	Support to access markets for agricultural and forest products												
2.6	Support to develop and implement effectively village regulations and commitments to comply with forest law												
2.7	Implement vocational programmes in areas of deforestation and forest degradation												
3	Sustainable forest management												
3.1	Support to develop and implement sustainable forest management plans and forest certification												
3.2	Support to improve forest governance capacity for forest owners												
4	Forest carbon stock conservation												
4.1	Improve forest quality (enrichment of natural forest, diversification of plantation species to adapt to CC)												
4.2	Combine biodiversity conservation in special use and protection forests with exploitation of forest environmental services												
5	Forest carbon stock enhancement												

5.1	Support to apply high tech in production of seedlings and intensive forest planting; generating new species with higher productivity and resistance to diseases and extreme weather conditions in the CC context												
5.2	Rehabilitation in areas of deforestation, forest degradation or post mining activities												
5.3	Enrichment of plantation forests in degraded lands												
5.4	Rehabilitation of degraded coastal forests												

IV. BUDGET DEMANDS

1. Budget shall be prepared for each activity and components and all activities identified in PRAP.

2. Total budget for each budget source shall also be prepared.

V. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

1. Strengthen PRAP Steering Committee

2. Responsibilities of state management agencies

2.1. DARD

2.2. DoNRE

2.3. DPI

2.4. DoF

2.5. Other related agencies

2.6. District PPCs

3. Responsibilities of CSOs, NGOs and private sectors

1. Organization

2. M&E indicators

ANNEXES AND MAPS

ANNEX 2. STEPS FOR PRAP DEVELOPMENT

Step 1. Preparation

1.1. Establish a provincial PRAP technical working group

a) DARD prepares document and submit to Provincial People Committee for setting up a provincial PRAP technical working group. The leader of DARD shall lead the team. Other members are representatives of relevant departments, agencies, and socio-political organizations.

b) DARD prepares PRAP outline and submit to Committee for approval.

1.2. Collect maps, data, and documents related to evolution of forest resources during the last 10 years and plans in 5 next years

a) Maps and data

- Maps and data generated from survey programs, assessing and monitoring forest resources, forest status, status of 3 forest categories and all maps that have been done by other projects, related to forest and forest land, on province.

- Other maps, data and documents related to the evolution of forest resources such as aquaculture, agriculture, tourism, mining and infrastructure development are essential references.

b) Other relevant documents and reports

- All reports on policy implementation with regards to land/forest allocation, migration, housing assistance for ethnic minorities, poverty alleviation program, 661 program, annual and periodical achievement of forest development activities.

- The documents, maps, data in planning of other branches relating to evolution of forest resources in the next 5 years.

Step 2. Analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and barriers to enhance forest carbon stock; identification of potential areas for REDD+ implementation

2.1. Analyze secondary data

Based on the collected data, evaluate and analyze the trend of forest resources and forest land, determining the severity and location of deforestation and forest degradation, and achievements in forest protection and development; analyze the current organizational structures, functions and responsibilities of stakeholders, and policies related to forest protection and development. Thereby, clearly identify the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and barriers to enhance forest carbon stock.

2.1.1. Analysis of current forest resource status and trend of forest land

Compile and analyze the current forest resources and the trend of forest land whole province. The analyzing process is taken on the district administration and three types of forest (special use, protection, production), analyzing the changes of land and forecasting capabilities to change the uses of forest land in the next 5 years.

2.1.2. Analyze and assess the FPDP implementation

Analyze and assess the implementation of the previous FPDP for each forest type (special use, protection, production), including:

- a) Forest areas under protection (including areas of state organizations, areas allocated using provincial budget and areas protected by the owners themselves).
- b) Areas of plantation (new plantation of 3 forest types, reforestation after harvest, reforestation after improvement of the degraded natural production forest).
- c) Forest rehabilitation, included rehabilitation with additional planting.
- d) Forest enrichment
- e) Forest exploitation (natural forest and plantation), in which, main exploitation, final harvest, collection forest products after exploitation.
- f) Scattered plantation
- g) Achievement of forest and forest land allocation, contract for forest protection.

2.1.3. Analyze the organizational structures and policies concerning forest protection and development

a) Analyze the organizational structures, functions and responsibilities, strengths and weakness relating to forest and forest land management, and the achievements of protection, management, development and the use of forest resources carried out by organizations, individuals, and households. Analyze the activities of communities depending on forests for their livelihoods.

b) Analyze the implementation of policies referring to forest protection, development and use of forest resources; clearly defining the shortcomings for revisions and improvements.

2.2. Establish maps of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and barriers to enhance forest carbon stock

2.2.1. Standardize digital maps over the periods

Evaluate collected maps and create the database for spatial analysis. It is necessary to standardize forest classification system over time in the process of mapping forest resource change. The classification system must be unified over time and clearly distinguish forest types.

2.2.2. Produce maps of deforestation over the last 10 years

Use collected documents and maps to analyze and produce map of deforestation over the last 5 years and 10 years; the maps should clearly define the boundaries of forest owners and administrative units.

2.2.3. Produce maps of the potential deforestation for the next 5 years

Use collected documents and maps (especially the planning documents such as land use planning, transportation, urban development, irrigation, etc. from other related branches), to produce maps of potential deforestation for the next 5 years.

2.3. Consultation for the analyzing results of deforestation, forest degradation, and the barriers to enhance forest carbon stock

Organize of the consultation workshop with participation of all stakeholders for discussion and approval of results to analyze deforestation, forest degradation, and the barriers to enhance forest carbon; pointed out the principles to define the potential location for REDD+.

2.4. Identify the potential areas to implement REDD+

Use the outcomes from the consultation workshop on drivers to identify the potential locations for REDD+ implementation.

2.5. Build scenarios for greenhouse gas emissions (if possible)

Step 3. Develop PRAP contents

3.1. Identify relevant REDD+ activities

Organize a consultation workshop with stakeholders to propose the groups of activities for preventing the deforestation, forest degradation, carbon forest conservation, forest resources sustainable management, and enhancement of forest carbon stock.

3.2. Evaluate the feasibility of identified REDD+ activities

Organize a consultation workshop with stakeholders to evaluate the feasibility of the identified REDD+ activities to identify additional issues that may arise during the implementation and to propose measures to addressing such issues.

3.3. Evaluate the potential social and environmental benefits and risks in implementing identified activities

3.3.1. Social benefits and risks

Assessing the social benefits and risks that may have impacts on vulnerable groups such as women, children, elderly, the poor, and ethnic minority people, who are directly or indirectly relationship related to the implementation of REDD+ activities in PRAP as in table 1 below:

Table 1. Analyzing the social benefits and risks of the activities

Activities	Social benefits	Mesures to enhance social benefits	How the risks may affect vulnerable groups	Severity of those risks (high; medium; low)	Mesures to mitigate those risks (for medium and high risk)
Reducing deforestation					
Reducing forest degradation					
.....					

3.3.2 Environmental risks and benefits

Assess the potential benefits and risks from implementing REDD+ activities and determine mitigation measures following table 2:

Table 2. Analyzing the environmental benefits and risks of the activities

Activities	E. benefits or risks	Severity of those risks (high; medium; low)	Mesures to mitigate those risks or enhance benefits
Preventing deforestation			
Preventing forest degradation			
.....			

3.4. Field verification for those proposed solutions

a) Field verification aims to assess the suitability of each activity group in selected areas to implement REDD+, adding any missing information on the size, area, beneficiary groups, the quantity of each activity, time schedule, resources, stakeholders, and arrangement to implement these activities.

b) Field verification have been taken through consultation meetings with stakeholders, such as the district authorities, communes, forest owners, farmers, with the participation of women union, the poor, and ethnic minorities.

c) The objectives of each action group should be specific, measurable and calculated, that highly feasible, consistent with the ability of resources, capacity and time schedule, towards limiting causes deforestation and forest degradation, enhancing forest carbon stocks.

3.5 Develop the contents of the PRAP

The REDD+ actions, after feasible and safeguard analysis, and verification in the field, will be developed in the PRAP, that include:

3.5.1. Component 1: Forest protection and development

The forest protection and development activities will be carried out on the whole province scale, that include the following activities:

- a) Afforestation and reforestation
- b) Take care of forests, forest rehabilitation, reforestation
- c) Protection of forests, forest regeneration
- d) Scattered tree planting
- e) Develop silvicultural works
- f) Other relevant activities

3.5.2. The second component: Priority activities, additional activities

a) *Reducing deforestation*

Activities that reduce deforestation shall be determined based on the results of analyzing the causes of deforestation in each locality, some actions listed below are references.

- Review land used planning for agricultural purposes, land for aquaculture, on the basis of ensuring without duplication, overlapping land planned for forestry production.

- Review the planning stability of land used to build the system of roads, mineral mining, hydroelectric development, resettlement.

- Strictly manage the conversion of natural forests to other land use objectives.

- Support the allocation of land and forest to households, individuals and communities.

- Livestock development, crop restructuring, developing inter-village roads, irrigation, water supply, information systems, cultural house, kindergarten and community service; improved farming techniques require less land use, research and development organic agriculture.

- Establish credit fund small scale, low interest loans, interest support.

- Strengthen law enforcement for forest protection and development, communication and public awareness raising.

b) *Reducing forest degradation*

Activities that reduce forest degradation shall be determined based on the results of analyzing the causes of forest degradation in each locality, some activities listed below for references.

- Restrict, prevent use of illegal timber from natural forests; development of alternative products as fuel wood (trees scattered) to reduce illegal logging.
- Support and development of administrative systems and technology to monitor logging activities, identification and traceability of wood.
- Develop sustainable models of NTFPs.
- Advocacy, awareness raising for the people.
- Support for market access for agricultural products, forestry products.
- Support, develop and implement effective regulations, community conventions or commitments to manage and protect forest.
- Implement vocational programs to encourage and create jobs in the locations of deforestation and forest degradation.

c) Sustainable management of forest resources

The sustainable management of forest resources shall be determined on the basis of management situation analysis of each forest owner. The following activities are for references.

- Support and implement sustainable forest management plans and forest certification.
- Support capacity building in forest governance for forest owners.

d) Conservation of forest carbon stocks

The conservation of forest carbon stocks shall be determined on the basis of conservation situation analysis of each forest owners. The following activities are for references.

- Improving the quality of forests, natural forest enrichment, diversified structure of plants to adapt to climate change.
- Planning the conservation of biodiversity in special use forests and protection forests; to exploit the values of forest environmental services

e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

The enhancement of forest carbon stocks shall be determined on the basis of local situation analysis of each province. The following activities are for references.

- Support to apply high technology in the production of seedlings, intensive afforestation; selecting and creating and new varieties of high yield crops, which are able to withstand pest and disease and adverse conditions of climate change.
- Reforestation in previously deforested or degraded ares, or on post mining land.
- To carry out enrichment in areas of degraded land.
- Restore degraded mangrove forests.

Step 4. Development of M&E Framework

The monitoring and evaluation framework shall be determined according to the action group has been set up and a number of related activities such as coordinating inter-sectorial activities; monitoring measures to ensure the safeguard of the environment and society.

The development of the M&E framework requires the participation of local stakeholders through consultation meetings, and workshop. The monitoring indicators need to be specific and measurable.

Step 5. Appraisal and approval of PRAP

a) DARD shall send documents to VNFOREST and provincial departments, agencies for comments.

Documents include:

- Submission letter to PPC
- Draft Decision on approval of Provincial REDD+ Action Plan for PPC
- Draft PRAP proposal
- Map systems include: Maps of forest cover over the past 10 years and 5 next years and PRAP implementation map

b) DARD shall collect comments and revise draft PRAP, then submit to the provincial People's Committee.

c) Provincial People's Committee shall arrange the appraisal of the PRAP documents

d) DARD shall justify and finalize the documents to the provincial People's Committee for their consideration and approval.