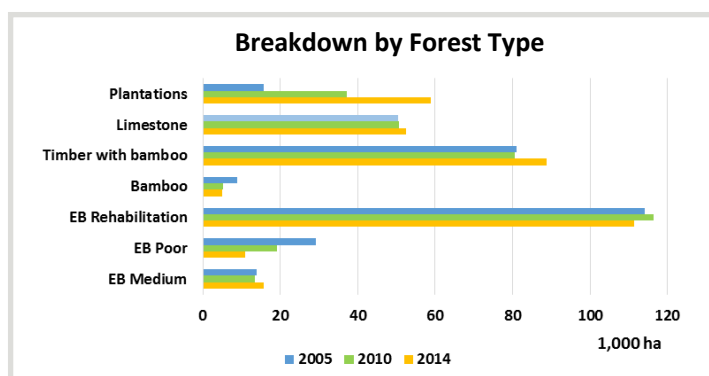
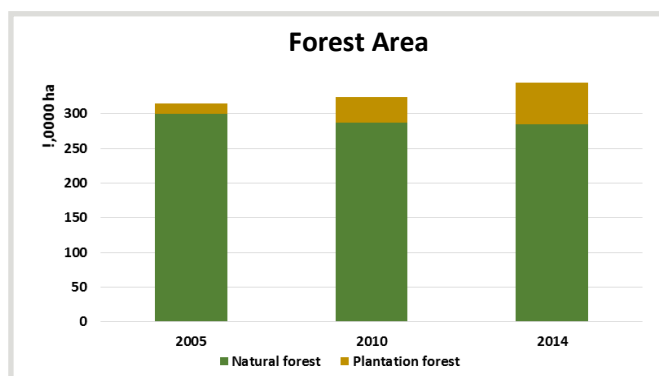


BAC KAN SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCIAL REDD+ ACTION PLAN (PRAP) 2016 – 2020

BAC KAN PROVINCIAL PROFILE AND PRAP FORMULATION

- Province area: 486,000 ha; Forest area: 344,199 ha (70.8%)
- Topography: Mountainous (80%), complex and diverse
- Population: 308,000 (Density: 63/km²; Rural: 84%)
- Main economic activities: Agriculture, forestry and fishery (36.6%); industry and construction (16.7%); services (46.7%)
- PRAP approval: June 2016 (Bac Kan Provincial People's Committee)
- PRAP formulation lead agency: Bac Kan Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- PRAP facilitating agency: North-West Sub-FIPI under the overall support of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme



*EB: Evergreen broadleaf

DRIVERS IDENTIFICATION¹

DIRECT DRIVERS:

- ⇒ **Deforestation:**
 - Agricultural expansion (including planned conversion and illegal encroachment): 12,101 ha
 - Conversion into plantation forests: 3,084 ha
 - Exploitation of mineral resources: up to 695 ha
 - Slash and burn: 34 cases of violations, associated with 25 ha of forest loss
- ⇒ **Forest degradation:**
 - Illegal logging combined with growing demand especially of rare timber (>5,800 m³ of confiscated forest products); firewood collection, particularly for drying tobacco leaves
 - Forest fires: 1,230 ha between 2011-2014

INDIRECT DRIVERS:

- ⇒ **Deforestation and forest degradation:**
 - Inappropriate planning or zoning policy for expansion of forest plantations
 - Insecure forest land tenure: conflicts, overlapping and ambiguous boundaries, forest land allocation without forest allocation
 - Limited capacity for forest law enforcement: 200 official forest rangers overseeing about 400,000 ha, with limited knowledge, skills, and ineffective cooperation with neighbouring provinces

BARRIERS TO FOREST ENHANCEMENT:

- Limited technical knowledge, guidance and resources for forest rehabilitation, reforestation and plantation management
- Lack of specific policy on sustainable forest management, including capacity building and financial resources

¹ Subjected period of analysis: 2012-2015

PRIORITY INTERVENTION PACKAGES

The PRAP process has identified eight specific Intervention Packages (IPs) for activities in up to 36 communes out of 121 communes of the province:

Description		Target Location/Scope
IP 1	Improving forest law enforcement through capacity building, fostering cooperation mechanisms with neighboring districts/ provinces, and incentives for holders of land use rights certificate (LURCs) and forest protection contracts (FPCs)	Provincial level; all forest rangers and forest protection groups focus on LURC and FPC holders in communes with high potential risks of deforestation and forest degradation
IP 2	Reducing pressures on natural forests through livelihood improvement, by enhancing agricultural productivity and forest product value chains, for forest dependent communities and households	Forest Protection Management Boards, State Forest Companies and National Parks, working with households and communities adjacent to forest areas
IP 3	Promoting forest and forest land allocation to individuals, households and village communities with clearly defined boundaries, etc.	Households and communities in 18 prioritized communes (approx. 60,000 ha)
IP 4	Capacity development for local communities on forest protection and management	Forest-dependent communities in 36 communes
IP 5	Reforestation of bare land within protection forests with high quality forest seedlings (particularly native species)	24 prioritized communes (approx. 760 ha)
IP 6	Rehabilitation of natural forests through assisted natural regeneration (ANR) measures	Forest-dependent communities in 36 communes (approx. 3,604 ha for ANR, and approx. 8,081 ha for reforestation)
IP 7	Establishment of biodiversity database for special use forests , updated NFI&S, and three forest category review and adjustment	Ba Be National Park and two nature reserves Province-wide
IP 8	Sustainable forest management planning and capacity building for forest certification	Smallholder groups of forest owners and State Forest Company



CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

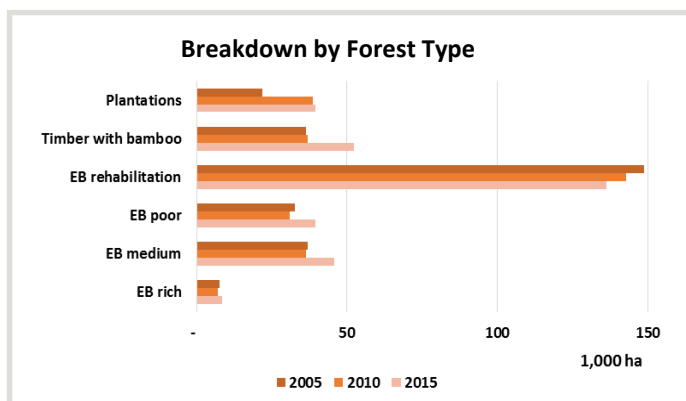
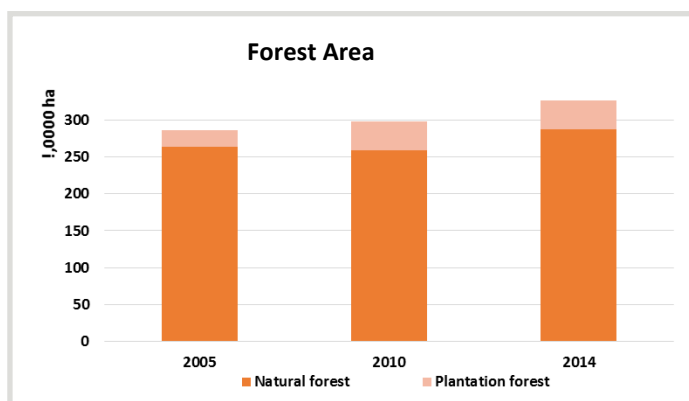
Component/Intervention Package	Total (USD)	State Budget (USD)	Additional Required Investment (USD)
1. Improving forest law enforcement	2,440,410	445,534	1,994,876
2. Livelihood improvement for forest-dependent communities	1,264,870	462,241	802,629
3. Promoting forest and forest land allocation	1,872,465	958,208	914,257
4. Capacity development for communities in forest protection and management	124,749	0.00	124,749
5. Enrichment planting in protection forests	92,225	6,683	85,542
6. Finalization of database on forest management and protection	72,622	0.00	72,622
7. Database for Special Use Forests	490,087	280,686	209,401
8. Sustainable forest management planning and capacity building for forest certification	251,281	0.00	251,281
Total	6,608,709	2,153,352	4,455,357

*** Full PRAP document (Vietnamese and English, unofficial translation) is available online at: <http://vietnam-redd.org/>

BINH THUAN SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCIAL REDD+ ACTION PLAN (PRAP) 2016 – 2020

BINH THUAN PROVINCIAL PROFILE AND PRAP FORMULATION

- Province area: 781,282 ha, Forest area: 326,392 ha (42%)
- Topography: Mountainous, plain and coastal
- Population: 1,200,000 (Density: 63/km²; Rural: 60%)
- Main economic activities: Agriculture, forestry and fishery (36.6%); industry and construction (16.7%); services (46.7%)
- PRAP approval: June 2016 (Binh Thuan Provincial People's Committee)
- PRAP formulation lead agency: Binh Thuan Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- PRAP facilitating agency: Southern Sub-FIPI under the overall support of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme



DRIVERS IDENTIFICATION

DIRECT DRIVERS:

- ⇒ **Deforestation:**
 - Illegal encroachment for agriculture production: 38,710 ha forests between 2006 -2015
 - Conversion of degraded natural forests into rubber plantations: 5,000ha
- ⇒ **Forest degradation:**
 - Illegal logging of natural forests: 1,720 forest cases between 2006-2015 for commercial timber and firewood
 - Forest fires: 248 forest fire cases with about 833 ha damaged between 1999-2005

INDIRECT DRIVERS:

- ⇒ **Deforestation and forest degradation:**
 - Low productivity of agriculture based livelihood activities
 - Increased population from in-migration
 - Limited awareness of local communities about the values of forests
 - Ineffective forest law enforcement efforts, limited economic incentives for forest rangers, limited cooperation arrangements with neighbouring provinces
 - Inappropriate zoning for plantations, inaccurate forest quality classification and inadequate conversion process
 - Insecure forest land tenure resulting from conflicts, overlapping and ambiguous boundaries and forest land allocation without forest allocation

BARRIERS TO FOREST ENHANCEMENT:

- Low success rate of natural forest restoration due to forest fires and/or ineffective silvicultural measures for forest rehabilitation with assisted natural regeneration (ANR)
- Limited silvicultural knowledge or technical guidance, or appropriate seedlings on forest rehabilitation and reforestation
- Inadequate economic incentives (e.g. low payment under forest protection contracts) for ANR by forest protection contract holders

PRIORITY INTERVENTION PACKAGES

The PRAP process has identified five specific Intervention Packages (IPs) for 46 communes out of 87 communes of the province:

Description		Target Location/Scope
IP 1	Promoting forest ecosystem conservation and forest carbon enhancement through strengthening forest law enforcement and livelihood models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer zone of Nature Reserve Management Boards of Nui Ong and Takou • Over 2,000 local households of 9 prioritized communes, covering 34,861 ha
IP 2	Developing community-based forestry, enhancing forest/forest land tenure and local livelihoods in the Northern mountainous regions and neighboring area with Lam Dong province	109,909 ha in 12 prioritized communes
IP 3	Restoring quality of degraded natural forest ecosystems	89,284 ha in 15 prioritized communes
IP 4	Supporting SFM activities for forest owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binh Thuan and Song Dinh State-owned forest companies (SOFCs) • Song Quao and Le Hong Phong Forest Management Boards (FMBs)
IP 5	Strengthening capacity of cooperation between sectoral agencies to implement REDD+ in Binh Thuan	Province-wide



CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

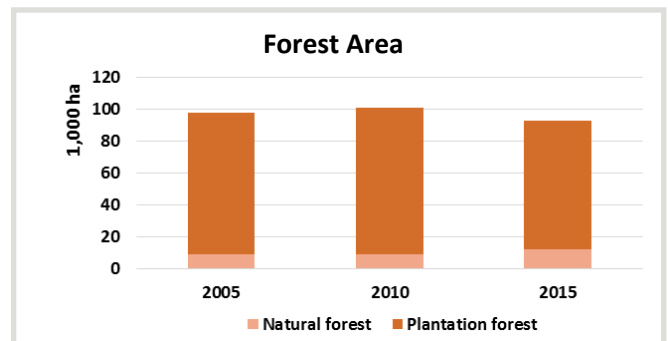
Component/Intervention Package	Total (USD)	State Budget (USD)	Additional Required Investment (USD)
1. Promoting conservation of forest ecosystems in nature reserves of Nui Ong, Ta Kou	917,307	23,810	893,497
2. Developing community-based forestry, enhancing forest/forest land tenure and local livelihoods in the Northern mountainous regions and neighboring area with Lam Dong province	1,807,285	366,132	1,441,153
3. Restoring quality of degraded natural forest ecosystems	667,356	0.00	667,356
4. Supporting SFM activities for forest owners	421	0.00	421
5. Strengthening capacity of cooperation between sectoral agencies to implement REDD+ in Binh Thuan	434,303	4,409	429,894
Total	3,826,672	394,350	3,432,322

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CA MAU SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCIAL REDD+ ACTION PLAN (PRAP) 2016 – 2020

CA MAU PROVINCIAL PROFILE AND PRAP FORMULATION

- Province area: 529,487 ha; Forest area: 94,300 ha (18%)
- Topography: Ca Mau is a delta, with interlacing rivers and canals, low and flat terrain.
- Population: 1,216,388 (Density: 230/km²; Rural: 87.4%)
- Main economic activities: Agriculture, forestry and fishery (36.15%); industry and construction (35.31%); services (28.54%)
- PRAP approval: April 2016 (Ca Mau Provincial People's Committee)
- PRAP formulation lead agency: Ca Mau Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- PRAP facilitating agency: Southern Sub-FIPI under the overall support of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme



***Natural forest types in Ca Mau province are limited to mainly mangrove and melaleuca*

DRIVERS IDENTIFICATION

DIRECT DRIVERS:

⇒ Deforestation:

- Encroachment, illegal logging and conversion to other land uses
 - * Encroachment into mangrove forests for shrimp farming (aquaculture)
 - * Illegal logging by local people for construction timber, fuelwood or for commercial purposes
 - * Conversion of forests for infrastructure: 535 ha of mangrove forests cleared from 2006 to 2012

⇒ Forest degradation:

- Shrimp aquaculture activities in mangrove forests: leading to biophysical changes and increased salinity
- Limited technical knowledge among local people on managing and protecting mangrove forests
- Fires in *Melaleuca* forest (particularly in peat land), spread from deliberate burning of cropland;
- Mismanagement (prolonged inundation) of *Melaleuca* forests
- Illegal logging

INDIRECT DRIVERS:

- High opportunity costs of retaining forest cover, particularly with high market value of shrimp;
- Limited capacity of forest rangers and staff of state-owned forest enterprises
- Traditional farming techniques (including controlled burning of cropland)
- Ineffective cooperation with neighbouring provinces for forest law enforcement
- Limited investment in improved agricultural models

BARRIERS TO FOREST ENHANCEMENT:

- ⇒ Low awareness and incentives for local communities to manage forest plantations
- ⇒ Low awareness of forest management techniques among local community, particularly relating to extended inundation of *Melaleuca* forests

PRIORITY INTERVENTION PACKAGES

The PRAP process has identified eight specific intervention packages (IPs) for 34 priority communes out of 121 communes of the province:

Description		Target Location/Scope
IP 1	Protection and management of mangrove forests through agreements between state forest owners and households, including multi-stakeholder cooperation and co-management models	Mui Ca Mau National Park; Dat Mui Forest Management Board (FMB), Nam Can FMB with 3,593 households covering 32,168ha,
IP 2	Enhancing quality of protection forests in Western coastal region of Ca Mau province by supporting households in forest protection and management techniques and promoting forest protection contracts integrated with aquaculture	11 communes, Bien Tay FPD, Sao Luoi FMB, covering 7,357 ha
IP 3	Promoting integrated and sustainable aquaculture and mangrove forest management models in Eastern regions of the province	8 communes, Dam Roi, Tam Giang I, Kien Van and Nhung Mien FMBs, covering 36,176ha with 4,771 households
IP 4	Promoting sustainable forest management (SFM), including co-management with local communities, in U Minh Ha <i>Melaleuca</i> forests by development of SFM plan and building capacity for forest certification	U Minh Ha SoFC with 3,098 households
IP 5	Enhancing forest control and reducing illegal conversion of peat land forests by promoting community-based forest models, improving access to credits as well as markets	4 communes in two districts; 17,493ha with 1,479 households
IP 6	Reducing planned conversion processes of forests into other land-use purposes by improving cross-sectoral planning	Province-wide



CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

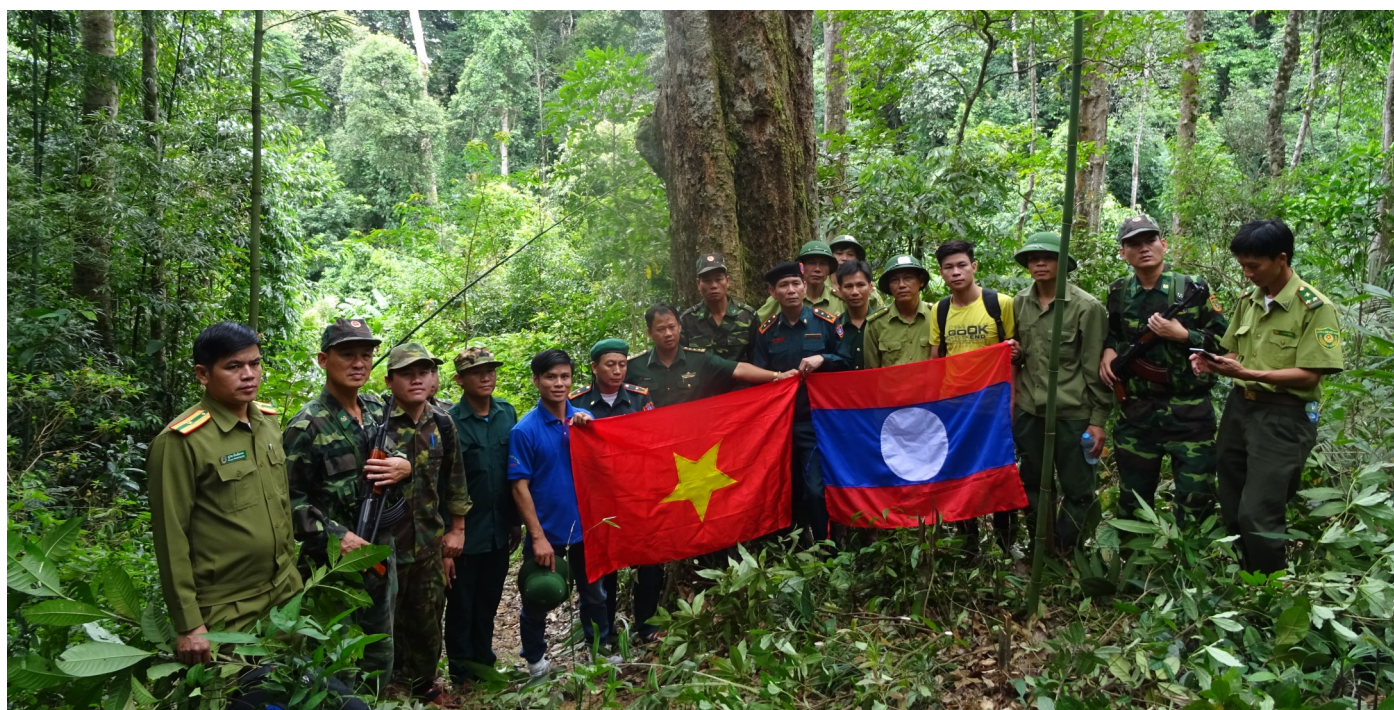
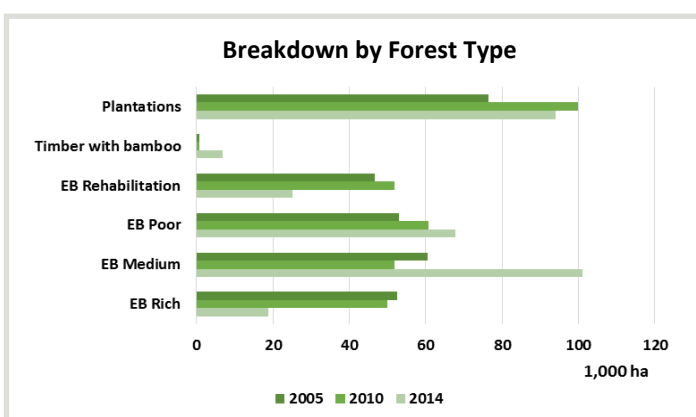
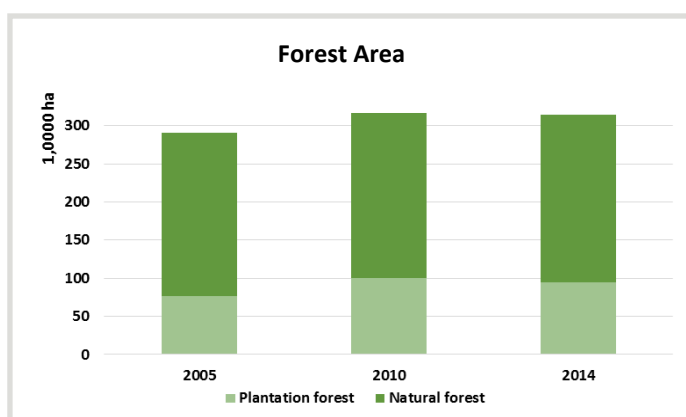
Component/Intervention Package	Total (USD)	State Budget (USD)	Additional Required Investment (USD)
1. Protection and management of mangrove forests in Mui Ca Mau National Park and Buffer Zone	384,934	28,395	356,539
2. Enhancing quality of protection forests in the Western coastal region of Ca Mau province	409,925	12,549	397,377
3. Promoting integrated and sustainable aquaculture and mangrove forest management models	1,120,419	31,556	1,088,862
4. SFM in U Minh Ha Forest Company	1,144,101	-	1,144,101
5. Promoting community-based forest models in peat land areas	316,539	53,876	262,663
6. Reducing planned conversion of forests into other uses by improving cross-sectoral planning	358,907	10,979	347,928
Total	3,734,824	137,354	3,597,469

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HA TINH SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCIAL REDD+ ACTION PLAN (PRAP) 2016 – 2020

HA TINH PROVINCIAL PROFILE AND PRAP FORMULATION

- Province area: 599,731 ha; Forest area: 221,862 ha (36.9%)
- Topography: Mountainous (67.6%), complex and diverse
- Population: 1,255,240 (Density: 209/km²; Rural: 84.4 %)
- Main economic activities: Agriculture, forestry and fishery (47.7%); industry and construction (26.6%); services (28.7%)
- PRAP approval: June 2016 (Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee)
- PRAP formulation lead agency: Ha Tinh provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- PRAP Facilitating agency: Institute For Forest Ecology and Environment / Vietnam National Forestry University under the overall support of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme



DRIVERS IDENTIFICATION

DIRECT DRIVERS:

⇒ Deforestation:

- Conversion of natural forests into plantation forests: 20,028ha (1995-2014) and 4,465ha for rubber (2005-2014)
- Agricultural conversion tea and fruit tree cultivation: 3,372 ha (1995-2010)
- Forest fires: 662 ha
- Hydropower construction: 447ha

⇒ Forest degradation:

- Legal logging in natural forests: 61,087 m³ (2010-2014)
- Illegal logging and trade of timber: 2,847 cases of violation including confiscation of 4,470m³ of timber (2010-2015)

INDIRECT DRIVERS:

⇒ Deforestation and forest degradation:

- High market demand for timber combined with low productivity of plantation forests;
- High opportunity costs for frontier forests facing the high prices of speciality products;
- Lack of secure forest/forest land tenure;
- Limited immediate access to economic benefits for households and communities (even if secured with land-use right certificate or contract);
- Limited capacity among forest rangers, state-owned forest entities in forest law enforcement and forest fire control;
- Cross border crimes between neighboring provinces of Lao PDR;
- Limited awareness of local people on forest protection and management;
- Lack of government budget allocation to natural forest restoration and protection.

BARRIERS TO FOREST ENHANCEMENT:

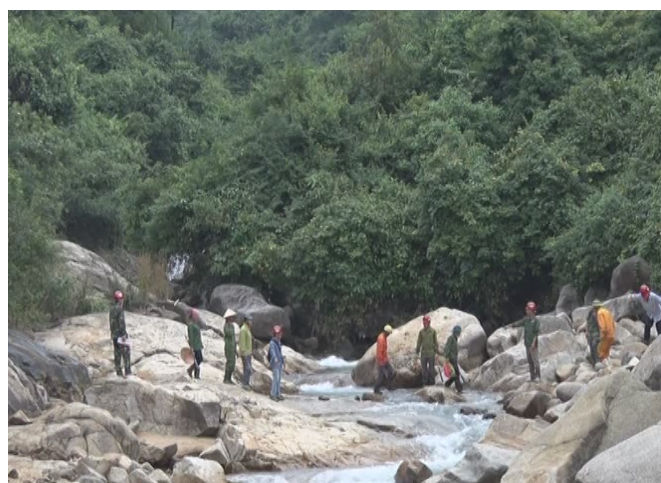
- ⇒ Limited technical knowledge, guidance and resources for forest rehabilitation and reforestation;
- ⇒ Lack of incentives and/or benefit sharing mechanisms for rehabilitation of natural forests.



PRIORITY INTERVENTION PACKAGES

The PRAP process has identified thirteen specific intervention packages (IPs), for 49 priority communes out of 190 communes of province:

Description		Target Location/Scope
IP 1	Enhancing forest law enforcement by improving capacity of forest rangers and staff of state forest owners through training curriculum development, and awareness raising activities for communities and households.	Forest rangers; state forest owners (SoFC, FMBs, nature reserves); of 45 forest communes at high risk of deforestation and forest degradation.
IP 2	Improving the effectiveness of forest management, protection and development of small-scale forest owners through establishment and operationalization of cooperatives on sustainable forest management, NTFPs and appropriate livelihood options.	Communes at high risk of deforestation and forest degradation in Huong Son and Huong Khe districts.
IP 3	Promoting forest and forest land allocation to households and communities	7 communes of 4 districts with high risk of deforestation (5,646 ha of forest land) to 1,295 households and 16 communities
IP 4	Alternative livelihoods development and agroforestry technology transfer to enhance competitiveness of speciality products	Prioritized communes of Huong Khe, Vu Quang, Huong Son, Can Loc and Cam Xuyen, Ky Anh
IP 5	Restructuring the provincial forestry sector, updating the forest categories (Protection, Production and Special Use) and forest protection and development plan 2016-2020	Province-wide
IP 6	Improving economic benefits from degraded natural forests and/or regeneration forests through development of sustainable NTFP models	Province-wide with focus on Huong Son, Huong Khe, Ky Anh, Cam Xuyen, and Vu Quang districts
IP 7	Strengthening forest protection and rehabilitation through improved awareness raising for local communities on forestry law and policies related to forest protection and development	47 forest communes of 8 districts
IP 8	Fostering the cooperation between Ha Tinh and neighboring provinces, including 2 provinces of Lao PDR through implementation of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) on forest law enforcement.	Provincial level with neighboring districts (Huong Khe, Ky Anh, Huong Son, Vu Quang, Nghi Xuan, Huong Son districts)
IP 9	Sustainable forest management planning and capacity building for forest certification	Provincial level with state owned forest entities
IP 10	Rehabilitation of natural forests through assisted natural regeneration (ANR) applying native species	SoFC, FMBs, with the participation of households and communities in 45 communes at high risk of deforestation and forest degradation.
IP 11	Promoting forest biodiversity values through establishing of biodiversity database for special use forests	Protected Areas (National Parks, Nature Reserves) and natural forest areas under FMBs and SoFCs
IP 12	Improving economic values of plantation forests through promoting long-rotation large diameter timber plantations	Provincial level with focus on 21 communes in 5 districts; FMBs (Nam Ha Tinh, Song Tiem, Ngan Sau) and SoFCs (Huong Son, Chuc A)
IP 13	Improving linkages from of investment to production and market access for plantation timber	Provincial level with focus on 40 prioritized communes for development forest plantation of Huong Son, Huong Khe, Vu Quang, Ky Anh and Cam Xuyen districts



CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Component/Intervention Package	Total (USD)	State Budget (USD)	Additional Required Investment (USD)
1. Capacity building for forest rangers and forest protection force	173,391	0.00	173,391
2. Improving efficiency of forest management, protection and development	291,446	0.00	291,446
3. Forest land allocation to individuals, households and communities	322,746	146,523	176,222
4. Reducing pressures on natural forests through livelihood improvement by enhancing agricultural productivity.	505,291	0.00	505,291
5. Restructuring and updating forestry sector planning processes in the period 2016-2020	211,640	0.00	211,640
6. Non-timber forest product development for Reducing pressures on natural forests	4,532,628	1,763,668	2,768,959
7. Awareness raising for local communities on forest protection and management	298,391	0.00	298,391
8. Fostering cooperation on Forest Law Enforcement (FLE) between Ha Tinh and provinces, including 2 provinces Bolikhamxay and Khammuone of Lao PDR	335,979	0.00	335,979
9. Sustainable forest management planning and capacity building for forest certification	1,864,687	0.00	1,864,687
10. Rehabilitation of natural forests through assisted natural regeneration (ANR) measures (with native species)	5,878,285	1,013,047	4,865,238
11. Establishment of biodiversity database for special use forests	154,321	0.00	154,321
12. Development of large timber plantation and prolonged business cycle	9,017,637	0.00	9,017,637
13. Improving linkages from of investment to production and market access for plantation timber products	3,728,836	57,672	3,671,164
Total	27,315,277	2,980,910	24,334,366

*** Full PRAP document (Vietnamese and English, unofficial translation) is available online at: <http://vietnam-redd.org/>

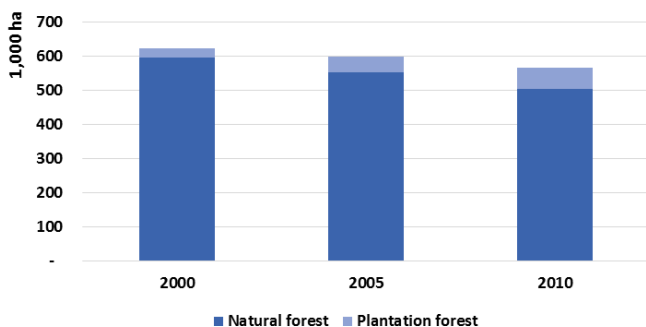
LAM DONG SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCIAL REDD+ ACTION PLAN (PRAP) 2014 – 2020

LAM DONG PROVINCIAL PROFILE AND PRAP FORMULATION

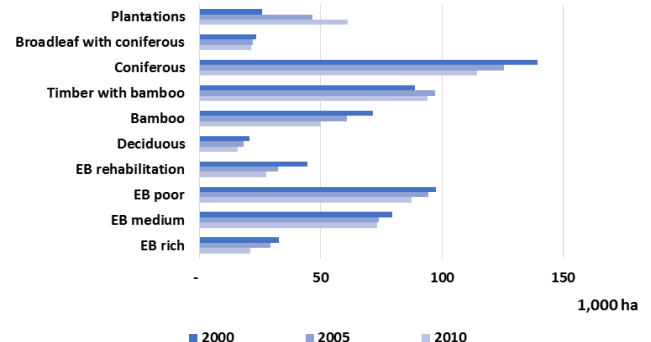
- Province area: 977,354 ha; Forest area: 581,435 ha (59%)
- Topography: complex topography with mainly plateaus, high mountains and small flat valleys
- Population: 1,204,000 (Density: 123/km²; Rural: 63%)
- Main economic activities: Agriculture, forestry and fishery (48.4%); industry and construction (20.3%); services-tourism (31.3%)
- PRAP approval: January 2015 (Lam Dong Provincial People's Committee)
- PRAP formulation lead agency: Lam Dong Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- PRAP facilitating agency: Lowering Emission from Asia's Forests (LEAF); and Netherlands Development Organization (SNV)



Forest Area



Breakdown by Forest Type



DRIVERS IDENTIFICATION

DIRECT DRIVERS:

- ⇒ **Deforestation:**
 - Illegal encroachment of nearly 160,000ha forests for agriculture production, rubber plantation which accounts for 71.5% of total forest loss between 1990 and 2015
 - Conversion of nearly 63,000ha of natural forests into hydropower projects, irrigation dams, swidden cultivation and illegal logging
 - Conversion of nearly 500ha from forest into construction of residential areas and other infrastructure development
- ⇒ **Forest degradation:**
 - Planned selective logging into natural forest: more than 8,000ha of natural forests with about 280,000m³ were logged between 1990 and 2015
 - Illegal logging damaged nearly 300,000ha forests between 1990 and 2015

INDIRECT DRIVERS:

- ⇒ **Deforestation and forest degradation**
 - Population growth due to natural increase combined with immigration
 - Extensive agricultural crops due to limited productivity combined with high market demand;
 - Urbanization requires expansion of infrastructure and hydropower development
 - Limited capacity of forest rangers, state forest owners and poor cooperation with relevant stakeholders in forest law enforcement
 - Forest fire
 - Collection of Fuelwood and Non-timber forest products (NTFPs)

BARRIERS TO FOREST ENHANCEMENT:

- ⇒ Ineffective or improper silviculture measures
- ⇒ Limited technical capacity and financial resources for forest restoration with assisted natural regeneration (ANR)

PRIORITY INTERVENTION PACKAGES

The PRAP process has identified the following key REDD+ activities (IPs) between 2014 and 2020:

Description		Target Location/Scope
Capacity Building		
IP 1	Capacity building for managing and implementing REDD+ activities, including awareness raising, institutional arrangements, forest resource monitoring, REDD+ financial management.	Province-wide
IP 2	Improving the provincial forest monitoring system (FMS) for REDD+	Province-wide
IP 3	Developing REDD+ financial management mechanisms	Province-wide
IP 4	Mainstreaming measures for social and environmental safeguards in REDD+	Province-wide
IP 5	Monitoring and evaluation of PRAP implementation, the management and use of REDD+ finance	Province-wide
Emission Reduction		
IP 6	Reviewing and improving forest related land-use planning and forest/forest land tenure policies	Province-wide
IP 7	Fire prevention and biodiversity conservation	Province-wide with focus on Protection Areas
IP 8	Strengthening forest restoration activities with ANR to improve natural forest quality	Districts of Dam Rong, Lac Duong, Da Huoai, Duc Trong, Lam Ha, Don Duong and Da Lat City
IP 9	Forest restoration on bare land	Province-wide with focus on Dam Rong, Lam Ha, Lac Duong and Da Huoai Districts
IP 10	Reforestation on forest lands which have been illegally encroached by agricultural perennial crops	Province-wide with focus on Dam Rong, Lam Ha, Lac Duong, Bao Lam and Da Huoai Districts
IP 11	Reducing pressure on forest through strengthening forest protection contract and livelihood improvement activities	Nine prioritized districts
IP 12	Sustainable forest management and capacity building for forest certification	State-owned forest companies



CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

The PRAP Lam Dong does not include budget estimates for IPs 1-7 but estimates financial requirement for IPs 8 to 12 as follows:

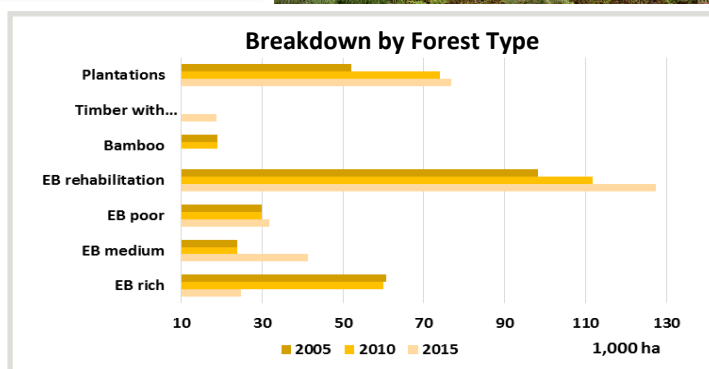
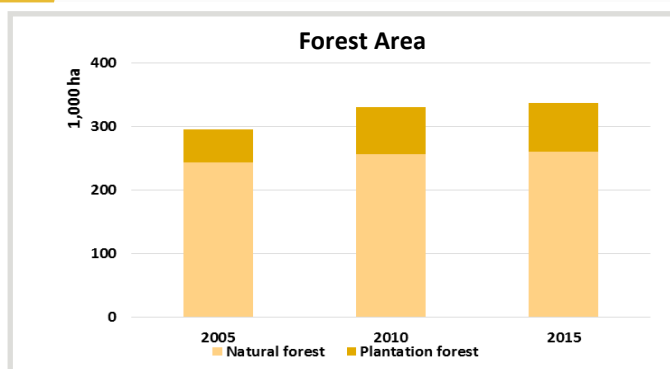
Component/Intervention Package	Total (USD)
1. Strengthening forest restoration activities with ANR to improve natural forest quality	3,315,212
2. Forest restoration on bare land	18,524,118
3. Reforestation on forest lands which have been illegally encroached agricultural perennial crops	825,265
4. Reducing pressure on forest through strengthening forest protection contract	51,821,723
5. Supporting sustainable livelihoods	923,633
6. Sustainable forest management and capacity building for forest certification	396,825
Total	75,806,776

*** Full PRAP document (Vietnamese and English, unofficial translation) is available online at: <http://vietnam-redd.org/>

LAO CAI SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCIAL REDD+ ACTION PLAN (PRAP) 2016 – 2020

LAO CAI PROVINCIAL PROFILE AND PRAP FORMULATION

- Total Area: 638,389 ha; Forest area: 337,280 ha (53%)
- Topography: Mountainous (56% of area), complex and diverse with rivers, high mountain peaks, steep and high mountain passes, deep streams and wide valleys
- Population: 665,152 (Density: 104 people/km²; Rural: 70%)
- Approval: June 2016 by Lao Cai Provincial People's Committee
- Lead agency: Lao Cai provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- PRAP facilitating agency: Forest Resource and Environment Centre (FREC) with overall support of the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme



EB: Evergreen broadleaf

DRIVERS IDENTIFICATION

DIRECT DRIVERS:

- ⇒ **Deforestation:**
 - Forest fire: unplanned, small-scale fires affecting 1,259 ha of forests between 2005 and 2015
 - Illegal encroachment: conversion of 66 ha of natural forests to cropland
 - Hydropower: Planned clearance of 870 ha of forests between 2006-2014
 - Commercial agriculture: Projected conversion of over 6,000 ha of forests to mining and perennial crops (e.g. rubber) between 2016 & 2020
- ⇒ **Forest degradation:**
 - Shrimp aquaculture activities in mangrove forests: leading to biophysical changes and Unsustainable fuelwood extraction for household use and for drying Cardamom
 - Cardamom cultivation requires low canopy (40-60%) which damages regeneration and natural forest habitat
 - Illegal logging: 432 forest violation cases were recorded between 2005 and 2015

INDIRECT DRIVERS:

- Forest land allocation in remote areas; difficult to access for protection and fire control
- Limited numbers and limited capacity of forest rangers on forest law enforcement;
- Institutional weakness of provincial forest administration and state-managed forest entities
- Inadequate financial incentives for holders of Forest Protection Contracts (FPCs) and land-use right certificates;
- Limited awareness of villagers in forestry law and regulations
- Ineffective cooperation among relevant stakeholders, e.g. forest rangers, police, military etc. in forest law enforcement

BARRIERS TO FOREST ENHANCEMENT:

- ⇒ Ineffective and poorly-implemented management strategies for protecting natural forest;
- ⇒ Insecure forest land tenure undermines the engagement of villagers in forest restoration activities;
- ⇒ Inadequate investment in sustainable forest management for plantation forests

PRIORITY INTERVENTION PACKAGES

The PRAP process has identified five intervention packages (IPs) which may cover activities in up to 143 communes of 164 communes of the province:

Description		Target Location/Scope
IP 1	Reviewing and updating forest categories (Protection, Production and Special Use) and boundaries of forest/forest land allocated to households and village communities.	Province-wide
IP 2	Reducing pressures on natural forests through livelihood improvement, by enhancing forest product value chains, including cardamom and other NTFPs	Focus on Van Ban, Bat Xat, Sa Pa, Si Ma Cai Districts
IP 3	Development and implementation of sustainable forest management plans for SoFCs/FMBs and smallholder forest groups	Focus on Bao Yen, Van Ban SoFCs; Bao Yen, Bac Ha, Muong Khuong, Bao Thang FMBs
IP 4	Forest restoration in protection and special use forests with participation of local communities	Protected Areas and buffer zones
IP 5	Improving the quality and provision of forestry seedlings and extending the rotation of forest plantations	Province-wide



CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Component/Intervention Package	Total (USD)	State Budget (USD)	Additional Required Investment (USD)
1. Reviewing and updating forest categories and boundaries	7,515,423	7,460,181	55,243
2. Livelihood support and forest law enforcement improvement activities	1,810,428	959,625	850,802
3. SFM plan development and implementation	1,141,936	99,272	1,042,663
4. Forest restoration in Protected Areas and protection forests	2,267,637	11,243	2,256,393
5. Improved management of forest plantations	657,288	42,989	614,299
Total	13,392,712	8,573,311	4,819,400

*** Full PRAP document (Vietnamese and English, unofficial translation) is available online at: <http://vietnam-redd.org/>