

### 3.3 Logical Framework Matrix

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

Outcomes and Outputs	National Partners & UN orgs. (key GoV partner underscored)	Related activity	Indicator	Baseline	Proposed target (Targets are set for the <u>end of the Programme</u> , unless otherwise specified)	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
<b>Goal: The forestry sector contributes to the 2020 target for agriculture and rural development emission reductions (Decision MARD 3119 of 2011, Decision 2139/QD-TTg of 2011, Decision 1393/QD-TTg of 2012)</b>							
Objective: To enhance Viet Nam's ability to benefit from future results-based payments <sup>1</sup> for REDD+ and undertake transformational changes in the forestry sector			Level of implementation of NRAP and MARD Decision 3119	MARD's programme on emission reductions by 2020 (Decision MARD 3119 of 2011), and NRAP adopted; REDD+ SNC, VRO and National REDD+ Network established	By <u>end of Yr1</u> , cost-based action plans to implement NRAP and MARD Decision 3119 adopted; and  By the end of the programme, landscape-level REDD+ programmes are under implementation in all pilot provinces and draft agricultural sector plans under Decision 3119 that integrate REDD+ actions have been developed	Official GoV Decisions related to REDD+ Policies, Strategies and bodies.	UNFCCC negotiations move slowly, and the guidelines for REDD+ programmes are not agreed
			Level of preparation for distributing positive incentives as defined by NRF operability, readiness of national MRV, BDS and Safeguard systems	NRAP establishes basis for all required elements and plans/proposals exist, but system not yet ready to implement results-based payments	The NRF is ready to distribute positive incentives to beneficiaries, supported by operational MRV, BDS and Safeguard systems	Independent expert assessment (linked to evaluation of Programme)	Commitment of the GoV towards addressing CC, implementing REDD+ (and conserving BD) does not remain firm

<sup>1</sup>Note that the term "results-based payments" refers only to the basis for international transfer of funds to Viet Nam

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			Effectiveness of REDD+ governance structures in ensuring accountability (actions and decisions taken by public officials are subject to oversight so as to guarantee that government initiatives meet their stated objectives and respond to the needs of the community they are meant to be benefiting, thereby contributing to better governance and poverty reduction), transparency (clear processes and procedures enabling good access by citizens to public information) and equity (see <a href="http://redd-net.org/files/Equity%20framework%20policy%20brief%20final.pdf">http://redd-net.org/files/Equity%20framework%20policy%20brief%20final.pdf</a> )	Governance structures promoting broad-based participation, leading to accountability, transparency and equity established under Phase I Programme, but not yet fully effective	REDD+ governance structures are effective in ensuring accountability, transparency and equity	Independent expert assessment, including feedback from all relevant stakeholder groups (survey, KII, etc.), and linked to evaluation of Programme	

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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Output 3.2 NFMS: IMS developed	VRO, <u>FIPI</u> , GDLA, STWG-MRV etc FAO	STWG-MRV, etc	Number of provinces with available QA/QC AD	0 provinces (AD without QA/QC has been generated through NFIMAP)	Six provinces - the LMS is generating AD on a 5-year cycle with annual updates, requiring further analysis and QA/QC for the rest of the country	LMS AD report	Sub-national authorities do not share central government's commitment to REDD+
Output 3.3 EF developed	<u>FIPI</u> , VRO, FSIV (RCFEE), VFU, TNU etc FAO	STWG-MRV, JICA etc. FAO-NFA	Number of BEF/allometric equations developed	249 equations for 4 forest types in 3 ecosystems, including 89 species  National Communications LULUCF sector reports at Tier 1	All BEF/allometric equations developed for relevant representative species and/or forest types in the pilot provinces and country <sup>2</sup> .	BEF/Allometric equations database in NFMS	Weather is conducive to conducting field measurements
Output 3.4 NFMS: Institutional arrangement for compiling REDD+ GHG-Inventory clarified.	<u>PMU</u> , MONRE, VRO  FAO	STWG-MRV, JICA etc	GoV institution with the required capacity to work on sector data for the National REDD+ Inventory Report has been identified.	No institution identified to date: National Communications LULUCF sector GHG report is developed by an ad hoc team	An institution formally assigned by the GoV.	Availability of the decision on the NRIS	Sub-national authorities do not share central government's commitment to REDD+
Output 3.5 Interim performance indicators and REL/FRL established	<u>VRO</u> , PPC, etc  FAO	STWG-MRV, JICA, SNV, GIZ, AusAID, USAID etc	Number of pilot provinces that have endorsed the interim REL/FRL	Zero provinces: First interim version of REL/FRL proposed by a JICA study	All six pilot provinces	Programme reports	Existing forestry related data are not made freely available.  UNFCCC negotiations move slowly, and the guidelines for REDD+ programmes are

<sup>2</sup>Preliminarily identified as "evergreen broadleaf forests", "deciduous forests", and bamboo forests as a minimum

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

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

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

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

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



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

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