

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



Final Report Viet Nam National Programme

2012

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Please identify the National Programme by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and the designated National Programme focal points of the participating UN organisations will also provide their electronic signature below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.



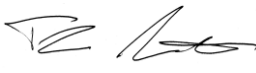

Country: Viet Nam Title of programme: UN-REDD Viet Nam Programme	Date of signature¹: 15 October 2009 Date of first transfer of funds²: 5 October 2009 End date according to National Programme Document: 20 months No-cost extension requested³: Operational end date: 30 June 2012
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Implementing partners⁴:
 The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
 Viet Nam Administration of Forestry (VNFORST)

The financial information reported should include indirect costs, M&E and other associated costs.

Financial Summary (USD)			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁵	Amount transferred ⁶	CummulativeExpenditures up to programme closure ^{7*}
FAO	1,690,814	1,690,814	1,667,350
UNDP	2,501,128	2,501,128	2,463,383
UNEP	192,814	192,814	192,376
Total	4,384,756	4,384,756	4,323,108

*Cumulative expenditures are estimates as of September 2012. For final figures, see Final Certified Financial Statement to be made available by June 2013.

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁸			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
			
Type the date and name of signatories in full:			
Yuriko Shoji 1/10/2012	Bakhodir Burkhanov 12/10/2012	Thomas Enters 21/9/2012	Pham Minh Thoa 10/10/2012

¹ Last signature on the National Programme Document

² As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>

³ If yes, please provide new end date

⁴ Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project. Do not include the participating UN Organizations unless Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) is being applied.

⁵ The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed Submission Form and National Programme Document. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁶ Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁷ The sum of commitments and disbursement

⁸ Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the *UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework* document for further guidance

1.2 Monitoring Framework

The table below requests reporting on cumulative achievements (against the expected targets in the Monitoring Framework included in the National Programme Document) and achievements gained in the reporting period (against the expected targets in the annual work plan). If there is no data to be reported in the reporting period, please mark N/A. Please add additional rows as needed. Progress against annual targets should be reported on if progress has been made after the last annual or semi-annual report. For additional information on means of verification, responsibilities and risk and assumptions, please refer to the Monitoring Framework in the National Programme Document.

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall progress (Cumulative achievements)		Progress Against Annual Targets (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Progress Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)	Expected Annual Target (According to the annual work plan)	Achievements of the Annual Target (Outcome or Output)
Goal: By the end of 2012 Viet Nam is REDD-ready and able to contribute to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation nationally and regionally						
Objective: To assist the Government of Viet Nam in developing an effective REDD+ regime in Viet Nam and to contribute to reduction of regional displacement of emissions						
Outcome 1: Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD activities in Viet Nam	Components of REDD architecture in place	Support to SFM has established partial elements, but none are REDD-ready	Key components of REDD architecture (coordinating mechanism, reference scenario, payment distribution system) are completed	Sensitized by the UN-REDD Programme, the GoV established both a Cross-Ministerial REDD+ Steering Committee, and a National REDD+ Office to lead on REDD+. Coordinated and led by the National REDD+ Office, the National REDD+ Action Programme (NRAP), which includes features of a Benefit Distribution System that will be aligned with Decree 99 on Payment for Forest Ecosystem Services, was signed by the Prime Minister June 27 2012. An MRV framework document developed through the National REDD Network has been endorsed by the National REDD+ Office. Institutional and technical capacity for national coordination of key components of REDD have been established. Components of REDD+ have all been discussed at the national level,	As the programme ended in 2012, the target for the Outcome was, by default, the end-of-programme target.	See Cumulative Progress Towards the Overall Target.

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				but yet to be fully defined or installed, as this will need to await piloting experience in the "REDD+ Phase II".		
1.1. National coordination mechanism established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of system Government staff in MARD, MONRE and MPI coordinate REDD+ activities and negotiations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal for "interim working group" exists Limited knowledge in GoV on REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of April 2009 the interim working group is operational By the end of 2010 all partners have endorsed a roadmap generated by the working group National REDD Network and Working Groups develop position papers for GoV on key issues of National REDD+ Action Programme and UNFCCC and IPCC negotiations Staff in MPI, MARD and MONRE hold regular joint meetings to coordinate activities and develop joint negotiation positions 	<p>Supported by the UN-REDD Programme, the National REDD Network was established in 2009, and had two sub-Technical Working Groups (STWG) - MRV and Local Implementation - quickly up and running. Another four have been added as of 2012. A website dedicated to serve the Network was launched in 2010 (vietnam-redd.org), also containing the description of all STWG.</p> <p>The Network provided a stage for national stakeholder consultations, for example for the background document to the NRAP and the MRV framework document. Presentations by the STWG to the Network on their work were held regularly, although it is less clear if the mechanism to promote policy uptake has been successful.</p> <p>The Cross-Ministerial REDD+ Steering Committee has provided inputs to the NRAP and guidance to the REDD+ process, especially in 2012.</p>	Staff from MARD, VNFOREST and other lines ministries such as MPI, MOFA and MONRE increase their awareness and understanding about REDD+	<p>Awareness on REDD+ of staff from MARD, VNFOREST have been enhanced through their participation in the two workshops on REDD+ and Gender and workshop on Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+.</p> <p>Three meetings of National REDD+ Steering Committees on UN-REDD Phase 2 and update of REDD+ implementation were organized, giving opportunities for representatives from line ministries to understand more REDD+ readiness in Viet Nam</p>

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1.2. Data and information for national REL/RL for REDD+available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest ecological classification and stratification system for Viet Nam National circumstances Understanding of REDD+REL/RL development by staff at relevant national institutions Stakeholder consultation of REL/RL methodology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 "agro"-ecological zones are applied for forestry No national circumstances have been identified There is little knowledge on REL/RL development with staff of relevant national institutions Consultation on data sources and methodologies conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By March 2011 an ecological stratification mechanism has been developed; expected to be adopted by MARD by September 2011 By June 2012, a set of "National circumstances" have been identified By June 2012, there is a core group of national technical staff trained on REDD+ REL/RL (based on collaborative engagement with JICA study etc.) and have acted as resource persons in the STWG- MRV. By June 2012, REL/RL methodologies will have been consulted with key national technical agencies. 	<p>Review of methodologies for establishing RELs/RLs and RS and selection of a suitable method for national circumstances has been conducted.</p> <p>Some applicable proposals have been made available such that Viet Nam has collaborated with other partners (Finland and JICA) in reviewing, digitizing and validating historical NFI data for REL development.</p> <p>A study on ecological stratification has been completed. The main results include classified eco-region system, from which Viet Nam's territory is divided into two areas, 8 regions and 40 sub-regions</p> <p>On National Circumstances, as qualified international consultants could not be recruited thus could not be addressed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By June 2012, a set of "National circumstances" have been identified By June 2012, there is a core group of national technical staff trained on REDD+ REL/RL (based on collaborative engagement with JICA study etc.) and have acted as resource persons in the STWG- MRV. By June 2012, REL/RL methodologies will have been consulted with key national technical agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unachieved - due to difficulty in identification of relevant international expert, this was omitted from AWP 2012. (Initial set of national circumstances identified in REL/RL report of 2010.) Technical staff from VRO and FIPI have been well engaged and are aware of the most updated deliberations on REL/RL at the UNFCCC. Methodologies for REL/RL were consulted with key staff of national technical agencies through JICA project workshop (Feb 2012).
1.3. Framework National REDD+ Action Programme (Strategy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline analysis on governance and policy for REDD+ Structure of National REDD+ Action Programme Information gap analysis Draft Framework document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No integrated analysis No structure exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of September 2010, an analysis of governance and policy for REDD+ is completed By March 2012 a structure for the National REDD+ Program is endorsed by MARD By the end of 2010 information gaps have been 	<p>Drafting of the National REDD+ Action Programme started mid-2010. A report on the possible content of the NRAP was submitted to VNFOREST in February 2011. This served as a background document for the NRAP development, and consultations with the National REDD Network were held in</p>	<p>National REDD+ Action Programme sent to Prime Minister for approval after having been endorsed by stakeholders in the National REDD Network</p>	<p>With continued support from UN-REDD, especially by ensuring that a link to the international requirements for REDD+ in the NRAP were ensured, and in the drafting process, the National REDD+ Action Programme was approved by the Prime Minister 27 June 2012. The</p>

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		Gaps only known in general terms	<p>identified and a work plan to fill them prepared</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of June 2011 a draft document ready for presentation to the Government 	<p>May 2011. After continued support from UN-REDD in the drafting, as well as after consultations in the GoV, the NRAP was signed by the Prime Minister 27 June 2012, through Decision 799/QD-TT, which clearly defines the role of relevant agencies in the REDD+ rollout through 2020. Parties invited to the NRAP consultation process after May 2011 was limited to other ministries, and the UN-REDD agencies.</p>		<p>stakeholders in the National REDD+ Network was not invited to endorse the NRAP. See more details under overall progress.</p>
<p>1.4. Performance-based, transparent benefit sharing payment system from national to local levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder satisfaction with payment system, monetary or in-kind benefits, in target communities of a magnitude that could influence decision-making Payment system based on performance indicators Decision on the suitability of the Forest Protection and Development Fund (FPDF) to manage the National REDD+ Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No REDD+ system, but Program 661 system provides model No system exists that objectively applies performance indicators FPDF documents available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By end of 2011, a payment system has been developed that meets the expectations of all stakeholders and beneficiaries By June 2011 an assessment has been made on making the National REDD+ Fund a sub-fund of the FPDF nationally and provincially 	<p>A comprehensive BDS study was completed in 2010 that presented 17 policy recommendations. Further follow-up studies, such as on the use of opportunity cost analysis, piloting of payment scenarios, consultations with local communities on BDS and development of R co-efficients, have been completed to lay the basis for a legal decision. Some of the recommendations on BDS were also reflected in the approved NRAP.</p> <p>As part of the drafting process for the Phase 2 proposal, research has been done on the Forest Protection Development Fund and how it could be relevant for the set-up of the</p>	<p>Recommendations made from the joint BDS Piloting, Consultation and R co-efficient workshop are reflected to a considerable degree in official REDD+ documents such as the NRAP and the UN-REDD Phase 2 proposal.</p>	<p>Consultation activities with both local communities and provincial stakeholders in Lam Dong and BacKan provinces on the set-up of a BDS were conducted in 11 villages in January 2012. Simultaneously, a BDS Piloting exercise in which local communities participate in a simulation game of a future BDS, continued in 15 villages in Lam Dong in early January 2011. R co-efficients were also developed.</p> <p>Some of the recommendations from these exercises were incorporated into the UN-REDD Phase 2 proposal, and also the NRAP.</p>

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				National REDD+ Fund.		
1.5. Communications materials produced for sharing lessons nationally and internationally	Communications materials	No materials	<p>By the end of 2011, lessons learned on FPIC, PCM, BDS, NRS are documented and shared nationally and internationally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2011, the effectiveness of the Programme awareness-raising activities has been assessed and results and recommendations have been produced in Vietnamese and English 	<p>The Programme has documented and updated the UN-REDD Viet Nam brochure, and fact sheet (NRP, FPIC, R-Coefficient, BDS, and MRV) to share nationally and internationally, e.g. Policy Board; Mexico; Ecuador; Oslo REDD+ exchange; World Environmental Day; COP 17; VNFOREST trainings.</p> <p>The Programme is known for its FPIC implementation. Organizations like JICA, FFI came to learn about the FPIC implementation.</p> <p>Many organizations interested in learning about implementation of REDD+ in Viet Nam (e.g. Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia (CAREC), in</p>	By the end of 2011, lessons learned in Programme implementation identified, documented and shared	<p>Based on almost 50 interviews of a variety of stakeholders at national and provincial levels, a comprehensive lessons learned report on the Programme implementation finalized in June 2012. The lesson learned will be useful for the implementation of phase 2 as well as other REDD+ projects. The report can be viewed at http://vietnam-redd.org/Upload/Download/File/Lessons_Learned_UN_REDD_VN_phase_1_final_1604.pdf</p> <p>The lessons learned fact sheets on FPIC, PCM, BDS, NRS have been documented and shared nationally and internationally.</p>

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				Kyrgyzstan; National REDD+ Program of Vanuatu, the Laos PDR, Biodiversity Association. Website continuously updated.		<p>Lessons learned on FPIC were also shared at Regional Workshop in Bogor in April.</p> <p>Based on more than 50 interviews of a variety of stakeholders at national and provincial levels and a review of training and awareness – raising material prepared by UN-REDD, assessment of the effectiveness of awareness raising and training activities completed in June 2012. The review can be viewed at http://vietnam-redd.org/Upload/Download/File/UN-REDD_Vietnam_TAR_Assessment_final_0844.pdf.</p>
1.6 National MRV system designed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive MRV design documents endorsed by stakeholders Training and resulting national capacity on MRV Allometric equations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key components of the MRV system have been discussed Historical forest inventory data are being reviewed and will become available early 2011 Training on general concepts of MRV has been undertaken Allometric equations have been developed for some forest types 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2011, comprehensive framework document of the national MRV system prepared, demonstrated and presented to stakeholders Vietnamese technical staff have been trained on the MRV system and have acted as resources persons in the STWG-MRV (by end of 2011) By June 2012 allometric equations are available for the ten most forested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MRV framework document has been developed. The document focuses on description of the MRV System and its components, Safeguards, and monitoring of PaM. The draft version has been revised several times after numerous meetings of STWG-MRV, consulting with relevant stakeholders; and two technical workshops in July and August 2011. The final document has been endorsed by the National REDD+ Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By June 2012 allometric equations are available for the ten most forested ecological strata By June 2012, key government agencies identified for MRV are equipped for working on MRV; and the VN REDD+ Office to commence operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRV Framework document version 1.3 completed; uploaded on VN-REDD+ website. FIPI continues to be engaged in capacity development through UN-REDD as well as NFA project. VRO has commenced operations (technically and administrative aspects of REDD+)

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			<p>ecological strata</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By June 2012, key government agencies identified for MRV are equipped to for working on MRV; and the VN REDD+ Office to commence operations 	<p>and uploaded on the website at: vietnam-redd.org</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions on the development of the Land Monitoring System (LMS) in progress. Allometric equations: PMU and VRO have discussed with relevant technical agencies (VFU, FIPI, FSIV and Tay Nguyen University) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing work on development of equations for forest timber volume and forest growth, biomass estimation and wood density; Identifying the gaps and proposing activities need to be done in 2011 as well as for long term plan. 		
<p>Outcome 2: Improved Capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other Payment for Ecological Services at district-level into sustainable development planning and implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational district pilots in at least 2 districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No pilots underway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilots in at least 2 districts in Lam Dong have demonstrated a viable approach to planning for REDD, piloted participatory monitoring, and a system for distribution of benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising on REDD+ to both DARD officials as well as other stakeholder groups has increased capacity on the topic. Resources to integrate REDD+ into planning tools such as both SEDP and FPDF (see output 2.1) have been made available. REDD+ has also been mainstreamed into the draft provincial forest protection development master plan 2011-2020. Several field research activities on BDS have further defined viable approaches for how a payment system could work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the Programme ended in 2012, no targets specifically for 2012 identified. 	<p>See Cumulative Progress Towards the Overall Target.</p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two districts in Lam Dong are equipped with improved capacity to mainstream REDD+ into wider development plans. Benefit distribution is also well understood by the district officials, but requires further piloting based on actually implemented REDD+ activities (for REDD+ Phase II.) 		
2.1. District-level forest land-use plan mainstreaming REDD potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District socio-economic development plan with REDD+ priorities Framework for the assessment of opportunity costs of REDD+ Data on REDD+ activities and performance is available for inclusion in FPDP development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local plans do not include REDD+ No methodology for opportunity cost analysis for REDD+ exists No data management system is in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2011, methodology developed for incorporation into SEDP of status and trends of forest cover and identification of REDD+-eligible areas By February 2011 a methodology for assessment of opportunity costs for REDD+ has been developed By the end of 2011, methodology for REDD+ integration into FPDF is based on the provincial MRV system 	<p>In September 2011 maps and analysis of historical forest changes were developed for two districts in Lam Dong, which identified critical areas for REDD+ interventions. They will be used to mainstream REDD+ into the land-use planning process.</p> <p>A methodology for assessment of opportunity cost for REDD+ was finalized in June 2011. Together with the land-use plans, it was subsequently recommended to use opportunity cost analysis as a tool when integrating REDD+ into the Forest Protection and Development Plans (FPDP).</p> <p>Supported by the Programme, a provincial forest protection development master plan which has taken REDD+ considerations into account, is expected to be endorsed by the PPC in September 2012. After that, the allocation of budget to REDD+</p>	Local community groups identified for the FPIC piloting in BacKan have better knowledge and understanding about REDD+	FPIC piloting in BacKan has not yet been conducted given the delay of finalizing the Phase 2 Programme proposal.

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				interventions through the SEDP can be expected. A detailed provincial planning approach for REDD+ was devised for Lam Dong province.		
2.2. Participatory C-stock monitoring (PCM) system operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement of stakeholders at the district and local levels (including ethnic minorities and forest-dependent communities) Preliminary C-stock estimates NFI design documents reference REDD+ approach to carbon assessment at forest owner level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local institutions have little capacity for forest monitoring Current inventory on volume based on remote sensing NFI is being newly designed with forest owner level assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2010, PCM has been tested with local institutions By June 2012, NFI approach to forest owner level assessment made compatible with REDD+ assessment (in conjunction with NFA project) By June 2012, a manual/guidance on Participatory Monitoring methods is developed in conjunction with piloting done by SNV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCM was planned to be tested on a larger scale in Di Linh and Lam Ha districts. This has been cancelled, and changed to a review of the PCM approach and a discussion of PCM with stakeholders. A manual has been produced in English and Vietnamese. Current discussions in the country are looking to expand the concept of PCM to Participatory Monitoring, not to be restricted to obtaining carbon related data for reporting (MRV) through participatory means, but to engage communities (and other stakeholders) for wider monitoring of REDD+ implementation. The earlier request for assistance to piloting the NFI in two pilot districts from the Government, has been cancelled, as a relevant proposal could not be submitted to the Programme in time. Nevertheless, piloting of the NFI is ongoing in two provinces to test methodologies and to explore how and to what extent local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By June 2012, a manual/guidance on Participatory Monitoring methods is developed in conjunction with piloting done by SNV. By June 2012, NFI approach to forest owner level assessment made compatible with REDD+ assessment (in conjunction with NFA project) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manuals on Participatory Monitoring methods have been developed, piloting in the field shall be conducted by SNV in mid Aug Methods for carrying out forest owner level assessment was piloted in two provinces through a national program; a final approach will be determined then implemented nationally until 2015, to become basis for REDD+ site-based interventions.

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				stakeholders could be involved in the forest monitoring activities before the GoV conducts the nation-wide forest inventory.		
2.3. Equitable and transparent benefit sharing payment systems defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder satisfaction with payment system, monetary or in-kind benefits in target communities of a magnitude that could influence on decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No REDD+ payment system, but forest protection system provides a model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2011, a payment system has been developed that meets the expectations of all stakeholders and beneficiaries By June 2011, FPDF option for Provincial REDD+ Fund investigated (same output targets as under output 1.4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See elaboration of achievements under output 1.4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations made from the joint BDS Piloting, Consultation and R co-efficient workshop are reflected to a considerable degree in official REDD+ documents such as the NRP, UN-REDD Phase 2 proposal, and amendments to Decree 99 on PFES. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See output 1.4 Output 1.4 and output 2.3 are very much interlinked. Funds under this output have also been merged with 1.4. to undertake BDS Consultations and BDS piloting.
2.4. Awareness on REDD+ created at district and local levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of awareness among local stakeholders (including ethnic minorities and forest - dependent communities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders unaware of REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of awareness among local stakeholders (including ethnic minorities and forest-dependent communities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Together with RECOFTC the Programme conducted a capacity building needs assessment in the pilot province. A proposal has been made to build capacity for grassroots stakeholders in REDD+. In collaboration with local radio and television in Lam Ha and Di Linh district, broadcasted regularly about Climate Change, Forest, REDD+ and UN-REDD activities. The Programme is providing local radio and television station news on REDD+ and events and activities. Built a strong team of twenty one village facilitators who help 	<p>By end of 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Messages on REDD+ and UN-REDD widely disseminated to government leaders A network of journalists set up to communicate REDD+ continuously and at large scale Local stakeholders' awareness on forest and climate change increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop on REDD+ (in collaboration with Toward Transparency in pilot province Dialogues on CC and REDD+ (in collaboration with University of Da Lat, SNV and RECOFTC)... Awareness raising at local: the local radio, TVs at provincial and district level regularly broadcast the news on UN-REDD activities in Vietnamese and also K'ho languages Painting competition for middle school student in Di Linh district, Lam Dong province: Responding to the World Environment Day..Many unique and meaningful ideas on

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				to convey the message on climate change, forests and REDD+ to local people through regular activities and meetings at village and commune levels.		environmental protection were depicted in the paintings by the students. Photo of winning paintings have been posted on REDD website: vietnam-redd.org
Outcome 3: Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roadmap for reducing regional displacement of emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional —R-PIN drafted but not funded; no roadmap exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A roadmap to address regional displacement of emissions has been endorsed by the GoV and at least one other regional government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A road-map for reducing displacement of emissions was not developed; however, the GoV signed a MoU with Cambodia on cooperation in the forestry sector and agreed on a FLEGT Action Plan with Laos in 2012. These steps, as well as initial discussions on a closer engagement with Myanmar, are important for continued focus on regional leakage going forward under Phase 2. The concept of “regional displacement of emissions” has been reviewed. As a result, the Programme has elected to pursue Vietnam’s overall REDD+ strategy’s alignment with the FLEGT process, which will together reduce risks of regional displacement of illegal forest activities. To this end, the Programme has collaborated with the FLEGT process, including in the hosting of workshops to improve stakeholder knowledge on the situation of regional timber flows and measures for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the programme ended in 2012, the target for the Outcome was, by default, the end-of-programme target. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Cumulative Progress Towards the Overall Target.

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall progress (Cumulative achievements)		Progress Against Annual Targets (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Progress Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)	Expected Annual Target (According to the annual work plan)	Achievements of the Annual Target (Outcome or Output)
				promoting SFM.		
3.1. Drivers of regional emissions displacement and inter-sectoral leakage assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework for assessment of drivers of potential regional emissions displacement Intra-national displacement of emissions Framework document for agreement on FLEGT and REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No methodology for assessment drivers of potential regional emissions displacement in place No policies or intervention strategies for reductions in place Initial discussions on commonalities held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By April 2011 a framework for the assessment of drivers of potential regional emissions displacement developed By the end of 2011, a study on intra-national displacement of emissions will be completed National REDD+ Action Programme and FLEGT process align efforts on areas of common interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A workshop was held in Kon Tum Province (bordering Cambodia and Lao PDR) with Vietnamese State-owned enterprises to discuss SFM and implications of REDD+ including cross-border timber flow issues. The activities related to the establishment of a framework for assessment of international displacement of emissions are not progressing due to difficulty in identification of relevant international authorities to lead the study. It is being proposed that the activities be taken up by the Global Programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By June 2012 National REDD+ Action Programme and cross-border issues and implication of/on REDD+ (including FLEGT-REDD+ linkage) identified and dialogue held 	Dialogue with government and VNGO FLEGT Network to be held through VNGO workshop on FLEGT.
3.2. Regional synergies and collaboration on REDD+ enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emerging agreements on approaches to reduce regional displacement of emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essentially no debate has taken place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2011 elements of a work plan to address drivers of regional displacement of emissions cooperatively are documented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A regional workshop held in Bangkok in 2010 ranked elements of where collaboration between countries on REDD+ would be of interest. Progress on regional cooperation between governments specifically facilitated by UN-REDD was slower than expected. A delegation from Myanmar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specifications of a road map for further collaboration on law enforcement for cross-border timber trade developed and endorsed by delegates from Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam attending the law enforcement workshop in Phnom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specifications of a road map for cross-border timber trade were not endorsed. However, delegations from Myanmar and Cambodia visited Vietnam early August to exchange experiences on REDD+ readiness preparation in particular the areas of institutional arrangement, FPIC, MRV and BDS. Regional cooperation

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall progress (Cumulative achievements)		Progress Against Annual Targets (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Progress Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)	Expected Annual Target (According to the annual work plan)	Achievements of the Annual Target (Outcome or Output)
				and Cambodia visited Viet Nam in July/August 2012, which is a good step in closer collaboration between the countries on REDD+ issues.	Penh.	between Vietnam and Cambodia will be further strengthened according to MoU signed in early July while Myanmar and Vietnam aims to further promote collaboration at the working level first.

Financial Information (estimates as of September 2012)⁹

PROGRAMME OUTCOME	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS				Balance (E) A - D
		Amount Transferred by MPTF to Programme (A) ¹⁰	Cumulative Expenditures up to programme closure			
			Commitments (B)	Disbursements (C)	Total Expenditures (D) B + C	
Outcome 1: Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD activities in Viet Nam	FAO	1,245,920	169,217	1,022,041	1,191,258	54,662
	UNDP	779,090	4,808	785,706	790,515	-11,425
	UNEP	87,772		85,850	85,850	1,922
Sub-total		2,112,782				
Outcome 2: Improved Capacity to manage REDD+ and provide other Payment for Ecological Services at district-level into sustainable development planning and implementation	FAO	221,730	667	205,663	206,330	15,400
	UNDP	643,767	63,452	533,687	597,139	46,628
	UNEP	92,428		93,912	93,912	-1,484
Sub-total		957,925				
Outcome 3: Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of emissions	FAO	112,550	17,143	143,541	160,683	-48,133
	UNDP	54,756	1,815	35,758	37,573	17,183
	UNEP					
Sub-total		167,306				
Programme management	FAO					
	UNDP	859,890	13,166	861,366	874,531	-14,641
	UNEP					
Sub-total		859,890				
Programme Indirect Support Cost (7%)	FAO	110,614	4,900	104,179	109,079	1,535
	UNDP	163,625		163,625	163,625	0
	UNEP	12,614		12,614	12,614	0
Sub-total		286,853				
	FAO (Total):	1,690,814	191,926	1,475,424	1,667,350	23,464
	UNDP (Total):	2,501,128	83,241	2,380,142	2,463,383	37,746
	UNEP (Total):	192,814		192,376	192,376	438
	Grand TOTAL:	4,384,756	275,167	4,047,942	4,323,108	61,648

⁹ For final project expenditures, see Certified Financial Statements due by June 2013.

¹⁰ As per project budget revision submitted to UN-REDD Secretariat in November 2011.

1.2.1 Co-financing

If additional resources (direct co-financing) have been provided to activities supported by the UN-REDD National Programme, please fill in the table below:

Sources of co-financing ¹¹	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing ¹²	Amount (US\$)
Bilateral technical agency	GTZ	Cash	33,000
Bilateral technical agency	SENSA	Cash	10,000
Multilateral agency	UNDP	Cash	20,000

1.2.2 Additional finance for national REDD+ efforts catalyzed by the National Programme

Name of financer	Description	Amount (US\$)
Norway	UN-REDD Phase 2	To be decided

2. National Programme Achievements and Lessons Learned

The questions in section two are intended to capture advancements and challenges that the National Programme has faced. It also aims to collect information on inter-agency coordination, ownership and development effectiveness, and communication. Please provide your answers after each question.

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

The questions below ask for a brief narrative describing progress on the implementation of activities, generation of outputs and attainment of outcomes. It also asks for a description of internal and external challenges to National Programme implementation, as well as the contingency actions taken to overcome them.

2.1.1 Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the National Programme has reached the expected outcomes and outputs. Please provide examples if relevant (600 words).

The overall progress of the Programme outcomes is as follows:

Outcome 1: Improved institutional and technical capacity for national coordination to manage REDD+ activities in Viet Nam

A cross-ministerial National REDD+ Steering Committee was set up to enhance structural coordination among government agencies, with the National REDD+ Office as its standing office since January 2011. However, challenges on cross-ministerial coordination and involvement remain. Awareness raising and capacity building on REDD+ among key government agencies, even within VNFOREST, is still clearly weak. Coordination among stakeholders has been supported through a total of six sub-technical working groups under the National REDD Network, and they receive good participation and contributions. The National REDD+ Action Programme was approved in June 2012. This is one of the key achievements under Outcome 1.

The MRV framework is a key document developed in Phase I. The framework has gone through a wide stakeholder consultation process and has been endorsed by the National REDD+ Office as the

¹¹ Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

¹² Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

Ver.1.3document for its essence to be integrated into the NRAP. The MRV framework can be viewed at http://vietnam-redd.org/Upload/Download/File/MRV_Framework_Document_V1_Draft_3_4046.pdf (to be reviewed again after further deliberations from UNFCCC). The document discusses measurement of activity data, development of country-specific emission factors and capacity and institutional needs through which GHG emissions and removals from the forestry sector will be reported.

Through coordination with other REDD+ projects, it was decided early on that work on REL/RL by the Programme would be carried out only through focused technical input to augment other on-going initiatives, namely that of JICA. National circumstances which relate to climate change have been well documented in various documents including the NRAP, R-PP, and the Phase 2 UN-REDD proposal. The study on ecological stratification based on ecological regions will contribute to develop REL and further implement MRV.

Lessons learned have been documented and shared widely with other countries and programs. In the 6th Policy Board meeting in March 2011 in Vietnam, such lessons-learned documents were shared with international participants and exchanges carried out with national and local partners on FPIC, PCM, NRAP, BDS. A final lesson learned report has been developed and ready to share. The report can be viewed at http://vietnam-redd.org/Upload/Download/File/Lessons_Learned_UN_REDD_VN_phase_1_final_1604.pdf.

Outcome 2: Improved capacity to manage REDD+ through the sustainable development planning and implementation at the local level:

This outcome focuses specifically on integrating REDD+ into provincial and local development planning processes, involving local people in monitoring of carbon stocks, preparing for and piloting benefit distribution systems as well as awareness raising on REDD+. The effectiveness of awareness raising was also reviewed and completed in June 2012.

Recommendations on how to integrate opportunity cost analysis and historical land-use maps into the provincial planning process were developed. The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Lam Dong integrated REDD+ into the provincial 2011-2020 Forest Protection Development Plan, which now awaits endorsement from the Lam Dong PPC. The next step would be for Lam Dong to allocate resources to REDD+ priority areas in the FPDP in the next Socio Economic Development Plan (SEDP). In the development of the Phase 2 proposal, demonstration activities for Lam Dong were identified based on forest cover and forest cover change, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, spatial distribution of carbon and other forest services, spatial distribution of poverty, and opportunity costs of alternative land uses.

Thousands of villagers have been involved in REDD+ activities in Lam Dong. FPIC was piloted in 78 villages of 20 communes in the 2 pilot districts in 2010, involving 5,500 villagers, whereas stakeholder consultations on BDS targeted 11 villages of 4 districts in 2 provinces, Lam Dong and Bac Kan. The findings from activities such as piloting of payment scenarios, consultations with local communities on BDS and development of R-factors will be used to design a BDS, which will be tested under the National REDD+ Action Programme's Phase 2

Outcome 3: Improved knowledge of approaches to reduce regional displacement of emissions

While this Outcome proved difficult to reach, mostly due to the sensitivity of this issue, some promising steps were made in 2012. A workshop with forest companies organized in Kon Tum Province (bordering Cambodia and Lao PDR) to address Sustainable Forestry Management and implications of REDD+ on cross-border timber flow issues was set up, and delegations from national forestry agencies in both Myanmar and Cambodia paid visits to Viet Nam. Viet Nam signed a MoU with Cambodia on forestry issues in July 2012, and shared its experiences with Cambodia as well as Myanmar in REDD+ readiness preparation as well as UN-REDD implementation. Viet Nam, Cambodia and Myanmar agreed to further promote the collaboration at the working level, through study exchanges and workshops.

Activities contributing to this outcome were also conducted through projects with other development partners, such as JICA and WWF or by the GoV itself.

Lastly, a more analytical assessment will be made through the final evaluation process and the UN organizations will provide an assessment as part of the evaluation.

2.1.2 Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results. Please provide examples if relevant(250 words).

Establishment of the National REDD+ Steering Committee and the Viet Nam REDD+ Office at the national level has significantly institutionalized REDD+ and made available some capacity to roll out REDD+, as specified under the National REDD+ Action Programme, beyond the UN-REDD Programme.

The National REDD Network and its six sub-technical working groups have provided forums for information sharing and discussions, which will continue under the leadership of the co-chairs from VNFOREST and civil society organizations. . The Programme to build capacity of a provincial level REDD+ Working Group in Lam Dong Province, consisting of representatives from key departments and district authorities, and this group is expected to continue coordinate overall REDD+ activities

Some MARD, VNFOREST and local DARD officials were targeted for capacity building on REDD+, in addition to training village facilitators to raise awareness among local people. Workshops on REDD+ and climate change involving more than one hundred DARD officials from across the country were organized, and will be further follow-up on under Phase 1 of the NRAP.

In the current proposal for a Phase 2 of the UN-REDD Programme, activities for developing a REDD+ system will continue. The starting point for those activities will be where Phase 1 ended.

2.1.3 If there have been difficulties in the implementation of the National Programme, what have been the main causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option.

- UN agency Coordination
- Coordination with Government
- Coordination within the Government
- Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- Management: 1. Activity and output management
- Management:2. Governance/Decision making (Programme Management Committee/National Steering Committee)
- Accountability
- Transparency
- National Programme design
- External to the National Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest)

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any internal difficulties¹³ the National Programme faced in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document.(200 words)

Although the UN agencies have come far in harmonizing management and implementation procedures, there are still internal differences among the three agencies. These differences are inherent by nature, and the challenges were mostly an issue at the outset of the Programme. The last year has seen more harmonization, and having three different UN agencies as partners is not an obstacle for implementation.

Technical capacity for implementation has been and still is a challenge. Involvement of other departments in VNFOREST and MARD has been limited; there are too few capable resources to meaningfully contribute to the Programme and in increasing Government's capacity.

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any external difficulties¹⁴ (not caused by the National Programme) that has delayed or impeded the quality of implementation.(200 words)

¹³ Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

¹⁴ Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

Internal coordination within VNFOREST and MARD but also among other Government ministries and agencies remains a challenge, although for the future the National REDD+ Steering Committee will hopefully ease coordination and communication. However, increased participation of and contribution by other Government agencies and ministries in the UN-REDD Programme and in REDD+ related meetings and discussions since mid-2011, has made the situation look more promising. As reflected above, the capacity within VNFOREST is weaker than required, and the Programme is dependent on a few key people that are high in demand also from other partners. The Programme has been affected by some other factors including the absence of international guidance on REDD+ (e.g. addressing regional leakage issues and national circumstances) and the national institutional arrangement for REDD+.

2.1.6 Please, briefly explain the actions that have been taken to eliminate or manage the difficulties (internal and external referred to in question 2.1.3 and 2.1.4) described in the previous sections.(250 words)

In addition to bi-annual Programme Executive Board meetings, monthly meetings between the Programme and higher officials in VNFOREST were arranged for a few months, but now happen on a more ad hoc basis. The Programme Management Unit and the UN agencies have continuously been trying to harmonize operational procedures as well as technical inputs.

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

The aim of the questions below is to collect relevant information on how the National Programme has contributed to inter-agency work and “Delivering as One”.

2.2.1 Has the National Programme been coherent with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?

Yes No

If not, did the National Programme fit into the national strategies?

Yes No

If not, please explain:

2.2.2 What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? Please reflect on the questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples you consider necessary:

The three UN agencies and the PMU normally meet before and during the preparations of the Quarterly and Annual Work Plans.

Both the Paris Declaration and the Hanoi Core Statement laid out key guidelines for aid effectiveness the Programme tries to adhere to through the One UN initiative in Viet Nam. The production of communication materials and other advocacy have been supported by the One UN Communication Team and interagency coordination at higher levels is ensured through bi-weekly discussions between Heads of Agencies. With UNDP applying both HPPMG and HACT, and now also FAO applying the latter, streamlining reporting procedures is steadily improving.

2.2.3 Are the recommendations of the HACT assessment been applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organization?

Yes No

If not, please explain, including which recommendations from the HACT assessment have or have not been applied:

HACT is being applied by UNDP and FAO. VNFOREST and UNEP signed a small-scale funding agreement in 2010, which is following HACT processes as closely as possible regarding quarterly disbursements and reporting (including the acceptance of the FACE form for financial reporting).

2.3 Ownership¹⁵ and Development Effectiveness

The questions below seeks to gather relevant information on how the National Programme has been putting into practice the principles of aid effectiveness through strong national ownership, alignment and harmonization of procedures and mutual accountability.

2.3.1 Did government and other national implementation partners have ownership of the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

No Some Yes

Please explain:

The UN-REDD Programme worked closely with partners at national and provincial levels. At the provincial level the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) of Lam Dong Province (pilot province) actively co-implemented activities together with sub-contracted organizations. The coordination and inclusion with the wider group of partners happened more specifically through the National REDD Network and the six sub-technical working groups.

Other ministries showed some interest in getting involved in REDD+, and the appropriate forum to coordinate and harmonize procedures would have been the cross-ministerial Steering Committee on REDD+. Collaboration within the government improved at the end of the Programme. There was also more involvement of private sector stakeholders, such as the wood-processing industry, not least after the formation of the Sub-technical Working Group on Private Sector Involvement.

2.3.2 Have the UN-REDD Programme's Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities been applied in the National Programme process?

No Partially Fully

Please explain, including if level of consultation has varied between non-government stakeholders:

FPIC was piloted in 78 villages in Lam Dong in 2010. Consultations and piloting on BDS with stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other forest dependent communities took place in late 2011 and early 2012. For consultations with the above-mentioned groups on the roll out of the National REDD+ Action Programme, actions are still pending.

As for other stakeholder consultations on the development of the NRAP, the involvement of the National REDD Network was limited.

2.3.3 What kind of decisions and activities have non-government stakeholders been involved in?

Policy/decision making
 Management: Budget Procurement Service provision
 Other, please specify

Please explain, including if level of involvement has varied between non-government stakeholders:

Non-government stakeholders were engaged through the National REDD Network (and sub-technical working groups) in preliminary consultations on the development of the National REDD+ Action Programme, on a financing mechanism for REDD+, on a strategy for stakeholder consultations and on the MRV system. Many sub-technical working groups were also consulted on topics within their expertise. Organizations such as ICRAF, CERDA, and SNV have all been contracted by the Programme to undertake different activities, such as the BDS Consultation and BDS Piloting.

2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability¹⁶ of the National Programme at the time of Programme closure. Please provide some examples.

¹⁵ Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

¹⁶ Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

The National REDD Network constitutes a key forum for the Government and other non-government stakeholders to show accountability on REDD+ activities. The Network was consulted more frequently on new initiatives, and inputs from non-government stakeholders were generally welcomed. As mentioned earlier, more involvement and participation from other key government agencies, such as Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Planning and Investment, will be important for the establishment, ownership and coordination of REDD+. Several leaders from VNFOREST were appointed to co-chair the Sub-Technical Working Groups in 2011, which was very positive.

3. General Programme Indicators

This section aims to aggregate information on results for the six work areas of the UN-REDD Programme defined in the Programme's Strategy (2011-2015), delivered through the Global and National Programmes. Information is to be provided cumulatively. If the information requested is not available at the time of Programme closure, check the "does not apply" box.

3.3.1 Number of MRV and monitoring related focal personnel with increased capacities:

- Women Total No 3
 Men Total No 15

Comments:

Numbers are approximations, based on the number of trainees of various MRV related events and those attending the MRV STWG.

3.3.2 Does the country have a functional MRV and monitoring system in place?

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

A NFI system has been in operation in Viet Nam for the past 20 years, and is undergoing review with donor assistance (from FAO.) Preliminary activity data can be made available through existing capacity. However, there is general lack of sustained capacity in green house gas inventory compilation.

3.3.3 Does the country have nationally owned governance indicators, developed through a participatory governance assessment?

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

A preparatory phase of a Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) is being initiated in 2012, and will select one province for its piloting activities. The PGA will define a set of governance indicators agreed by REDD+ stakeholders. This initiative is funded by the UN-REDD Global Programme, but outside the National Programme, and will continue into 2013. A [national kick-off](#) workshop gathering relevant stakeholders to inform the approach was organized in Hanoi 6 March 2012. FAO is also exploring in collaboration with VNFOREST and in coordination with the PGA, the feasibility for a Forest Governance Monitoring (FGM) initiative, to enhance data collection and indicators on forestry.

3.3.4 Was a participatory governance assessment supported by the UN-REDD Programme and incorporated into the National REDD+ Strategy?

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments, including if the assessment was supported by another initiative:

The Participatory Governance Assessment was originally included in the National Programme and two of its first activities were funded by the NP. As the National Programme ended 30 June, the PGA continued through direct implementation by UNDP.

3.3.5 Does the National REDD+ Strategy include anti-corruption measures, such as a code of conduct, conflict of interest prohibitions, links to existing anti-corruption frameworks, protection for whistleblowers or application of social standards?

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

No explicit linkages to anti-corruption measures or frameworks, but references to social safeguards in general.

3.3.6 Number of Indigenous Peoples/civil society stakeholders represented in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation of REDD+ at the national level:

Women Total No. 12

Men Total No.31

Comments:

Numbers are approximations, based on the number of Indigenous Peoples/civil society stakeholders participated in the National REDD Network.

3.3.7 Number of consultation processes (Meetings, workshops etc.) underway for national readiness and REDD+ activities:

Total No. 49

Comments:

Based on list of meetings/workshops held until 30 June 2012.

3.3.8 Grievance mechanism established in order to address grievances of people alleging an adverse effect related to the implementation of the UN-REDD national programme:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

A grievance mechanism is planned to be established under UN-REDD Phase 2, to cover the REDD+ planning process (including FPIC and BDS).

3.3.8.1 Country has undertaken to operationalize Free Prior and Informed Consent for the implementation of readiness or REDD+ activities that impact Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' territories, resources, livelihoods and cultural identity:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

Free, Prior and Informed Consent was piloted in 2010, and further evaluated in 2011.

3.3.9 Country applying safeguards for ecosystem services and livelihood risks and benefits:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

Outside of the UN-REDD Programme, the NRAP has been made being consistent with the forest-sector development strategy (a safeguard within UN-REDD); the Decree on Grassroots Democracy (outside UN-REDD); the establishment of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and establishment of an Anti-corruption Commission (outside UN-REDD).

3.3.10 Application of the UN-REDD Programme social principles and criteria:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

Application of the UN-REDD Programme's SEPC may be applied for UN-REDD Phase 2.

3.3.11 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development¹⁷, with specific reference to pro-poor¹⁸ policies and gender mainstreaming¹⁹:

¹⁷Inclusive development is development that marginalized groups take part in and benefit from, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. Inclusive growth implies **participation** and **benefit-sharing**. On the one hand, it ensures that everyone can participate in the growth process, both in

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The Programme is assisting the design of a BDS for REDD+ in a number of ways, including through the design and testing of 'the R-coefficients'. R-coefficients are made up of a series of factors including income, ethnicity and gender. Furthermore, other research and activities on BDS under the UN-REDD Programme, such as the BDS study, local piloting and consultations, all looked into aspects of inclusive development, with specific reference to pro-poor policies and gender mainstreaming.

3.3.12 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

Regarding multiple benefits, no work was proposed for Phase 1 of the Programme. However, the introduction of the concept of R-coefficients is designed to capture multiple benefits in the benefits distribution system. Implementation of R-coefficients in Phase 2 will allow field testing of the concept as an operational means to ensure capture of multiple benefits.

3.3.13 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors²⁰:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

REDD+ has so far only been mainstreamed into the draft 2011-2020 Forest Protection Development Master Plan for Lam Dong, which later could impact resource allocation to REDD+ through the Socio Economic Development Plan (SEDP).

3.3.14 Investment agreements supported or influenced so that they take advantage of the REDD+ as a catalyst to a green economy:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

This is too early, but will be addressed during a possible Phase 2.

4. Government Counterpart Information

The aim of this section is to allow the Government Counterpart to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complimentary information to Section 1-3 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations.

In general, UN-REDD Vietnam Phase 1 Programme had conducted main activities and achieved several key objectives and targets, among which BDS, MRV framework, National Action Plan on REDD+ (NRAP), National

terms of decision-making for organizing the growth progression as well as in participating in the growth itself. On the other hand, it makes sure that everyone shares equitably the benefits of growth.

¹⁸Pro-poor policies are those that directly target poor people (i.e. benefit the poor more than the non-poor), or that are more generally aimed at reducing poverty. There is also a general consensus that pro-poor policy processes are those that allow poor people to be directly involved in the policy process, or that by their nature and structure lead to pro-poor outcomes. For some, the aim of pro-poor policies is to improve the assets and capabilities of the poor.

¹⁹The overall intention of gender mainstreaming with regard to environment and energy is to ensure the inclusion of gender equality considerations in planning systems at all levels, and to expand both the access of women to finance mechanisms and the direction of that finance to areas that will benefit women. Gender mainstreaming tools include gender analysis, sex-disaggregated data and participatory approaches that explicitly consider women.

²⁰Relevant sectors denote those that are related to forests and land use, e.g. including energy, agriculture, mining, transport and land use planning.

REDD+ Network with the support of 6 STWGs, the Communication Strategy as well as the results of piloting FPIC, PCM, etc. were the most important ones. UN-REDD Vietnam Phase 1 also had contributed to develop the UN-REDD Vietnam Phase 2 to ensure the continuous process of the initiative. The participatory approach had been highly appreciated during the whole process by the key stakeholders at all levels. The roles of CSOs, NGOs and local forest-dependent people were very essential. The political commitment of Government at central and local level was also the pre-condition for the REDD+ success.

However, there were some constraints that assisted to build important lessons learned for all when continue REDD+ in the future, among which the weak of coordination among partners, initiatives and the limited capacity of national entities were the most concerned.

The achievements and constraints need to be seriously taken into account when Vietnam continues to develop REDD+ at all levels.

5. Other stakeholders (non-government) Information

The aim of this section is to allow non-Government stakeholders to provide their assessment, as well as additional and complimentary information to Section 1-3 which are filled out by the three participating UN organizations. Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or platforms.

Comments by other stakeholders (non-government):

Nguyen Quang Tan, RECOFTC – co-chair of the STWG on Governance:

In general, UN-REDD Vietnam Program has together with VNFOREST created and maintained platforms for NGOs and other stakeholders to participate and contribute to REDD+ development process in Vietnam, or simply to learn from what is going on in the country and beyond. The platforms include the national REDD network, which meets every six months since the end of 2009. Participation in general and of NGOs in specific in national REDD network meetings has been gradually increasing after each meeting, which indicates the level of interest in such platform. Another platform is the Technical working group, which consists of six different sub-groups (STWGs). In these STWGs, NGOs do not only participate as members but have also been encouraged to take the leading role to co-chair them. For example: STWG on local implementation has been co-chaired by SNV (an international NGO), STWG on benefit sharing co-chaired by CERDA (a Vietnamese NGOs), STWG on private sector co-chaired by Forest Trends (an international NGO), and STWG on governance co-chaired by Pan Nature (a Vietnamese NGO) and RECOFTC (an international NGO).

However, NGOs have not been part of the beneficiaries of UNREDD Vietnam training and awareness raising activities. During phase 1, the Program mainly targeted the government officials at different levels and local communities. Except for training events where representatives from UNREDD Vietnam were invited as speakers or resource people, there has been no specific training event organized by the Program for NGOs. Inclusion of NGOs in the training and awareness raising could have improved the outreach of the Program as many NGOs are very active in the area of REDD+ capacity building in Vietnam.

Hai Ly Thi Minh, SNV – co-chair of the STWG on Local Implementation:

UNREDD Vietnam Program has together with VNFOREST achieved planned project objectives. Overall, the project was successful. Under UNREDD project, many new concepts, ideas, activities have been implemented, introduced and published and disseminated widely. The project also created forum and strengthened REDD network in the country. The project would be healthier if existing local and international NGOs and research institutes who know the country do the field based work.

Vu Tan Phuong, Research Centre for Forest Ecology and Environment, Forest Science Institute of Vietnam (research institute working on MRV aspects)

Generally REDD Vietnam has basically fulfilled its objectives and gained promising outputs for its readiness for REDD+ implementation. It has been indicated that in addition to awareness and capacity building for MARD and other line agencies, a number technical matters related to REDD implementation was studied and prepared such as REL/RL, forest ecological stratification, BDS, PCM, MRV etc. These documents are very important base for REDD+ implementation in the context of Vietnam. In the view of research organization, however, there are following comments on UN-REDD program for Vietnam:

1. It has been almost at the end of readiness phase, but it seemed that Vietnam is lacking of personnel for further REDD implementation. REDD network and technical working groups are not functioning well as they have not involved the relevant experts and organizations. Also, there is inadequate cooperation between VNForest and research organizations in preparing readiness for REDD+.
2. UN-REDD program for Vietnam has developed some good technical bases for REDD, for example, RL/REL; ecological stratification, MRV, etc, but it seems that integration of these into NFI for REDD and other programs is not further facilitated. There is a need for improvement of existing NFI by adding parameters supporting forest biomass/emission estimation.