

DIEN BIEN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

**PROVINCIAL ACTION PLAN ON
“REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND
FOREST DEGRADATION, AND THE ROLE OF
CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF
FORESTS AND ENHANCEMENT OF FOREST CARBON
STOCKS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES” OF DIEN BIEN
PROVINCE FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2017 TO 2020**

Un-official translation by SNRM Project

2017

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

CPC	:	Commune People’s Committee
DARD	:	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DPC	:	District People’s Committee
FPD		Forest Protection Department
FPDP	:	Forest Protection and Development Plan
FRMS	:	Forest Resource Monitoring System
JICA	:	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MARD	:	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
NRAP	:	National REDD+ Action Program
NTFPs	:	Non-Timber Forest Products
PFES	:	Payment for Forest Environmental Services
PPC	:	Provincial People’s Committee
PRAP	:	Provincial REDD+ Action Plan
PSC	:	Provincial Steering Committee
REDD+	:	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
SNRM	:	Sustainable Natural Resource Management
SUF	:	Special-Use Forest

PREAMBLE

1. Background

Climate Change – commonly known as global warming and associated sea level rise – is one of the most serious challenges facing the human beings in the 21st century.

Understanding the situation, the Government of Vietnam, with its great efforts, has developed and been implementing the National Target Program; accordingly, the ministries, sectors, and local governments have been developing their action plans to respond to urgent, immediate and long-term potential impacts of climate change.

In order to facilitate the implementation of the Decision No. 799/QĐ-TTg dated 27 June, 2012 of the Prime Minister approving the “National Action Program on “Reduction of Green-house Gas Emissions through Efforts to Reduce Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Sustainable Management of Forest Resources, and Conservation and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks” 2011 - 2020” (NRAP), Dien Bien Province has developed and issued the Provincial REDD+ Action Plan (PRAP) for the 2013 – 2020 period as stated in the Decision No. 379/QĐ-UBND dated May 26, 2014. After nearly three years, the plan basically met its objectives and tasks. The plan has been integrated into the provincial socio-economic development plan, and especially reflected into the provincial annual forest protection and development plans.

However, during the implementation of the PRAP, some points were found not suitable to the changing trends of the forestry sector. The Prime Minister approved the Scheme of “Agricultural restructuring towards raising added values and sustainable development”. The Scheme was specified for implementation in Dien Bien Province as stated in the Decision No. 212/QĐ-UBND dated March 25, 2015. Moreover, a number of related policies experienced some changes. For instance, the Decision No. 147/2007/QĐ-TTg dated September 10, 2007 of the Prime Minister on production forest development policies for the 2007 – 2015 period already expired; the Decree No. 75/2015/NĐ-CP dated September 9, 2015 of the Prime Minister, and the Decision No. 38/2016/QĐ-TTg dated September 14, 2016 of the Prime Minister were newly issued. The forest inventory 2015 resulted in recording significant changes regarding the information on forests and forestry land. The forest planning by three forest categories was found not practical to the province, thus, proposed to be revised.

Besides, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) approved the Decision No. 5414/QĐ-BNN-TCLN, dated December 25, 2015 to guide development of PRAPs (PRAP Guideline). In addition, on April 5, 2017, the Prime Minister approved the Decision No. 419/QĐ-TTg to replace the Decision No. 799/QĐ-TTg. In the new decision, the content and objectives of the NRAP were adjusted towards 2030. As the PRAP of Dien Bien Province was approved before the issuance of these decisions, its content and structure are neither sufficient nor aligned to it.

For the reasons mentioned above, Dien Bien Province, with technical assistance from the SNRM Project funded by the Japanese Government through JICA, reviewed and revised the PRAP 2013 – 2020 to ensure it is in line with the general orientation of forestry development and consistent with the PRAP Guideline.

2. Legal Basis

2.1. National Legal Documents

- Law No. 49/2014/QH13 dated June 18, 2014 of the National Assembly on public investment; Decree No. 136/2015/ND-CP dated December 31, 2015 of the Government guiding the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Public Investment.

- Decision No. 230/2006/QĐ-TTg dated October 13, 2006 by the Prime Minister approving the master plan on socio-economic development in Dien Bien province for the period from 2006 to 2020;

- Decision No. 18/2007/QĐ-TTg dated February 5, 2007 approving the Vietnam Forest Development Strategy for the period from 2006 to 2020;

- Decision No. 2139/QĐ-TTg dated December 5, 2011 of the Prime Minister approving the national climate change strategy;

- Decision No. 419/QĐ-TTg dated April 5, 2017 of the Prime Minister approving the National Action Program on “reduction of green-house gas emissions through efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable management of forest resources, and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+)” until 2030;

- Decision 1474/QĐ-TTG dated 5th October, 2012 issuing the National Action Plan on Climate Change for the period from 2012 to 2020;

- Decision No. 886/2017/QĐ-TTg dated June 16, 2017 of the Prime Minister approving the Target Program on Sustainable Forest Development during 2016 – 2020;

- Resolution No. 30a/2008/NQ-CP dated December 27, 2008 of the Prime Minister on the support program for rapid and sustainable poverty reduction in 61 poor districts.;

- Decision No. 1938 / QĐ-TTg dated October 28, 2014 of the Prime Minister approving the project of Capacity Building for Forest Fire Prevention and Fighting for 2014 – 2020 period;

- Decree No. 99/2010/ND-CP dated September 24, 2010 of the Government on the Policy on Payment for Forest Environmental Services; Decree No. 147/2016/ND-CP dated November 02, 2016 on amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Government Decree No. 99/2010/ND-CP;

- Decision No. 1976/QĐ-TTg dated October 30, 2014 of the Prime Minister approving the planning for special-use forest system across the country to the year 2020, and a vision to 2030;

- Decree No. 75/2015/NĐ-CP dated 09 September, 2015 of the Prime Minister on mechanism and policy on forest protection and development associated with the policy on sustainable and rapid poverty reduction, and assistance to ethnic minorities for the period from 2015 to 2020;

- Resolution No. 73/NQ-CP dated August 26, 2016 of the Government approving investment orientation of the target programs for the period from 2016 to 2020;

- Decision No. 1722/QĐ-TTg dated September 2, 2016 of the Prime Minister approving national target program on sustainable poverty reduction for the period from 2016 to 2020;

- Decision No. 38/2016/QĐ-TTg dated 14 September 2016 of the Prime Minister promulgating a number of policies on forest protection and development, and support for

investment in infrastructure construction and assignment of public-utility tasks to agricultural and forestry companies;

- Decision No. 1565/QĐ-BNN-TCLN dated 8 July, 2013 of the Minister of MARD approving forestry sector restructuring scheme;

- Decision No. 1757/QĐ-BNN-TCLN dated August 1, 2013 of MARD promulgating Action Plan for implementation of forestry sector restructuring scheme;

- Decision No. 5414/QĐ-BNN-TCLN dated December 25, 2015 of MARD approving the guideline on development of Provincial Action Plan on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+);

- Decision No. 1819/QĐ-BNN-TCLN dated May 16, 2017 of MARD publishing the status of national forest in 2016;

- Decision No. 4713/QĐ-BNN-HTQT dated November 15, 2016 of MARD approving the SNRM Project funded by Japanese Government.

2.2. Provincial Legal Documents

- Resolution of the 13th Dien Bien Provincial Party Congress, the term from 2015 to 2020;

- Decision No. 2117/QĐ-UBND dated December 2, 2009 of Dien Bien PPC approving FPDP of Dien Bien Province for the period from 2009 to 2020;

- Decision No. 379/QĐ-UBND dated May 26, 2014 of Dien Bien PPC approving Dien Bien Provincial REDD+ Action Plan for the period from 2013 to 2020;

- Decision No. 464/QĐ-UBND dated June 6, 2012 of Dien Bien PPC establishing Provincial Steering Committee on Forest Protection and Development Plan (FPDP) of Dien Bien Province for the period from 2011 to 2020; Decision No. 1295/QĐ-UBND dated October 24, 2016 of Dien Bien PPC assigning additional tasks for the PSC on FPDP of Dien Bien Province for the period from 2011 to 2020;

- Plan 388/KH-UBND dated February 20, 2013 of Dien Bien PPC reviewing and completing procedures applicable for forest and forestry land allocation, and forestry land-use right certificate presentation of Dien Bien Province for the period from 2013 – 2015;

- Decision No. 499/QĐ-UBND dated April 8, 2016 of Dien Bien PPC approving forest inventory results in 2015 of Dien Bien Province;

- Decision No. 212/QĐ-UBND dated March 25, 2015 of Dien Bien PPC approving the Project of “Reforming the agriculture sector toward increasing added values and sustainable development until 2020 on Dien Bien Province.”

- Decision No. 679/QĐ-UBND dated May 19, 2016 of Dien Bien PPC approving the Project of “Capacity Building on Fire Prevention and Fighting of Dien Bien Province for the period from 2016 to 2020”;

- Decision No. 1418/QĐ-UBND dated November 9, 2016 of Dien Bien PPC approving the Project of “Agroforestry production development until 2020 toward 2025.”

- Decision No. 1440/QĐ-UBND dated November 15, 2016 of Dien Bien PPC approving the Sustainable Poverty Reduction Program of Dien Bien Province for the period from 2016 to 2020.

PART I: OVERVIEW OF FOREST PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT, AND POTENTIALS FOR REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION OF DIEN BIEN PROVINCE

I. OVERVIEW OF NATURAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

1. Natural Conditions

1.1. Geographical location

Dien Bien Province is a mountainous border province in the Northwest of Vietnam, which is about 500 km north of Ha Noi capital.

- Total natural area is 954,125.6 ha

- Geographical coordinates of Dien Bien Province:

Latitude: 20⁰ 54' - 22⁰ 33' N;

Longitude: 102⁰ 10' - 103 36' E.

- The province borders with Lai Chau and Son La provinces of Vietnam to the east and south, Yunnan Province, China, to the north, and Laos to the west.

1.2. Topography

Dien Bien Province has a complex topography, mountains running from northwest to southeast, except for the flat land of Muong Thanh valley with over 15,000 ha. Most of the lands in Dien Bien are formed by high, fragmented and steep (usually over 30°) mountain chains running along the west, paralleling Vietnam-Laos border. This leads to difficulties in forest protection and development, forest fire prevention and fighting, production of goods, construction of infrastructures, attracting economic investments, and promotion of socio-economic development of the entire province in general.

1.3. Soil characteristics

The soil in Dien Bien is formed from types of rocks, which are mainly sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. The major part of soil in Dien Bien Province has fairly thick layer, over 50 cm, but moisture is relatively low that affects the growth of plants.

1.4. Climate and hydrology

- Climate

Dien Bien Province has tropical weather which is suitable for growing different types of agriculture, forestry, and industrial plants. However, the province is affected by hot and dry west winds from March to May which impact the living, agricultural production, and especially increases the risks of forest fire.

Average annual rainfall is 1,700 - 2,500 mm and unevenly distributed throughout the year. Heavy rain, usually from June to September, accounts for 80% of the annual rainfall, and drought season starts from October to March.

- Hydrology

Dien Bien Province is located in the upstream of Da, Ma and Mekong river system. These big rivers which significantly contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. The terrains of the upper basins of these rivers are mostly occupied by steep slopes

of approximately 35⁰, and the small rivers and streams separating the terrains into small pieces, which often cause landslides and flash floods. Therefore, forest protection of their watersheds play very important role in regulating water in order to control floods, reduce erosion, protect soil and prevent sedimentation in river beds.

Dien Bien Province also benefited from big lakes such as Pa Khoang, Huoi Pha, Noong U, U Va, Na Huom, Pe Luong, and Hong Sat, and some of them have potential to be developed for tourism. However, during dry season, water shortage often causes difficulties to agriculture production and living.

2. Socio-Economic Conditions

2.1. Population, ethnicity and labor

Population of Dien Bien Province in 2016 was 557,411 people, with the average population density of 57 people/km². Dien Bien Province has 19 ethnic groups, of which, Thai people accounted for 38%, H'Mong people accounted for 34.8%, Kinh people accounted for 18.4%, and the rest accounted for 8.8%. Many of them depend their livelihoods on agriculture cultivation on upland fields, especially the people who live nearby forests. Labor population of the province was 305,686 people which accounted for 54.84% of the total population. Labor population of agriculture and forestry sectors was 198,307 people which accounted for 64.87% of the total, and the rest was non-agriculture labor.

In order to serve for daily living demands, the local people often conduct activities which creates negative impacts to forests and forest resources, such as timber logging, extraction of fuelwood and non-timber forest product (NTFPs), encroachment of forestland for agriculture cultivation, and free grazing.

2.2. Economic status

In the past few years, Dien Bien Province maintained fairly stable economic growth. The average growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the 2010-2015 period was 9.11%/year. Economy has been restructured along with the provincial policy, which aims to foster the development of secondary and service sectors while maintain primary sector. However, it is still one of the least developed provinces in Viet Nam with a low average income per capital (in 2016, monthly average income of urban and rural residents was VND 2,970,670 million/person and VND 1,050,210/person respectively) and highest poverty rate (44.82% in 2016).

- Cultivation

Until 2016, the total agricultural production land of the province was 104,490.1 ha. Total industrial tree plantation land was 9,801.78 ha, of which rubber plantation land was 5,172.62 ha, coffee plantation land was 4,051.8 ha, and tea plantation land was 577,36 ha.

The total cultivation area for grain/cereal production of the entire province was 80,075.74 ha and the total production output reached 253,934.14 tons (445kg/person/year). Paddy field area was 50,098.2 ha and the rest was for cultivation of cassava, soy bean, maize, etc. In general, economic values of the industrial tree plantations and crop yield from land are low. For instance, paddy rice productivity is 310-350 kg/ha, upland rice productivity is 120-150 kg/ha. Thus, under the pressure of economic development and food demands, deforestation or forest encroachment for agriculture cultivation have been an issue in most of the localities in the province.

- Livestock

In recent years, livestock production of Dien Bien Province has made significant progress in both quantity and quality, due to the existence of lands suitable for development of animal farming. Until 2016, there were 128,226 buffalos, 52,844 cows and 3,569,000 poultries. Although livestock production has made certain achievement, its proportion in the agricultural sector is still minor, and the applied models were usually small, not concentrated and mostly practiced by household units. Free grazing remains as a challenge to forest development in general, and particularly to afforestation/reforestation at the time of planting new trees.

- Forestry

In 2016, the economic value of forestry reached VND 333,982 million. Major parts of this value came from timber with a reserve of 16,860 m³, which accounted for more than 89.52% of the total value, followed by non-timber forest products, which accounted for 5.81% and planting and maintenance activities, which accounted for over 3.51%, and forestry services accounted for 1.16%.

The future orientation of the forestry sector of the province can be characterized as follows: strengthen the management, protection and zoning of forests for regeneration and afforestation; fully and effectively implement payment for forest environmental services (PFES); and encourage development of production forests associated with processing and trade.

2.3. Infrastructure

- Transportation infrastructure

Road network which extends from the center of the province to districts and communes is important for supporting transportation and trade, and also for national security and defense. Currently, there is a total length of 8,188.73 km of road infrastructure developed in Dien Bien. There are 6 national highway routes with the total length of 751 km, namely the National Highway 279, 279B, 279C, 6, 12, and 4H; 607.8 km of provincial roads; 204.7 km of urban roads; 74.2 km of border patrol roads; 1,042.2 km of district roads; 5,336.4 km of commune and village roads; and 171.4 km of specialized roads.

All of the 130 communes/wards/towns have motor roads accessible to their community centers. Among them, 116 out of 130 communes/wards/and towns have roads serving for the travel needs throughout the year, and the rest are only accessible during dry season, and the roads become prone to landslides and road closures during rainy season that causes difficulties in conducting forestry-related activities.

The province also has Dien Bien Phu Airport that services flights to Ha Noi.

- Irrigation

Most of the districts have irrigation systems to serve for the living and production needs. The province has developed 866 irrigation works including 949 dams and 13 reservoirs. All of these have been used effectively. Large to small channel systems spread over the districts with an estimated total length of 1,487 km, with 1,106 km of canals built with permanent concrete.

2.4. Education

In 2016, schools and educational systems were developed effectively in the province. There were 172 kinder-gardens, 176 primary schools, 125 secondary schools and community learning centers located in every commune/ town/ward, 32 high-schools, boarding schools for ethnic minority students and continuing education centers located in the central of some communes and districts. For professional education and training purpose, the province has built 3 colleges and 1 vocational training school.

II. FOREST PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF DIEN BIEN PROVINCE

1. State of Forest and Forestry Land Area

Status of forests and forestry land of Dien Bien in 2016 (the statistics reviewed and updated based on the forest inventory results of 2015) is shown in detail in the following Table 01:

- Total area of forests and forestry lands under the three forest categories was 776,654 ha; and total area of forests and forestry lands outside the three forest categories was 37,115 ha.
- Total land with forest cover was 367,450 ha, of which: SUFs covered 78,476 ha, accounts for 21.3%; Protection Forests covered 153,800 ha, accounts for 41.9%; and Production Forests covered 98,489 ha, accounts for 26.8%; and forests outside of three forest categories covered 36,684 ha, accounts for 10%.
- Land without forest cover was 446,319 ha.

Table 01. State of forest and forestry land areas in 2016 of Dien Bien Province

Unit: ha

No.	Items	Total	Total forest area by 3 forest categories planning				Forests and lands outside of 3 forest categories planning
			Sub-total	Special-use forests	Protection forests	Production forests	
	Total	813,769	776,654	119,227	369,794	287,633	37,115
1	Lands with forest cover	367,450	330,765	78,476	153,800	98,489	36,685
1.1	Natural forests	362,219	326,534	78,288	153,352	94,894	35,685
1.1.1	Timber forests	339,137	306,358	73,896	144,309	88,153	32,779
-	Rich forests	4,211	3,737	1,260	1,687	790	474
-	Medium forests	36,567	34,684	14,059	14,626	5,999	1,883
-	Poor forests	276,346	247,864	56,559	115,373	75,932	28,482
-	Extreme poor forests	22,013	20,073	2,018	12,623	5,432	1,940
1.1.2	Bamboo forests	510	398	11	135	252	112
1.1.3	Mixed bamboo forests	22,572	19,778	4,381	8,908	6,489	2,794
1.2	Planted forests	5,231	4,231	188	448	3,595	1,000
2	Lands without forest cover	446,319	445,889	40,751	215,994	189,144	430

2.1	Young plantations without tree cover	1,320	1,051	1	424	626	269
2.2	Lands with regenerated timber trees	126,255	126,255	12,853	61,050	52,352	
2.3	Bare-lands	112,037	111,876	18,949	55,807	37,120	161
2.4	Rocky-mountains	4,658	4,658	346	2,825	1,487	
2.5	Lands with industrial trees	197,167	197,167	8,281	94,285	94,601	
2.6	Other forestry lands	4,882	4,882	321	1,603	2,958	

Source: Dien Bien Sub-FPD

2. Changes in forest cover over the 2005 -2016period

2.1 Changes in land with forest cover

The annual forest change monitoring results (Table 2) reflect the changes of land with forest cover. The forested land steadily increased over the period from 2005 to 2008, from 372,030 ha to 397,082 ha, and then reduced to about 350,000 hectares in 2010 and 2011. Then it significantly increased and reached 393,344 ha in 2012, and maintained fairly stable until 2014 before falling to 367,450 ha in 2016. These changes are caused by objective and subjective reasons occurred over different periods of time, including errors due to forest inventory and survey techniques.

Table 02. Changes in forested land area over the period 2005 - 2016

Unit: Ha

Year	Land with forest cover	Of which		Forest coverage (%)
		Natural forests	Forest plantations	
2005	372,030	360,082	11,948	38.8
2006	375,141	362,033	13,108	39.3
2007	379,180	365,497	13,683	39.7
2008	397,082	383,365	13,717	41.6
2009	394,560	379,268	15,292	41.0
2010	347,225	330,900	16,325	36.2
2011	350,531	333,922	16,609	36.7
2012	393,344	377,120	16,224	40.2
2013	400,027	382,599	17,428	40.94
2014	400,766	383,145	17,621	41.9
2015	367,470	362,243	5,227	38.5
2016	367,450	362,219	5,231	38.5

Source: Dien Bien Sub-FPD

2.2. Changes in land with forest cover by three forest categories over the 2010 – 2016 period

According to the Table 03, during 2010-2016, SUF area increased from 27,810 ha to 78,476ha, while the Protection Forest area declined from 296,559 ha to 153,800 ha.

Production Forest areas rapidly increased from 22,856 ha to 172,693 ha during over the 2010-2014 period, and then sharply reduced to 98,489 ha in 2016. The changes inland with forest cover under the categories of SUF, Protection Forest, and Production Forest are due to the use of different statistical and data collection methods and the adjustment of planning boundaries over the period (after 2013, forest types were re-categorized as in accordance with the Decision No. 714 / QD-UBND).

Table 03. Changes in land with forest cover by three forest categories over the 2010 – 2016 period

Unit: ha

Year	Land with forest	Special-use forests	Protection forests	Production forests
2010	347,225	27,810	296,559	22,856
2011	350,531	27,810	237,960	84,761
2012	384,692	33,973	215,863	134,856
2013	391,540	79,734	184,830	126,976
2014	400,765	75,050	153,022	172,693
2015	330,612	78,639	153,342	98,631
2016	330,765	78,476	153,800	98,489

Source: Dien Bien Sub-FPD

3. Results of Forest Protection and Development over the period 2005 - 2016

Dien Bien Province aims to: improve the protection of remaining forests; effectively and sustainably use forest resources and forestry lands, and increase forest cover rate; increase productivity and quality of forests; restructure the forestry sector to a high value-added industry; meet demands of forest products for domestic use and export; create more jobs, increase income of the forest dependent people and contribute to poverty elimination; and support security and defense. The province has achieved a certain progress in forest protection and development through their effort.

3.1. Forest protection and management

- Following the Instruction No. 38/2005/CT-TTg dated December 5, 2005 of the Prime Ministers, Dien Bien Province completed the reviewing and planning of the three forest categories in 2008, which offers a ground for annual and periodical forest protection and development planning.

- Up to now, forest allocation is almost complete throughout the province as required in the Plan No. 388/KH-UBND. The forest areas which have been allocated reached 310,898.48 ha in 129 communes/wards/towns, accounts for 84.6% of the total land with forest cover (367,450 ha), of which:

+ Forest areas allocated to communities (group of households), households and individuals are 249,224.81 ha in 129 communes/wards/towns, with a breakdown of 73,712.99 ha of Production Forest area 153,339.73 ha of Protection Forest area and 22,172.09 ha of SUF (as in conformance with the Decision No. 714/QD-UBND). As a result, the province has 3,632 forest owners which consist of 1,216 communities and 2,416 individuals and households.

+ Forest areas allocated to 6 organizations are 61,673.67 ha, of which 113.9 ha for Na Tau Prison in Dien Bien District, 1,004.13 ha for Muong Phang Historical Forest and Landscape Management Board, 44,309.89 ha for Muong Nhe Nature Reserve, 1,301.07 ha for Dien Bien Protection Forest Management Board, 5,470.1ha for Muong Cha Protection Forest Management Board, and 9,474.63 ha for Tuan Giao Protection Forest Management Board.

Forest protection contracting is applied to 367,450 ha of forest

3.2. Forest development

- Afforestation/reforestation:

+ Afforestation/reforestation of Protection Forests reached 754.46 ha;

+ Afforestation/reforestation of planted Production Forests reached 1,717.2 ha which were funded by JICA, and 30a Program;

+ Offset-planting reached 415.21 ha (planned), of which 395.86 ha funded by the FPD Fund;

+ Supplementary planting of 4,447,940 trees with different species, equivalent to 2,965 ha of forests;

- Forest maintenance was carried out for 2,723.83 ha;

- Forest regeneration conducted for 53,303.7 ha;

- Other activities:

+ Provision of rice to people who participated in afforestation/reforestation. This was used to afforest/reforest 2,601.63 ha;

+ Support for communities living in the buffer zone of SUFs. During the period from 2013 to 2015, 26 local communities living in the buffer zone of Muong Nhe Nature Reserve received support of VND 4,160 million (VND 1,040 million/year).

3.3. Payment for forest environmental services (PFES)

Dien Bien province has started implementing PFES since 2013. Implementation of PFES has created more jobs and increased income for the local people. Today, more than 40,108 households benefit as the recipients of PFES. In average, each household is entitled to receive PFES payment of 1.53 million VND per year, contributing to poverty reduction, security and defense in the province. By the first six months of 2016 PFES payment reached VND 306,2 billion, of which,

+ In 2013, VND 75.64 billion was paid for 218,471 ha of forests based on the performance of 2011 and 2012).

+ In 2014, VND 105.7 billion was paid for 224,512 ha of forests based on the performance of 2013).

+ In 2015, VND 60.3 billion was paid for 227,546 ha of forests based on the performance of 2014).

+ During the first six months of 2016, VND 64.6 billion was paid for 225,356 ha of forests based on the performance of 2015).

In general, after nearly 6 years of implementation of the Forest Protection and Development Plan 2011-2020 under the Decision No. 57/2012/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister, forest protection and development of Dien Bien Province has achieved remarkable results. Forest cover increased by 1.9%, equivalent to 17,223 ha of forest area (from 36.6% in 2011 to 38.5% in 2016); basic awareness of the local people on forest protection and development has gradually increased and supported protecting the existing forest areas; forest and forest land allocation has basically completed; provincial forest protection and development plans are developed annually; and the forest inventory project was completed.

4. Shortcoming and challenges

4.1. Shortcomings

Although many progress has been made in recent years, forest protection and development is still facing number of issues. Results of the implementation of FPDP by districts, towns, and city were below targets. Planting for reforestation of Protection Forest area across the province achieved only 32% of the target with low survival rate. Planting for development of Production Forest has not been carried out by companies as expected. Annual average disbursement of fund for the local people for their implementation of forest development is low with only 41% of the target amount. Forest fire, illegal forest clearing/logging, and resistance of the violators are becoming more difficult to detect and handle in some areas as Muong Nhe and Dien Bien Dong Districts. Some localities did not sufficiently handle violations to forests in their areas.

4.2. Challenges

a) External challenges

Forests are distributed over wide geographical areas of the province. Population pressure on forest clearance for agriculture and exploitation of forest products is increasing, especially in areas where availability of agricultural land is limited;

Forest products usually have longer production cycle, lower profits, higher risks, and lower competitiveness compared to other agricultural commodities, thus driving people to use forestry lands for other production purposes;

Distance for transportation of wood products to large market, such as Ha Noi, makes the product cost higher compared to those from nearby areas of Ha Noi

Demands for timber, wood and forest products are growing, but supply of timber and wood from planted forests do not meet such demands. This is creating pressure on natural forests by attracting illegal logging/forest clearing;

Climate condition is becoming more unpredictable. The province is experiencing more frequent droughts and floods, and dry weather which cause forest fires. The forests and forest resources are becoming more vulnerable under such situation;

Forestry activities are often difficult to implement, check and monitor since the targeted locations are usually remote and silviculture infrastructure and facilities (e.g. forest roads, ranger stations, tree nurseries) are underdeveloped in those areas;

Shifting agriculture, upland cultivation, and free grazing by the local people are widely practiced, especially in remote and hilly areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups. This inhibits protection and regeneration of forests, and also creates risks of forest fires;

Subsidy for tree planting for Protection Forest development, which is VND 15 million per ha, is too small to incentivize people;

Policies on forest protection and development are not practical in meeting the demands of timber growers. For example, advance payment request procedures for forest plantation are too complicated and time consuming, causing difficulties to the timber growers to apply for;

Actual budget allocated by Ministries/Departments for Dien Bien is not suitable with actual implementation of the province;

Companies who have been granted investment licenses in forest plantations are actually not capable to implement their projects due to low financial capacity, lack of professional workers, and lack of experiences;

Some policies related to forestry land use are not practical; responsibility on forest management and development of unallocated forestry lands (including both forested land and bare-land) which are tentatively under the management of CPCs is not clear. Such forests are more prone to encroachment and exploitation. In addition, there are bare-lands designated for forestry, which have been in use by the local people for their agriculture production, however, an effective compensation mechanism for conversion of agriculture land to forestry land for forest development is not in place;

Policy on agriculture land conversion to forest plantation as in accordance with the Circular No. 52/2008/TTLT-BNN-BTC remains unrealistic. For example, a large family who owns only a small land area is compensated based on the land size, not based on the family size. Meanwhile, a small family who owns a large land area is compensated based on the family size, not based on the land size. Because of such inequity, people have low incentive to use their agriculture land for forest plantation; and

Implementation of the Decree No. 99/2010/NĐ-CP on PFES is still facing a number of obstacles. For example, as the unit prices are not equally applied across river basins, areas along Ma river basin which belongs to Ba Thuoc Power plant of Thanh Hoa Province receives low level of payment (VND 6,000/ha/year). This is not competitive enough to motivate and raise awareness of the people on forest protection.

b) Internal challenges

The PSC for FPDP under the PPC still performs ineffectively in checking, facilitating, monitoring, implementing, and handling obstacles related to forestry sector;

DARD is not acting as an effective standing agency to provide advisory in a timely manner to the PSC for FPDP to address observed issues and difficulties. The capacity of DARD to lead and consult with the PPC on issuing specific policies related to FPDP needs to be further strengthened;

Policies to incentivize the partnership between the local people and forest enterprises, such as contract farming of plantation forests, are still lacking;

Awareness of the local people on the importance of forests, and effective inclusion of those in forest protection and development still remain low. Especially, the local people living in remote areas are less exposed to such opportunities;

Some district authorities/agencies are not properly playing their role as they tend to consider that forest protection and development is an issue of the agriculture sector. Many

districts neither have annual plans for the commune level, nor sufficiently perform in directing, facilitating, checking, monitoring, implementing, and supporting the localities to handle their issues;

The planning of three forest categories is not effectively coordinated and practical. Methods for land-use planning and management are different between agriculture and rural development sector, and natural resource and environment sector, which often create confusion in the field;

Forest and forestry land allocation according to the Plan No. 388/KH-UBND of PPC has not yet met the expected progress. Some of the Management Boards for Protection Forests and SUF have not yet allocated with forests and forestry land, or have been allocated insufficiently. Moreover, these Management Boards are operating under shortage of human resource, equipment and tools to protect and develop their forests; and

Forest ranger forces are still limited in their technical knowledge and number of staff. They also lack sufficient equipment and funding to fulfill their regular tasks. The allowance level for the forest ranger forces is often not high enough compared to their required role, thus, limiting their motivation to contribute to their work.

III. IDENTIFICATION OF DRIVERS, BARRIERS AND POTENTIAL AREAS FOR REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION

1. The overall process

Identification of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement, and potential areas for REDD+ implementation were conducted integrally. Basically, the process included the three main steps as below:

- Step 1: Preparation of background information through review of secondary data, and spatial analysis
- Step 2: Provincial consultation to identify and analyze the drivers and barriers, PRAP activities, and potential areas.
- Step 3: Field verification of the results from Step 2 through consultations at district and commune levels.

1.1. Preparation of background information through review of secondary data, and spatial analysis (Step 1)

Step 1 included review of secondary data and spatial analysis¹ with an aim to provide background information and inputs for the steps to follow. In particular, the secondary data analysis was done through collection and research of national and provincial documents, and scientific articles related to forest management, protection and development in Dien Bien Province as well as the Northwest provinces, to understand the drivers and barriers.

¹ Report on mapping potential areas for REDD+ implementation in Hoa Binh, Son La, Dien Bien and Lai Chau Provinces (2016), Vu Tien Dien et al.

The spatial analysis process (figure 1) has used various remotely sensed input data and materials. A set of national level data², namely 2005, 2010, 2015 forest status maps were overlaid to identify forest changes over the two periods of 2005 – 2015 and 2010 – 2015. Then the results were combined with the latest forest inventory data of the province in order to map out potential areas based on the developed criteria (Table 04). Commune was used as the unit for analyzing the potential areas.

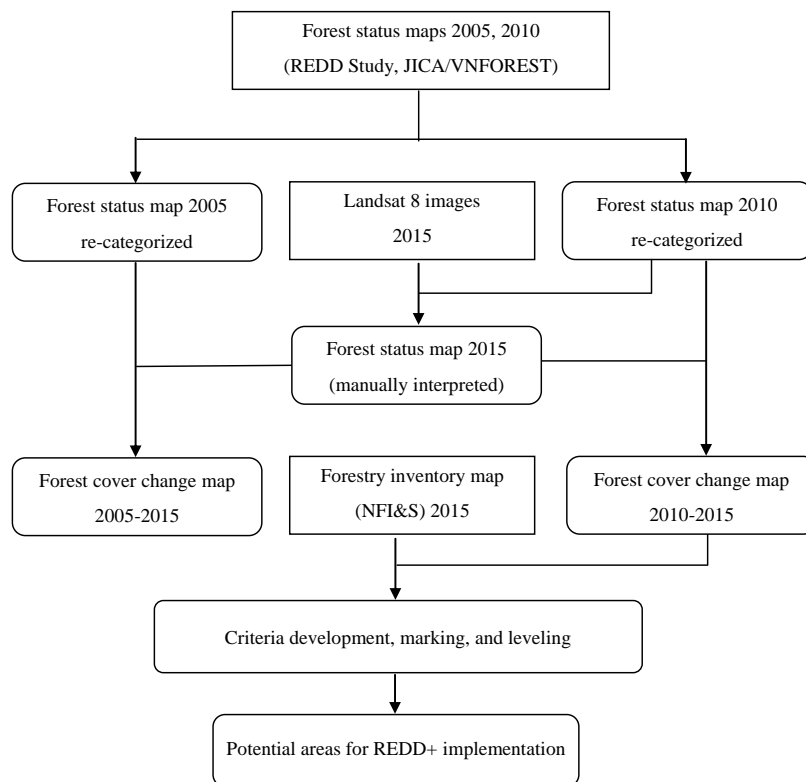


Figure 01. Diagram of the spatial analysis for identification of the REDD+ implementation potential

In addition to the criteria shown in Table 04, other criteria, such as accessibility, geographical connectivity and existing forestry projects and programs were taken into account for the final selection of potential areas.

Table 04. Criteria for selection of potential areas for REDD+ implementation

No.	Potential areas	Criteria
1	Reducing deforestation	- Large remaining forest area - High deforestation rate - Large rich and medium forest area
2	Reducing forest degradation	- Large rich and medium forest area - High forest degradation rate

² The Study on Potential Forests and Land Related to “Climate Change and Forests” in The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, (2012), JICA.

3	Increasing forest carbon stock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve forest quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + High forest restoration rate + Large poor, mixed, and regrowth forest area + Located in PFES areas + Located in protection forest and SUF areas - Increase forest area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Large Ia bare-land area in production forests + Large Ic bare-land area in protection forests and SUFs - Communes targeted for afforestation and forest regeneration in provincial FPDP 2012 – 2020
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1.2. Provincial consultation to identify and analyze the drivers and barriers, PRAP activities, and potential areas (Step 2)

The Step 2 intended to integrate the analysis and findings from the previous step and verify them at the provincial level. It also had an importance to ensure the resulting concept of the PRAP is in harmony with the overall socio-economic development agenda of the province. This was done through a provincial consultation workshop with the participation of representatives from relevant departments, district authorities and forest management boards. Through this process, further insights regarding the drivers/barriers (i.e. time of occurrence, frequency and impacts), PRAP activities and potential areas were collected.

1.3. Field verification of the results from Step 2 through consultations at district and commune levels (Step 3)

Step 3 was carried out in order to ensure sufficient participation of the local stakeholders and incorporate their insights into the process. A series of meetings were held at the districts and communes which were identified as the potential areas in Step 1 and 2. With a technical backstopping by a third-party consultant and in collaboration with independent third-party facilitators, the PRAP TWG, organized 9 meetings at district level and 184 representatives from districts and communes were consulted.

2. Results

2.1 Drivers and barriers

a) Main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

- Forest clearing for upland cultivation:

During 2009 to 2016, nearly 2,000 ha of provincial forest area were cleared for cultivation of short term agriculture products, such as rice, maize and cassava, according to the official statistics of the Sub-FPD. Illegal forest clearance has been occurring throughout the province, but mainly in the areas inhabited by ethnic groups, especially, Hmong people, the typical districts were Muong Nhe (1,629 ha), Nam Po, Muong Cha, Dien Bien Dong, and Dien Bien where poverty rate is high.

There are several causes for the expansion of upland cultivation. Demand for on agriculture land is increasing because of the growing food demand due to population growth (e.g. natural population growth, migration from other localities for example to Muong Nhe District). Limited area of agriculture lands is becoming more degraded under the shortening cultivation cycle and low capacity of the farmers to apply intensive cultivation system. Limited livelihood development options also force the people to encroach forests for expanding their agriculture land.

- Forest fire:

The dry weather from Foehn phenomenon, particularly from March to May, and the complex topography creates difficulties to fight against forest fires. Therefore, forest fires are becoming a greater threat to the forests in the province. According to the statistics of the Sub-FPD, 316 forest fires (an average of 29 forest fires/year) were recorded during 2015 – 2016 which damaged 1,237.76 ha of forests. Generally, the forest fire cases are observed throughout the province, except for Muong Lay Town and Dien Bien City.

Direct cause of forest fire in Dien Bien Province is usually improper use of fire in upland field burning for agriculture and grazing. Besides, the fund is limited for extending communication on the importance of forest fire prevention and fighting. Equipment for forest fire prevention and fighting are provided but not sufficient in their number as well as capacity. Awareness of the local people on forest fire prevention and proper use of fire for farming is still low, particularly in remote areas. Development and implementation of forest fire prevention and fighting plans were not effectively carried out for forest owners. Intersectoral collaboration on forest fire prevention and fighting remains low in some areas.

-Illegal/unsustainable logging in natural forests

During 2005 – 2016, 1,111 cases of illegal logging in natural forests were captured according to the record provided by the Sub-FPD, which confiscated 2,684 m³ of timber and 94,799 kg of NTFPs. They mainly occurred in places inhabited by ethnic minority groups and where valuable timbers, such as *Burretiodendronhsienmu* and *Iron-wood* could be found. According to the forest rangers, due to the increasing demands for timber and wood, illegal logging is becoming more sophisticated and difficult to detect or prevent. Muong Nhe, Tuan Giao, Muong Ang, Dien Bien, and Tua Chua Districts are regarded as the potential risk areas of illegal logging in natural forests.

Nowadays, there are more illegal/unsustainable logging cases for domestic consumption purpose, such as for house construction, fuelwood for cooking and heating. Although the local authorities have adopted number of measures to raise the awareness of the people, the issue still persists due to local people's traditional practices and lack of alternative materials. To the contrary, illegal logging for commercial purposes is continuing, however the number of cases and its impact seem becoming more minor.

-Legal forest conversion to other land use (planned deforestation)

Large area of forests were converted to other land use during 2010 - 2016, including 209.2 ha of forests converted into hydropower plants, 200 ha into roads and irrigation system, and 1,186.16 ha into rubber plantations. Those projects mainly took place in districts, such as Muong Nhe, Nam Po, Muong Cha, Dien Bien Dong, and Tua Chua.

Following the Instruction No. 13-CT/TW dated January 12, 2017 of the Secretariat Committee of the Central Party and Instruction No. 02/CT-TTg dated January 24, 2014 of the Prime Minister, the province is now striving to minimize the conversion of forests to other

land use. However, there are some projects which are likely to impact the forests, such as Long Tao hydro power plant construction project in Muong Cha and Tuan Giao Districts, Tay Trang – Pa Thom transport road and Na Hai mining project (Pom Lot Commune) in Dien Bien District.

In fact, most of the projects are legally implemented as in accordance with the government plans for socio-economic development purposes. The negative impact can be mitigated if the planning is carried out under a strong inter-sectoral collaboration (e.g. through strengthened Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment, integrated land-use planning), and compliance of the project is strictly supervised at its implementation stage. It is also important to pay attention to the surrounding landscape since it is often a case that the peripheral forests be exposed to increasing risks of encroachment due to improved access.

b) Main barriers of forest quality and area enhancement

In the past years, despite the great efforts and investments to develop forests, the actual results of afforestation/reforestation and regeneration were below the target. There are several reasons for the low effectiveness of forest development (afforestation/reforestation and regeneration):

- *Limited silviculture facilities and techniques*

The network of nursery gardens, forest roads, forest product processing facilities have not been effectively invested. The topography of the province (e.g. high elevation and fragmented terrain) has been hindering the development of such infrastructures and facilities to create competitive supply chain. The techniques on tree planting, tending and forest protection of the local people are insufficient, resulting in low survival rate of planted trees. The changing weather condition, such as prolonged hot season, seems to further threaten the survival of planted trees.

- *Policies and land-use planning are not practical*

A comprehensive investment mechanism is unavailable to facilitate creation of a competitive business environment for forest plantation products. For example, subsidy for tree planting for forest development is low with only VND 5 million/ha for Production Forests and VND 15 million per ha for Protection Forests. In addition, very often the sites for tree planting are far from the living areas and not easy to access by people due to inconvenient transportation road, thus, participation of the local people is limited.

Since 2016, unit price of subsidy for tree planting in Protection Forests has increased with the range of VND 30 million to 60 million per ha depending on the region, and the amount determined under the Decree No. 75/2015/ND-CP and the Decision No. 38/2016/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister. These new schemes are expected to facilitate the participation of the local people. To the contrary, policy implementation by the province has not been being effective due to the fund shortage. Moreover, there are number of pending issues related to the policy application in Dien Bien, for example, some of forest owners who manage protection forests have not been granted with land use certificates to be eligible for the government subsidy.

Moreover, the land-use planning still has shortcomings such as the planning is not practical and being implemented sufficiently. The land-use plans made by the forestry sector sometimes conflicts with the land-use plans by other sectors, while the monitoring and supervision of the plans are not regularly performed. These lead to misuse of land, and illegal forests and forestry land conversion into other land use. Furthermore, the private investors

would only access the land and perform tree planting if they gain agreement of the local people. Due to unpractical land use planning, there is not enough agriculture land to meet the production demand of the local people, thus, drive them to continue cultivating crops on bare-lands and this limits forest regeneration.

- *Implementation arrangement is under expectation*

A number of issues related to implementation such as lack of participation of local authorities, especially to support the development of supply chain and product marketing, and building relationship among farmers, enterprises and forest product processing companies;

The tree planting performance of the investors has not regularly been supervised/checked, while communication and dissemination to raise awareness of the local people on tree planting techniques, forest maintenance and protection are not effective, resulting in potential risks of forest fires and loss of planted production forests due to free grazing. In some localities, some mature protection forest have been logged, especially, in small protection forests, while the government regulations stipulated that not more than 20% of main species are allowed to exploit in protection forest area. Regarding regeneration, the limited budget is considered as one of the major barriers.

In order to promote forest development, it is necessary to remove the identified barriers. The districts, such as Dien Bien, Dien Bien Dong, Muong Ang, Tuan Giao Districts are seen to have more chances on addressing these barriers and promote forest development due to their availability of bare-land with scattered timber trees.

2.2. PRAP activities

The PRAP activities consist of specific Solution Packages which address each of the key drivers, and a provincial-wide cross-cutting Solution Package. Under the Solution Packages, a list of Solutions and Activities are designed with specific target location, timeline, fund source, etc. The full details are described in Part II and Annex 01.

2.3. Potential areas for REDD+ implementation

Potential areas for REDD+ implementation in Dien Bien Province include 39 target communes of 9 districts. Details are shown in the table 05:

Table 05. List of target communes for PRAP implementation

No.	District/Town	Commune/Ward	Selection criteria		
			Deforestation	Forest Degradation	Enhance carbon stock in forests
1	Muong Nhe (5 communes)	Sin Thau			x
2		Leng Su Sin	x	x	x
3		Chung Chai	x	x	x
4		Muong Nhe	x	x	x
5		Nam Ke			x
6	Nam Po (5 communes)	Pa Tan	x		
7		Cha Cang	x		
8		Cha Nua	x		
9		Nam Khan	x	x	
10		Cha To	x	x	

11	Muong Cha (4 communes)	Muong Tung	x		x
12		Hua Ngai	x	x	
13		HuoiMi	x		
14		Muong Muon	x		x
15	Tuan Giao (5 communes)	Phinh Sang	x	x	x
16		Ta Ma	x	x	x
17		Toa Tinh	x	x	x
18		Pu Xi	x	x	x
19		TenhPhong	x		
20	Muong Ang (3 communes)	Muong Dang	x		x
21		Ngoi Cay	x		
22		Ang To	x		x
23	Dien Bien Dong (4 communes)	Muong Luan			x
24		Keo Lom	x		
25		Luan Gioi			x
26		PhinhGiang	x		
27	Dien Bien (7 communes)	Muong Phang		x	
28		Pa Khoang		x	
29		Na Tau	x	x	
30		Na Nhan	x		x
31		Na Tong	x		x
32		Muong Nha	x	x	x
33		Phu Luong	x		x
34	Muong Lay (3 communes/ wards)	Lay Nua	x		x
35		Song Da			x
36		Na Lay			x
37	Tua Chua (3 communes)	Muong Dun	x	x	x
38		XaNhe		x	x
39		Tua Thang	x	x	
Total	9 districts/towns	39 communes/wards			

Part II: OBJECTIVES, SCOPES, AND CONTENT OF PRAP

I. OBJECTIVES

1. General objectives

- Reduce greenhouse gas emission, enhance carbon stock in forests, and contribute to achieve the targets of National Target Program Responding to Climate Change, National REDD+ Action Programme, and other related national policies.

- Protect the entire existing forest area.

- Promote sustainable forest development and protection through improvement of silviculture techniques, forest restoration, vitalization of forestry economy, and socialization of forestry activities with the engagement of different actors;

- Facilitate forestry sector restructuring by strengthening the quality and efficiency of forest protection and development.

- Generate jobs, increase income, contribute to poverty alleviation, improve rural livelihoods, and conserve of biodiversity and forest ecosystem services.

- Promote inter-sectoral coordination to balance forest protection and development with other socio-economic development objectives, particularly agriculture and infrastructure development; forest development should be in association with sustainable forest use in order to

promote forest product processing and trading, which lay foundation for forest output market development.

2. Specific objectives

In order to achieve the general objectives, the PRAP has identified specific objectives with the aim to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and remove the barriers to the enhancement of forest carbon stocks. The specific objectives of the Dien Bien PRAP are as follows:

- Effectively protect 367,470 ha of existing forests and newly planted trees. By 2020, forest cover is expected to reach 42%;
- Annual average cases of illegal forest clearing for agriculture cultivation reduced at least by 10% compared to the 2010 – 2016 period.
- Achieve at least 80% of targets of the annual plans on forest development during the 2017 – 2020 period.
- Impact to the forests caused by the conversions is minimized to the extent possible.
- Annual average forest fire cases reduced by 10% compared to the 2010 – 2016 period
- Reduce illegal/unsustainable timber logging cases by 20% (in both number and scale) compared to the 2010 – 2016 period
- Improve quality of the Forest Resource Monitoring System (FRMS)
- Raise awareness of local people on REDD+.

II. SCOPES, OBJECTS, AND DURATION

Dien Bien PRAP is developed on a principle to maximize and optimize coordination among different sectors and administrative units. In particular, policies, funds, technical capacity and other resources are coordinated in order to pursue utmost benefits to the stakeholders and effectively address forest management related issues.

1. Scopes

Dien Bien PRAP includes two components, of which, component I will be implemented in the entire province and component II will be implemented in the potential areas.

2. Subject

a) Targeted lands

Mainly focus on forests and forestry lands, and some part of agriculture lands which have influence on adjacent forestry lands.

b) PRAP implementers

- Related departments and agencies.
- People's committees of districts, towns, city, communes, and wards
- Organization, households, individuals, and communities who participate in PRAP implementation.

3. Duration

Dien Bien PRAP will be implemented during the period from 2017 to 2020.

III. CONTENTS OF THE PRAP

PRAP of Dien Bien is developed in detail for 2017 – 2020 period. Performance and results of this period will be used as a basis to develop the PRAP of Dien Bien for the next period.

Dien Bien PRAP consists of two components: Component 1 (forest protection and development activities) is mainly taken from the provincial FPDP for the entire province during the period from 2017 to 2020 with consideration of available financial capacity to define suitable locations for implementation; and Component 2 which defines the additional activities to be implemented in the potential areas to support Component 1 in order to achieve the targets of the Dien Bien PRAP.

1. Component 1: Forest Protection and Development Activities

The forest protection and development activities during the 2017 – 2020 period are integrated into the PRAP, as summarized below (*details in Annex 01*):

1.1. Forest Protection

- For natural forests and existing planted forests
- Volume: 1,181,720 ha

1.2. Forest development

a) Tree planting

- For bare-land (DT 1) and plantations after logging
- Volume: 6,000 ha

c) Forest regeneration

- For bare-lands with scattered trees (DT 2)
- Volume: 111,648 ha

1.3. Scattered tree planting

- Scattered tree planting: 2 million trees

2. Component 2: Additional Activities

Through the consultation with at provincial, district, and commune levels, five major drivers and barriers of deforestation, forest degradation, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks were identified. Those are: forest clearing for agriculture; low effectiveness of forest development (afforestation/reforestation and regeneration); legal forest conversion to other land use (planned deforestation); forest fire; and illegal/unsustainable timber logging in natural forests.

The PRAP has identified five solution packages which include 20 solutions and 62 activities to address and remove the identified drivers and barriers. Moreover, in order to increase the effectiveness of PRAP implementation, a province-wide cross-cutting solution package (i.e. REDD+ awareness raising and support to forest resource monitoring) is designed as the sixth solution package (*details in Annex 01*).

The six solution packages and areas targeted are summarized as follows:

Table 06. PRAP solution packages by prioritized districts

No.	Solution packages	Districts								
		Muong Nhe	Nam Po	Muong Cha	Tuan Giao	Muong Ang	Dien Bien Dong	Dien Bien	Muong Lay	Tua Chua
1	Control forest clearing for agriculture	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
2	Improve quality of forest development (af/reforestation, and regeneration)	x		X	x	x	x	x	x	x
3	Mitigate negative impacts caused by forest conversion into other land use	x	x	X			x			x
4	Control forest fire	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5	Stop illegal/unstainable timber logging	x			x			x		x
6	Cross cutting solution package	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x

2.1. Solution package 1: Control forest clearing for agriculture

- **REDD+ target:** Reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

- **Solutions:**

+ Solution 1: Improve the quality of forest planning for three forest categories.

+ Solution 2: Support the introduction of new plant and animal species with higher profitability.

+ Solution 3: Support alternative livelihood development (livestock, cultivation, non-timber production, and agroforestry production).

+ Solution 4: Conduct awareness raising on forest management and protection.

+ Solution 5: Build management capacity for commune and district officials.

+ Solution 6: Enhance effectiveness of PFES.

- **Potential areas:** Muong Nhe District (Muong Nhe, Chung Chai, and Leng Su Sin Communes), Nam Po (Pa Tan and Cha Cang Communes), Muong Cha District (Huoi Mi and Muong Muon Communes), Tua Chua District (Muong Dun Commune), Tuan Giao District (Phinh Sang, Ta Ma, and Pu Xi Communes), Dien Bien Dong District (Keo Lom and Phinh Giang Communes), and Dien Bien District (Na Tong, Muong Nha, and Na Tau Communes), Muong Ang District (Ngoi Cay and Muong Dang Communes).

2.2. Solution Package 2: Improve quality of forest development (af/reforestation, and regeneration)

- **REDD+ target:** Enhance forest carbon stocks.

- **Solutions:**

+ Solution 1: Improve the quality of land use planning, and forest and forestry land allocation.

+ Solution 2: Develop forest product supply and distribution chains.

+ Solution 3: Support construction and renovation of silviculture infrastructures and facilities.

+ Solution 4: Control and reduce free grazings.

+ Solution 5: Provide trainings for local people on techniques for tree planting, maintenance, and protection.

- **Potential areas:** Muong Nhe District (Muong Nhe, Chung Chai, Leng Su Sin, Sin Thau, and Nam Ke Communes), Muong Cha District (Muong Tung, Muong Muon Communes), Tuan Giao District (Phinh Sang, Ta Ma, Toa Tinh, and Pu Xi Communes), Muong Ang District (Ang To and Muong Dang Communes), Dien Bien Dong District (Muong Luan and Luan Gioi Communes), Dien Bien District (Na Tong, Muong Nha, Na Nhan, and Phu Luong Communes), Muong Lay District (Lay Nua, Na Lay, and Song Da Communes), and Tua Chua District (Muong Dun and Xa Nhe Communes).

2.3. Solution Package3: Mitigate negative impacts caused by forest conversion into other land use (development of infrastructure/facilities, hydro power plants and minings)

- **REDD+ objective:** Reduce deforestation and forest degradation, enhance forest carbon stocks

- **Solutions:**

+Solution 1: Carry out offset planting for the converted forest area.

+ Solution 2: Enhance protection of forests peripheral to the converted forests.

- **Potential areas:** Muong Cha District (Muong Muon and Huoi Mi Communes), and Tuan Giao District (Pu Xi).

2.4. Solution Package 4: Control forest fire

- **REDD+ objective:** Reduce deforestation and forest degradation, enhance forest carbon stocks.

- **Solutions:**

+Solution1: Awareness raising for local people on forest fire prevention and fighting.

+Solution2: Identify hotpots of forest fire.

+Solution3: Build capacity on forest fire fighting.

- **Potential areas:** Muong Nhe District (Muong Nhe, Chung Chai, and Leng Su Sin Communes), Nam Po District (Pa Tan, Cha Nua, and Cha Cang Communes), Muong Cha

District (Muong Tung, Muong Muon, and Huoi Mi Communes), Tuan Giao District (Phinh Sang, Ta Ma, Toa Tinh, Tenh Phong, and Pu Xi Communes), Muong Ang District (Ang To, Muong Dang, and Ngoi Cay Communes), Dien Bien Dong District (Keo Lom and Phinh Giang Communes), Dien Bien District (Na Tong, Muong Nha, Na Nhan, Na Tau, and Phu Luong Communes), Muong Lay(Lay Nua Commune), and Tua Chua District (Muong Dun and Tua Thang Communes).

2.5. Solution Package 5: Stop illegal/unsustainable timber logging

- **REDD+ objective:** Reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

- **Solutions:**

+Solution 1: Develop sustainable forest management plans.

+Solution 2: Promote local people to use alternative materials to reduce demands for wood and timber materials.

+ Solution 3: Provide guidance on forest logging procedures.

+ Solution 4: Enhance effectiveness of checking and handling of violations.

- **Potential areas:** Muong Nhe District (Chung Chai, Leng Su Sin, and Muong Nhe Communes), Tuan Giao District (Phinh Sang, Ta Ma, Toa Tinh, and Pu Xi Communes), Dien Bien District (Muong Nha, Pa Khoang, Na Tau Communes), and Tua Chua District (Muong Dun, Tua Thang, and Xa Nhe Communes).

2.6. Solution package 6: Province-wide cross-cutting solutions

- **REDD+ objective:** Support the implementation of PRAP through cross-cutting activities targeting the entire province.

- **Solutions:**

+ Solution 1: Improve the provincial Forest Resource Monitoring System (FRMS).

+ Solution 2: Conduct awareness raising and capacity building on REDD+.

- **Potential area:** entire province.

IV. REQUIRED BUDGET FOR PRAP IMPLEMENTATION

1. Required budget by activity

Total estimated budget for the PRAP implementation during the 2017-2020 period is **VND 907,611 million** (*details in Annex 01*), of which,

1.1. Component I: Forest protection and development activities

- Total estimated budget is VND 726,217 million

- Forest protection requires VND 556,393 million, of which: VND 128,454 million to be funded by the State budget through the FPDP; VND 426,583 million to be funded by PFES; and VND 1,356 million to be funded by ODA (JICA 3).

-Forest development activities require VND 165,824 million, of which: VND 118,916 million to be funded by State budget through the FPDP and the 30a Program; VND 26,500 million to be funded by PFES; and VND 20,408 million to be funded by ODA (JICA 3).

-Other related activities require VND 4,000 million and to be funded from the State budget (through the FPDP).

1.2. Component II: additional activities

Total estimated budget is VND **181,394** million, of which,

+ Solution package 1 (Control forest clearing for agriculture) requires VND 81,347 million.

+ Solution package 2 (Improve quality of forest development) requires VND 58,186 million.

+ Solution package 3 (Mitigate negative impacts caused by forest conversion into other land use) requires VND 9,100 million

+ Solution package 4 (Control forest fire) requires VND 28,894 million.

+ Solution package 5 (Stop illegal/unsustainable timber logging) requires VND 240 million, since most of the activities under this solution package will be either integrated with other solution packages, or exist under the regular duties of the responsible agencies in charge.

+ Solution package 6 (province-wide cross-cutting solutions) requires VND 1,358 million.

c) Monitoring and evaluation requires VND 2,270 million.

2. Total estimated budget by funding sources

Budget demand for Dien Bien PRAP implementation during the 2017-2020 period is **VND 907,611 million** (*details in Annex 01*), which will be funded from multiple funding sources as shown in the following table:

Table 07. Total funding sources

Unit: VND million

No.	Funding sources	Total	Percentage
1	State budget	339,671	37.4%
2	Local budget	50,558	5.6
3	ODA	37,700	4.2%
4	PFES	466,224	51.4%
5	Private sector	9,100	1%
6	Others	4,358	0.5%
Total		907,611	100%

3. Feasibility of fund sources for PRAP implementation

The PRAP is designed to harmonize the available and prospective funds from forestry and other sectors. In order to make the financial plan as feasible as possible, the source and the amount of available funds were carefully examined, and the scale of activities were adjusted in order to balance with the fund availability.

The feasibility study results are shown in Table 08. The total of available fund sources with high feasibility is VND 750,838 million (Component I: VND 605,647 million, equivalent to 83% of the budget demand; component II: VND 145,191 million, equivalent to 80% of the budget demand), which covers 79% of the total budget demand for PRAP implementation. The fund gap of VND 156,773 million, or 21% of the total budget demand is expected to be mobilized from domestic and international investment

Table 08. Feasibility of the fund sources for PRAP implementation

Unit: VND million

Item	Total estimate budget	Sub-total	State budget	Local budget	PFES	ODA	Businesses	Others	Feasibility
Component I	726,217	605,647	130,800	-	453,083	21,764	-	-	83%
Forest protection	556,393	500,739	72,800	-	426,583	1,356	-	-	90%
Forest development	165,824	100,908	54,000	-	26,500	20,408	-	-	61%
Others	4,000		4,000	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Component II	181,394	145,191	87,700	27,038	4,110	15,936	1,307	1,307	80%
Solution package 1	81,347	72,316	61,886	3,483	3,870	3,077	-	-	89%
Solution package 2	58,186	32,854	258	23,521	-	8,557	518	518	56%
Solution package 3	9,100	9,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Solution package 4	28,894	28,894	25,556	-	-	3,338	-	-	100%
Solution package 5	240	240	-	-	240	-	-	-	
Solution package 6	1,358	1,106	-	34	-	964	108	108	81%
M&E	2,270	681	-	-	-	-	681	681	30%
Total	907,611	750,838	218,500	27,038	457,193	37,700	1,307	1,307	83%

V. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

1. Strengthening the task of PSC for FPDP

Pursuant to the Decision No. 1295/QĐ-UBND dated October 24, 2016 of PPC on assigning additional tasks to the PSC for FPDP, accordingly, the PSC is responsible for implementing additional tasks as follows:

- Review and add tasks to direct Dien Bien PRAP implementation during the period from 2017 to 2020 to the operational regulations of the PSC; and assign the tasks to its members appropriately within their scope of authority.

- Coordinate and consult with PPC in instructing and guiding the related departments and agencies to implement PRAP.

- Seek for and mobilize required resources for PRAP implementation.

- Tasks and mission of the PSC for FPDP will flexibly be changed upon establishment of the PSC for the Target Program for Sustainable Forest Development for 2017 – 2020 period as in accordance with the Decision No. 886 – TTg.

2. Responsibilities of the State Management Agencies

2.1. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)

DARD is the standing agency cum focal point for PRAP implementation. Main tasks of DARD are below:

- Lead and collaborate with related departments, agencies, and units to announce and implement PRAP.

- Proactively advise PPC on approaching potential donors to call for their investment in the implementation of PRAP related activities.

- Develop and implement annual plans for PRAP; improve and operate the FRMS of the province;

- Direct its subordinates to guide, facilitate and support other related agencies to implement PRAP within their scope of authority and mission.

- Work with related agencies to review and collect annual funding demands in order to coordinate the funding for PRAP implementation.

- Develop periodic reports on PRAP implementation and submit to PPC to inform the progress, and/or ask for their guidance on solving any issues.

2.2. Department of Natural Resource and Environment

- Coordinate with DARD to implement and monitor PRAP implementation, especially on issues related to land use.

- Coordinate with DARD and consult with the PPC, DPCs, and CPCs on reviewing and completing the procedures to allocate and grant new forestry land use right certificates according to the Plan No. 388/KH-UBND dated February 20, 2013 of the PPC, in order to facilitate local people to participate in forest development as in conformance with the regulations.

- Lead and cooperate with DARD and other agencies to complete land use planning for forestry, agriculture, and other lands including development of hydro powers and other infrastructure.

- Proactively consult and coordinate with other departments and agencies to submit to policies related to land to PPC in accordance with the government regulations, and create suitable conditions to attract private investments for the development of agriculture and forestry. Promptly advise solutions for settling problems and obstacles related to the procedures for land allocation, land acquisition and site clearance in the course of implementation of programs and projects.

- Provide required information and data related to the planning and implementation of PRAP such as maps and information on land use planning, etc.

- Ensure that PRAP implementation is aligned with provincial and national climate change programs.

2.3. Department of Planning and Investment (DPI)

- Lead and collaborate with Department of Finance and DARD to balance and allocate funding from the State Budget and other budget sources for implementing PRAP. Other budget sources may include, programs, projects and plans related to forest protection and

development, REDD + and social economic development; Integrate the implementation of PRAP with related programs and projects in the province; Develop mechanisms and policies to manage and implement PRAP.

- Allocate annual state budget capital to professional and competent units at district/town/ city level for forestry development. Priority shall be given to key work and projects contributing to protection and development of forests.

2.4. Department of Finance (DOF)

- Allocate state and local budget sources for districts, towns, city, and other units to implement PRAP.

- Work with related departments and agencies to check and monitor their compliance with financial management regulations.

2.5. Other related departments and agencies

Implement communication activities within the scope of their responsibilities, to raise awareness, capacity, and gender equality, and to motivate participation of ethnic minorities in the implementation of PRAP activities; integrate PRAP activities with other related projects and programs under their management.

2.6. Responsibilities of District People's Committees

- Perform the tasks to raise awareness of people on REDD+ and develop detail plans for PRAP implementation in the district.

- Motivate and integrate resources of programs and projects to implement PRAP in the district.

- Direct the professional agencies of the district to allocate forestry land without forests to households, individuals and village communities.

- Develop periodic reports on PRAP implementation, and propose solutions to address issues to DARD.

- Participate in monitoring and evaluation.

2.7. Responsibilities of Commune People's Committees

- Participate in implementing REDD + awareness raising activities for the local people

- Collaborate with relevant agencies to develop a detailed PRAP implementation plan.

- Arrange and integrate local resources (programs, projects) in the implementation of PRAP.

- Monitor PRAP implementation, pay attention to negative impacts on the local people and propose necessary solutions.

- Participate in the monitoring and evaluation.

2.8. Responsibilities of Management Boards for SUF and Protection Forest

- Based on the functions and powers of the unit, coordinate with DARD, DPC, and CPC to implement PRAP.

- Arrange and integrate the resources (programs, projects) of the unit into PRAP implementation process.

3. Responsibilities of political, social, non-government organizations and private sectors

- Actively participate in PRAP implementation, especially, in communication, education and information according to their functions and authorities. Promote participation of the local communities and share experience of PRAP implementation.
- May act as independent consultants for monitoring and evaluation.

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1. Monitoring and evaluation arrangement

- DARD plays a leading role and coordinates with other departments, agencies to monitor and evaluate (M&E) the PRAP implementation, and motivate political and social organizations, non-government organizations, scientific research institutions, and private sectors to participate in the independent assessment (if applicable). M&E shall be implemented as follows:

1.1. Annual monitoring and reporting

The implementation of PRAP will be monitored and reported annually to the PSC for FPDP with the specific contents as follows:

- Implementation process based on the Results Framework (*details in Table 9*).
- Impacts (benefits and risks) associated to the implementation based on Environmental and Social Benefits and Risks Assessment Framework (*details in Table 10*).
- Financial transaction and other notable issues to be reported.

1.2. Evaluation

At the end of its implementation period (2017 - 2020), the PRAP will be evaluated with the participation of stakeholders concerned. The results of the evaluation and recommendations will be reported to the PSC for FPDP with the following contents:

- Evaluation of the overall achievements based on the Results Framework;
- Evaluation of the impacts (benefits and risks) associated to the implementation of PRAP based on the Social and Environmental Benefits and Risks Framework.
- Financial transactions for the whole period and other notable issues to be evaluated;
- Lessons learnt and recommendations.

In order to ensure the comprehensiveness of the assessment, a supplementary in-depth assessment may be conducted. Such assessment can be carried out by the parties involved in PRAP implementation or an independent party (third party). The assessment results of the PRAP implementation by 2017 – 2020 period shall be used as a basis to develop a PRAP for the following years.

2. Scope of Monitoring and Evaluation

The M&E activities of PRAP will mainly be conducted for Component 2. The M&E of Component 1 will be monitored and evaluated as in accordance with the provincial FPDP.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The M&E framework of Dien Bien PRAP consists of Results Framework and Social and Environmental Benefits and Risks Framework which were developed through the following steps³:

- Step 1: Draft the M&E framework (version 1).
- Step 2: Conduct provincial consultation workshops with relevant provincial departments, agencies, and district representatives.
- Step 3: Conduct district and commune consultation workshops (including village representatives).

The Results Framework and Social and Environmental Benefits and Risks Framework were developed through consultation with the stakeholders from province, district, commune and village levels. A total of 10 district meetings with the total of 158 people from districts and communes, and 10 commune meetings with the total of 250 people from communes and villages were carried out. In the end, all the views were synthesized and formed into the M&E framework.

3.1. Results Framework

The Results Framework is developed to ensure activities of PRAP will be implemented as planned. The Framework consists of baseline data, result indicators, and means of verification.

The baseline data is a ground to monitor and evaluate the achievements. It is not necessary that every singly activity has a baseline data as it depends on activity itself and the availability of information.

The result indicators show quantitative target to be achieved. The result indicators should be identified carefully to ensure that it is achievable during the project duration, and verifiable at the lowest cost and in simplest manner.

Means of verification confirms the gained results against the result indicators.

It should be noted that, since the additional activities designed under Component 2 are to be implemented only in the targeted locations, the result indicators are designed only for those targeted locations (Annex 01 shows the targeted locations of each activity). A summary of the Result Framework described as in the below Table 09 (*the full details in Annex 02*).

Table 09. Summary of the Results Framework

No.	Solution packages	Baseline data	Result indicators	Means of verification
1	Solution package 1: Control forest clearing for agriculture	235 cases of forest clearing for cultivation in 2016.	The average number of forest clearing for cultivation per year decreased by 10% or more during the period 2017-2020	Documented reports of violations

³Details are as in the provincial, district and commune consultation minutes, TWG for PRAP in Dien Bien Province, 2016.

No.	Solution packages	Baseline data	Result indicators	Means of verification
2	Solution Package 2: Improve quality of forest development (af/reforestation, and regeneration)	On average, 41% of the annual plan for forest development achieved during the 2010 – 2016 period.	Achieve over 80% of annual forest development target during the 2017-2020 period	Year-end report on implementation
3	Solution Package 3: Mitigate negative impacts caused by forest conversion into other land use	Forest area planned for conversion	Impact to the forests caused by the conversions is minimized to the possible extent.	Reports on implementation
4	Solution Package 4: Control forest fire	1. The average annual number of forest fire incidents during the years 2010 - 2016 was 35.6. 2. The average annual areas burnt by forest fire during the period 2010-2016 was 181,7 ha.	The annual average number of forest fire incidents and burnt areas reduced by at least 10% or more during the period 2017-2020.	Forest fire records
5	Solution Package 5: Stop illegal/unsustainable timber logging	167 illegal forest clearing cases recorded in 2016	Average number of illegal forest clearing per year reduced by 20% or more during 2017 - 2020	Violation records
6	Province-wide Cross-cutting Solution Package	See annex 02	See annex 02	See annex 02

3.2. Social and Environmental Benefits and Risks Framework

The purpose of developing the Social and Environmental Benefits and Risk Assessment Framework is to ensure that PRAP implementation is environmentally sound and can enhance positive impacts or co-benefits to the socio-economy, while it avoids or mitigates any negative affects to the extent possible. It also helps to follow international requirements on REDD+ Safeguards during the development and implementation of REDD+ related activities.

The Social and Environmental Benefits and Risk Assessment Framework contains 6 elements, which are benefits, benefit enhancement measures, benefit and risk monitoring measures, risks, risk mitigation measures, and risk monitoring measures.

A summary of the Environmental and Social Benefits and Risk Assessment Framework is as described in the Table 10 below (*the full details in Annex 03*).

Table 10. Social and Environmental Benefits and Risks Framework

No.	Solution packages	Benefits	Risks
1	Solution package 1: Control forest clearing for agriculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute to biodiversity conservation 2. Prevent soil erosion 3. Mitigate flash flood risks 4. Raise awareness of local communities on forest protection 5. Contribute to poverty elimination, increase income of the local people 6. Ensure land and forest resource ownership and rights 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conflicts of interests over land-use. 2. Shifting locations of deforestation (displacement). 3. Conflicts between non-supported villagers (outside the target communes) and supported villagers (within the target communes). 4. Impact on traditional cultivation practices of the local people. 5. Conflict between local people and the task force.
2	Solution Package 2: Improve quality of forest development (af/reforestation, and regeneration)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute to biodiversity conservation 2. Prevent soil erosion 3. Mitigate flash flood risks 4. Raise awareness of local communities of forest protection and development 5. Contribute to poverty elimination, increase income to local people 6. Ensure land and forest resource ownership and rights 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conflicts of interests over land-use between the local people and forest owners. 2. Increased demand for timber may motivate illegal logging from natural forests for market supply. 3. Conflicts between non-supported villagers (outside the target communes) and supported villagers (within the target communes). 4. Adverse impacts to people who have been relying on free grazing. 5. Development of silviculture infrastructures and facilities may cause deforestation. 6. Land acquisition for development of silviculture infrastructures and facilities.

No.	Solution packages	Benefits	Risks
3	Solution Package 3: Mitigate negative impacts caused by forest conversion into other land- use	1. Ensure harmony and sustainability between socio-economic development and environmental protection	1. Conflict between task force and project owners. 2. Conflict on demands for land for offset planting and other land use purposes.
4	Solution package 4: Control forest fire	1. Contribute to biodiversity conservation 2. Prevent environmental pollution 3. Prevent soil erosion and protect water resource 4. Mitigate flash flood risks 5. Prevent economic and human loss	1. Local people's livelihoods (fire use) being affected. 2. Conflicts between villagers and task forces regarding use of fire. 3. Loss of production land due to restriction of use of fire for upland farming. 4. Increase of burnable materials (deadwood, litters etc.) may lead to forest-fire unless taken care of.
5	Solution package 5: Stop illegal/unsustainable timber logging	1. Contribute to biodiversity conservation 2. Ensure equity in forest resource use	1. Conflicts between task force for forest protection and people who committed violations. 2. Impact to the livelihoods of the communities who depend of forest resource. 3. Impact to the tradition of the local people (wood houses, cooking and heating with fuelwood, etc.).
6	Solution package 6: General solution	See annex 03	See annex 03

Currently, the national Safeguard Information System (SIS) is being developed by the central government with a principle to meet international requirements. After the completion of SIS system, provinces may need to review and revise the Social and Environmental Benefits and Risks Framework to ensure it is aligned with the national SIS. The province may also be requested to provide information to the SIS through the implementation of PRAP.

ANNEXES AND MAPS

Annex 01:Dien Bien PRAP

Unit: million

No	Solution packages /solutions/activities	Locations	Duration	Leading Agencies	Cooperating agencies	Targets		Total budget VND million	Funding Sources					Notes	
						Unit	Quantity		Funding Sources		PFES	ODA	Private sector		Others
									State budget	Local budget					
Total								907,611	339,671	50,558	466,224	37,700	9,100	4,358	
I	Component 1: Forest protection and development							726,217	251,370	-	453,083	21,764	-	-	
1	Forest protection	Province-wide	2017-2020	FPDP Fund, Management Board for protection and special-use forests,	Forest ranger offices, forest protection departments, CPCs	ha	1,181,720	556,393	128,454	-	426,583	1,356	-	-	Ordinary expenses fund
2	Forest development							165,824	118,916	-	26,500	20,408	-	-	
2.1	Afforestation/reforestation					Ha	6,000	110,000	91,275			18,725			Investment capital, including 30a program
2.2	Forest regeneration					ha	111,648	55,824	27,641		26,500	1,683			
3	Scattered tree planting	Province-wide	2017-2020	Sub-FPD	District DPCs	Tree	2,000,000	4,000	4,000						Investment capital
II	Component 2: Prioritized activities (additional activities)							181,394	88,302	50,558	13,141	15,936	9,100	4,358	
1	Solution package 1: Control forest clearing for agriculture							81,347	61,886	3,483	12,901	3,077	-	-	

No	Solution packages /solutions/activities	Locations	Duration	Leading Agencies	Cooperating agencies	Targets		Total budget VND million	Funding Sources					Notes	
						Unit	Quantity		Funding Sources		PFES	ODA	Private sector		Others
									State budget	Local budget					
1.1	Improve the quality of forest planning for three forest categories							13,679	-	2,679	11,000	-	-	-	
1.1.1	Support for participatory provincial-intersectoral land-use planning (as stipulated in the Decision No. 419)	Province-wide	2017-2020	DONRE	DARD, DPCs, concerned agencies	Planning guidelines	1	0							Task
1.1.2	Carry out participatory reviewing and making amendment to the planning for 3 forest categories	Province-wide (bao gồm các Commune ưu tiên)	2017	DARD	Departments, agencies, DPCs, CPCs	Commune	129	2,679		2,679					Annual ordinary expenses
1.1.3	Install landmarks for concentrated protection forests that are under management of Management Boards of Dien Bien, Muong Cha and Tuan Giao Districts	Forests allocated to Management Board for protection and special-use forests	2017-2020	Management Board for protection and special-use forests	DPCs, CPCs	Level 1 landmark	1,000	11,000			11,000				PFES
1.1.4	Strengthen management, supervision to implementation of the land-use planning; popularize the planning to villages; encourage people to follow the planning; conduct inspection and handle violations, if any.	All target communes	2017-2020	District DPCs, Commune	DARD, DONRE	District and commune levels	139	0							Task

No	Solution packages /solutions/activities	Locations	Duration	Leading Agencies	Cooperating agencies	Targets		Total budget VND million	Funding Sources					Notes	
						Unit	Quantity		Funding Sources		PFES	ODA	Private sector		Others
									State budget	Local budget					
1.2	Support the introduction of new plant and animal species with higher profitability							52,056	51,408	648	-	-	-	-	
1.2.1	Provide plant and animal species	18 target communes	2017-2020	District DPCs, Commune	Extension Center	Commune	18	50,112	50,112						Programs of 30a, 135, and 102
1.2.2	Provide technical training for local people on livestock and cultivation	18 target communes	2017-2020	District DPCs, Commune	Extension Center	Class	1,080	1,944	1,296	648					Programs of 30a, ordinary expenses of extension, vocational trainings
1.3	Support alternative livelihood development (livestock, cultivation, non-timber production, and agroforestry production)							12,190	9,180	-	-	3,010	-	-	
1.3.1	Survey and assesst the feasibility of the activities	18 target communes	2017-2020	DPCs, CPCs	DARD	Project/model	45	775	515			260			Programs of 30a, 135, and other projects
1.3.2	Develop livestock models (livestock, breeding pigs, fish raising, etc.)	18 target communes	2017-2020	DPCs, CPCs	DARD	Project/model	18	4,860	3,160			1,700			
1.3.3	Develop cultivation models	18 target communes	2017-2020	DPCs, CPCs	DARD	Project/model	18	4,050	3,480			570			
1.3.4	Build a model of non-timber forest products (medicinal herbs, Amomum, Rumex, etc.)	18 target communes	2017-2020	DPCs, CPCs	DARD	Project/model	9	2,025	2,025						

No	Solution packages /solutions/activities	Locations	Duration	Leading Agencies	Cooperating agencies	Targets		Total budget VND million	Funding Sources					Notes	
						Unit	Quantity		Funding Sources		PFES	ODA	Private sector		Others
									State budget	Local budget					
1.3.5	Establish livelihood development assistance funds					Commune	6	480				480			
1.4	Conduct awareness raising on forest management and protection							2,321	1,298	156	800	67	-	-	
1.4.1	Organise village meetings	In all villages of every target commune	2017-2020	District FPU's	DPCs, CPCs	Village	1,992	156		156					Ordinary expenses of the Sub-FPD
1.4.2	Develop a system of dissemination boards on forest protection and forest fire prevention and fighting	30 target communes	2017-2020	Sub-FPD	DARD, DPCs, CPCs	Pcs.	39	1,365	1,298			67			Fire prevention and fighting project
1.4.3	Organise contests	Districts that have target communes	2017-2020	DPCs	CPCs, Forest Protection Offices	Contest	16	800			800				PFES
1.4.4	Develop a dissemination plan on forest management and protection to be implemented in schools (in secondary schools or higher)	All target communes	2017-2020	District FPU's	Sub-FPD; Sở Giáo dục, Sở NN	Class	624	0							Regular task
1.5	Build management capacity for commune and district officials							501	-	-	501	-	-	-	
1.5.1	Organise training for capacity building on land use management	All target communes and districts	2017-2020	DPCs	DARD, DONRE	Class	40	240			240				Fixed norm as stipulated in the Decision No. 918/QĐ-BNN-TC
1.5.2	Study tours to other localities (5 days)	All target communes and districts	2017-2018	DPCs	DARD, DONRE	Tour	1	261			261				

No	Solution packages /solutions/activities	Locations	Duration	Leading Agencies	Cooperating agencies	Targets		Total budget VND million	Funding Sources				Notes		
						Unit	Quantity		Funding Sources		PFES	ODA		Private sector	Others
									State budget	Local budget					
1.6	Enhance effectiveness of PFES							600	-	-	600	-	-	-	
1.6.1	Develop maps of PFES based on forest and forestry land allocation	Communes that are enjoying PFES	2017	FPDP Fund	Sub-FPD	Map	Đến tận Commune	600			600				PFES
1.6.2	Set up and implement PFES at district level	Communes that are enjoying PFES	2017	DARD	Department of Home Affairs	Decision, guideline	1	0							Task
1.6.3	Support forest owners in developing regulations on management and use of PFES	Communes that are enjoying PFES	2017	FPDP Fund	DOF, DPCs, CPCs	Guidelines	1	0							Task
2	Package 2: Improve quality of forest development (af/reforestation, and regeneration)							58,186	860	47,041	-	8,557	-	1,728	
2.1	Improve the quality of land use planning, and forest and forestry land allocation							47,041	-	47,041	-	-	-	-	
2.1.1	Review and adjust the planning for 3 forest categories	Province-wide	2017	DARD	Departments, agencies, DPCs, CPCs			0	0						Implemented as in the item 1.1.2 Part II
2.1.2	Allocate forestry land without forest with a focus on DT2 and planted area DT1	24 target communes	2017-2020	PPC DPCs	DARD, DONRE, CPCs, DPCs	Ha	118,000	29,500		29,500					Plan 388 of PPC

No	Solution packages /solutions/activities	Locations	Duration	Leading Agencies	Cooperating agencies	Targets		Total budget VND million	Funding Sources					Notes	
						Unit	Quantity		Funding Sources		PFES	ODA	Private sector		Others
									State budget	Local budget					
2.1.3	Continue considering and allocating forests and forestry land, which are currently managed by CPC, to households with priority given to those who having no lands or lack of lands for production or to ethnic minority households (as in accordance with the Decision No. 419)	Province-wide	2017-2020	DPCs, CPCs	District DONRE, District DARD, District FPD and CPCs	Ha	87,706	17,541		17,541					Provincial budget (Plan 388)
2.2	Develop forest product supply and distribution chains							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.2.1	Establish a joint venture and partnership mechanisms between local people and enterprises	Target communes of Tuan Giao, Dien Bien, Dien Bien Dong Districts	2017	DARD	Departments, agencies and businesses	Written Agreement	4	0							Task
2.2.2	Develop value chain models in forest production	Tuan Giao and Dien Bien Districts	2017-2020	DARD	Departments, agencies; District DPCs	Model	2	0							Task
2.3	Support construction and renovation of silviculture infrastructures and facilities							8,097	-	-	-	8,097	-	-	

No	Solution packages /solutions/activities	Locations	Duration	Leading Agencies	Cooperating agencies	Targets		Total budget VND million	Funding Sources					Notes	
						Unit	Quantity		Funding Sources		PFES	ODA	Private sector		Others
									State budget	Local budget					
2.3.1	Upgrade the nursery gardens	BQL RPH Dien Bien, Tuan Giao and Muong Cha Districts	2017-2020	Protection forest management board	Departments, agencies; District DPCs	Nursering garden	3	225				225			JICA 3
2.3.2	Support for forest road construction for concentrated material production areas	Dien Bien, Tuan Giao and Muong Cha Districts	2017-2020	UBND Dien Bien, Tuan Giao and Muong Cha Districts	Departments, agencies	Km	29	3,855	-			3,855			JICA 3
2.3.3	Develop firebreaks	Dien Bien, Tuan Giao and Muong Cha Districts	2017-2020	Protection forest management board	Departments, agencies										Implemented as in the item 4.2.3
2.3.4	Develop sets of dissemination boards on forest protection, fire prevention and fighting	30 target communes	2017-2020	Sub-FPD	DARD, DPCs, CPCs			0							Implemented as in the item 1.4.2
2.3.5	Develop forest management and protection stations					Station	11	4,017				4,017			
2.4	Control and reduce free grazings							3,048	860	-	-	460	-	1,728	
2.4.1	Develop fodder cultivation models for farming	24 target communes	2017-2020	Extension Center	DPCs, CPCs	Model	24	1,320	860			460			Programs of 30a and 135; other projects
2.4.2	Disseminate and motivate local people to develop controlled livestock (caged, controlled grazing, etc.)	All target communes	2017-2020	District ARD Unit, District FPU, CPCs	Communities	Time	1,828	0							Task

No	Solution packages /solutions/activities	Locations	Duration	Leading Agencies	Cooperating agencies	Targets		Total budget VND million	Funding Sources					Notes	
						Unit	Quantity		Funding Sources		PFES	ODA	Private sector		Others
									State budget	Local budget					
2.4.3	Strengthen the supervision of the implementation of forest protection and management regulations of the community	All target communes	2017-2020	CPCs	Communities	Time	1,828	0							Task
2.4.4	Support to build cages for livestock	24 target communes	2017-2020	CPCs	District ARD Unit and HHs	Cage	288	1,728						1,728	
2.4.5	Pasture planning for grazing	All target communes						0							Implemented as in the item 2.1 Part II
2.5	Provide trainings for local people on techniques for tree planting, maintenance, and protection	Target communes and districts	2017-2020	District ARD Unit, District FPU, protection and special-use forest management boards	CPCs	Class	700	0							Implemented as in the item 1.2.2
3	Solution package 3: Mitigate negative impacts caused by forest conversion into other land use (development of infrastructure/facilities, hydro power plants and minings)							9,100	-	-	-	-	9,100	-	
3.1	Carry out offset planting for the converted forest area							9,100	-	-	-	-	9,100	-	

No	Solution packages /solutions/activities	Locations	Duration	Leading Agencies	Cooperating agencies	Targets		Total budget VND million	Funding Sources					Notes	
						Unit	Quantity		Funding Sources		PFES	ODA	Private sector		Others
									State budget	Local budget					
3.1.1	Non-business purpose projects (public works)	Districts having converted forest areas	2017-2020	Protection forest management board, DPCs	Departments, agencies			0							Implemented as in the item 2.1. part I
3.1.2	Business purpose projects	Districts having converted forest areas	2017-2020	Protection forest management board, DPCs	Departments, agencies	Ha	100	9,100					9,100		
3.1.3	Strictly supervise the offset planting tasks by the development project investors; withdraw the licenses if they do not fully perform their duties in offset planting or payment for offset planting (as stipulated in the Decision No. 419)	Districts having converted forest areas	2017-2020	DARD	DARD, DOIT, DONRE, DOC, DOT and DPCs	Time	12	0							Task
3.2	Enhance protection of forests peripheral to the converted forests							0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.2.1	Identify areas having high risk of deforestation	Converted forest areas	2017-2020	District DPCs, Commune	Forest Protection Agencies	Commune	6	0							Regular task
3.2.2	Conduct additional forest patrolling times	Converted forest areas	2017-2020	District DPCs, Commune	Forest Protection Agencies	Commune	6	0							Regular task
4	Solution package 4: Control forest fire							28,894	25,556	-	-	3,338	-	-	
4.1	Awareness raising for local people on forest fire prevention and fighting							600	600	-	-	-	-	-	

No	Solution packages /solutions/activities	Locations	Duration	Leading Agencies	Cooperating agencies	Targets		Total budget VND million	Funding Sources					Notes	
						Unit	Quantity		Funding Sources		PFES	ODA	Private sector		Others
									State budget	Local budget					
4.1.1	Organise village meetings	Villages of the target communes	2017-2020	District FPUs	DPCs, CPCs	Village	1,828	0							Intergrated into 1.4.1
4.1.2	Raise awareness for local people (via television, newspaper, and radio)	Province-wide	2017-2020	Sub-FPD	Press agencies	District	10	500	500						Fire prevention and fighting project
4.1.3	Print and publish communication materials for forest fire prevention and fighting	Province-wide	2017-2020	Sub-FPD	Sub-FPD, DPCs, CPCs	Book	2,000	100	100						Fire prevention and fighting project
4.2	Identify hotspots of forest fire							1,142	640	-	-	502	-	-	
4.2.1	Develop maps of forest fire hotspots	Province-wide	2017	DARD	Sub-FPD, DPCs, CPCs	Set	1	0	0						Task
4.2.2	Create forest fire alerting signs	27 target communes	2017-2020	Sub-FPD	DPCs, CPCs	Pcs.	27	407	407						Fire prevention and fighting project
4.2.3	Create signboards, prohibition signs (triangle fire prohibition signs)	Province-wide	2017-2020	Sub-FPD	DPCs, CPCs	Pcs.	78	233	233						Fire prevention and fighting project
4.2.3	Develop firebreaks	Dien Bien, Tuan Giao and Muong Cha Districts	2017-2020	Protection forest management board	Departments, agencies	Km	12	502				502			JICA 3
4.3	Build capacity on forest fire fighting							27,152	24,316	-	-	2,836	-	-	
4.3.1	Organise technical training on forest fire prevention and fighting for village	27 target communes	2017-2020	Sub-FPD	DPCs, CPCs	Class	25	500	375			125			Fire prevention and fighting project,

No	Solution packages /solutions/activities	Locations	Duration	Leading Agencies	Cooperating agencies	Targets		Total budget VND million	Funding Sources					Notes	
						Unit	Quantity		Funding Sources		PFES	ODA	Private sector		Others
									State budget	Local budget					
	forest protection teams													SNRM Project	
4.3.2	Conduct forest fire fighting rehearsals	Province-wide	2017-2020	Sub-FPD	District military commander Committee, civil defense, police, and border soldiers	Time	9	990	857			133		Fire prevention and fighting project	
4.3.3	Procure forest fire prevention and fighting equipment	Province-wide	2017-2020	Sub-FPD	District DPCs, Commune			25,510	23,084			2,426		Fire prevention and fighting project, SNRM Project	
-	Special purpose vehicle	Nam Po, Muong Lay district	2017-2020	Sub-FPD	Các District FPU's	Pcs.	2	1,800	1,800						
-	Motor-boat	Dien Bien district, Muong Lay township	2017-2020	Sub-FPD	Các District FPU's	Pcs.	2	600	600						
-	Other equipment	Province-wide	2017-2020	Sub-FPD	Các District FPU's			23,110	23,110						
4.3.4	Build a firewatch scout camps	Phinh Sang Commune, Tuan Giao District	2017-2020	Management Board for Protection Forest in Tuan Giao District	Phinh Sang CPC	Camp	1	152				152			
5	Solution package 5: Stop illegal forest logging							240	-	-	240	-	-	-	

No	Solution packages /solutions/activities	Locations	Duration	Leading Agencies	Cooperating agencies	Targets		Total budget VND million	Funding Sources					Notes	
						Unit	Quantity		Funding Sources		PFES	ODA	Private sector		Others
									State budget	Local budget					
5.1	Develop sustainable forest management plans.							240	-	-	240	-	-	-	Task
5.1.1	Develop the sustainable forest management plans for entity forest owners	Forest areas allocated to organisations	2017-2018	Organisation-forest owners	DARD, District DPCs	Plan	6	0							Task
5.1.2	Support for development and replication of forest-management partnership models between state-organisation forest owners and local communities and other concerned stakeholders (as in accordance with the Decision No. 419)	Management Board for protection and special-use forests	2017-2020	DARD	Management Board for protection and special-use forests, FPDP Fund	Model, guidelines	6 Models, 1 guideline	240			240				
5.1.3	Assist village communities to review and adjust village forest management and use regulations	Forest areas allocated to communities	2017-2020	Community forest owners	Forest Protection Agencies; District DPCs, Commune	Communities	1,216	0							Task
5.1.4	Supervise and monitor the implementation of the plans and regulations on village forest management and use	Allocated forests	2017-2020	Forest Protection Agencies; District DPCs, Commune	Organisations, village communities	Time	4,888	0							Task
5.2	Promote local people to use alternative materials to reduce demands for wood and timber materials	Every village of target communes	2017-2020	District FPU s	DPCs, CPCs	Village	1,828	0							Intergrated into 1.4.1

No	Solution packages /solutions/activities	Locations	Duration	Leading Agencies	Cooperating agencies	Targets		Total budget VND million	Funding Sources					Notes	
						Unit	Quantity		Funding Sources		PFES	ODA	Private sector		Others
									State budget	Local budget					
5.3	Provide guidance on forest logging procedures							0							
5.3.1	Promulgate of guidelines	Provincial level	2016	Sub-FPD	District DPCs, Commune			0							Task
5.3.2	Popularize the guidelines	Province-wide	2017	District FPU, CPCs	District DPCs, Commune			0		-					Task
5.3.3	Supervise and monitor the application of the guidelines	Province-wide	2017-2020	District FPU	District DPCs, Commune			0							Task
5.4	Enhance effectiveness of checking and handling of violations							0							
5.4.1	Fully develop the intersectoral and inter-provincial coordination mechanism to enhance the inspection, control and handling to forest harvesting and converting other other land use (stipulated in the Decision No. 419)	Province-wide	2017-2020	DARD	DONRE, DARD, Police, CPCs, DPCs	Plan	13	0							Task
5.4.2	Identify hotspots of illegal forest logging	Province-wide	2017-2020	District FPU	Sub-FPD; District DPCs, Commune	Commune	129	0							Task
5.4.3	Conduct additional forest patrolling and strictly handle violations	Province-wide	2017-2020	District FPU	Sub-FPD; District DPCs, Commune	Commune	129	0							Task
6	Solution package 6: Province-wide cross							1,358	-	34	-	964	-	360	

No	Solution packages /solutions/activities	Locations	Duration	Leading Agencies	Cooperating agencies	Targets		Total budget VND million	Funding Sources					Notes	
						Unit	Quantity		Funding Sources		PFES	ODA	Private sector		Others
									State budget	Local budget					
	cutting solution package														
6.1	Improve the provincial Forest Resource Monitoring System (FRMS)							514		34		480			
6.1.1	Provide equipment/tools to facilitate forest resource monitoring	Provincial and district levels	2017 - 2018	Sub-FPD	DPCs, CPCs	Pcs.	100	420				420		SNRM Project	
6.1.2	Support for FRMS replication training	Provincial and district levels	2017 - 2018	Sub-FPD	DPCs, CPCs	Time	7	94		34		60		SNRM Project	
6.2	Conduct awareness raising and capacity building on REDD+.							844	-	-	-	484	-	360	
6.2.1	Share experience on PRAP implementation with other provinces (especially in the North West region)	Province-wide	2017 - 2020	Sub-FPD	DPCs, CPCs	Works hop	4	484				484		SNRM Project	
6.2.2	Raise awareness of related officials/staff on REDD+ and PRAP	Provincial and district levels	2017 - 2020	Sub-FPD	DPCs, CPCs	Works hop	9	180						180	
6.2.3	Share experience on successful implementation of REDD + models in each district	District and commune levels	2017 - 2020	Sub-FPD	DPCs, CPCs	Works hop	9	180						180	
7	Monitor and evaluate the PRAP implementation (1,267% * II)	Targeted communes	2017 - 2020	DARD	Concerned departments/agencies, DPCs			2,270						2,270	

Annex 02.M&E framework of Dien Bien PRAP–Result framework

No.	Solution packages/solutions	Baseline data	Result indicators	Means of verification
1	Solution package 1: Control forest clearing for upland agriculture	235 cases of forest clearing for cultivation in 2016.	The average number of forest clearing for cultivation per year decreased by 10% or more during the period 2017-2020	Documented reports of violations
1.1	Improve the quality of forest planning for three forest categories	Boundaries of planning by three forest categories (note: boundaries between protection and production forest are not clear)	The re-demarcation of boundaries between production and protection forests will have been conducted and completed by Quarter IV, 2017	Annual forest change monitoring reports
		Boundaries of three forests under management authority of three Forest Management Boards of Dien Bien, Muong Cha, and Tuan Giao Districts.	Landmarks will have been installed for three protection forest by 2018	Project acceptance reports
1.2	Support the introduction of new plant and animal species with higher profitability	N/A	At least two new high-yield agricultural crop varieties and animal species will have been supplied per year starting from 2019.	Annual implementation assessment reports
		Annual supply and training plans of districts;	15 training classes/target commune will have been conducted for local people by 2019	
1.3	Support alternative livelihood development (livestock, cultivation, non-timber production, and agroforestry production)	N/A	18 models of livestock models/ projects will have been developed and applied by 2020.	Annual program/model implementation reports
			18 models of agriculture cultivation models/ projects will have been developed and applied by 2020.	
			8 models/projects on NTFP will have been developed by 2020	

1.4	Conduct awareness raising on forest management and protection	70% of households in 498 villages of 39 target communes have, at least one time per year, participated village meetings on awareness raising on Forest Protection and Development Law and Regulations organised by the Sub-FPD.	90% of households in 498 villages of 39 target communes have, at least one time per year during the 2017 - 2020 period, will have participated village meetings on awareness raising on Forest Protection and Development Law and Regulations organised by the Sub-FPD	Meeting minutes and participation lists
1.5	Build management capacity for commune and district officials	N/A	40 training classes on capacity building will have been organised for district and commune staff by 2020	Reports on trainings and participation list
1.6	Enhance effectiveness of PFES	The effective regulations on PFES management of the communities	Overall guidelines on management and use of PFES money in the province will have been issued by 2017.	The issued guidelines
2	Solution package 2: Improve quality of forest development (af/reforestation and regeneration)	On average, 41% of the annual plan for forest development achieved during the 2010 – 2016 period.	Achieve over 80% of annual forest development target during the 2017-2020 period	Year-end report on implementation
2.1	Improve the quality of land use planning, and forest and forestry land allocation	Boundaries for forest planning (boundaries between protection and production forest are not clear)	Re-demarcation boundaries between production and protection forests will have been conducted and completed by Quarter IV, 2017	Annual forest change monitoring reports
		Boundaries of three production forests under management of Management Boards of Dien Bien, Muong Cha, and Tuan Giao Districts.	Landmarks for 3 protection forest areas will have been installed by 2018	Project acceptance reports
2.2	Develop forest product supply and distribution chains	N/A	Two models of supply and distribution value chains for forest products developed by 2020	Activity and implementation reports
2.3	Support construction and renovation of silviculture infrastructures and facilities	Forest roads are not available for facilitation of af/reforestation	30 km forest road will have been constructed in Dien Bien, Muong	Design documentation and acceptance reports

			Cha, and Tuan Giao Districts by 2020	
2.4	Control and reduce free grazings	N/A	38 grass cultivation models applicable for target communes will have been developed by 2020	Model application assessment report
2.5	Provide trainings for local people on techniques for tree planting, maintenance, and protection	N/A	700 training classes on forest tree planting, maintenance and protection will have been organised in the 36 target communes by 2020	Reports on trainings and participation lists
3	Solution Package 3: Mitigate negative impacts generated from forest conversion into other land use (e.g. infrastructure and hydropower plant development and mining, etc.)	Forest area planned for conversion	Impact to the forests caused by the conversions is minimized to the possible extent.	Reports on implementation
3.1	Carry out offset planting for the converted forest area	Achieve 50% of the offset planting target area in 2016.	Achieve 100% of the offset planting target set out for 2017-2020 period.	Implementation assessment report
3.2	Enhance protection of forests peripheral to the converted forests	N/A	24 forest patrolling tours will have been conducted by 2020	
4	Solution package 4: Forest fire control	1. The average annual number of forest fire incidents during the years 2010 - 2016 was 35.6. 2. The average annual areas burnt by forest fire during the period 2010-2016 was 181,7 ha.	The annual average number of forest fire incidents and burnt areas reduced by at least 10% or more during the period 2017-2020.	Forest fire records
4.1	Awareness raising for local people on forest fire prevention and fighting	70% of households in 498 villages of 39 target communes have, at least one time per year, participated village meetings on awareness raising on Forest Protection and Development Law and Regulations organised by the Sub-FPD.	90% of households in 498 villages of 39 target communes have, at least one time per year during the 2017 - 2020 period, will have participated village meetings on awareness raising on Forest Protection and Development Law and Regulations organised by the Sub-FPD	Meeting minutes and participation lists
4.2	Identify hotspots of forest fire	Forest fire hotspots in the 2010-2015 period	A set of forest fire hotspots maps will have been developed by 2018	Implementation assessment report

			and will be updated every year after that.	
			Signboards will have been installed in the forest fire hotspots by 2019.	
4.3	Build capacity on forest fire fighting	07 rehearsals of forest fire prevention and fighting in 2016	40 rehearsals of forest fire prevention and fighting will have been held by 2020	Reports on rehearsals and participation lists
		N/A	120 training classes on forest fire prevention and fighting techniques will have been organised by 2020	Reports on trainings and participation lists
		Equipment inventory reports of District FPU's in 2016	100% of District FPU's will have been equipped with tools and equipments for forest fire prevention and fighting by 2020	Equipment hand-over notes
5	Solution package 5: Stop illegal/unsustainable logging	167 illegal forest clearing cases recorded in 2016	Average number of illegal forest clearing per year reduced by 20% or more during 2017 - 2020	Violation records
5.1	Develop sustainable forest management plans	Sustainable forest management plans of organisational forest owners	100% of the sustainable forest management plans of the forest owners will have been approved by 2018	Approved FPDP plans
		498 village regulations on forest management have been developed for 39 target communes	498 village regulations on forest management of 39 target communes will have been revised by 2018	The village regulations on forest management approved DPCs
5.2	Promote local people to use alternative materials to reduce demands for wood and timber materials	70% of households in 498 villages of 39 target communes have, at least one time per year, participated village meetings on awareness raising on Forest Protection and Development Law and Regulations organised by the Sub-FPD.	90% of households in 498 villages of 39 target communes have, at least one time per year during the 2017 - 2020 period, will have participated village meetings on awareness raising on Forest Protection and Development Law and Regulations organised by the Sub-FPD	Village regulations approved by DPCs

5.3	Provide guidance on forest logging procedures	Guidelines of ministries, central agencies on logging	Overall guidelines on logging will have been issued by 2017.	Issued guidelines of DARD
5.4	Enhance effectiveness of checking and handling of violations	25 inspections conducted in 2016	30 inspections will have been conducted by 2020 starting from 2017	Reports on forest patrolling
6	Province-wide cross cutting solution package	N/A	N/A	N/A
6.1	Improve the provincial Forest Resource Monitoring System (FRMS)	10 district FPUs, 5 management boards of protection and special-use forests, and one organizations applied the FRMS in 2016	100% district FPUs, management boards of protection and special-use forests will have applied the FRMS by 2020	Annual forest change monitoring reports of District FPUs
6.2	Conduct awareness raising and capacity building on REDD+	129 related staff participated in the 3 provincial consultation workshops that were organized in 2016 and 2017.	600 related staff will have participated in the workshops on REDD+ knowledge sharing and PRAP implementation experience by 2020 (after the PRAP got approved)	Meeting minutes and participation lists
		1 awareness raising activity performed in Pa Khoang commune	9 activities of REDD+ awareness raising will have been performed in the prioritized areas by 2020.	

Annex 03.M&E framework of Dien Bien PRAP–Social and environmental benefits and risk framework

ST T	Solution Packages/ Solutions/Activities	Benefits	Benefits enhancement measures	Monitoring measures	Risks	Mitigation measures	Risk monitoring measures
1	Solution package 1: Control forest clearing for upland agriculture						
1.1	Improve the quality of forest planning for three forest categories	1. Contribute to biodiversity conservation 2. Prevent soil erosion 3. Mitigate flash flood risks 4. Raise awareness of local communities on forest protection 5. Contribute to poverty elimination, increase income of the local people 6. Ensure land and forest resource ownership and rights	1. Enhancing communication/diss emination on enforcement of forest protection and management law for local people (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) 2. integrate benefits into PRAP development and implementation (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)	1. Theme reports on biodiversity of the Vietnam Forest Inventory and Planning Institution (FIPI) (2) 2. Reports on environmental impacts of DARD (1). 3. Reports on flood prevention of DARD (3). 4. Reports on forest protection and development of forest rangers (4). 5. Commune annual reports on socio-economic development (5) 6. Report on planning for three forest categories (6).	1. Conflicts of interests over land-use. 2. Shifting locations of deforestation (displacement). 3. Conflicts between non-supported villagers (outside the target communes) and supported villagers (within the target communes). 4. Impact on traditional cultivation practices of the local people. 5. Conflict between local people and the task force.	1. Enhancement of local people’s (including villagers outside targeted communes) participation in planning process) 2. Support for local villagers’ livelihood development, especially, poor people who depend on forest resource (1, 2, 4) 3. Enhanced collaboration of parties in boundaries areas (2)	1. Claims of local people (1, 3) 2. Feedbacks of field forest rangers and commune authority (1,2,3,4, 5)
1.2	Support the introduction of new plant and animal species with higher profitability						
1.3	Support alternative livelihood development (livestock, cultivation, non-timber production, and agroforestry production)						
1.4	Conduct awareness raising on forest management and protection						
1.5	Build management capacity for commune and district officials						
1.6	Enhance effectiveness of PFES						

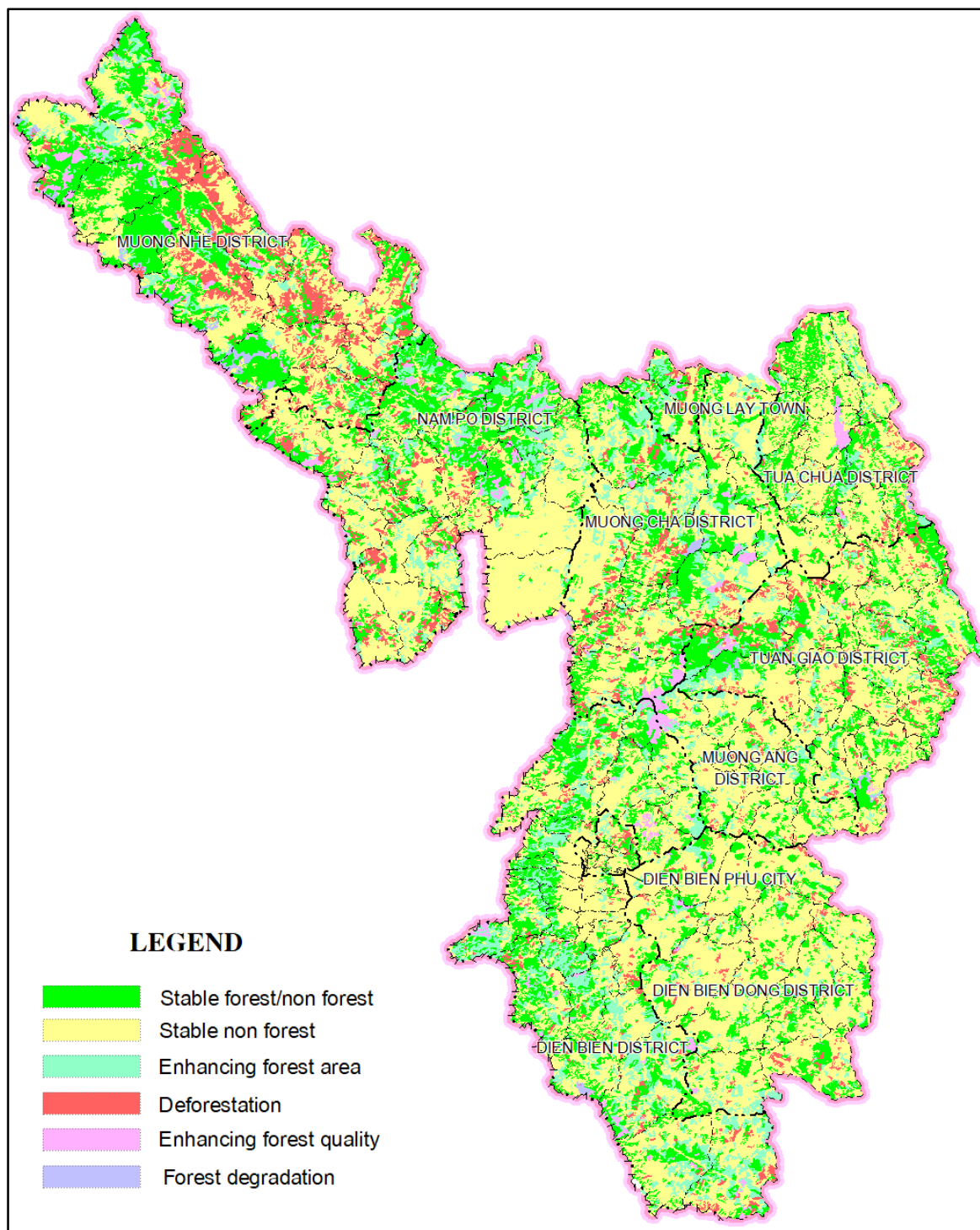
2	Solution package 2: Improve quality of forest development (af/reforestation and regeneration)						
2.1	Improve the quality of land use planning, and forest and forestry land allocation			(1). Theme reports on biodiversity of the Vietnam Forest Inventory and Planning Institution	1. Conflicts of interests over land-use between the local people and forest owners.		
2.2	Develop forest product supply and distribution chains	1. Contribute to biodiversity conservation		(2)	2. Increased demand for timber may motivate illegal logging from natural forests for market supply.	1. Enhancement of local people's participation in planning and decision making processes (1, 3, 4, 5, 6)	
2.3	Support construction and renovation of silviculture infrastructures and facilities	2. Prevent soil erosion	1. Enhancing communication/diss	(2). Reports on environmental impacts of Department of Natural Resource and Environment	3. Conflicts between non-supported villagers (outside the target communes) and supported villagers (within the target communes).	2. Improve quality communication on forest protection and development for local people (1, 2, 3, 4)	1. Claims of local people (1, 2, 3,4, 5, 6)
2.4	Control and reduce free grazings	3. Mitigate flash flood risks	eminon on enforcement of forest protection and management law for local people (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)	(1)	4. Adverse impacts to people who have been relying on free grazing.	3. Enhance investigation to timber origin (2)	2. Feedbacks of field forest rangers and commune working task forces (1,2,3)
2.5	Provide trainings for local people on techniques for tree planting, maintenance, and protection	4. Raise awareness of local communities of forest protection and development	2. integrate benefits into PRAP development and implementation (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)	(3). Reports on flood prevention of DARD (3)	5. Development of silviculture infrastructures and facilities may cause deforestation.	4. Enhance patrolling to hotspot areas (5)	
		5. Contribute to poverty elimination, increase income to local people		(4). Reports on forest protection and development of forest rangers (4)			
		6. Ensure land and forest resource ownership and rights		(5). Commune annual reports on socio-economic development (5).			
				(6). Report on planning for three forest categories (6).			

					6. Land acquisition for development of silviculture infrastructures and facilities.		
3	Solution Package 3: Mitigate negative impacts generated from forest conversion into other land use (e.g. infrastructure and hydropower plant development and mining, etc.)	1. Ensure harmony and sustainability between socio-economic development and environmental protection	Enhancement of monitoring and supervision	1. Reports on offset planting 2. Reports on forest protection and development of forest rangers	1. Conflict between task force and project owners. 2. Conflict on demands for land for offset planting and other land use purposes.	1. Enhance communication/dissemination (1) 2. Enhance people's participation on planning process (2)	Claims of people (1, 2)
3.1	Carry out offset planting for the converted forest area						
3.2	Enhance protection of forests peripheral to the converted forests						
4	Solution package 4: Forest fire control	1. Contribute to biodiversity conservation 2. Prevent environmental pollution 3. Prevent soil erosion and protect water resource 4. Mitigate flash flood risks 5. Prevent economic and human loss	Enhancing communication/dissemination on enforcement of forest protection and management law for local people (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)	1. Reports on environmental impacts of DONRE (2, 3) 2. Theme reports on biodiversity of FIPI (1) 3. Reports on flood prevention of DARD (3) 4. Reports on forest fires (5)	1. Local people's livelihoods (fire use) being affected. 2. Conflicts between villagers and task forces regarding use of fire. 3. Loss of production land due to restriction	1. Support for local villagers' livelihood development, especially to the poor who live dependently on forest resource (1, 2, 4) 2. Ensure local people's consensus in development and implementation of village agreements/regulation	1. Claims of people (1, 2) 2. Feedbacks of field forest rangers and commune authority (1,2)
4.1	Awareness raising for local people on forest fire prevention and fighting						
4.2	Identify hotspots of forest fire						
4.3	Build capacity on forest fire fighting						

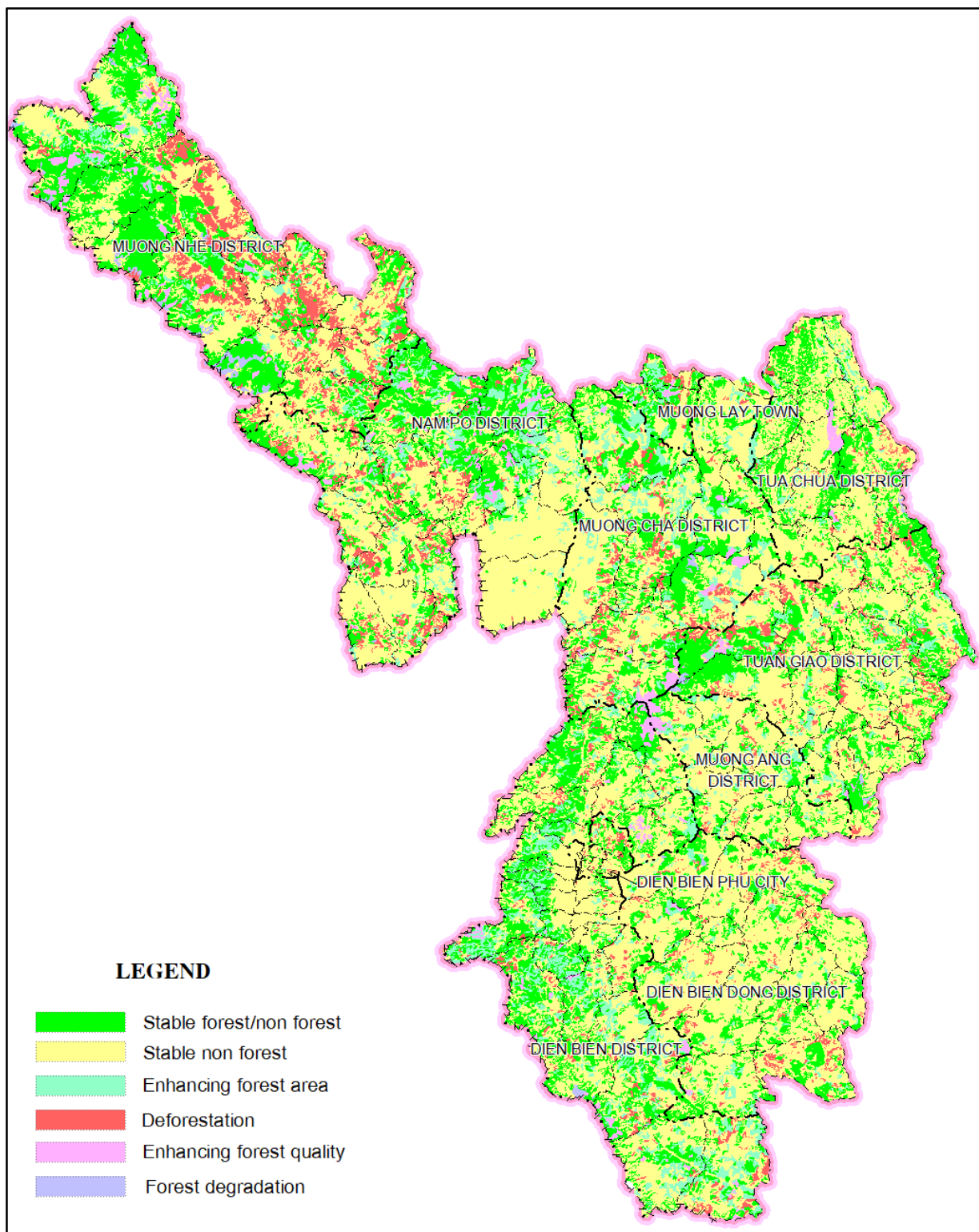
					of use of fire for upland farming. 4. Increase of burnable materials (deadwood, litters etc.) may lead to forest-fire unless taken care of.	ons of forest protection and development (3)	
5	Solution package 5: Stop illegal/unsustainable logging						
5.1	Develop sustainable forest management plans						
5.2	Promote local people to use alternative materials to reduce demands for wood and timber materials						
5.3	Provide guidance on forest logging procedures						
5.4	Enhance effectiveness of checking and handling of violations						
		1. Contribute to biodiversity conservation 2. Ensure equity in forest resource use	1. Enhancing communication/diss emination on enforcement of forest protection and management law for local people(1, 2) 2. Integrate benefits into PRAP development and implementation (1, 2)	1. Theme reports on biodiversity of FIP (1) 2. Feedbacks of village-based forest rangers and commune staff (2)	1. Conflicts between task force for forest protection and people who committed violations. 2. Impact to the livelihoods of the communities who depend of forest resource. 3. Impact to the tradition of the local people (wood houses, cooking and heating with fuelwood, etc.).	1. Enhance awareness raising for the local people (1) 2. Encourage people to use wood alternative materials (3) 3. Support for livelihood development (2)	1. Claims of people (1) 2. Feedbacks of field forest rangers and commune authority (1,2,3)

6	Province-wide cross cutting solution package				Local people may misunderstand about REDD+ and may over expect benefits from REDD+ and that may create disturbances in the community.	Improve quality of REDD+ awareness raising activities	Feedbacks of field forest rangers and commune authority
6.1	Improve the provincial Forest Resource Monitoring System (FRMS)						
6.2	Conduct awareness raising and capacity building on REDD+						

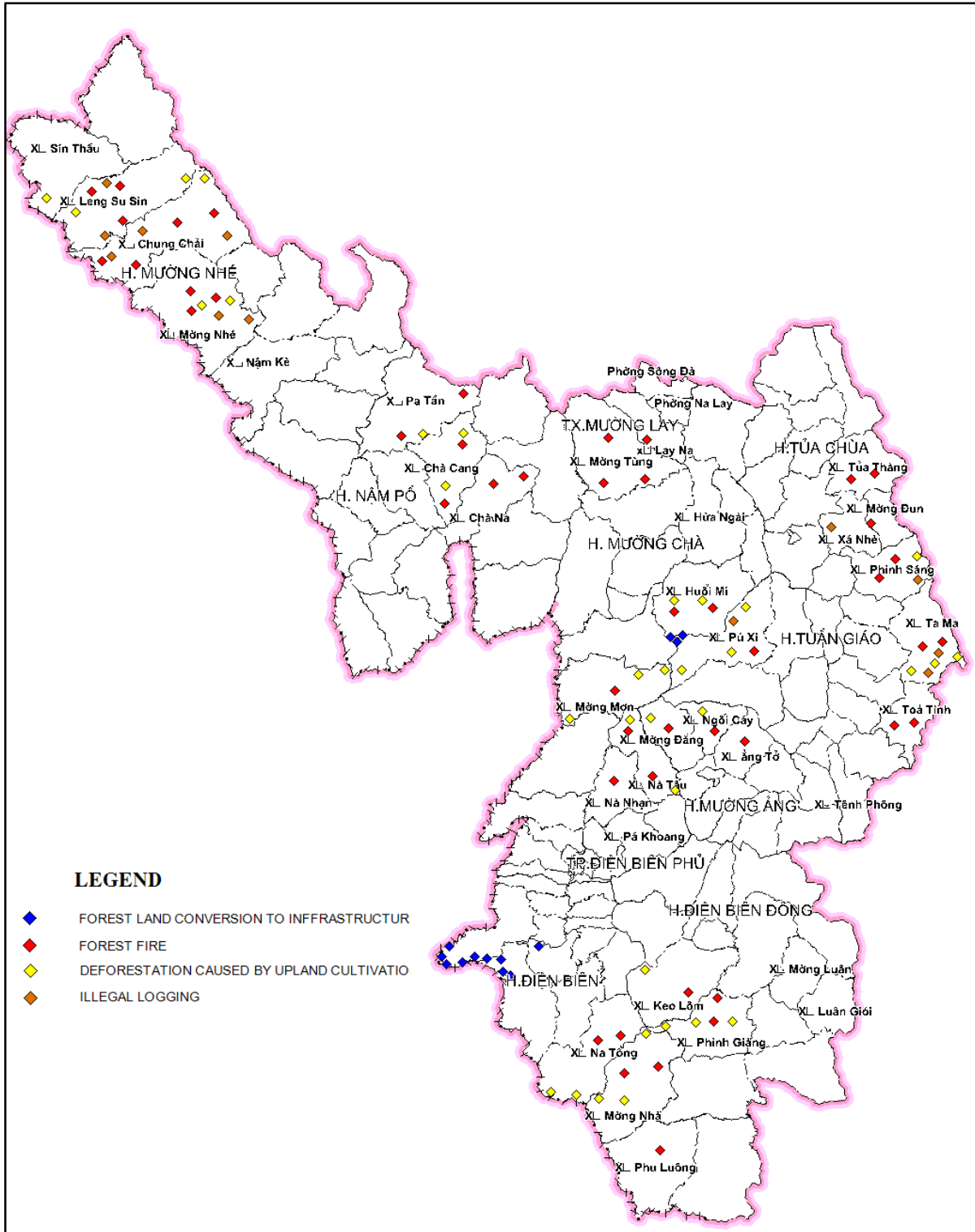
Map 01. Forest change status map of Dien Bien Province during the 2005-2015 period



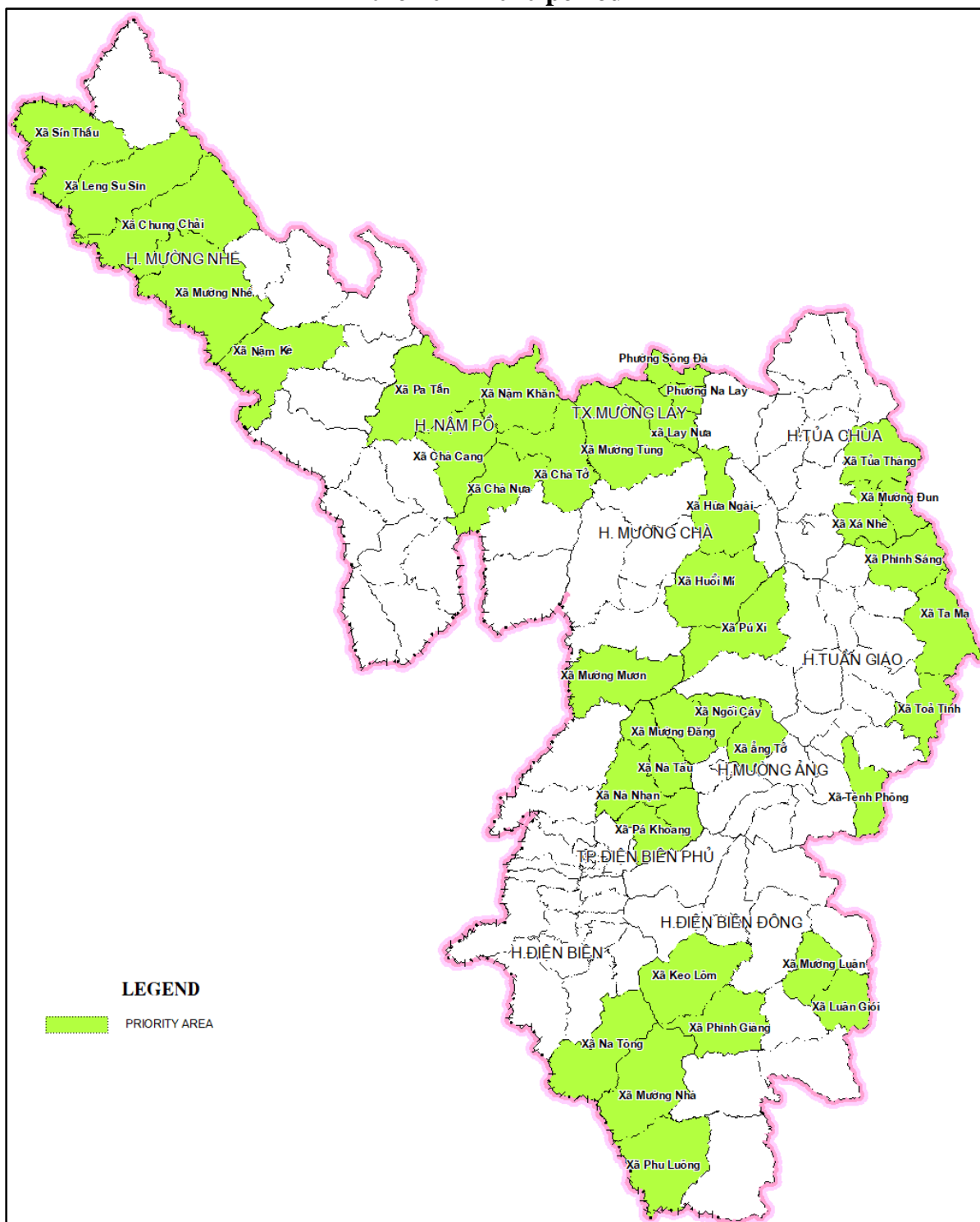
Map 02. Forest change status map of Dien Bien Province during the 2010-2015 period



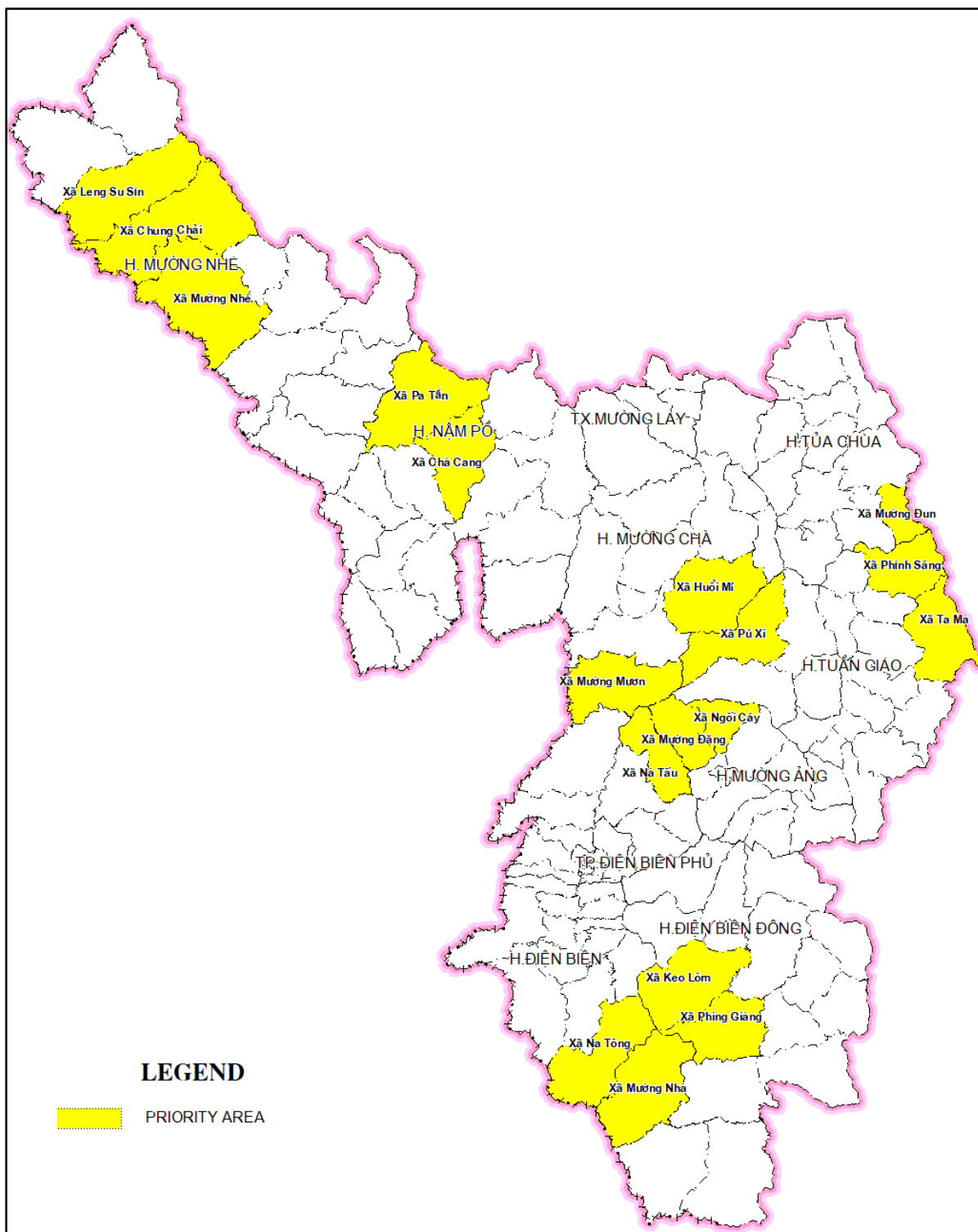
Map 03. Map of areas with high threats of deforestation during the 2015-2020 period



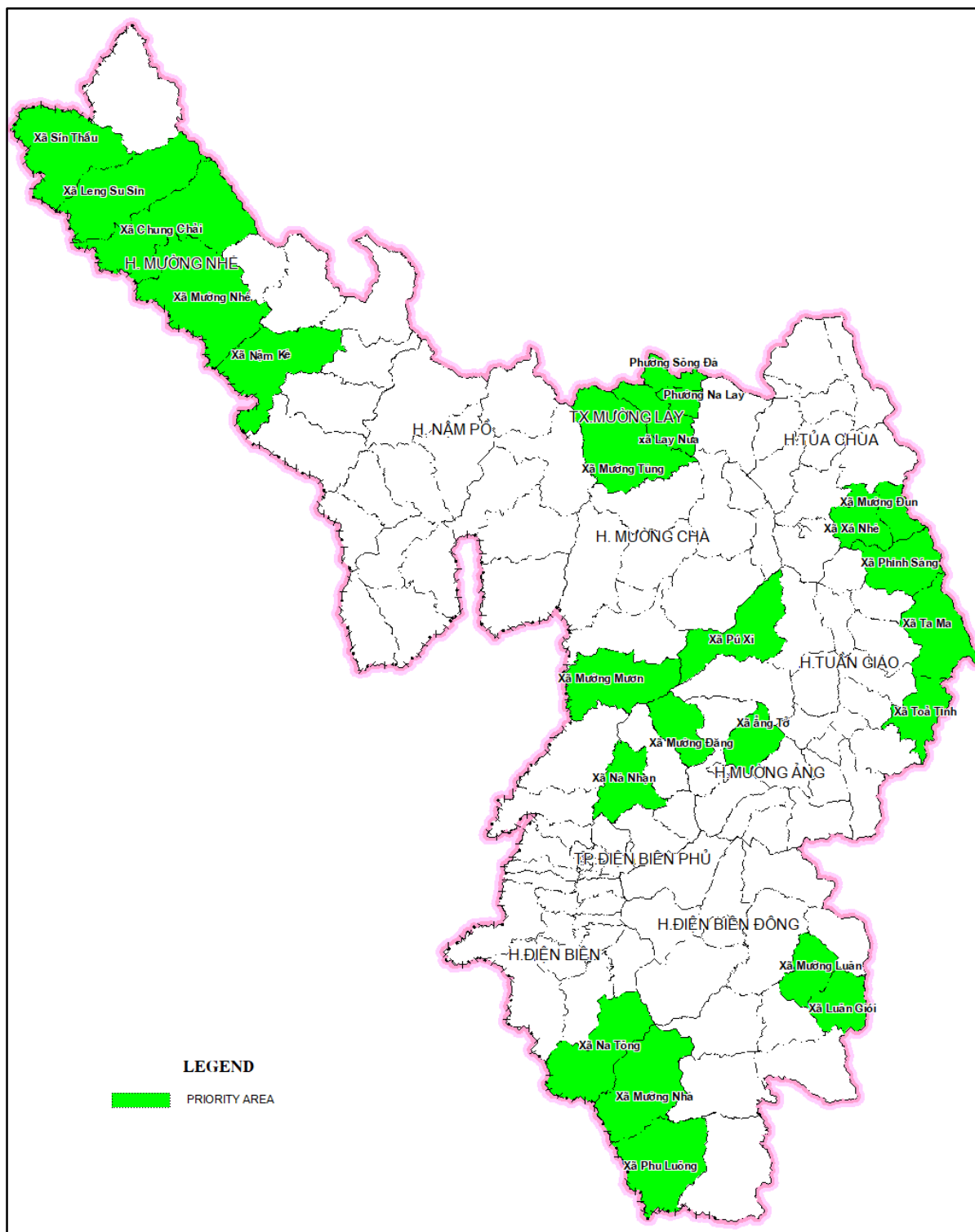
Map 04. Map of prioritized areas map for REDD+ implementation during the 2017-2020 period



**Map 05. Map of prioritized areas for REDD+ implementation
(Solution package 1: Control forest clearing for agriculture)**

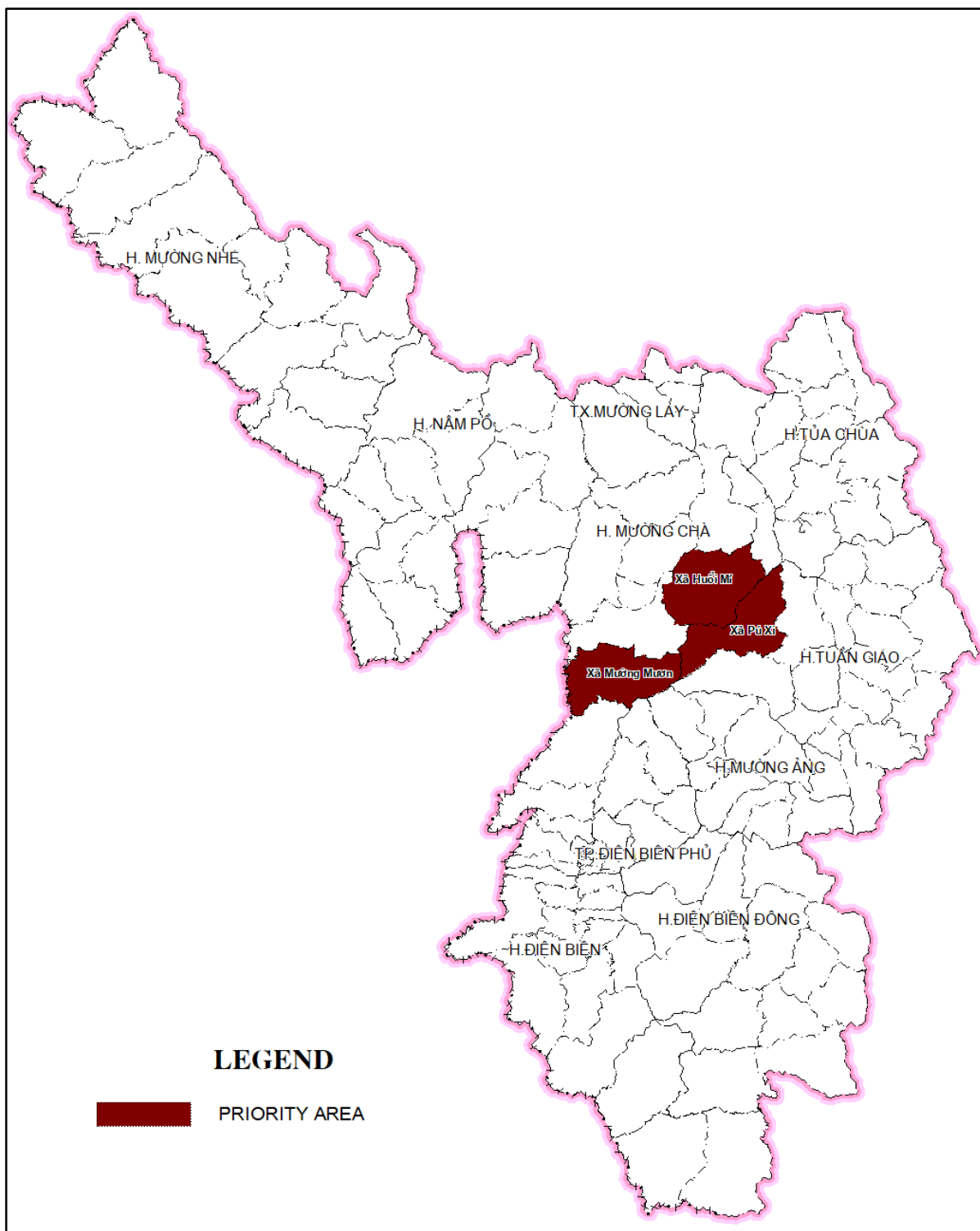


**Map 06. Map of prioritized areas for REDD+ implementation
(Solution package 2: Enhance effectiveness of forest development)**

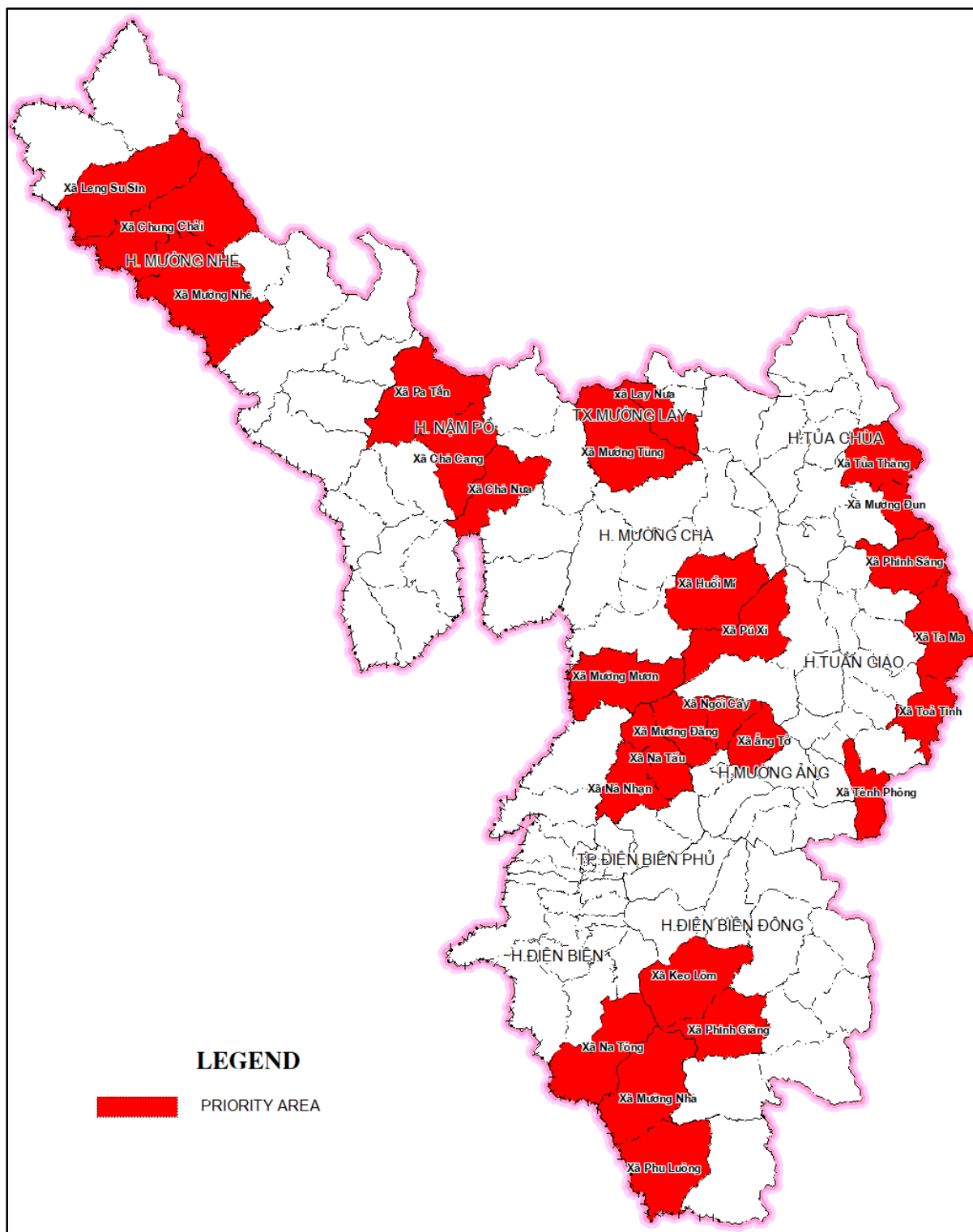


Map 07. Map of prioritized areas for REDD+ implementation

(Solution package 3: Mitigate negative impacts of forest conversion to other land use)



Map 08. Map of prioritized areas for REDD+ implementation
(Solution package 4: Forest fire control)



**Map 09. Map of prioritized areas for REDD+ implementation
(Solution package 5: Stop illegal forest logging)**

