



Vietnam REDD+ Annual Progress Report
(Period: July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019)

SECTION A: NARRATIVE SUMMARY

1. In brief, what were the main REDD+ readiness-related activities and achievements delivered within your country during the last year?

- Activities - For example, strategy / policy drafting, stakeholder consultation events, capacity building / training, awareness raising initiatives
- Achievements - For example, x number of individuals attended REDD+ consultations (sex disaggregated, if available), national REDD+ strategy was finalised, government formally adopted national REDD+ related policy/s, NFMS was established, partnership agreement with private sector association signed
- Please be as specific as possible, e.g. name, date and number of participants in consultation events (sex disaggregated, if available), name of policy being drafted, institutions involved in policy drafting

Since July 2018, Vietnam has continuously implemented many REDD+ readiness-related activities, in which some main ones are shown as follows:

- Four Decrees and seven Circulars to enforce the implementation under the new Forestry Law 2017 were issued and taken effectively from January 1, 2019. Specifically, the FCPF-2 Project supported the development of two Decrees and one Circular. The first Decree is to provide the detailed instructions for implementation of some articles in the Forestry Law. The second one is on policy, mechanism, and operation of the forest protection force. The development of the Circular relates to the regulation of silvicultural technics for restoration, enrichment of natural forest and plantation. The following are the issued policies under the Forestry Law:

- ✓ Decree on detailing the implementation of a number of articles of Forestry Law.
- ✓ Decree on regulating forest rangers and specialized forest protection force.
- ✓ Decree on regulating the management of endangered and rare and precious forest fauna and flora and the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
- ✓ Decree on the sanctioning of administrative violations in the forestry sector
- ✓ Circular on detailing the critical level of protection forests and demarcation of forest boundaries
- ✓ Circular on regulating sustainable forest management
- ✓ Circular on regulating forest inventory
- ✓ Circular on regulating forest products exploitation; legal forest product records and management of forest products' origins; tracking records and marking forest fauna and flora specimens
- ✓ Circular on regulating species and varieties of forest saplings
- ✓ Circular on regulating silvicultural measures
- ✓ Circular on regulating methods for pricing and forest price framework.

- The National REDD+ mid-term Implementation Plan (NRIP) for the period of 2017-2020 including financial sources and gaps to operate the NRAP was further developed, completed, approved by the VNFOREST through the Decision No. 5264/QĐ-BNN-TCLN dated on December 28, 2018. Strengthened work has been carried out to formulate and operate a robust M&E system for NRAP and NRIP.

- Following endorsement of the ERPD in the CF/FCPF portfolio (CF17, February 2018), Vietnam has been preparing the necessary document related to ERPA such as the Letter of Approval, the Benefit Sharing Plan, the Reversal Management Mechanism, and the Decision of ability to transfer title to ER. Further elements of the ER-Program are also under development, with active consultations ongoing, such as ER registry, Adaptive Collaborative Management Approach manual, the upgraded Safeguards Information System (SIS), the Feedback Grievance and Reporting Mechanism (FGRM)... This has built on active consultations at the national, provincial and local level, and encompassed a three-day training seminar with a WB legal expert and 41 representatives (in which 17 women) from various ministries on ERPA related issues. In addition, a technical negotiation team on ERPA was also established by MARD to advance the negotiation process with the WB.

- Innovative partnerships to engage new sectors and institutions for NRAP implementation have been further initiated and implemented, notably with MPI (with a coordinated support from various partners to operationalize and support the Master Planning process in Lam Dong, including fully integrated forest and spatial dimensions, as a pilot to the new Planning Law implementation), MONRE (on ecosystem accounts and land use planning), CEMA (joint event on NTFP with Vice Prime Minister patronage), MOF (on harmonizing provisions for forest carbon pricing), MOT/Civil Aviation Association of Vietnam (on opportunities to offset forest carbon as a CORSIA pilot), MPS (organization of a regional and

multi-sector capacity exchange event on forest crime in November 2018 in Hanoi), MOJ (on institutionalizing the grievance redress mechanism)...

- Continued implementation of REDD+ interventions at field level as part of the updated PRAPs, site-level REDD+ action plans (worth several million dollars) through support from various partners (FCPF, UN-REDD, JICA, US Aid, IDH, CIAT, GIZ...), generating a wealth of models (improved plantation, collaborative management, cooperation with the business sector on NTFP value chains, assessment of PFES impacts and private sector leasing pilots, deforestation-free agriculture...) and contributing to national REDD+ results.

- Further Development of REDD+ safeguards system (see achievements). The first version of the Safeguard Information System (SIS) was finalized and the first national Safeguards Information System (SIS) was set up, including identification of 12 sources of data and first protocols for data sharing signed and operated with FORMIS and partially with GSO.

- Further development of the system on National Forest Monitoring, Reporting and Verification, notably in terms of institutionalization and planning. Standard operating procedures are being developed including quality assurance and quality control protocol for the national forest inventory cycle 5 – waiting for Government approval of technical options.

- The activities have been initiated to produce the REDD+ results of Vietnam for the 2011-2018 period following NFMS and MRV requirements. Results are expected by September 2019 and will enable Vietnam to apply for result-based payment under the GCF pilot scheme (discussions initiated with the GCF including working visit to Hanoi in November 2018).

- Regarding forest reference level, review and advise were produced on options for updating the FRLs to increase chances and score of Vietnam to access RBP under the GCF pilot scheme.

- Vietnam and the EU signed their Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) on FLEGT in October 2018. The EU and Vietnam ratified the VPA agreement on the FLEGT and its enforcement is on the 1st June 2019. There's also been further development of instruments to operate the agreement. For example, the drafted Decree on the Vietnamese Legality Timber Assurance System regulations was recently published to call for comments and suggestions so that it could be legalized.

- During the reporting period, Vietnam also continued pro-active cooperation with neighbouring countries on forest and REDD+, including through implementation and signature of MoU with countries like Lao and Cambodia and intensified dialogue with Myanmar to establish a new MoU. The regional workshop of November 2018 co-organized with MPS has marked a milestone for cross-sector regional collaboration against displacement and forest crime, with joint participation from forest protection services, police and customs.

- The deforestation-free jurisdiction approach has been further analysed, consulted and documented to accelerate NRAP implementation and strengthen its connection with the agricultural sector, deforestation-free commodity supply chains, the business and the financial sector. The DFJA framework plan has been drafted (last version from January 2019) and is under finalization. Projects are being developed to mobilize funding and start implementation in Central Highlands pilot districts. A first project has been selected by the European Union for €5M to serve as a platform to pilot deforestation-free and integrated sustainable management of four jurisdictions (districts) in provinces of Lam Dong and Dak Nong. It offers an opportunity to leverage more agriculture, climate and livelihoods funding to support the implementation of the NRAP, and will support piloting of approaches that could further serve the implementation of REDD+ across Vietnam, including in the ER-P region.

The main achievement since July 2018 relates to the official completion of all the Warsaw Framework components. The last missing pillar related to safeguards has been completed. The first Safeguards Information System was completed and approved in December 2018 and made publicly available on <http://sis.vietnam-redd.org/>. The Summary of Information (Sol) was also approved and officially submitted to the UNFCCC in January 2019. It can be accessed on:

https://redd.unfccc.int/uploads/4850_1_first_soi_viet_nam_28eng_29.pdf

In addition, the following achievements in relation to REDD+ readiness preparation of Vietnam can be reported since July 2018:

- Finalization of the National REDD+ mid-term Implementation Plan (NRIP) for the period 2017-2020, and approval by the Minister of MARD
- A REDD+ Full Implementation concept note has been formulated to enable the coordination of national and international support to strengthen capacities of the REDD+ team of the State Steering Committee Office to perform and deliver on NRAP coordination, backstopping and monitoring

- A full package of draft outputs to trigger the launch of ERPA negotiations have been shared with the World Bank in preparation to the Decision Meeting of March 6th (improved ESMF and other safeguards instruments, advance BSP, ER title transfer decision, Vietnam initial proposal for ERPA term sheet)
- With support from the UNREDD programme, Vietnam has completed a first large-scale pilot to integrate the benefit distribution system (BDS) into site-level REDD+ Action Plans (SiRAP) and Implementation Agreements. The pilot encompassed 17 sites across six provinces and covered more than 43,000 ha of forests and forestland. 191 communes and more than 331,000 local people benefitted from this activity. The UNREDD programme has also been piloting the integration of two SiRAP BDS with Payment for Forest Ecosystem Services (PFES) in Lao Cai and Lam Dong Provinces over a total area of 4,000 ha.
- To date, 19 provinces approved their PRAP. During the reporting period, nine provinces have updated their PRAP to be consistent with the new NRAP.
- Many consultations related to REDD+ Readiness Preparation (BSP and related ACMA manual, FGRM, safeguards, the Forestry Law, etc) have been organized with around 8,500 participants from all stakeholders such as governmental agencies from central to community levels, NGOs, CSOs, forest owners, local people, etc. The female participants accounted for around 21%, while the ethnic minority people accounted for nearly 30%.
- Nearly 6,700 people, especially local people, forest officers participated in training courses and raising awareness workshops on natural forest restoration, sustainable forest management, forest certification, long term rotation plantation, forest change monitoring via tablets, etc. Around 20% of the participants are female.
- Nearly 400 new tablets were provided to forest rangers to strengthen forest monitoring and reporting. More than 650 foresters were trained to be able to use the tablets for forest change monitoring.
- More than 3,400 people, of which more than 40% are female participated in communication events and public outreach on REDD+, forest protection, and forest-related aspects of climate change.

2. What were the main REDD+ readiness-related challenges and/or problems during the last year?

- For example, lack of engagement from key stakeholders, political barriers, limited funding

Despite significant achievements in terms of REDD+ readiness, demonstration and transition to full REDD+ implementation, some critical challenges remain as below:

- Despite a successful Vietnam UN-REDD phase 2 programme, the closing of the programme (ceremony in November 2018) happens in a context of transition for Vietnam REDD+ process, where institutions are strengthened with adequate instruments to manage REDD+ implementation, but financial and capacity gaps remain to enter the full implementation phase. In the short-term, additional international public finance is expected to flow in like the ER-P in North Central Region or result-based payments from the GCF. There's been progress on engaging the private and financial sector as well, and innovative approaches like the deforestation-free jurisdiction initiative are increasing the prospect for more resources in the future. However, a time gap remains in a situation where the Government of Vietnam has limited resources to invest to bridge the gap.
- REDD+ international instruments are still in a consolidation mode in many ways, which can create confusion to guide national action. For instance, the scorecard and associated conditions to access GCF result-based payment scheme, or the FCPF Carbon Fund new guidance on safeguards, suggest that it takes more time and energy for Vietnam to keep up to date with all requirements. In addition, REDD+ has been designed as a "step-wise" approach, with many instruments expected to be upgraded progressively. Vietnam has completed the Warsaw package, through continuous effort and investment is needed to keep improving REDD+ instruments like the FREL/FRL, the NFMS, the SIS... Echoing the first challenge with financial gap above, this continuous need to invest in REDD+ architecture can be seen as a burden.
- The launch of the pilot REDD+ result-based payment scheme under the Green Climate Fund illustrates that international finance for REDD+ is much lower than needs, and that further work and conditions are required beyond agreed UNFCCC rules to allow REDD+ countries to access this (insufficient) international REDD+ finance.
- The REDD+ planning has generated a wealth of innovation and transformational directions that are extremely relevant but very challenging to implement, facing many institutional, psychological, cultural and economic barriers... Removing them takes time and energy, and requires to significantly improve the power balance in favour of sustainable forest development, which remains a costly endeavour in Vietnam just as much as on a global scale.
- REDD+ makes very active progress and produces significant lessons learned in many ways (technical, institutional, political...), but the collection and management of knowledge should be further strengthened, and a better crossing of

experiences and lessons between programs should be further encouraged for more impacts (as illustrated by the dialogue between various partners (WB, USAid, UNDP, UNEP) on Carbon-PFES.

- Legal and administrative procedures of Vietnam has been influencing the progress towards ERPA signature. Although the ER-PD was endorsed by the CF/FCPF, it needs to be approved by the Vietnamese Government. It also takes time for the Vietnamese Government Office and relevant ministries to review and finalize the ERPA and the attached conditions of effectiveness.

3. What are the main REDD+ readiness-related activities that you hope to deliver, and achievements anticipated during the next year?

- For example, hold x consultation events, submission of R-Package to the PC, finalisation of SIS, commission research into REDD+ strategy options

The following are the key activities that Vietnam expects to deliver in the next year:

1) Enhancement of implementation of the new forestry Law (developing and piloting the Guideline for the compliance on REDD+ safeguard measures and the relevant policies, controlling strictly forest replacement plantation; reviewing and adjusting the forest and forest land use planning.

2) Related ERPA preparation activities:

- + Conditions for transfer of titles to the emission reduction of Vietnam approved by the Prime Minister;
- + The REDD+ Registration System developed and adopted;
- + The Reversal Management Mechanism finalized;
- + The Benefit Sharing Plan of North Central Region ER Program continuously developed and finalized;
- + The Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA), and FGRM for NCC region reviewed and finalized.
- + The ERPA signed in late 2019;
- + Development of M&E framework for REDD+

3) Awareness raising on REDD+ through training courses and communications will be enhanced at all level, especially at the community level.

4) Cooperation with the JICA, FAO, FCPF, and FIPI to implement necessary activities and to synthesize the results of REDD+ implementation nationwide in the period 2014-2018 to participate in the REDD+ Result-based Payment Pilot Program under the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

SECTION B: READINESS PROGRESS

4. Please provide your own assessment of national progress against all REDD+ readiness sub-components:

(Indicator OV.1.B: Number of FCPF supported countries that have in place a National REDD+ Strategy, FREL/FRL, NFMS and SIS; Output 1.3 indicators)

Progress rating key:

Complete	The sub-component has been completed
	Significant progress
	Progressing well, further development required
	Further development required
	Not yet demonstrating progress
N/A	The sub-component is not applicable to our process

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
R-PP Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation		

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)		Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements	Complete	x	The new NRAP under Decision 419 shows the Vietnamese Government’s commitment to REDD+, provisions to improved institutional arrangements to strengthen accountability, coordination and collaboration, the M&E mechanism. The six sub-technical working groups for REDD+ network were established and operated effectively. The REDD+ Steering Committee was merged into the State Steering Committees for the Target Program on Sustainable Forest Development at both the Central and Provincial levels. As previously highlighted, coordination of means is needed to ensure that the SSCO REDD+ team has effective capacities to carry out its functions effectively, but it relates more to the implementation of arrangements, than the arrangements themselves).
	[Green]		
	[Yellow]		
	[Orange]		
	[Red]		
	N/A		
Sub-component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Outreach	Complete	x	During REDD+ readiness preparation process and EPRD development, the participation and information sharing of all stakeholders, particularly local and ethnic people/community, women, CSOs, NGOs were continuously improved. However, they still need further support to access the information. Now that REDD+ advocates for truly cross-sectoral engagement, new stakeholders emerge from other sectors and are being further engaged... Progress is significant, and this component can be considered as “completed” against initial targets of REDD+ readiness, including for preparation of ER-P implementation. However, this is also acknowledged as a continuous endeavour that will still require more support in the future.
	[Green]		
	[Yellow]		
	[Orange]		
	[Red]		
	N/A		
R-PP Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation			
Sub-component 2: REDD+ Strategy	Complete		The second REDD+ National Action Plan of Vietnam was endorsed in 2017 and is robust and comprehensive. It is supported by a mid-term implementation plan with integrated M&E system, and sub-national instruments like the ER-PD and PRAPs. The last key remaining area for full completion relates to the clarification of ER rights, including rights for ER title transfer, relationship with land rights and associated development of the registry.
	[Green]	x	
	[Yellow]		
	[Orange]		
	[Red]		
	N/A		
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Complete		Vietnam has made significant progress lately with NRIP approval, development of a robust M&E and finalization of the SIS-1. It completes a picture where drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, the interventions for the drivers, solutions for forest conservation, sustainable forest management, and forest carbon stock enhancement, land tenure, natural resource right, and forest governance are already clearly identified at national (NRAP) and subnational (ER-PD) level. The clarification of ER title ownership and transfer, and establishment of the associated REDD+ registry, are probably the last remaining point of
	[Green]	x	
	[Yellow]		
	[Orange]		
	[Red]		
	N/A		

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
		architecture to clarify at this stage (for ER-P but also with national implications), before the component can be considered completed and enter a phase of continuous improvement.
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options	Complete	x
	N/A	
Sub-component 2c: Implementation Framework	Complete	
		x
	N/A	
Sub-component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts	Complete	x
	N/A	
R-PP Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels		
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels	Complete	x
	N/A	

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)		Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
R-PP Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards			
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System	Complete	x	The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) was developed based on the NFIMAP, MFI&S and the Annual Forest and Forestry Land Monitoring and Reporting Program. The NFMS is being updated. The new NFIMAP Cycle V in the period 2016-2020 is being implemented to clarify the future MRV design and to be consistent with the FRL. The MRV of Vietnam REDD+ results for the 2011-2018 period is expected to be completed in September 2019.
Sub-component 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards	N/A		Non-carbon benefits (including, socio-economic, environmental, and governance) are well identified at all level based on NRAP, PRAPs, and ER-PD. The UN-REDD Vietnam phase II and other REDD+ projects have piloted the result-based payment from the REDD+ services, including non-carbon services. The Safeguard Information System (SIS) and the Summary of Information have been finalized, and linked to a robust NRAP M&E system under finalization... Despite Vietnam still needs to put all these instruments into practical operation, a comprehensive set of instruments is in place, often piloted in various areas, and this sub-component can be considered as completed against initial expectations.
	Complete		
N/A			

SECTION C: NON-CARBON BENEFITS

5. Does your national REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan include activities that directly aim to sustain and enhance livelihoods (e.g. one of your program objective/s is explicitly targeted at livelihoods; your approach to non-carbon benefits explicitly incorporates livelihoods)?

(Indicator 3.2.b: Number of RF REDD+ Country Participants whose REDD+ Strategies include activities that directly aim to sustain and enhance livelihoods)

Yes		(delete as appropriate)
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If yes, please provide further detail, including attachments and/or references to the documentation that outlines your approach:

As already reported in previous year, one of the core principles/objectives of the new NRAP, its following PRAPs and NRIP, and the ERPD is to sustain and improve the local livelihoods. For instance, NRAP policy and measure 1.3 introduces a new approach to jointly improve livelihood and forest governance. Based on the relevant socio-economic analysis, the NRAP calls for cross- sector coordination including MARD, MOLISA and CEMA to “continue to implement programmes to support employment and livelihood improvement for the local people living near and in the forest in hotspots of deforestation and forest degradation” (PAM 1.3.b). All these plans took into account the current socio-economic dynamics in the key hot spots of deforestation, forest degradation and potential areas for forest carbon enhancement to design integrated livelihood activities. The poor people and ethnic groups who live near and/or in the forests in hot spots of deforestation and forest degradation are the priority objects to sustain and improve their

livelihoods. They not only get technical supports through training courses, but they also receive investment through projects/programs.

The above arguments have been further strengthened and demonstrated during the reporting period. For instance, the development of the Benefit Sharing Plan for the ER-P prioritizes direct allocation of REDD+ payments to local communities and specifies that some share of REDD+ payments are to be directed to livelihood improvement activities by local communities. The deforestation-free project in CH to be supported by the European Union is also directly translated from and consistent with NRAP, and foresee strong support for local livelihoods including through development of NTFP and agroecology models for marginalized forest-dependent communities.

6. Does your national REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan include activities that directly aim to conserve biodiversity (e.g. one of your program objective/s is explicitly targeted at biodiversity conservation; your approach to non-carbon benefits explicitly incorporates biodiversity conservation)?

(Indicator 3.3.b: Number of RF REDD+ Country Participants whose REDD+ Strategies include activities that directly aim to conserve biodiversity)

Yes		(delete as appropriate)
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If yes, please provide further detail, including attachments and/or references to the documentation that outlines your approach

As per previous report, a specific objective of REDD+ strategies, and a significant progress of the new NRAP 2017-2030, is precisely to improve the quality of natural forest, protection, and conservation of natural forests. PAM 2.2 is devoted to “pilot, evaluate and replicate sustainable models for natural forests enhancement, protection and conservation”. Moreover, the NRAP specifically mentions biodiversity as a core target of regional collaboration on illegal logging and trade (PAM 3.3.b). In the new Forestry Law 2017, the biodiversity conservation is one of principles of forestry activities, including forest planning, sustainable forest management schemes, “opening and closing natural forests”, protection of forest ecosystems, the scientific study, and the rights and duties of forest owners. Moreover, the Directive 13/CT-TW of the Central Party’s Secretariat was issued in 2017 to strengthen the Party’s leadership in forest management, protection and development with the major focus on retaining natural forest, enhancing the coordination and accountability of related ministries with leader’s roles clarified, raising the participation of public and private sector in forest protection and development, engaging proactively in regional and international cooperation, etc. The Ministry of Industry and Trade will direct and undertake the review of its plans for hydropower development. Moreover, the central and provincial governments will not grant investment licenses for hydropower projects which have a considerable negative impact on biodiversity conservation of natural forest ecosystems and national environment security. The Vietnamese government also promotes cooperation with neighbouring countries to control illegal logging and trade and promote biodiversity conservation. The innovative “deforestation-free approach” inspired by the NRAP also integrates biodiversity conservation with other REDD+ and sustainable landscape objectives, as illustrated by the new project developed with the European Union in CH. Finally, the sustainable models for natural forest enhancement, protection and conservation will be piloted, evaluated, and up-scaled (cf. NRAP).

SECTION D: FINANCE

(Please complete in US\$ ONLY)

7. Please detail the amount of all finance received in support of development and delivery of your national REDD+ readiness process since the date that your R-PP was signed. Figures should only include secured finance (i.e. fully committed) – ex ante, (unconfirmed) finance or in-kind contributions should not be included:

(Indicator 1.B: Amount of finance received to support the REDD+ Readiness process (disaggregated by public, private, grants, loans))

Amount (US\$)	Source (e.g. FCPF, FIP, name of gov’t department)	Date committed (MM/YY)	Public or private finance? (Delete as appropriate)	Grant, loan or other? (Delete as appropriate)
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\$668,541	EU	01/2011	Public	Grant
\$5,022,529	German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, building & Nuclear Safety (BMU)	02/2011	Public	Grant
\$2,695,006	KfW	02/2011	Public	Grant
\$1,083,456	WWF Germany	02/2011	Public	Grant
€ 2,448,000	SNV: Delivering Environmental and Social Multiple Benefits from REDD+ in South East Asia (MB-REDD)	2011	Public	Grant
\$1,082,932	German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Building & Nuclear Safety (BMUB)	01/2012	Public	Grant
\$150,000	UNDP (Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+ in Vietnam)	03/2012	Public	Grant
\$846,574	JICA (technical and institutional capability for REDD+ implementation in Dien Bien Province)	04/2012	Public	Grant
\$3,800,000	FCPF Readiness Preparation Grant (The Project on Support for the REDD+ Readiness Preparation in Vietnam)	11/2012	Public	Grant
\$632,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	11/2012	Public	Other (Vietnamese Government Counterpart Fund for the above Project)
\$27.602.129	FAO, UNDP, UNEP (UN-REDD Vietnam Phase II Programme)	7/2013	Public	Grant
\$200,000	European Forest Institute – EU REDD+ facility	01/2015	Public	Grant
\$12,116,137	Sustainable Natural Resource Management Project – JICA, in Hanoi (central level), Lai Chau, Dien Bien, Son La, Hoa Binh, Lam Dong	8/2015	Public	Grant
€ 1,966,384	Operationalising National Safeguard Requirements for Results-based Payments	12/2015	Public	Grant

	from REDD+ - BMUB – International Climate Initiative in Vietnam, Ghana & Peru			
\$5,000,000	FCPF Readiness Preparation Grant (The Project on Support for the REDD+ Readiness Preparation in Vietnam-Phase 2)	10/2016	Public	Grant
\$702,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	10/2016	Public	Other (Vietnamese Government Counterpart Fund for the FCPF Project – Phase 2)
\$8,500	Vietnam Forests and Deltas (VFD)- USAID in Hanoi, Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, Son La	01/2018	Public	Grant
\$46,000	"Promoting collaborative approaches in forest management to reduce carbon emissions among forest-dependent households and forest management enterprises in Northern Central Region of Vietnam" funded by FCPF	02/2018	Public	Grant
\$74,970	Capacity building for CSOs and local communities in Asia Pacific and South Asia region, ANSAB funded for SRD	06/2018	Public	Grant
\$11,530,000	UNDP (with GCF funding) – component dedicated to coastal forest restoration	06/2017	Public	Grant

8. Please detail any ex ante (unconfirmed) finance or in-kind contributions that you hope to secure in support of your national REDD+ readiness process:

Amount (US\$)	Source (e.g. FCPF, FIP, name of gov't department)	Public or private finance? (Delete as appropriate)	Grant, loan or other? (Delete as appropriate)
\$5,000,000	UNDP, UNEP, IDH, CIAT, EFI with EU support: Integrated sustainable landscape and deforestation-free jurisdictions in Central Highlands	Public	Grant

SECTION E: FCPF PERFORMANCE

9. To help build an understanding of the FCPF strengths, weaknesses and contributions to REDD+, please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

(Indicator 4.B: Participant Countries' assessment of FCPF's role within and contribution to national REDD+ processes)

Mark 'X' as appropriate

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree
The FCPF's support has had a central influence on the development our national REDD+ systems and processes				X	
The FCPF's support has improved the quality of our national REDD+ systems and processes					X
The FCPF's support has improved national capacities to develop and deliver REDD+ projects					X
The FCPF's support has helped to ensure substantive involvement of multiple stakeholders (including women, IPs, CSOs and local communities in our national REDD+ systems and processes)					X

Comments / clarifications, if appropriate:

Beside UN-REDD Programme, the FCPF contributed partly to developing NRAP and the mid-term investment plan (NRIP) for NRAP. The FCPF has been supporting the 6 provinces of the North Central Region and Dak Nong Province to develop and update their PRAPs in line with the new NRAP. Even though the FCPF project has been more supportive than central to the national REDD+ development so far, its role is increasing as FCPF (and the expected continued support through the ER-P) now leads the support to Vietnam on decisions that have national implications (transfer of titles of emissions reduction and the REDD+ registry system...) and also bridges technical gaps between ER-P and national scales (on SIS in particular, but also on REDD+ M&E system, on coordination capacities...).

All stakeholders including women, IPs, CSOs have been participating in the FCPF-2 project activities such as series of consultations (EPRD development, SESA, ESMF, FLEGT, non-forest sector interventions for REDD+), REDD+ communication campaigns, training courses (plantation, forest and forestland change monitoring via using PC-tablet use, forest certification). Furthermore, through trainings, conferences/seminars/meetings, national capacities of stakeholders, including NGOs/CSOs have been improved and they have been receiving the financial resources for support of REDD+ readiness preparation. Since the coordination of the ER-P will require national and regional capacities, and since the central role of the UN-REDD Programme has left a technical and capacity gap (see section A2), the FCPF is meant to become more central in improving and maintaining REDD+ capacities and engaging stakeholders at ER-P but also at national level in the coming years.

10. To help assess the usefulness and application of FCPF knowledge products (publications, seminars, learning events, web resources), please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

(Indicator 4.3.a: Extent to which FCPF learning, evidence and knowledge products are used by Participant countries)

Mark 'X' as appropriate

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree
We regularly access FCPF knowledge products to obtain REDD+ related information					X

FCPF knowledge products are relevant to our REDD+ related information requirements					X
FCPF knowledge products are sufficient to address all of our REDD+ related information requirements				X	
The FCPF website is a useful resource for accessing FCPF and REDD+ related information				X	

Comments / clarifications, if appropriate:

The FCPF website is updated in a rather regular way with useful information and publications. It is also easy to look up information in the website. FCPF project’s newsletters are also issued regularly and reach a broad mailing list and stakeholders at field level.

In terms of FCPF knowledge products, because the REDD+ contains many new and difficult technical topics such as the tittle to emission reductions, the FREL/REL, the REDD+ Registry, the safeguards, the result-based payment mechanism, etc., the FCPF information/products, guidelines for the readiness preparation for REDD+ implementation are sometimes not enough, and it takes time to complete the requirements from the donors and the government. As the ER-P is now being implemented, and will further accelerate with ER-PA signature, there are an increasing number of consultations being planned and held at grass-root level, notably for the establishment and implementation of ACMA and benefit sharing. This intense local-level discussion, analysis, planning and coordination events will offer an ideal channel to ensure that FCPF knowledge product are tailored to local needs and that beneficiaries are assisted to understand and make the best out of the various opportunities that they unlock.

SECTION F: FINAL COMMENTS

11. If appropriate, please provide any further comments or clarifications relating to your work on REDD+ Readiness during the last year:

As highlighted in the previous report, the ERP is a result-based payment program. The budget to implement the program mainly comes from different existing and potential projects/programs that contribute to the REDD+ objectives in the North Central Region. The government has not yet approved the program document like this before. Therefore, to adopt the EPRD or sign the ERPA, the government must apply an exceptional and special mechanism. During the reporting period, this outstanding status of the project has been witnessed in many ways. Some topics are being discussed and require endorsement at highest levels (for instance on ER title transfer), while conveying strong and innovative technical significance. Navigating this integration of both technical and political dimensions to deliver on final ERPA formulation and signature proves to be challenging, as anticipated.

As also stressed previously, financial resources for REDD+ readiness and implementation are becoming gradually limited. The UN-REDD programme has been completed in December 2018, and the FCPF project appears as the central opportunity to integrate provincial and national instruments and sustain the overall transition towards full REDD+ implementation in Vietnam, through the ER-P but also in support to national endeavours and opportunities like accessing GCF result-based payment scheme. As anticipated, the main financial source for the REDD+ readiness in the next year will come from the FCPF project and ER-P, and transition to secure sustainable resources for REDD+ regular upgrade and roll out remains uncertain.