

**Ministry of Agriculture and Rural
Development**

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

Carbon Fund

**Emission Reductions Program Document
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Annex 1

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Carbon stock enhancing business models for Viet Nam's FCPF Carbon Fund program¹

1 Summary of the financial plan

Table 1.1 Summary of the financial plan

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total 8 Y.	Total 10 Y.
Total ER-P costs (Total uses)	10,359,170	27,524,827	47,022,114	62,744,549	78,570,859	85,370,357	87,386,885	87,386,885	87,386,885	87,386,885	112,615,137	120,265,137
Land-based REDD+ costs (Implementation costs)	-	19,020,782	41,240,859	58,939,843	73,725,804	81,911,207	83,927,735	83,927,735	83,927,735	83,927,735	83,927,735	83,927,735
Non-land-based province level investment and operational costs (Implementation costs)	8,954,480	7,356,055	4,615,905	2,915,905	2,915,905	1,530,000	1,530,000	1,530,000	1,530,000	1,530,000	1,530,000	1,530,000
ER-program management costs (PMU, PPMU & inform. sharing) (Institutional costs)	886,850	810,550	740,500	595,600	574,350	574,350	574,350	574,350	574,350	574,350	3,607,850	6,479,600
MRV and safeguards & benefit sharing (transaction costs)	517,840	337,440	424,850	293,200	1,354,800	1,354,800	1,354,800	1,354,800	1,354,800	1,354,800	2,928,130	9,702,130
ER-P revenues												
Revenue from REDD+	0	7,300,871	14,106,615	25,771,441	41,836,814	63,493,506	85,944,640	98,973,307	117,551,410	148,942,162	148,942,162	148,942,162

¹ Eduard Merger and Dr. Till Pistorius (UNIQUE forestry and land use) UNIQUE forestry and land use.



Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total 8 Y.	Total 10 Y.
activities related sale of forests products												
Revenue of emission reduction (@ USD 5 /tCO ₂)	6,000,000 ²		12,247,900		32,837,783			58,503,054		13,670,139	5,705,520	13,670,139
Budget lines of the provincial government for natural forest protection	232,100	783,973	1,959,155	3,342,836	4,606,655	5,206,364	5,454,818	5,454,818	5,454,818	5,454,818	5,454,818	5,454,818
Assumed state forest Enterprises (SFC) contribution	0	6,746,169	12,088,763	15,275,599	19,402,628	20,746,421	20,746,421	20,746,421	20,746,421	20,746,421	20,746,421	20,746,421
Financing needs	-4,127,070	-12,693,815	-6,619,682	-18,354,673	20,113,020	4,075,933	24,758,994	96,290,715	56,365,764	101,426,655	93,462,036	101,426,655

1.1 Results framework and monitoring

Table 1.2 Results framework³

Program development objectives		
Implementation of improved forest landscape management based on REDD+ interventions in priority areas, supporting poverty reduction, rural livelihood development and biodiversity conservation and enhanced ecosystem services		
Program objective indicators	Description indicator definition	Responsibility
Reduction in ERs	Mt CO ₂ from MRV reports	VNFOREST
Reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation	Mt CO ₂ from MRV reports	VNFOREST
Enhanced forest carbon stock in priority areas and entities	Mt CO ₂ from MRV reports	VNFOREST
Rate of forest loss/ gain	Area (ha), change in land use planning - changes in planned and un-planned forest conversion areas	DARDs
Area brought under management and business plans, this includes production and protection and SUF forest	Area (ha) and number and type of management plans - improved forest management, business plans and OMPs of SUFs	DARDs
Communities benefit from monetary and non-monetary benefits - including formal forest/ NTFP access rights, collaborative management of forest, and forest land allocation hh or communities	No. of collaborative agreements, communities agreeing, livelihood projects, forest land allocation (ha) and type; area and number, type of forest protection contracts	DARDs

² Assumes a US\$ 6 million advance payment in year 1 which is deducted (compensated) by the results based payments in year 5.

³ To be updated – work in progress.

Component	Indicator	Unit	Base		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Target	Measured	Responsibility
			no.	ha								
Component 1 Provincial level cross-cutting activities and investments												
Forest area brought under REDD+ forest management plans/ OMPs/ business plans for the various entities	Forest area brought under improved management/ business plans	ha									Annual reports/ PRAP reports	PMU/DARDs
	PFMB forest management plan, business plan	ha	47	863,266	15	17	10	5		47		
	SUF MB operational management plans (OMPs)	ha	17	720,263	8	4	2			14		
	SFC forest management plan, business plan	ha	14	241,697	9	4	1			14		
Forest land allocation	Area under forest land allocation (demarcated), forest protection contracts and type	ha	n/a		0	6,105	11,315	13,240	13,240	43,900	Annual reports/ PRAP reports	PMU/DARDs
	Village based patrolling in forestlands under direct community management	no.	n/a		15	30	90	120	120	375		
Afforestation contracts	Area under afforestation contracts	ha			60	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	7,060	Annual reports/ PRAP reports	PMU/DARDs
Sustainable forest management	Sustainable forest management assessment and land use planning	ha/no.			1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	16,000	Annual reports/ PRAP reports	PMU/DARDs
	Areas under sustainable forest/ community forest management	ha				1,000	2,000	3,000	5000	11,000	Annual reports/ PRAP reports	PMU/DARDs
Reducing firewood consumption	Biogas stoves/ improved cooking stoves				50	100	200	200	200	750	Annual reports/ PRAP reports	PMU/DARDs
Forest area brought under certification program	Support for certification/ area proposing certification/ area certified	ha									Annual reports/ PRAP reports	PMU/DARDs MBs/SFC
	PFMB	ha			0	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	13,000		
	SFCs	ha			0	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	13,000		
	Communities	ha					500	500	500	1500		
Collaborative forest management and livelihood activities in communities in forest/ areas esp. adjacent to PFMBs, SUFs and SFCs	Area under the improved provincial forest management system	ha			5,000	15,000	30,000			50,000	Annual reports/ PRAP reports	PMU/DARDs
	Number of communes/ villages involved in increased benefits through collaborative management	no.			6	18	30	30		84	Annual reports/ PRAP reports	PMU/DARDs MBs/SFC
	Village based patrolling in forestlands under direct community and collaborative management	no.									Annual reports/ PRAP reports	PMU/DARDs MBs/SFC
	PFMB	no.	47		6	10	15	20	20	71		
	SUF MB	no.	17		6	18	30	30	30	114		
	SFC	no.	14		6	10	12	15	20	63		
	Number of communes/ villages involved in livelihood projects working with different entities	no.									Annual reports/ PRAP reports	PMU/DARDs MBs/SFC
	PFMB	no.	47		6	20	45	50	60	181		
SUF MB	no.	17		6	20	42	50	50	168			
SFC	no.	14		3	10	20	20	20	73			
Capacity building on improved forest monitoring - PFMS in target communes and large forest estate	Improved PFMS system in 6 provinces, measured by communes	no.		4	6	12	12	12	12	54	Annual reports/ PFMS reports	PMU/DARDs
Capacity building and awareness raising on SFM	Area of SFM, communities with village patrols, cooperatives,	no.			4	6	8	10	10	38	Annual reports/ PRAP reports	PMU/DARDs
	Awareness raising, collaborative management and training on sustainable forest management	no.			10	12	24	12	12	70	Annual reports/ PRAP reports	PMU/DARDs

Component	Indicator	Unit	Base		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Target	Measured	Responsibility	
			no.	ha									
Component 2 Reducing deforestation/ forest degradation													
Rate of forest cover loss/ gain in target areas	Area under forest protection contracts (and types) existing natural forest for various entities										Annual/ PRAP reports PFMS MRV	PMU/DARDs	
Reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation in the various entities	PFMB	ha		5,060	0	3,135	6,655	8,580	8,580	26,950			
	SUF	ha		2,840	0	1,040	1,830	1,830	1,830	6,530			
	SFC	ha		5,280	0	1,930	2,830	2,830	2,830	10,420			
	Area with natural regeneration of medium quality forest/ avoiding degradation (no planting) various entities											Annual/ PRAP reports PFMS MRV	PMU/DARDs
	PFMB	ha		4,400	0	3,040	6,465	8,370	8,370	26,245			
	SUF	ha		3,000	0	1,070	1,760	1,760	1,760	6,350			
	SFC	ha		6,520	0	2,180	2,760	2,760	2,760	10,460			
Component 3 Forest carbon stock enhancement													
Enhanced carbon storage from afforestation, reforestation and transformation	Enrichment planting area of poor forest and entity											Annual reports/ PRAP reports	PMU/DARDs/ MBs/SFC
	PFMB	ha		4,640	0	3,380	7,230	9,500	9,500	29,610			
	SUF	ha		2,960	0	1,300	2,320	2,320	2,320	8,260			
	SFC	ha		4,200	0	1,730	2,410	2,410	2,410	8,960			
	Afforestation/Reforestation - Acacia long rotation model (12 years)											Annual reports/ PRAP reports	PMU/DARDs/ MBs/SFC
	PFMB	ha		1,640	0	1,170	2,430	3,060	3,060	9,720			
	SFC	ha		1,920	0	780	1,060	1,060	1,060	3,960			
	Smallholder	ha		1000+									
	Afforestation/Reforestation - Acacia with mixed species (20 years) (50% native; 50% Acacia)											Annual report/ PRAP reports MRV	PMU/DARDs/ MBs/SFC
	PFMB	ha		1,640	0	1,170	2,430	3,060	3,060	9,720			
	SFC	ha		1,920	0	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	3,960			
	Smallholder	ha		1000+									
	Transformation of Acacia short rotation to long-rotation (12 years)											Annual report/ PRAP reports MRV	PMU/DARDs/ MBs/SFC
	PFMB	ha		3,260	0	2,165	4,550	5,765	5,765	18,245			
	SFC	ha		3,240	0	1,340	2,060	2,060	2,060	7,520			
	Smallholder	ha		1,000									
	Transformation of Acacia short rotation to long rotation mixed native species (20 years)											Annual report/ PRAP reports MRV	PMU/DARDs/ MBs/SFC
	PFMB	ha		2,880	0	1,900	3,990	5,040	5,040	15,970			
	SFC	ha		3,000	0	1,230	1,900	1,900	1,900	6,930			
	Smallholder	ha		1000+									
	Afforestation/ reforestation (melia. Sp.)											Annual report/ PRAP reports MRV	PMU/DARDs/ MBs/SFC
	PFMB	ha		240	0	180	420	600	600	1,800			
	SFC	ha		200	0	100	150	150	150	550			
	Smallholder	ha		500+									

Intermediate result indicators											
Indicator name	Unit	Base		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Target	Measured	Responsibility
		no.	ha								
1. Strengthening of cross cutting forest landscape management and investment											
1.1 Numbers of forest entities (including PFMBs, SUF MBs, SFC, cooperatives, smallholders) who receive support and complete successful REDD+ needs assessments leading to improved forest management and business plans and OMPs	%										PMU/DARDS/MBs/SFC
1.1a Number/ percentage of PFMBs SFCs who receive support on improving forest management and business plans	no/ %			6	12	12	12	12	54		
1.1b Number/ percentage of SUF MBs who receive support on improving OMPs	no/ %			6	12	5			17		
1.1c Number/ percentage of village/ commune cooperatives and smallholders who receive technical and management services	no/ %			6	12	24	24		66		
1.2 Forest area brought under strengthened SFM/ forest orientated LUP and tenure	ha										
1.2a Forest area brought under strengthened SFM LUPs	ha			0	5,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	55,000		
1.2b Forest area brought under strengthened FLA	ha			100	300	300	300	300	1,300		
1.2c Forest area brought under strengthened forest protection contracts	ha			0	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000		
1.2d Forest are brought under strengthened community/ cooperative (community land title) tenure	ha			0	100	100	200	300	700		
1.3 Number of villages undertaking collaborative management approaches	no.			12	24	24	48	48	156		
1.4 Forest area under certification	ha	5,000		-	1,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	7,000		
2. Enabling reduction in deforestation and forest degradation											
2.1 Enabling of protection of existing natural forest in PFMBs, SUFMBs and SFCs	ha										PMU/DARDS/MBs/SFC
2.1a Capacity building on forest management in PFMBs, SUFMBs (including forest law, management of PFES etc)	no.			6	12	12	24	12	66		
2.1b Forest regulation and supported through collaborative approaches	no.			6	6	12	12	12	48		
2.1c Improved management of regeneration areas and collaborative approaches development between MBs and communities	ha			0	200	600	600	600	2,000		
2.1d Forest area brought under strengthened village forest patrolling of forest protection contracts	ha			0	150	300	300	300	1,050		
2.1e Improved forest monitoring in communes and large forest MBs	no/ ha			12	24	24	24	24	108		
2.1f Forest regulation and supported through collaborative approaches	no.			12	24	24	24	24	108		
2.1g Number of forest law violations found and investigated successfully	no.			5	12	24	24	24	89		
3. Enabling of improvements to forest carbon stock											
3.1 Planting areas of enrichment, transformation of rotations and species mixtures for improved sustainable plantation management	ha/ no										PMU/DARDS/MBs/SFC
3.1a Enrichment areas	no/ ha				6,410	11,960	14,230	14,230	46,830		
3.1b Transformations of rotations for different entities and smallholders	no/ ha				3,505	6,610	7,825	7,825	25,765		
3.1c Transformation of rotations to mixed natives	no/ ha				3,130	5,890	6,940	6,940	22,900		
3.1d Afforestation and reforestation	no/ ha				1,950	3,490	4,120	4,120	13,680		

2 Overview of the M&E Plan and MMR

Progress towards achievement of the program development objectives will be measured through a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that will be supported under the program. Indicators to be measured are listed in the Results Framework (Annex 1). M&E will be an integral part of the program management and decision-making processes, e.g. to feed lessons learned quickly into revising systems, guidelines, and procedures, as well as the training program of the project. Participatory M&E tools will be used at the village level. For sustainability, M&E at higher levels will be developed as a routine function of government agencies at those levels, rather than as project-specific M&E.

Monitoring and evaluation will cover both program performance monitoring and effectiveness monitoring. Program performance monitoring will determine the progress in program implementation against established benchmarks and milestones indicated in the program document and work plans.

To encourage broad-based participation and to particularly target the poor and vulnerable, participation will be monitored and disaggregated in terms of gender, ethnicity, and household socio-economic status. The following guidelines will be considered when developing the full M&E system and for identifying potential indicators:

Disaggregate information by gender, ethnic group, and household socio-economic status;

Involve villagers in designing the monitoring program, collecting data, and drawing conclusions from the data;

Continue feedback meetings after fieldwork and incorporate recommendations into systems development;

Keep disaggregated records of involvement and participation in different activities at village level and also in the databases;

Note successful and unsuccessful strategies for future reference in curriculum development, field implementation, and other project areas; and

Identify indicators and tools to measure the project's impacts on women, ethnic groups, and the poor.

Monitoring and evaluation will cover both project performance monitoring and effectiveness monitoring and MMR. Project performance monitoring will determine the progress in project implementation against established benchmarks and milestones indicated in the project document and work plans. The MRV will include monitoring reporting and verification of forest cover and will take information from the provincial forest management system and from the central use of remote sensing imagery.

Community forest monitoring is expected to be undertaken through the PFMS commune based forest monitoring system which is being introduced as a pilot in all provinces (with funding from JICA, FCPF and VFD) and will use a tablet based approach that will allow information to be sent to FORMIS.

Table 2.1 Summary of the monitoring plan

Monitoring of ER-Program, safeguards and non-carbon benefits	Responsibility
Overall monitoring of the performance of the ER-P, meeting the required activities in the overall program M&E results framework and monitoring of the ER MRV process, checking the reports for MRV monitoring of emissions reductions	PMU, MARD, VNFOREST
Completion of information monitoring for the SIS for UNFCCC reporting	PMU MARD MONRE
Establishment of monitoring systems that can highlight deforestation and forest degradation threats	PMU, PPMU, Provincial REDD+ SC
Review and monitoring of LUP, FPDP, PRAP	PMU, PPMU, Provincial REDD+ SC
Training in data collection, analysis, monitoring	PMU, PPMUs, FPDs
Community-based systems for monitoring	PMU, PPMUs, FPDs
Independent monitoring of the implementation of the Social Screening Reports of the REDD+ Needs Assessments	PMU, PPMUs, independent monitoring
Independent monitoring of the implementation of Process Framework by visiting a representative sample of communities that are experiencing restrictions of access to natural resource use at the end of each year from the second year of project implementation	PMU, PPMUs, independent monitoring
Pilot PFMS system in selected Districts and communes and forest owner groups/MBs/cooperatives/ entities as necessary	PMU, DARDs/ FPDs/ Communes/ MBs other entities as the PFMS develops
Performance of individual PFMBs, SUFs and SFCs terms of improved forest management and business and finance management and performance	PMU, DARDs/ FPDs
Afforestation, reforestation, transformation	PMU, DARDs/ FPDs MBs
Forest protection, collaborative management	PMU, DARDs/ FPDs MBs
Management effectiveness of PFMBs and SUF Management Boards	PMU, FPDs MBs
Biodiversity maintained	PMU, FPDs, MBs
Avoided deforestation and degradation	PMU, FPDs, MBs
Improved forest landscape planning changes in forest planned and unplanned conversion	PMU, FPDs, MBs
Threats to forest reduced as measured by the threat reduction assessment index	PMU, FPDs, MBs
Use of improvement in management effectiveness as measured by the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) in SUFs and PFMBs	PMU, FPDs, MBs
Dissemination of effective models for co-management of natural resources as measured through named examples of Natural Resource Use Agreements	PMU, FPDs, MBs
Social impacts of improved collaborative management, based on monitoring agreed indicators	PMU, FPDs, MBs
Management effectiveness of the SFCs	PMU, SFC
Monitoring of the Resettlement Framework Policy	PMU, PPMUs
Monitoring of safeguards and proposed investments in benefits by PPMU and MBs to help ensure that ERs generated by projects/programs comply with safeguards	PMU, PPMUs

MRV monitoring and reporting of emission reductions	Responsibility
MRV monitoring	VNFOREST, 6 provincial MRV teams, liaise with MONRE for reporting to UNFCCC
Establish QA/QC for MRV	FIPI and VAFS
Field verification of provincial forest cover map annually	FIPI
Update provincial forest map annually	FIPI
Forest change detection from RS	FIPI
Field inventory and quality assessment	FIPI
Data processing and ER calculation	FIPI
Training for provincial FPD	FIPI
Conduct QA of field inventory	Separate entity, for example VAFS
Conduct accuracy assessments	Separate entity, for example VAFS
Conduct uncertainty assessments for ER results	Separate entity, for example VAFS
Involvement of local communities	FIPI, provincial FPDs (and pilot PFMS in selected Districts)
Participatory forest monitoring and carbon accounting	FIPI, provincial FPDs (and pilot PFMS in selected Districts)
Monitoring of drivers of forest change cover, forest degradation	FIPI, provincial FPDs (and pilot PFMS in selected Districts)
Collection AGB data	FIPI, provincial FPDs (and pilot PFMS in selected Districts)
Assist in accuracy assessment	FIPI, provincial FPDs (and pilot PFMS in selected Districts)
Main REDD+ monitoring reporting activities	Responsibility
Reducing emissions from deforestation: Activity of conversion of forests to non-forest land	PPMUs, FPDs
Reducing emissions from forest degradation: Activity resulting in a downward shift in terms of carbon stock between forest types, including Evergreen broadleaf forest volume-based sub-types of "rich, medium, and poor" (based on the average standing volume per ha) and other forest types (deciduous, bamboos etc.)	FIPI
Enhancement of forest carbon stocks from reforestation: Activity of land use change from non-forest land to forest land.	PPMUs, FPDs
Enhancement of forest carbon stocks from forest restoration: Activity resulting in upward shift of carbon stock between forest types, including evergreen broadleaf forest volume-based sub-types of "rich, medium, and poor" (based on the average standing volume per ha) and other forest types (deciduous, bamboos, etc.).	FIPI
Conservation of forest carbon stock: Forest types remaining in the same forest types, are regarded as "conservation of forest carbon stock". These areas are accounted for, but understood that no carbon benefits will be derived (i.e., zero net emissions/removals).	PPMUs, FPDs
Sustainable management of forest: Since there are no exact boundaries on areas for sustainable management of forests in Vietnam, this activity is included as part of the Restoration or Conservation of forest carbon stocks	FIPI
Carbon pools to be included in the construction of RL are above ground biomass (AGB) and below ground biomass (BGB).	FIPI
Gases included in estimation of RL is only CO ₂	FIPI

3 Presence of rare and endangered species

In 2014 the Government issued two decisions regarding the system of SUFs in Viet Nam toward 2020, vision toward 2030: Decision No. 218/QĐ-TTg is a strategy managing SUF system, sea protected areas and inland protected areas, and Decision No. 1976/QĐ-TTg is planning SUF system in the whole country. In addition, in early 2014 the Government issued Decision No. 45/QĐ TTg approving a master planning of biodiversity conservation in the whole country toward 2020 and orientation to 2030. In both Decision No. 45 and Decision No. 1976 the SUF system has been re-identified and some biologically important protected areas in ER-P region are shown in Table 3.1 below.

According to Decision No. 45, one of specific objectives to 2020 of the master planning is to finalize planning of protected areas; to propose adjusting the land use planning for period 2016-2020 so that land would be available to establish and put into operation 46 new protected areas with the total area of about 567,000ha, increase total area of protected area system in the whole country to 2,940,000ha.

One of specific objectives in the NCC region includes protecting primary forest ecosystem in Nghe An and Ha Tinh; natural forests in Ma river, Ca river and Gianh river basins; coastal mangrove forests in Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Thanh Hoa; limestone ecosystem in Thanh Hoa and Quang Binh; and lagoon ecosystem Tam Giang – Cau Hai in Thua Thien Hue.

Table 3.1 List of protected area in ER-P region with biodiversity significance

Province		Protected Area	Area (ha)	Classification
Thanh Hoá (4)	1	Xuân Liên	23,475	Nature reserve
	2	Pù Luông	16,902	Nature reserve
	3	Pù Hu	23,028	Nature reserve
		Pu Hoat	85,761	Nature reserve
Nghệ An (3)	4	Bến En	12,033	National park
	5	Pù Mát	93,525	National park
	6	Pù Huống	40,128	Nature reserve
Hà Tĩnh (2)	7	Pù Hoạt	35,723	Nature reserve
	8	Vũ Quang	52,882	National park
Quảng Bình (2)	9	Ke Go	21,759	Nature reserve
	10	Phong Nha-Kẻ Bàng	125,362	National park
	11	Khe Nuc Trong	19,000	Nature reserve
	12	Khe Net	26,800	Nature reserve
Quảng Trị (2)	13	Đăkrong	40,526	Nature reserve
	14	Bắc Hướng Hoá	23,456	Nature reserve
Thua Thien Hue (3)	15	Phong Điền	30,263	Nature reserve
	16	Bạch Mã (shared with Quang Nam)	37,487	National park
	17	Khu bảo tồn Sao La	12,153	Landscape and species conservation zone
		Total area	720,263	

Source: Extracted from Decision No. 45/QĐ-TTg dated 08 Jan. 2014 of the Prime Minister (MONRE list) *Extracted from Decision No. 1976/QĐ-TTg dated 30 Oct. 2014 of the Prime Minister (MARD list).

Table 3.2 Protected areas in the NCC with the highest numbers of critical and endangered species

Name of SUF	Critically endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU) and Near Threatened (NT)	Total
Pu Mat NP	7	18	34	58
Bach Ma NP	4	13	28	45
Pu Huong NR	5	14	20	39
Vu Quang NP	8	14	16	38
Phong Nha Ke Bang	12	19	2	33
Ke Go NR	3	14	17	33
Dak Rong NR	3	9	11	23
Phong Dien NR	2	9	7	18
Thua Thien Hue Sao La	1	1	2	4+

Vu Quang NP is the only SUF which hosts all eight critically endangered species while Pu Mat NP hosts 7, and Pu Huong NR 5 each. Vu Quang NP which is adjacent to Lao protected areas may hold more biodiversity surprises and it was this site where the Sao La antelope was discovered which was the last new large mammal species in the world. Looking at the critically endangered mammals and at the largest size mammals which are endangered and their presence in SUFs found in the ER-P, the following Table 3.3 shows where they are still occurring.

Table 3.3 Critically endangered mammal species

Critically endangered mammal species and where found in the SUFs in the ER-P	SUFs with confirmed presence
Asian Elephant (3)	Pu Huong, Pu Mat, Vu Quang,
Tiger (7) (Some data questionable, however, some may occasionally cross border areas from protected areas in Lao)	Dak Rong, Ke Go, Phong Dien, Pu Huong, Pu Mat, Vu Quang, Phong Nha Ka Bang
Leopard (6)	Bach Ma, Dak Rong, Ke Go, Pu Huong, Pu Mat, Vu Quang
Heude's Pig (2)	Pu Mat, Vu Quang
Sao La (8)	Bach Ma, Dak Rong, Phong Dien, Pu Huong, Pu Mat, Vu Quang, Phong Nha Ka Bang, TTHue Sao La reserve
Large-antlered Muntjac (5)	Bach Ma, Ke Go, Pu Huong, Pu Mat, Vu Quang,
Pygmy Annamite Muntjac (3)	Bach Ma, Pu Mat, Vu Quang
Sika Deer (1)	Vu Quang
Endangered mammals of large size and number of SUFs	SUFs with confirmed presence
Gaur Buffalo (6)	Bach Ma, Dak Rong, Ke Go, Pu Huong, Pu Mat, Vu Quang,
Banteng Cattle (1)	Pu Mat,
Chinese Serow (7)	Bach Ma, Dak Rong, Ke Go, Phong Dien, Pu Huong, Pu Mat, Vu Quang,
Clouded Leopard (6)	Bach Ma, Ke Go, Phong Dien, Pu Huong, Pu Mat, Vu Quang,
North and South White-cheeked gibbon	Pu Mat; Phong Nha Ka Bang, Ke Go NR; Vu Quang NP;

(1)	Bac Huong Hoa NR
Northern Yellow cheeked gibbon	Dak Rong; Phong Dien

Table 3.4 Examples of protected biodiversity recently confirmed by SUF Management Boards (review of selected records 2012-16 on-going work)

	Key Species	Status	Name of SUF confirming a species presence ER-P
	Flora		
1	<i>Aquilaria crassna</i>	CR	Xuan Lien NR
2	<i>Castanopsis hystrix</i>	Unknown status	Pu Hu NR
3	<i>Dalbergia tonkinensis</i>	VN	Ke Go NR
4	<i>Disporopsis longifolia</i>	Unknown status	Phong Quang NR
5	<i>Dalbergia bariensis</i>	EN	Bach Ma
6	<i>Madhuca pasquieri</i>	VU	Vu Quang NP
7	<i>Podocarpus neriifolius</i>	LC	Vu Quang NP
8	<i>Sindora tonkinensis</i>	VU	Ke Go NR; Xuan Lien NR; Vu Quang NP
9	<i>Coscinium fenestratum</i>	VU	Bach Ma
10	<i>Ardisia silvestris</i>	VU	Bach Ma
11	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	VU	Bach Ma
12	<i>Hopea pierrei</i>	EN	Bach Ma
13	<i>Nageia fleuryi</i>	NT	Pu Hu
	Mammals		
1	Asiatic Black Bear	EN?	Pu Hu NR; Pu Luong NR
2	Golden Cat	NR	Vu Quang NP
3	Owston's Civet	VU	Ke Go NR
4	Clouded Leopard	VU	Ke Go NR
5	Leopard	EN?	Ke Go NR
6	Delacour's Langur	CR	Pu Luong?;
7	Northern Yellow cheeked Gibbon	Unknown status	Dak Rong; Phong Dien; TTHue Sao La reserve; Bach Ma
8	Northern white cheeked Gibbon	CR	Pu Mat; Pu Hu?; Xuan Lien; Pu Hoat; Vu Quang; Ke Go?
9	Southern White-cheeked Gibbon	VU	Ke Go NR; Vu Quang NP; PNKB, Bac Huong Hoa
10	Sambar Deer	VU	Vu Quang NP
11	Sika Deer	VU?	Vu Quang NP
12	Large-antlered Muntjac	EN	Ke Go NR
13	Chinese Serow	NT	Pu Luong NR
14	Sao La	CR	Phong Nha Ka Bang; TTHue Sao La reserve
15	Grey shanked douc langur	EN	TTHue Sao La reserve
16	Annam black muntjac	EN	Khe Nuoc Trong Forest
17	Annamite striped rabbit	EN	As above
	Birds		
1	Germain's Peacock Pheasant	NT	Bach Ma
2	Crested Argus	NT	TTHue; Sao La reserve
3	Green Peacock	EN	Vu Quang NP
4	White-rumped Shama	LC	Vu Quang MP
5	Edward's pheasant	CR	Ke Go, Khe Nuoc Trong Forest
6	Silver Pheasant	LC	Bach Ma
7	Short-tailed Scimitar Babbler	NT	Bach Ma, Ke Go, Vu Quang
	Reptiles		
1	Bourret's Box Turtle	CR	Khe Nuoc Trong Forest
2	Bow fingered gecko	NT	Khe Nuoc Trong Forest
3	Square headed cat snake	NT	Khe Nuoc Trong Forest
4	Spiny frog	NT	Khe Nuoc Trong Forest
	Insects		

	Key Species	Status	Name of SUF confirming a species presence ER-P
	Lepidoptera	2=EN, 4=VU	There are 12 threatened and rare species in Bach Ma National Park

Assessments of reports from the Viet Nam Conservation Fund (VCF) component of the FSDP in protected areas (PAs) of Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Thua Thien Hue identified main threats to SUFs PAs as:

- (i) Illegal hunting, trapping wildlife;
- (ii) Illegal logging;
- (iii) Over-exploitation of NTFPs;
- (iv) Illegal land encroachment;
- (v) Development of infrastructure (cable car, factories, hydropower schemes, irrigation, road, etc.);
- (vi) Livestock farming and grazing;
- (vii) Exploitation of aquatic products.

Depending on the protected area, the following are also threats:

- (i) Mining (gold, rock);
- (viii) Housing and settlement of local people;
- (ix) Drought, extreme temperature and storm, and
- (x) Forest fire.

4 ER-P Interventions and data

4.1 *Scaling of participating entities and priority districts and communes for REDD+ implementation*

Table 4.1 Districts and provinces in the ER-P

Scaling of participating entities		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Protection Forest Management Board (PFMB)		15	17	10	0	0
Special Forest Use Protection Forest Management Board (SUF PFMB)		8	6	0	0	0
State Forest Company (SFC)		9	4	0	0	0

Province	Number of district selected	Number of District in Prv	Number of commune selected	Number of Commune in Prv
Ha Tinh	6	12	31	262
Nghe An	11	20	77	478
Quang Binh	7	7	54	159
Quang Tri	9	9	33	139
Thanh Hoa	11	27	78	630
Thua Thien Hue	6	9	48	152
	50	84	321	1820

Table 4.2 Summary of the proposed participating districts, communes and management boards

Province	Participating districts	Participating communes	Management Boards
Thanh Hoa	14 participating districts, including: Muong Lat, Quan Hoa, Quan Son, Lang Chanh, Ba Thuoc, Thuong Xuan, Nhu Xuan, Nhu Thanh, Cam Thuy, Ngoc Lac, Nga Son, Hau Loc, Tho Xuan, Thach Thanh	124 Participating Communes: Muong Lat (8), Quan Hoa (15), Quan Son (11), Lang Chanh (10), Ba Thuoc (19), Thuong Xuan (13), Nhu Xuan (14), Nhu Thanh (7), Cam Thuy (11), Ngoc Lac (7), Nga Son (1), Hau Loc (1), Tho Xuan (2), Thach Thanh (5).	Ben En, Xuan Lien, Pu Hu, Pu Luong
Nghe An	13 districts, including Anh Sơn, Con Cuông, Diễn Châu, Đô Lương, Kỳ Sơn, Nghĩa Đàn, Quế Phong, Quỳnh Châu, Quỳnh Hợp, Tân Kỳ, Thanh Chương, Tương Dương, Yên Thành	89 communes in 13 districts: Anh Sơn (8), Con Cuông (10), Diễn Châu (2), Đô Lương (2), Kỳ Sơn (7), Nghĩa Đàn (3), Quế Phong (12), Quỳnh Châu (9), Quỳnh Hợp (7), Tân Kỳ (2), Thanh Chương (3), Tương Dương (20), Yên Thành (4)	?
HaTinh	5 Huong Son, Huong Khe, Vu Quang, Cam Xuyen and Ky Anh (including Ky Anh town)	22 key communes with an additional 16 also proposed for participation (38+)	Vu Quang NP, Ke Go NR (2) Huong Son SFC, Chuc A SFC, (2) Ngan Sau PFMB Song Tiem PFMB; Southern Ha Tinh PFMB (3)

Province	Participating districts	Participating communes	Management Boards
Quan Binh	6 districts Bo Trach, Le Thuy, Minh Hoa, Quang Ninh, Quang Trach, Tuyen Hoa	19 communes including: Thuong Trach, Tan Trach, Phuc Trach (Bo Trach district); Lam Thuy, Kim Thuy, Ngan Thuy (Le Thuy district); Thuong Hoa, Dan Hoa, Hoa Son, Hong Hoa, Tan Hoa (Minh Hoa district); Truong Son, Truong Xuan (Quang Ninh district); Quang Hop (Quang Trach district); Cao Quang, Kim Hoa, Lam Hoa, Dong Hoa, Thuan Hoa (Tuyen Hoa district)	Phong Nha Ke Bang National Park; 7 PFMB (Dong Chau, Ba Ren, Long Dai, Minh Hoa, Nam Quang Binh, Quang Trach, Tuyen Hoa); 9 Forestry Branches (SFCs) (Dong Hoi, Bong Lai, Bo Trach, Khe Giua, Kien Giang, Minh Hoa, Quang Trach, Rung Thong, Truong Son)
Quang Tri	7 Districts Huong Hoa, Hai Lang, Trieu Phong, Gio Linh, Vinh Linh, Dak Rong; Cam Lo	Enhancement area (large timber): Huc Nghi, Huong Hiep, Dak Rong, Ta Long (Dak Rong), Huong Linh, Huong Lap, Huong Son, Huong Phung, Huong Viet (Huong Hoa), Vinh O (Vinh Linh), Linh Thuong (Gio Linh) Restoration enrichment: Huc Nghi, Huong Hiep, Dak Rong, Ta Long (Dak Rong), Huong Linh, Huong Lap, Huong Son, Huong Hung, Huong Viet Communes (Huong Hoa District), Vinh O Commune (Vinh Linh District), Linh Thuong Commune (Gio Linh District) Deforestation and Degradation Huc Nghi, Huong Hiep, A Bung, Hai Phuc, Ta Rut, Ba Nang (Dak Rong), Huong Linh, Huong Lap, Ba Tang (Huong Hoa), Vinh Ha (Vinh Linh).	Ben Hai Protection forest MB; Thach Han Protection forest MB; Dak Rong Protection forest MB; Dak Rong SUF MBs; Bac Huong Hoa SUF MB Ben Hai SFC; Duong 9 SFC; Trieu Hai SFC
Thua Thien Hue	3 districts A Luoi, Nam Dong, Phong Dien	35 communes: 21 communes in A Luoi District, 11 communes in Nam Dong District Three communes in Phong Dien District	11 large forest owners SUFs MB 3: Bach Ma NP, Phong Dien NR, Sao La Reserve PFMBs 6 Song Bo, A Luoi, Nam Dong, Song Huong, Huong Thuy Huong Thuy PFMB Bac Hai Van PFMB SFCs 4 Phong Dien, Nam Hoa, Tien Phong Phu Loc
Total	14+13+5+6+7+3=48	124+89+38+22+17+35=325	SUFs: 4+?+2+1+2+3=12 PFMB:??+3+7+3+6= 19 SCF:??+2+9+3+4=18

4.2 Project areas by intervention and province

Table 4.3 PFMB area under management per implementation entity after 5 years (ha)

PFMB models	Thua Thien Hue	Quang Tri	Quang Binh	Ha Tinh	Nghe An	Thanh Hoa	Total	Small holder
1. Forest protection of existing natural forest through contracts	880	2,200	880	440	880	660	5,940	
2. Natural assisted regeneration of medium quality forest / avoiding degradation (no planting)	800	1,320	660	880	880	660	5,200	
3. Natural regeneration and enrichment planting of poor natural forest	1200	1200	1200	1,200	1,200	1200	7,200	720
4. Afforestation/Reforestation - Acacia long rotation model (12 years)	480	600	280	400	200	160	2,120	212
5. Afforestation/Reforestation - Acacia with mixed species (20 years) (50% native; 50% Acacia)	480	600	280	400	200	160	2,120	212
6. Transformation of Acacia short rotation to long-rotation (12 years)	540	1,100	400	880	400	480	3,800	380
7. Transformation of Acacia short rotation to long rotation mixed native species (20 years)	480	1,000	320	800	320	440	3,360	336
8. Afforestation/Reforestation - Melia azedarach (8-year rotation)	0	0	0	0	240	0	240	24
sub total	4,860	8,020	4,020	5,000	4,320	3,760	29,980	
Plantation land	3,180	4,500	2,480	3,680	2,560	2,440	18,840	1,884

Table 4.4 SUF MB area under management per implementation entity after 5years (ha)

SUF MB models	Thua Thien Hue	Quang Tri	Quang Binh	Ha Tinh	Nghe An	Thanh Hoa	Total
1. Forest protection of existing natural forest through contracts	440	1,120	720	120	280	600	3,280
2. Natural assisted regeneration of medium quality forest / avoiding degradation (no planting)	360	440	1,200	440	320	600	3,360
3. Natural regeneration and enrichment planting of poor natural forest	1200	800	800	880	880	880	5,440
sub total	2,000	2,360	2,720	1,440	1,480	2,080	12,080
Plantation land	1,200	800	800	880	880	880	5,440

Table 4.5 SFC area under management per implementation entity after 5 years (ha)

SFC models	Thua Thien Hue	Quang Tri	Quang Binh	Ha Tinh	Nghe An	Thanh Hoa	Total
1. Forest protection of existing natural forest through contracts	720	1,880	2,000	400	200	800	6,000
2. Natural assisted regeneration of medium quality forest / avoiding degradation (no planting)	600	720	3,200	1,600	200	800	7,120
3. Natural regeneration and enrichment planting of poor natural forest	600	600	880	1,200	720	800	4,800
4. Afforestation/Reforestation - Acacia long rotation model (12 years)	400	320	600	600	200	200	2,320
5. Afforestation/Reforestation - Acacia with mixed species (20 years) (50% native; 50% Acacia)	400	320	600	600	200	200	2,320
6. Transformation of Acacia short rotation to long-rotation (12 years)	480	1,240	520	320	680	480	3,720
7. Transformation of Acacia short rotation to long rotation mixed native species (20 years)	480	1,240	480	320	480	480	3,480
8. Afforestation/Reforestation - Melia azedarach (8-year rotation)	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
sub total	3,680	6,320	8,280	5,040	2,880	3,760	29,960
Plantation land	2,360	3,720	3,080	3,040	2,480	2,160	16,840

4.2.1 Priority districts and communes Thanh Hoa province

Table 4.6 List of communes prioritized to reduce deforestation in Thanh Hoa Province from 2016-2020

District	Commune	Total
Muong Lat	Tam Chung, Ten Tan, Muong Ly, Quang Chieu, Pu Nhi, Nhi Son, Muong Chanh, Trung Ly	8
Quan Hoa	Thanh Xuan, Trung Son, Hien Kiet	3
Quan Son	Son Ha, Na Meo, Son Dien	3
Lang Chanh	Tam Van, Dong Luong, Giao An, Giao Thien, Tan Phu, Yen Khuong, Yen Thang, Tri Nang, Lam Phu	9
Ba Thuoc	Dien Quang, Luong Trung, Luong Ngoai, Ai Thuong, Dien Thuong, Dien Lu, Ha Trung	7
Ngoc Lac	My Tan, Thach Lap, Ngoc Khe, Quang Trung, Phung Giao, Minh Son, Ngoc Son	7
Thuong Xuan	Xuan Chinh, Xuan Cao, Luan Thanh, Luan Khe, Xuan Thang, Xuan Loc, Xuan Le, Yen Nhan, Van Xuan, Luong Son, Bat Mot	11

District	Commune	Total
Nhu Xuan	Cat Van, Thanh Xuan, Thanh Hoa, Thanh Phong, Thanh Lam, Thanh Son, Thuong Ninh, Xuan Binh, Hoa Quy, Tan Binh, Binh Luong, Xuan Hoa	12
Cam Thuy	Cam Long, Cam Thanh, Cam Son, Cam Chau, Cam Quy	5
Thach Thanh	Thanh Van, Thanh Tam, Thach Lam	3
Total		68

Table 4.7 List of prioritized communes in Thanh Hoa to reduce forest degradation

District	Commune	Total
Muong Lat	Trung Ly	1
Quan Hoa	Hien Kiet	1
Quan Son	Trung Thuong, Trung Tien, Tam Thanh, Son Thuy, Tam Lu	5
Lang Chanh	Yen Khuong, Yen Thang, Tri Nang, Lam Phu	4
Thuong Xuan	Xuan Le, Bat Mot	2
Nhu Xuan	Xuan Hoa	1
Cam Thuy	Cam Quy	1
Total		15

4.2.2 *Priority districts and communes for REDD+ in Nghe An province*

Table 4.8 List of selected commune priority for activities to reduce deforestation in Nghe An period 2016-2020

No	District	Commune	Total
1	Anh Sơn	Bình Sơn, Đức Sơn, Hùng Sơn, Hội Sơn, Thọ Sơn, Tường Sơn	6
2	Con Cuông	Bình Chuẩn, Cam Lâm, Chi Khê, Đôn Phục, Mậu Đức, Thạch Ngàn	6
3	Kỳ Sơn	Chiêu Lưu, Hữu Kiệm, Hữu Lập, Nậm Cấn, Phà Đánh, Tà Cạ, Tây Sơn	7
4	Nghĩa Đàn	Nghĩa Lạc, Nghĩa Lợi, Nghĩa Mai	3
5	Quế Phong	Cắm Muộn, Châu Kim, Đồng Văn, Hạch Dịch, Mường Ngọc, Nậm Giải, Quang Phong, Thông Thụ, Tiên Phong, Tri Lễ	12
6	Quỳ Châu	Châu Bình, Châu Bình, Châu Hạnh, Châu Hoàn, Châu Hội, Diễn Lâm, Châu Thuận, Châu Nga	8
7	Quỳ Hợp	Châu Cường, Châu Thành, Nam Sơn	2
8	Tân Kỳ	Đồng Văn, Nghĩa Hành	2
9	Thanh Chương	Hạnh Lâm, Thanh Đức, Thanh Thủy	3
10	Tương Dương	Hữu Khuông, Lương Minh, Lưu Kiên, Mai Sơn, Nga My, Nhân Mai, Tam Đình, Tam Hợp, Tam Thái, Xá Lượng, Xiềng My, Yên Hòa, Yên Na, Yên Thắng, Tam Quang, Yên Tĩnh	15
		Total	64

Table 4.9 List of selected communes priority for activities to reduce forest degradation in Nghe An period 2016-2020

No	District	Commune	Total
1	Anh Sơn	Phúc Sơn	1
2	Con Cuông	Bình Chuẩn, Châu Khê, Lục Dạ, Môn Sơn	4
3	Kỳ Sơn	Chiêu Lưu, Hữu Kiệm, Mỹ Lý, Phà Đánh	4
4	Nghĩa Đàn	Nghĩa Lạc	1
5	Quế Phong	Cắm Muộn, Châu Kim, Đồng Văn, Hạnh Dịch, Nậm Giải, Quang Phong, Thông Thụ, Tiên Phong, Tri Lễ	9
6	Quỳ Châu	Châu Bình, Châu Bính, Châu Hoàn	3
7	Quỳ Hợp	Châu Cường	1
8	Thanh Chương	Thanh Thủy	1
9	Tương Dương	Hữu Khuông, Lưu Kiên, Nhân Mai, Tam Đình, Tam Thái, Yên Hòa, Yên Na, Yên Thắng, Tam Quang	9
Total			33

4.2.3 *Priority districts and communes for REDD+ in Ha Tinh province*

Results of priority zoning show that selected communes/forest owners mainly belong to districts of Huong Son, Huong Khe, Vu Quang, Cam Xuyen and Ky Anh (including Ky Anh town). In which:

The number of chosen preferred communes for implementing the solution group of reduction of deforestation and forest degradation is 45, in which, 11 are the most preferred communes including: Son Kim 1, Son Hong, Son Kim 2, Son Tay (Huong Son); Phu Gia, Hoa Hai, Huong Lam (Huong Khe); Cam My (Cam Xuyen) and Co Dam, Xuan Vien, Xuan Linh (Nghi Xuan).

The number of chosen preferred communes for implementing the solution group of enhancement of natural forest quality and area is 47, in which, 12 are the most preferred communes including: Son Kim 1, Son Hong, Son Kim 2 (Huong Son); Phu Gia, Hoa Hai, Huong Trach, Huong Minh, Huong Quang (Huong Khe), Cam My (Cam Xuyen); Ky Lac (Ky Anh) Thuan Thien, Thien Loc (Can Loc).

The number of chosen preferred communes for implementing the solution group of plantation development is 40, in which, 11 are the most preferred communes including: Son Kim 1, Son Tay (Huong Son); Phu Gia, Hoa Hai, Loc Yen (Huong Khe), Ky Lac, Ky Son, Ky Tay, Ky Tan (Ky Anh) and Xuan Vien, Xuan Linh (Nghi Xuan).

In the communes preferably selected for conducting activities of REDD+, 22 communes have been chosen for implementing all three solution groups and 16 communes have been selected for conducting two different solution groups (*for more details, see priority zoning map for conducting activities of REDD+ and annex 06*).

To conclude, selected communes are mainly communes with large areas of natural forests and plantations. These communes have great potential in conducting groups of priority solutions such as: reduction of deforestation and forest degradation; enhancement of natural forest quality and area; plantation development (reforestation). 22 communes accomplish all

three preferred solution groups, 16 communes conduct two different priority solution groups, and 08 communes implement one group of priority solution. In addition, almost all selected communes have entire or a part of forestland locating in great forest owners such as: Huong Son forestry company, Chuc A forestry company, Vu Quang national park, Ke Go nature reserve, management board of Ngan Sau protection forest, management board of Song Tiem protection forest, and management board of Southern Ha Tinh protection forest. Therefore, when conducting activities of REDD+, depending on specific conditions, it is able to implement activities with subjects of forest owners or households, groups of households, and communities in selected communes.

4.2.4 *Priority districts and communes for REDD+ in Quang Binh province*

The results of analysis of spatial data and consultation in Quang Binh Province have identified 19 priority communes of 6 districts for the REDD+ implementation in accordance with five Contents: Reduction of deforestation, reducing forest degradation, conservation of carbon stocks, enhance carbon stocks and sustainable forest management.

Table 4.10 Priority districts and communes in Quang Binh

District	Commune	Natural land area (ha)	Forest area (ha)	Reduction of deforestation	Reducing forest degradation	Carbon conservation	Carbon enhance	Sustainable forest management
Bo Trach	Thuong Trach	74,709	74,330		x	x	x	
Bo Trach	Tan Trach	35,227	35,209			x		
Bo Trach	Phuc Trach	5,783	3,981			x		
Le Thuy	Lam Thuy	22,767	22,308	x	x		x	x
Le Thuy	Kim Thuy	48,835	47,164	x	x		x	x
Le Thuy	Ngan Thuy	16,153	15,314	x			x	x
Minh Hoa	Thuong Hoa	35,294	34,482	x	x	x		x
Minh Hoa	Dan Hoa	35,649	34,807	x	x	x	x	
Minh Hoa	Hoa Son	18,056	17,099		x	x		x
Minh Hoa	Hong Hoa	7,132	6,766				x	
Minh Hoa	Tan Hoa	7,119	6,103				x	
Quang Ninh	Truong Son	77,985	77,400	x	x		x	x
Quang Ninh	Truong Xuan	15,540	14,484				x	
Quang Trach	Quang Hop	11,302	9,481				x	
Tuyen Hoa	Cao Quang	11,644	10,392	x	x		x	
Tuyen Hoa	Kim Hoa	18,209	17,026	x	x		x	
Tuyen Hoa	Lam Hoa	10,083	9,787	x	x		x	
Tuyen Hoa	Đong Hoa	5,996	5,200	x			x	
Tuyen Hoa	Thuan Hoa	4,464	3,885				x	

4.2.5 *Priority districts and communes for REDD+ in Quang Tri province*

Provisional only for Quang Tri as work is in progress.

- Seven districts: Huong Hoa, Hai Lang, Trieu Phong, Gio Linh, Vinh Linh, Dak Rong; Cam Lo;
- MB and SFCs: Dak Rong SUF MBs; Bac Huong Hoa SUF MB;
- Ben Hai Protection forest MB; Thach Han Protection forest MB; Dak Rong Protection forest MB;
- Ben Hai SFC; Duong 9 SFC; Trieu Hai SFC;
- Enhancement area (large timber):

Huc Nghi, Huong Hiep, Dak Rong, Ta Long (Dak Rong), Huong Linh, Huong Lap, Huong Son, Huong Phung, Huong Viet (Huong Hoa), Vinh O (Vinh Linh), Linh Thuong (Gio Linh);

- Restoration enrichment:

Huc Nghi, Huong Hiep, Dak Rong, Ta Long (Dak Rong), Huong Linh, Huong Lap, Huong Son, Huong Hung, Huong Viet Communes (Huong Hoa District), Vinh O Commune (Vinh Linh District), Linh Thuong Commune (Gio Linh District).

- Deforestation and Degradation

Nine districts: Huong Hoa, Hai Lang, Trieu Phong, Gio Linh Vinh Linh, Dak Rong, Cam Lo;

Huc Nghi, Huong Hiep, A Bung, Hai Phuc, Ta Rut, Ba Nang (Dak Rong), Huong Linh, Huong Lap, Ba Tang (Huong Hoa), Vinh Ha (Vinh Linh).

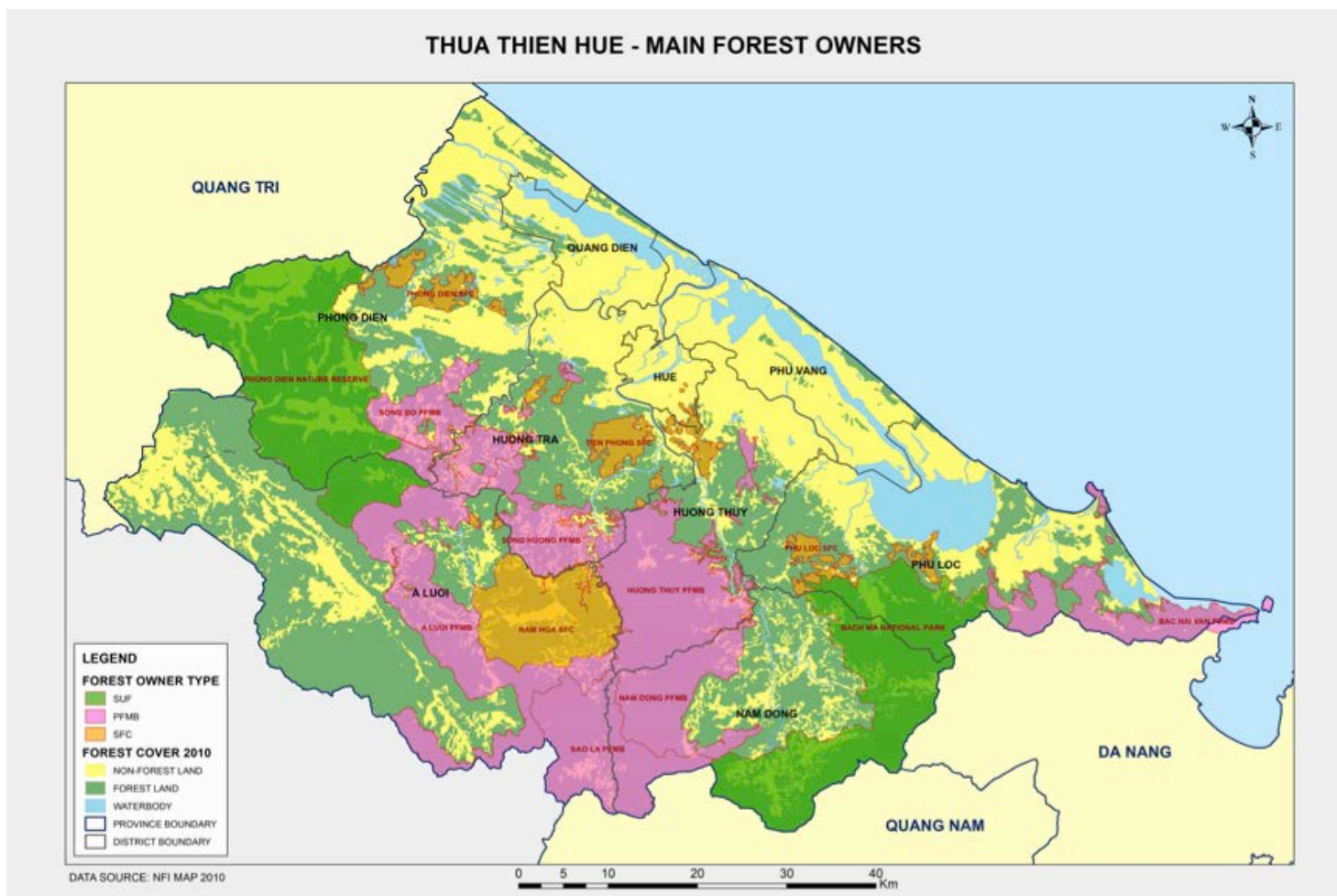
4.2.6 *Priority Districts and communes in Thua Thien Hue*

Thirty-five (35) communes: all (21) communes in A Luoi District, all (11) communes in Nam Dong District, and Three communes in Phong Dien District. Also the area is covered by 13 large forest owners:

Table 4.11 Major forest land owners proposed to be involved in the ER-P in TT Hue

SUF MBs	PFMBs	SFCs
Bach Ma National Park MB	Song Bo PFMB	Phong Dien SFC
Phong Dien Nature Reserve MB	A Luoi PFMB	Nam Hoa SFC
Sao La Reserve MB	Nam Dong PFMB	Tien Phong SFC
	Song Huong PFMB	Phu Loc SFC
	Huong Thuy PFMB	
	Bac Hai Van PFMB	

Figure 4.1 Thua Thien Hue showing the main forest owners



4.3 Process for working with PFMBs, SUFs MB and SFCs

Table 4.12 Summary of the process with PFMBs, SUF MBs and SFCs

Planning and implementation instrument	Activities
<p>REDD+ Needs Assessment (RNA) (drawn up together with the SSR below)</p>	<p>Preparation of the RNA in combination with the SSR (3 months) Reviews the current forest cover status inventory data management situation, etc.; Assessment of deforestation and degradation issues and threats, identifies hotspots, encroachment, etc. Review of the capacity of the MB/ SFC Review forest inventory and any management plan Boundary issues - contiguous or isolated parts, and closeness to a SUF Encroachment/ degradation hotspot issues Identification of any HCV forest</p>
<p>Social screening report (SSR) (done together with the RNA)</p>	<p>Preparation of SSR (included with the RNA process) Assess the socio-economic situation of the communities in and around the management board or SUF; Continues the awareness and consultation process, the MB must consult with the communes in and around the MB and</p>

Planning and implementation instrument	Activities
	<p>SUF depending on the activity could become important stakeholders and involved in collaborative forest management</p> <p>The SSR undertakes socio-economic impact assessment of proposed actions and identifies and helps addresses or mitigate safeguard requirements</p> <p>Addresses forest dependency, land ownership and land use on “bare land”</p>
<p>Management plan (updating of the Operational Management Plan⁴ for SUFs/ investment/Business Plan for PFMB and SFCs)</p> <p>As an investment plan and risk mitigation</p>	<p>Management plan (3-6 months)</p> <p>Forest management improvement Financial issues</p> <p>Transformation of short to longer and mixed rotations</p> <p>Training/ capacity building requirements</p> <p>Identify methods to address deforestation and degradation</p> <p>Collaborative management approaches with local communities</p> <p>Introduction of BSMs and different options for BSMs</p> <p>VCF operational management plans were linked to 5-10 year investment plans to minimize damage to conservation values</p>
<p>Implementation</p>	<p>Implementation period 6-12 months and re-apply after 6 months</p> <p>Exact details would appear in a Operations Manual and can include the following activities:</p> <p>Steps to SFC equitisation</p> <p>Transformation design for SFC and PFMB</p> <p>Planting of native sp. long rotation/ protection forest SUF, PFMB</p> <p>FLA/ rationalisation of boundaries</p> <p>Harvesting design/ RIL/ logistics/ harvesting techniques</p> <p>Forest governance/ forest law training/ cooperation on law enforcement</p> <p>Processing and marketing</p> <p>Small scale livelihood - related to BSM/BSP</p>

⁴ Most of the SUF MBs would be expected to have an Operational Management Plan that dates from the VCF time so this should provide a good foundation for updating rather than a totally new one. Similarly with the SSR that was also required for the VCF process.

5 Description of the land tenure in Vietnam

5.1.1 *Background to land tenure in Viet Nam*

In Viet Nam all land is constitutionally the property of the state, but exclusive use rights are given to individuals under a contractual arrangement with the state. These use rights are transferable with few limitations, and the contract is sufficiently long-term (for example, renewable 50 years), so for most of the contract's duration there is very little difference between possession of use rights and full property rights.

a) Constitutional provisions of Viet Nam

The 2013 Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Article 32, Section 2, states: "The right (of all its citizens) to private ownership and the right to inheritance is protected by law". In Article 54, Section 2, it states: "The State shall allocate or lease land to, and recognize land use rights of, organizations and individuals. Land users may transfer land use rights, exercise their rights, and perform their obligations in accordance with the law. Land use rights shall be protected by law". In Section 3 of the same Article it states: "The State may recover land currently used by organizations or individuals (and this includes) for socio-economic development or in the national or public interest. Land recovery must be public and transparent and compensation must be paid in accordance with the Law". It does not constitutionally recognize "indigenous" land title or customary land tenure.

b) Basic principles in the Land Law of Viet Nam

The 1993 Land Law (revised in 2003 and again in 2013) embodies the principle of state management of all land⁵, while granting farming households LURC that can be transferred, leased, mortgaged and used as collateral. In 2013 the term for agricultural LURCs (includes forestry LURCs) was extended to 50 years. Due to its history and low supply of arable land per capita, the average agricultural land holding is 1,560 m²; and is slightly higher in the Mekong Delta of Southern Viet Nam but lower in the Red River Delta of Northern Viet Nam. Relatively few households have LURCs for forest land, the typical LURC being issued are for housing attached garden area and sometimes orchard land and wet rice fields.

There are some areas of concern, notably the issuance of LURCs (even though more than 90% of agricultural but not forestry land is covered by the issuance of these LURCs) and resale of land after compulsory acquisition, which the Government of Viet Nam is very cognizant of. In 2012 a random survey found that only 36% of LURCs were held jointly in the names of both husband and wife or in the case of female-only adult households (Land Law since 2003 requires all LURCs be issued conjointly) but among ethnic minority households joint ownership at 21% was even lower. In 2014 more than 90% of complaints received by the MONRE, were related to land disputes, especially investment projects such as hydropower projects, industrial parks and residential estates that provide commercial benefits. The local media, whether the print media, television or social media, regularly report on land disputes and these are widely debated and the Government of Viet Nam encourages the public airing of these disputes.

⁵ Viet Nam follows a Torren's title system and so operates on the principle of "title by registration" and the State guarantees the title, any change, land deal or change in ownership, boundary or an asset attached to land is expected to be recorded on the title. Generally the Land Law is paramount to the Law on Forest Protection and Development, as it the basis for the administration of all land and assets attached to land, whereas the Law on Forest Protection and Development is for the administration of forests and forestland in conjunction with, and is supported by the Land Law. When the Land Law is updated, the Law on Forest Protection and Development is subsequently updated i.e. it will be up-dated 2016/17.

Articles 43 and 69 of the 2013 Land Law states citizens have the right to voice their opinions that should be documented and supervise and report breaches on land management use either themselves or through representative organizations although civil society organizations have raised the issue that there is no formal process for the facilitation of consultations or securing majority agreement. Nevertheless, these same CSOs argue that the new law enables better land governance through inclusions of the right to information and transparent decision-making and the recentralization of issuance of LURCs away from the Commune People's Council to the District People's Council. Article 133 of this law states that land used inefficiently or illegally by SOEs should be allocated or leased to organizations, households or individuals, with priority given to ethnic minority households or individuals who do not have or have insufficient land for production.

c) Decisions of the Communist Party

The reformist intentions of the 2013 Land Law are also reflected in Resolution 30/2014 issued by the Communist Party Political Bureau on Reforming SOEs, which have seen numerous provinces re-allocating land to primarily ethnic minority households and communities in 2014-15. The Party supported campaign has targeted an increase in the issuance of LURCs to women, especially ethnic minority women. This indicates a political commitment by the Communist Party in tandem with the Government to progress forest land allocation and the proposed revision of the current Law on Forest Protection and Development that will be presented to the National Assembly in 2016/17 will provide further legislative measures in this area. Even since the passing of the 2013 Land Law compulsory land acquisitions have halved although this also relates to the fact that there are fewer public or private investment projects that require land acquisition.

d) Key questions and transparency improving

What needs to be determined are the patterns of land ownership and related decision-making procedures regarding agriculture and investment for REDD+ are the lands really "bare land" and how secure is the farmer's tenure? Are there prescribed uses of the land that the individual, or family, cannot change and is there any conflict between traditional practices⁶ and the formal system⁷? This is difficult to determine without further very detailed locality specific work, which all forest projects have to go through in Viet Nam and there are some specific safeguard measures proposed to assist this process (see Section 14).

The overall conclusion from a recent study on land administration is that although Viet Nam has relatively good laws and regulations on the disclosure of information to the public, there is room for improvement at the enforcement and implementation levels.⁸ The results of the Land Survey show that even in the areas where the results are quite positive, there is room for improvement. Hence, while transparency and accountability seem to have increased, it appears that it would still be greatly difficult for laypeople to navigate the Viet Nam's land

⁶ "Custom" is not defined in the Land Law and is changing, subject to different interpretations - a response to changing situations.

⁷ In Vietnam the popular notion of an "owner of land" is a person who enjoys a demarcated piece of land, registered in his/her name, with the right to gift, transfer, and will away the land all possible under the Land Law for State administered land title. This conception of total freedom is at variance with reality, "eminent domain" - the power of the State to acquire the land for its sovereign purposes - in which event the owner may be entitled merely to compensation, often paid in instalments that may not be equivalent to the "market value" of the land. In practice, an owner's perceived "rights" may be completely fettered. Land may be registered in the name of one person, he/she may hold it (as with the joint names) as co-sharer, it may be used by a third person, and a fourth may have the right to pass over it (an easement).

⁸ Survey report on information disclosure of Land Management Regulations, Development and Policies Research Centre November 2010 funded by DFID and WB.

administration system. This implies that significant inefficiencies and overly burdensome transaction costs remain in the land administration system.

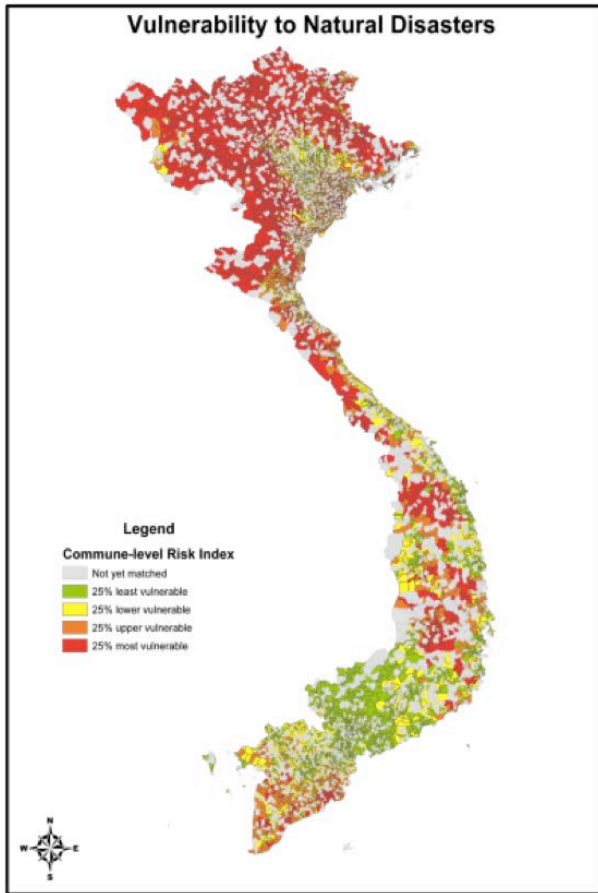
6 Determination of reversal set-aside in the buffer

6.1 Set-aside percentage

Table 6.1 Determination of reversal set-aside percentage

Risk factor	Example of risk indicators		Discount	Resulting reversal risk set aside %		Actual Vietnam
Default risk	Not applicable, fixed minimum amount	Experience in Vietnam	10%	Not applicable	10%	10%
A. Lack of broad and sustained stakeholder support	Are stakeholders aware of, and/or have positive experience with FGRM, benefit sharing plans etc. or similar instruments in other contexts? Have occurrences of conflicts over land and resources been addressed?	Yes stakeholders are increasingly aware of FGRM and benefit sharing and have the example of PFES Yes in general most land disputes are solved at the commune level	10%	Reversal Risk is considered high: 0% discount; OR	10%	0%
				Reversal Risk is considered medium: 5% discount; OR	5%	
				Reversal Risk is considered low: 10% discount	0%	
B. Lack of institutional capacities and/or ineffective vertical/cross sectoral coordination	Is there a track record of key institutions in implementing programs and policies? Is there experience of cross-sectoral cooperation? Is there experience of collaboration between different levels of government?	Yes Yes Yes	10%	Reversal Risk is considered high: 0% discount; OR	10%	0%
				Reversal Risk is considered medium: 5% discount; OR	5%	
				Reversal Risk is considered low: 10% discount	0%	
C. Lack of long term effectiveness in addressing underlying drivers	Is there experience in decoupling deforestation and degradation from economic activities? Is relevant legal and regulatory environment conducive to REDD+ objectives?	Yes Yes	5%	Reversal Risk is considered high: 0% discount; OR	5%	0%
				Reversal Risk is considered medium: 2% discount; OR	3%	
				Reversal Risk is considered low: 5% discount	0%	
D. Exposure and vulnerability to natural disturbances	Is the Accounting Area vulnerable to fire, storms, droughts, etc? Are there capacities and experiences in effectively preventing natural disturbances- or mitigating ¹ their impacts?	Yes, no increase is forecast approximately 1-2 per year is possible, but most damage is to plantations near the sea, those planted on wetland and to young trees Yes	5%	Reversal Risk is considered high: 0% discount; OR	5%	3%
				Reversal Risk is considered medium: 2% discount; OR	3%	
				Reversal Risk is considered low: 5% discount	0%	

Figure 6.1 Ranking of communes by vulnerability to disasters



Source: Lê Đăng Trung, Indochina Research and Consulting June 2012



7 Methodological Framework criterion and cross referenced to the ER-PD

Table 7.1 Methodological Framework criterion cross-referenced to sections in the ER-PD

Mythological framework Criteria	Criteria	Reference in the Text
2. Level of Ambition Criteria 1 – 2	Criterion 1: The proposed ER Program is ambitious, demonstrating the potential of the full implementation of the variety of interventions of the national REDD+ strategy, and is implemented at a jurisdictional scale or programmatic scale.	Section 2.2 page 22,23 on
	Criterion 2: The Accounting Area matches a government designated that is of significant scale.	Section 3.1 page 31,32
3. Carbon Accounting	Criterion 3: The ER Program can choose which sources and sinks associated with any of the REDD+ Activities will be accounted for, measured, and reported, and included in the ER Program Reference Level. At a minimum, ER Programs must account for emissions from deforestation. Emissions from forest degradation also should be accounted for where such emissions are significant.	Sections 7.1 and 7.2 pages 96, 97; Sections 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.3.2, 8.4 pages 98 -110; Annex 2
3 (a) Scope and methods	Criterion 4: The ER Program should account for, measure, and report, and include in the ER Program Reference Level, significant Carbon Pools and greenhouse gases, except where their exclusion would underestimate total emission reductions.	Sections 7.1 and 7.2 pages 96, 97
Criteria 3 - 6	Criterion 5: The ER Program uses the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines, as adopted or encouraged by the Conference of the Parties as a basis for estimating forest related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks	Sections 7, 8 and Annex 2
	Criterion 6: Key data and methods that are sufficiently detailed to enable the reconstruction of the Reference Level, and the reported emissions and removals (e.g., data, methods and assumptions), are documented and made publicly available online. In cases where the country's or ER Program's policies exempt sources of information from being publicly disclosed or shared, the information should be made available to independent reviewers and a rationale is provided for not making these data publicly available. In these cases, reasonable efforts should be made to make summary data publicly available to	Section 8 and Annex 2
3 (b) Uncertainties Criteria 7 - 9	Criterion 7: Sources of uncertainty are systematically identified and assessed in Reference Level setting and Measurement, Monitoring and reporting.	Section 12, 12.1.1, 12.1.2, 12.1.3, 12,1 12.2.1 pages 131- onwards
	Criterion 8: The ER Program, to the extent feasible, follows a process of managing and reducing uncertainty of activity data and emission factors used in Reference Level setting and Measurement, Monitoring and reporting.	Section 9
	Criterion 9: Uncertainty of activity data and emission factors used in Reference Level setting and Measurement, Monitoring and reporting is quantified in a consistent way, so that the estimation of emissions, removals and Emission Reductions is comparable among ER Programs).	Section 12.2 12.2.1 Pages 135
3 (c) Reference Level Criteria 10 - 13	Criterion 10: The development of the Reference Level is informed by the development of a Forest Reference Emission Level or Forest Reference Level for the UNFCCC.	Section 8 page 98
	Criterion 11: A Reference Period is defined.	Section 8.1 pages 98
	Criterion 12: The forest definition used for the ER Program follows available guidance from UNFCCC decision 12/CP.17.	Section 8.2.1 pages 98
	Criterion 13: The Reference Level does not exceed the average annual historical emissions over the Reference Period. For a limited set of ER Programs, the Reference Level may be adjusted upward by a limited amount above average annual historical emissions. For any ER Program, the Reference Level may be adjusted downward.	Section 8.3.1 page 100
3 (d) Reference Level, Monitoring & Reporting on Emission Reductions Criteria 14-16	Criterion 14: Robust Forest Monitoring Systems provide data and information that are transparent, consistent over time, and are suitable for measuring, reporting and verifying emissions by sources and removals by sinks, as determined by following Criterion 3 within the proposed Accounting Area.	Section 9 Page
	Criterion 15: ER Programs apply technical specifications of the National Forest Monitoring System where possible.	Sections 9.2.3, 9.3 pages 120, 121,122
	Criterion 16: Community participation in Monitoring and reporting is encouraged and used where appropriate.	Sections, 2.2.1; 4.1.10; 4.3.2; 4.3.4; 4.4 6.2.3, 16.1 pages 23, 55, 61, 62, 72, 94, 170; Annex 1, section 2
3 (e) Accounting for Displacement (leakage)	Criterion 17: The ER Program is designed and implemented to prevent and minimize potential Displacement	Section 10
3 (f) Accounting for Reversal Criteria 18 – 21	Criterion 18: The ER Program is designed and implemented to prevent and minimize the risk of Reversals and address the long-term sustainability of ERs.	Section 11
	Criterion 19: The ER Program accounts for Reversals from ERs that have been transferred to the Carbon Fund during the Term of the ERPA	Sections, 11.1; 11.3; 11.4 13, 13.1 pages 138
	Criterion 20: The ER Program, building on its arrangements put in place during the readiness phase and during the Term of the ERPA, will have in place a robust Reversal management mechanism to address the risk of Reversals after the Term of the ERPA.	As above
	Criterion 21: The ER Program monitors and reports major emissions that could lead to Reversals of ERs transferred to the Carbon Fund during the Term of the ERPA.	As above, section 9; 9.2.2;
	Criterion 22: Net ERs are calculated	Section 13; Annex 2 Section 6; Annex 4
3 (g) Accounting for Ers Criteria 22 - 23	1. Subtract the reported and verified emissions and removals from the Reference Level.	
	2. Set aside a number of ERs from the result of step 1, above, in a buffer reserve. This amount reflects the level of uncertainty associated with the estimation of ERs during the Term of the ERPA. The amount set aside in the buffer reserve is determined using the following conservativeness factors for deforestation:	
	3. Set aside a number of ERs in the ER Program CF Buffer or other Reversal management mechanism created or used by an ER Program to address Reversals.	

Table 7.1 Cont.

Mythological framework Criteria	Criteria	Reference in the Text
4 Safeguards		
Actions undertaken to meet WB and Cancun Safeguards Criteria 24-26	Criterion 24: The ER Program meets the World Bank social and environmental safeguards and promotes and supports the safeguards included in UNFCCC guidance related to REDD+.	Section 14; 14.1 pages 143
	Criterion 25: Information is provided on how the ER Program meets the World Bank social and environmental safeguards and addresses and respects the safeguards included in UNFCCC guidance related to REDD+, during ER Program implementation.	Section 14.1; 14.2 pages 143, 149
	Criterion 26: An appropriate Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) developed during the Readiness phase or otherwise exist(s), building on existing institutions, regulatory frameworks, mechanisms and capacity.	Section 14.3; pages 150
5 Sustainable Program Design and Implementation		
5 (a) Drivers and Land Resource Tenure Assessment Criteria 27-28	Criterion 27: The ER Program describes how the ER Program addresses key drivers of deforestation and degradation.	Section 4.3; Annex 4 Section 1;
	Criterion 28: The ER Program has undertaken and made publicly available an assessment of the land and resource tenure regimes present in the Accounting Area.	Not yet
5 (b) Benefit sharing Criteria 29 – 33	Criterion 29: The ER Program provides a description of the benefit sharing arrangements for the ER Program, including information specified in Indicator 30.1, to the extent known at the time.	Section 15; Pages 153 onwards; Section 14.3.2 page 151
	Criterion 30: The Benefit Sharing Plan will elaborate on the benefit sharing arrangements for Monetary and Nonmonetary Benefits, building on the description in the ER Program Document, and taking into account the importance of managing expectations among potential Beneficiaries.	Section 15 page 153 onwards
	Criterion 31: The benefit sharing arrangements are designed in a consultative, transparent, and participatory manner appropriate to the country context. This process is informed by and builds upon the national readiness process, including the SESA, and taking into account existing benefit sharing arrangements, where appropriate.	Section 15 page 153 onwards
	Criterion 32: The implementation of the Benefit Sharing Plan is transparent.	Not required yet
	Criterion 33: The benefit sharing arrangement for the ER Program reflects the legal context.	Section 15; section 15.3 page 161
5 (c) Non-Carbon Benefits Criteria 34 – 35	Criterion 34: Non Carbon Benefits are integral to the ER Program.	Section 16 page 168
	Criterion 35: The ER Program indicates how information on the generation and/or enhancement of priority Non Carbon Benefits will be provided during ER Program implementation, as feasible.	Section 16 pages 168 onwards
6 ER Program Transactions		
6 (a) ERPA Signing Authority and Transfer of Title To ERs Criterion 36	Criterion 36: The ER Program Entity demonstrates its authority to enter into an ERPA and its ability to transfer Title to ERs to the Carbon Fund.	Section 17.1 page 173
6 (b) Data Management and ER Transaction Registries Criteria 37 - 38	Criterion 37: Based on national needs and circumstances, the ER Program works with the host country to select an appropriate arrangement to avoid having multiple claims to an ER Title.	Section 18, Section 18.2 page 175, 176
	Criterion 38: Based on national needs and circumstances, ER Program host country selects an appropriate arrangement to ensure that any ERs from REDD+ activities under the ER Program are not generated more than once; and that any ERs from REDD+ activities under the ER Program sold and transferred to the Carbon Fund are not used again by any entity for sale, public relations, compliance or any other purpose.	Section 18, but under development