

**HOA BINH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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**HOA BINH 2018 PRAP M&E REPORT**

**Hoa Binh, January 2019**

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## 1. Introduction

Implementing the Decision No. 419 of the Prime Minister, with support of the SNRM Project funded by JICA, Hoa Binh province have developed its Provincial ERDD+ Action Plan 2017-2020 (toward 2030) (PRAP). The PRAP was approved by the PPC as stated in the Decision No. 1803/QĐ-UBND dated September 20, 2017. As mentioned in chapter IV of the PRAP, the province is required to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the PRAP and report the results to the Steering Committee for Target Program on Sustainable Forest Development. This includes annual monitoring for year 2018 and 2019, and evaluation in 2020.

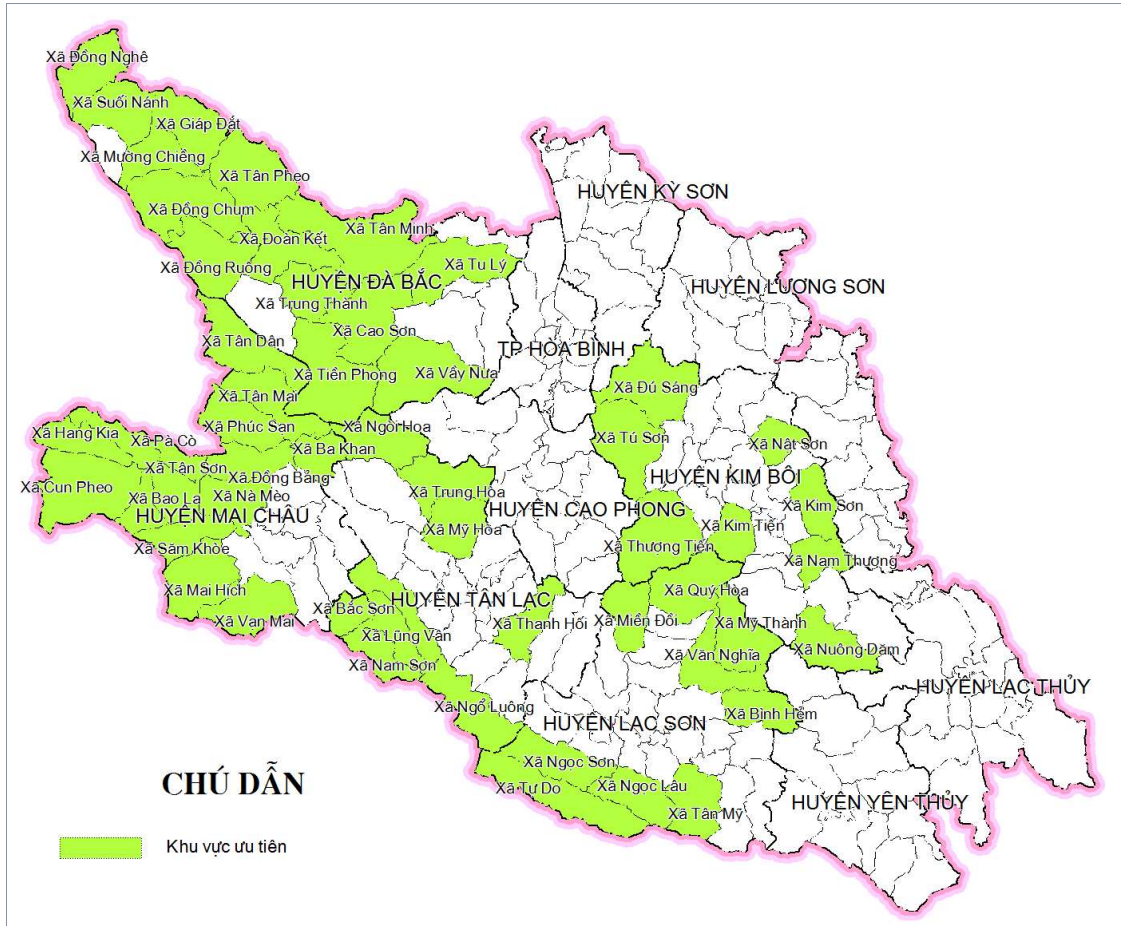
To monitor the implementation status of PRAP, under the direction of DARD and in cooperation with the related departments/agencies, the solution packages defined in the PRAP were monitored based on the two aspects as follows:

1. Level of achievements based on the Result framework (outcome level monitoring) (see *Section 3.1- Result framework for the details*),
2. Observed impacts based on the Social and environmental benefits and risks framework (see *Section 3.2 – Social and environmental benefits and risks framework for the details*);

Based on the achievements and shortcomings identified in the PRAP implementation process in year 2018, a set of recommendations are provided to improve the PRAP implementation in year 2019, and toward the achievement of its overall objectives by 2020.

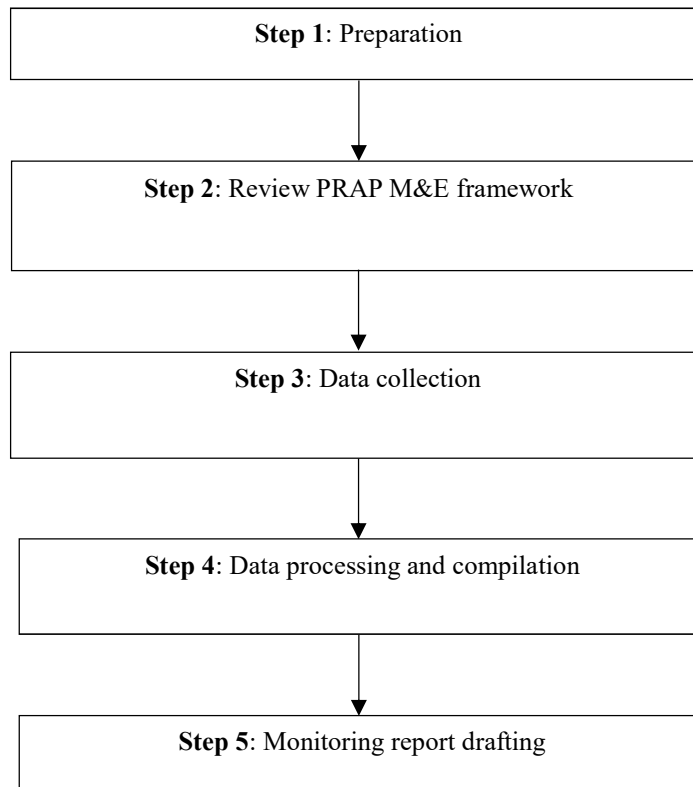
## 2. Scope of M&E

The scope of Hoa Binh PRAP Monitoring 2018 is the 55 communes of Kim Bôi, Đà Bắc, Lạc Sơn, Mai Châu and Tân Lạc districts as targeted by the PRAP and (*details are as in the annex 02*) highlighted in green color in the map below :



**Map 01. Hoa Binh PRAP M&E scope map**

### 3. Methodology



**Figure 02. Steps of PRAP Monitoring**

The PRAP Monitoring process is consisted of 5 steps as explained below.

#### *Step 1: Preparation*

In this step, a PRAP M&E Working Group was established following Decision No. 741/QĐ-SNN issued by DARD on September 6, 2018. Majority of the members of the M&E Working Group were the members of the PRAP Technical Working Group who were involved in the development of PRAP. The report outline was formulated and agreed by the Working Group before deploying further steps.

#### *Step 2: Reviewing and revising the M&E framework*

In order to ensure feasibility of the M&E work, especially, to which is related to inputs and accurate data collection based on current local conditions, it is necessary to review content of the M&E framework and make suitable changes. This is an important step to ensure that the PRAP monitoring is truly operational, captures the right information for the subsequent analysis, and be able to draw implications for improved implementation of the PRAP. The changes/revisions made need to be tracked.

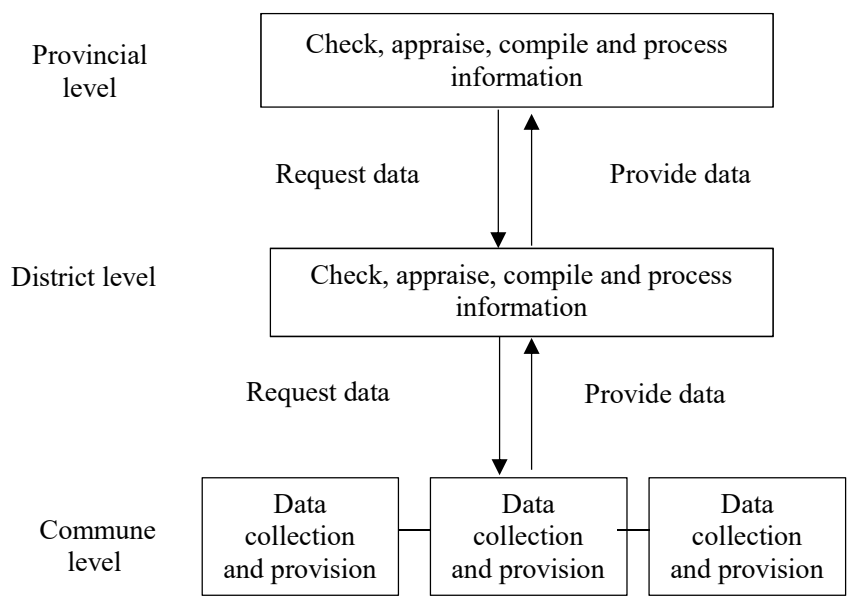
After adjusting the boundaries of three forest categories following Decision No. 3042 QĐ/UBND dated December 27, 2018, most of the bare lands including DT2 (potential lands for forest regeneration) were reserved as lands for other socio-economic

development purposes of the province. The remaining area of DT2 lands of the entire province reduced to 2,404.43 ha, of which those in the target areas account for 596.69 ha. Most of those lands are fragmented and poor in soil nutrition, thus difficult to regenerate into forests. As a result, forest regeneration is no longer a priority activity to enhance forest carbon stocks. Accordingly the DARD decided not to monitor the solution package 6 “Enhance restoration and reforestation of natural forests”.

Regarding the Social and environmental benefits and risks framework, risks are critical issues which may create instant negative impacts to the environment and society where PRAP is being implemented. On the other hand, ‘benefits’ are the long-term impacts which the PRAP wants to enhance and not necessarily suitable to be monitored in the short-term (annually). Considering its nature and importance, social and environmental monitoring of 2018 decided only to focus on the monitoring of the risks.

The revised M&E frameworks are *shown in Annex 02 and Annex 03*.

*Step 3: Data collection.*



**Figure 03. Data collection for M&E**

The data collection work was implemented based on the revised M&E framework (Step 2). A set of templates/forms defining the information to be collected was created by the M&E Working Group and sent to the five (5) target districts (Kim Boi, Da Bac, Lac Son, Mai Chau and Tan Lac District). Having received the templates/forms, the target districts requested their relevant units/departments such as District DARD, District FPD and commune CPCs, to provide requested information. For some Solution Packages (e.g. Solution Package 2), monitoring indicators are for the results of the entire 2017-2020 period. In such case, alternative information were needed for the annual PRAP monitoring, in order to supplement the assessment of progress towards the end of 2020.

The Working Group was responsible for compiling the data provided by district agencies/departments. In addition, in order to check the quality of the collected data and



also to conduct in-depth analysis, the M&E Working Group selected one sample commune/district to perform a field survey. Two criteria were set for the selection of communes subject to the field survey: 1) the pilot commune implementing REDD+ with the support from SNRM project; and, 2) communes which are targeted under the PRAP to implement Solution Packages. The quality of data provided by the district agencies/departments were additionally considered for the selection. In addition, priority were given to the communes where the provided data were insufficient or unsatisfactory. As a result, Thanh Hoi commune in Tan Lac district, Cao Son commune in Da Bac district, Tu Son commune in Kim Boi district, Van Mai commune in Mai Chau district and Qui Hoa commune in Lac Son district were selected.

#### *Step 4: Data processing and compilation*

The collected data were then processed and compiled.

For the Result framework, the data were cross-checked by the Sub-FPD using the Forest Resource Monitoring System (FRMS) before being compiled and assessed against the baseline of respective indicators.

For the social and environmental benefits and risks framework, the risks were qualitatively and quantitatively assessed by looking at their potential of occurrence, locations and people to be impacted. Based on provincial characteristics, socio-economic conditions, and the contents of each solution package, the impact were assessed in 3 different levels: low, medium, and high (see Annex 07 for the details of the classification method).

Basically, the impact level thresholds are determined based on analysis of the field survey data of 2018 and the baseline data of 2016 and 2017 provided by sub-FPD. Accordingly, implementation of a solution package is considered as satisfactory in terms of its social and environmental impact if the negative impact was assessed as “low”. Any solution packages which were ranked high and medium in its social and environmental impact is considered as unsatisfactory.

#### *Step 5: Monitoring report drafting.*

The results from Step 4 were used for drafting the Monitoring report. Positive information indicates that whether we are on the right track to achieve PRAP objectives, negative information is used for analysis for recommended interventions. It should be noted that the Monitoring report only covers the achievements and issues as a result of PRAP implementation in the target areas (i.e. Component II of the PRAP which covers 55 communes across 5 districts), but it does not represent the results of forest protection and development activities of the entire province (i.e. Component I of the PRAP which is identical to the FPDP). The outline and contents of the report were decided by following the requirements of the province as well as by aligning with international and national REDD+ practices.

## 4. Results

### 4.1. Result framework

Currently, monitoring activities (output level) listed under each solution package have been implemented at the commune level to keep the status of REDD+ implementation up to date. Thanh Hoi commune in Tan Lac district is the commune where REDD+ activities are being piloted with support from SNRM Project. At the same time, monitoring of the solution packages (outcome level) based on result framework has been carried out in order to assess and ensure that PRAP implementation is on the right track for achieving its objectives. Intervention will be identified (if needed) based on the monitoring results.

#### 4.1.1. Monitoring results

*a) Solution package 1: Control conversion of plantation forests to agricultural plantations (fruit trees) after timber logging*

**Baseline data:** 75 % of plantation forests was reforested after harvesting during 2011-2016.

**Result indicator:** At least 90% of plantation forests reforested after harvesting every year during the 2017 – 2020 period.

**Monitoring duration:** 01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018

**Data sources:** Data collected at target districts, FRMS data, forest change monitoring data provided by Sub-FPD.

**Table 01. Monitoring results of solution package 1 – Results framework**

No.	District	Harvested areas (ha)	Reforested areas (ha)		Reforested with forest trees (%)	Result assessment	
			Forest trees	Fruit trees		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	Kim Bôi	234.14	150.14	84	64%		x
2	Lạc Sơn	3.08	3.08	0	100%	x	
3	Tân Lạc	87.88	87.88	0	100%	x	
4	<b>Total</b>	<b>325.10</b>	<b>241.10</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>74%</b>		<b>x</b>

According to Table 01, Lạc Sơn and Tân Lạc districts have achieved 100% of the reforestation plan after tree harvesting in 2018 by replanting forest trees. Kim Bôi district only executed 64% of its plan and the remaining 36% of the tree harvested areas were re-planted with fruit trees.

In summary, implementation of the solution package 1 did not achieve the defined indicator in 2018 since the reforested area was limited to 74% out of the total planned area due to the high economic value of fruit trees. Average income from one hectare of forest is about VND 15 million, while one hectare of pomelo or orange plantation can provide about VND 300 million. Fruit tree cultivation has been sprawling

in the province, despite the detailed planning agreed in Decision No. 3086/QĐ-UBND in 2013 on organic orange cultivation and Decision No. 2245/QĐ-UBND on citrus production until 2020 and toward 2025.

Following Decision No. 3042/QĐ-UBND dated December 27, 2018, a part of forestry land will be excluded from the three forest categories while maintaining consistency with the Forest Law No. 16/2017/QH14. This shall help to reduce pressing demand agriculture lands. It is expected that the rate of reforestation after tree harvesting will increase in the coming time.

***b) Solution package 2: Improve economic viability of forest plantations***

**Baseline data:** Gross volume of plantations of the target communes (at the time of harvest) was 60 m<sup>3</sup>/ha in 2016.

**Result indicator:** Gross volume of plantations of the target communes (at the time of harvest) reaches 70m<sup>3</sup> per ha by 2020

**Monitoring duration:** 01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018.

**Data source:** Data collected at target districts, FRMS data, Report of Sub-FPD on timber harvesting and revenue from forests.

**Table 02. Monitoring result of solution package 2 – Results framework**

No.	District	Harvested area (ha)	Harvested volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Average stock of forest plantation (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)	Result assessment	
					Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	Kim Bôi	496.65	25,449.54	51.24		x
2	Đà Bắc	131.17	11,244.91	85.73	x	
3	Lạc Sơn	324.62	19,801.82	61.00		x
4	Tân Lạc	89.52	6,469.15	72.26	x	
5	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,041.96</b>	62,965.41	60.43		<b>x</b>

According to Table 02, implementation of solution package 2 in Tan Lac and Da Bac districts has already met the target with an average volume of 72.26 m<sup>3</sup>/ha and 85.73 m<sup>3</sup>/ha respectively; Kim Boi and Lac Son districts has not yet met the target since the average yields were lower than the result indicator (70 m<sup>3</sup>/ha). Hoa Binh needs further efforts to turn forest plantation into a strong economic sector of the province. Currently, the policies are outdated and do not provide enough incentives to the forest plantation owners; forest development strategy is not effectively linked with agriculture sector restructuring; local authorities have not yet paid sufficient attention to promote intensive cropping systems; technical and managerial capacity of the tree growers are still under-developed and many of them are not yet able to apply new technologies for forest planting, tending and selection of new species; silviculture infrastructures have not yet met the demand; and free grazing still remains as a problem. Besides, there are problems related to trading markets; lack of effective mechanisms to promote business agreement

between forest companies and local communities; illegal conversion of tree plantations for fruit tree plantations, impractical land use planning (eg. fragmented land-use), etc which also are negative factors.

In summary, implementation of the solution package 2 has not yet achieved the defined indicator in 2018.

**c) Solution package 3: Reduce encroachment and expansion of agricultural lands into natural forests**

**Baseline data:** Over the period of 2006-2016, encroached forest areas for upland field was 51ha/ year.

**Result indicator:** Reduce encroached forest areas for upland cultivation/year by at least 50% during the 2017-2020 period.

**Monitoring duration:** 01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018.

**Data source:** Data collected at target districts, FRMS data, forest change monitoring data provided by Sub-FPD.

**Table 03. Monitoring results of solution package 3 - Results framework**

No.	District	Encroached area (ha)	Reduction rate (%)	Result assessment	
				Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	Đà Bắc	0.43			
2	Mai Châu	0			
3	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>x</b>	

According to Table 03, no illegal forest encroachment was recorded in Mai Chau district and 0.43ha of illegal forest encroachment was recorded in Da Bac district. In summary, implementation of the solution package 3 has achieved the defined indicator in 2018 with only 1% of illegal forest encroachment being recorded.

**d) Solution package 4: Control unsustainable use of natural forest resources**

**Baseline data:** 45 illegal logging cases and forest clearing per year over the 2010-2016 period; Average of 58.5 m<sup>3</sup> of wood/year logged illegally over the period of 2011 - 2016.

**Result indicators:** The average number of annual illegal logging and forest clearing during 2017-2020 period reduced to less than 50% compared to the record of the previous period

**Monitoring duration:** 01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018.

**Data source:** Data collected at target districts, FRMS data, legal inspection report provided by Sub-FPD.

**Table 04. Monitoring results of solution package 4 - Results framework**

District	Number of illegal logging cases	Reduction rate (%)	Result assessment		Volume of illegally logged wood (m <sup>3</sup> )	Reduction rate (%)	Result assessment	
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Đà Bắc	0				0			
Lạc Sơn	0				0			
Mai Châu	0				0			
Tân Lạc	2				8			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>x</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>x</b>	

According to Table 4, forest management and protection in Da Bac, Lac Son and Mai Chau districts in 2018 was satisfactory with no illegal logging recorded, however, Tan Lac district recorded 2 illegal logging events which harvested 8m<sup>3</sup> of wood.

In summary, implementation of the solution package 4 in 2018 was successful on reducing the number of illegal logging by 96% and consequent loss of wood volume by 86%.

*e) Solution package 5:* Mitigate and compensate the impact of forest conversion for economic purposes (e.g. infrastructure development and mining).

**Baseline data:** Over the period of 2011-2016, offset planting for the converted area reached 39.4 ha (equivalent to 9.2% of area that needs to be offset planted)

**Result indicator:** 100% of the converted areas offset-planted as in accordance with the plan and quality requirements during the 2017 – 2020 period

**Monitoring duration:** 01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018.

**Source of data:** Data collected at target districts, FRMS data, annual report of Sub-FPD on forest protection and development.

**Table 05. Monitoring results of solution package 5 - Results framework**

No.	District	Planned area (ha) to be af/reforested	Planted area (ha)	Achievement (%)	Results assessment	
					Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	Đà Bắc	91.4	89.1	97%		x
2	Mai Châu	51.0	36.0	71%		x
3	<b>Total</b>	<b>142.4</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>88%</b>		<b>x</b>

According to Table 5, offset planting in the target areas showed progress but still below the target. Especially Da Bac district (97%) showed higher progress while the progress of other districts were lower. As a conclusion, implementation of the solution package 5 has not yet met the target since the completion rate of offset planting was still 88%.

However, it should be noted that responding to the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 02/CT-CP in 2015, planned areas for offset planting in 2018 include the forestlands converted during the period 2006 - 2014. In the coming time, it is expected that the Forestry Law No. 16/2017/QH14 will be strictly enforced to ensure offset planting target will be achieved.

**f) Province-wide cross cutting solution package (1): Improve the Forest Resource Monitoring System (FRMS)**

**Baseline data:** 11 District FPU's and 5 Forest Management Boards adopted the improved FRMS

**Result indicator:** By 2020, the new improved FRMS will have been put into operation in all prioritized districts

**Monitoring duration:** 01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018.

**Source of data:** Data collected at target districts, annual report of Sub-FPD on forest protection and development.

**Table 06. Monitoring results of cross-cutting solution package (1) - Results framework**

No.	District	FRMS application (%)	Results assessment	
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	Đà Bắc	100%	x	
2	Kim Bôi	100%	x	
3	Lạc Sơn	100%	x	
4	Mai Châu	100%	x	
5	Tân Lạc	100%	x	
6	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>x</b>	

As shown in Table 06, 100% of the target communes and districts have been carrying out the tablet-based forest monitoring as the improved FRMS.

Province-wide cross-cutting solution package (1) was well implemented in the last two years (2017 and 2018) with support from the SNRM Project and the government effort to implement Decision No. 589/QĐ-BNN-TCLN dated February 29, 2016 on the use of tablet PC for forest monitoring.

**g) Province-wide cross cutting solution package (2): REDD+ awareness raising and capacity building training**

**Baseline data:** 622 concerned officials and staff participated in all three provincial consultation workshops on PRAP development in 2016 and 2017.

**Result indicator:** By 2020, 750 participants from provincial departments/agencies and target districts will have attended the training and raised awareness on climate change and REDD+; 55 target communes will have accessed and raised awareness on REDD+ during the 2017-2020 period.

**Monitoring duration:** 01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018.

**Data source:** Data collected at target districts, annual report of Sub-FPD on forest protection and development, annual report of SNRM project.

**Table 07. Monitoring results of province-wide cross-cutting solution package (2) - Results framework**

No.	District and provincial departments	Number of people who attend trainings and awareness raising on REDD+ and CC	Results assessment		Number of communes covered	Results assessment	
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	Da Bac	0			0		
2	Kim Bôi	929			8		
3	Lạc Sơn	0			0		
4	Mai Châu	0			0		
5	Tân Lạc	7.273			4		
6	Provincial departments	22					
7	<b>Total</b>	<b>8.224</b>	<b>x</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>

Table 7 shows that the number of participants attended the trainings and awareness raising significantly varied among the target districts. Tan Lac district where Thanh Hoi commune was selected as the target commune under SNRM Project recorded the highest result with 7,273 participants attending the trainings and awareness raising (mostly SNRM Project trainings) followed by Kim Boi district with 929 participants. Lac Son district recorded no participants. The number of communes benefited from trainings and awareness raising were: Kim Boi district - 8 communes; Tan Lac district - 4 communes; and Lac Son, Mai Chau and Da Bac districts - 0 commune.

In summary, in 2018, the province-wide cross-cutting solution package (2) was successfully implemented against the indicator “number of people who attended training and awareness raising sessions on REDD+ and CC” with 8.224 participants recorded and significantly exceeded the expected result in one year (750 people for the entire period). For the indicator “number of communes benefited by trainings”, 12 communes benefited from the trainings in 2018 which is a reasonable progress for the entire period of 2017-2020 (55 communes in 4 years).

However, looking at each district, it should be noted that the implementation of the cross cutting solution package (2) in the districts of Da Bac, Lac Son and Mai Chau achieved poor results, because the activities related to training and awareness raising were REDD + and climate change as well as propaganda in priority communes do not have any progress. The cause was identified as lack of funding for intensive propaganda and training on REDD + and climate change; capacity of local officials for REDD + implementation is still limited.

#### **4.1.2. Shortcomings and causes**

##### ***a) Shortcomings***

- Solution package 1: Re-planting of forest trees after logging reached only 74%, of which re-planting in Kim Bôi district only reached 64%.

- Solution package 2: Forest stock at the time of timber harvesting was 51.24m<sup>3</sup>/ha and 61 m<sup>3</sup>/ha in Kim Boi and Lac Son district respectively, which were both below the target. Because of this the average forest stock of the whole target areas was only 60,43 m<sup>3</sup>/ha, which is still quite below the result indicator (70 m<sup>3</sup>/ha)

- Solution package 5: Offset planting reached 88% while the result indicator expects 100%, and Mai Chau district reached only 71%.

- Province-wide cross-cutting solution package (2): Implementation results were good for the entire target areas (*see part g, province-wide cross-cutting solution package (2)*). However, it has not yet met the number of communes covered, for example, no one has ever participated in trainings/awareness raising activities from Lac Son district.

##### ***b) Causes***

- Implementation of the solution package 1, 5 and the province-wide cross-cutting (2) were unsatisfactory due to the reasons as analyzed in part 3.1.1 and it is summarized as following:

+ For the solution package 1: Fruit production brings higher income than forest production; awareness of the local people is still low which led to sporadic expansion of fruit tree plantations.

+ For the solution package 2: The policies remain outdated and do not provide enough incentives to the forest plantation owners; forest development strategy is not effectively linked with agriculture sector restructuring; local authorities have not yet paid sufficient attention to promote intensive cropping systems; technical and managerial capacity of the tree growers are still under-developed and many of them are not yet able to apply new technologies for forest planting, tending and selection of new species; silviculture infrastructures have not yet met the demand; and free grazing still remains as a problem

+ For the solution package 5: The main reason for being unsatisfactory was the inheritance of large areas of land subject to offset planting but not yet realized until 2018 in Mai Chau district (as well as non-targeted districts). Lack of clear sanction against the incompleteness of offset planting is one reason the entities who converted forestry land do not put enough effort in their obligations.

+ For the province-wide cross-cutting solution package (2): external sources of fund for trainings and awareness raising activities are limited, especially for Lac Son district. As a result, local people in Lac Son district (and other target areas) do not have sufficient knowledge and capacity to implement REDD+ yet.



Besides, there are reasons that affect the implementation of all solution packages:

+ The results of the solution package level largely depended on the degree of implementation of associated activities. In fact, implementation and monitoring of PRAP activities (described as “Component 2: Additional activities” in the PRAP) were carried out in all targeted communes, but the results of other communes were not as good as that of the Thanh Hoi commune supported by SNRM project due to the different intensity of implementation.

+ Funding shortage is another reason that affects implementation of the solution packages. The total budget planned for PRAP implementation (Component II) is about VND 15.188 million, of which the central budget plays an important role (accounting for 36%), however, the fund allocation from this source is still very limited. Local fund is still scarce, and the progress of ODA support (accounting for about 45%) through JICA3 has not materialized yet. Hoa Binh is a poor Northwest province which relies largely on state budget, therefore, funding for REDD+ implementation is still limited.

+ Although the PRAP was approved by Decision Noo. 1803/QĐ-UBND dated 20 September 2017, there are still many challenges. Some local agencies/departments are not fully aware of their roles in PRAP implementation, and their staff do not have good understanding on REDD+ yet, so the collaboration and coordination among them are still weak.

## **4.2. Social and Environmental Benefit-Risk Assessment Framework**

Monitoring against the social and environmental benefit-risk assessment framework was carried in order to ensure the REDD+ safeguards following the principles of the seven Cancun Safeguards are met. The monitoring particularly focused on the risks that have occurred or may occur during the PRAP implementation in order to avoid and mitigate negative impact to the society and environment. Categorization of the social and environmental risks and the seven Cancun Safeguards are shown in Annex 05 and 06. Criteria for the assessment results (i.e. ‘low’ ‘medium’ ‘high’ impact) were defined by the PRAP monitoring team of the province as shown in Annex 07.

### **4.2.1. Monitoring results**

*a) Solution package 1: Control conversion of plantation forests to agricultural plantations (fruit trees) after timber logging*

**Social risk:** Land and resource-use conflicts.

**Monitoring duration:** 01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018.

**Data source:** Data collected at target districts, feedbacks from the local government and forest rangers.

**Table 08. Monitoring results of solution package 1- social and environmental benefit-risk assessment framework**

No.	District	Risk	Number of cases	Impact level
1	Kim Bôi	Land and resource-use conflicts	none	Low
2	Lạc Sơn	Land and resource-use conflicts	none	Low
3	Tân Lạc	Land and resource-use conflicts	none	Low
4	<b>Total</b>	<b>Land and resource-use conflicts</b>	<b>none</b>	<b>Low</b>

According to Table 8, no cases of conflict were recorded in Kim Bôi, Lạc Sơn and Tân Lạc districts. The negative impact are considered as low/n.a. int. This means implementation of the solution package 1 did not create social concerns in 2018.

The policy on land allocation and issuance of land-use right certificates (LURC) according to Decision No. 672/QĐ-TTg dated April 26, 2006 by the Prime Minister was introduced to Hòa Bình province in 2007 and completed in 2009. However, land boundaries, status of land allocation and information of LURC issuance are known to be not fully adequate. Recently, the province has made significant efforts to address such issues by reviewing, revising and reissuing LURCs. As a result, most of the land areas are now adequately allocated. In addition, the local government also strengthened communication with an aim to encourage the people to do practice their production activities in accordance with the land-use plan so that conflicts on land-use and management would be limited.

The risks of conflicts still exist since people continue to plant citrus trees in their forestry lands, typically in Thanh Hối commune of Tân Lạc district. According to the data collected by the SNRM project in 2018 (Using VNREDSat-2 satellite image), there are 35.4 ha of pomelo being planted in forestry lands in Thanh Hối commune.

***b) Solution package 2: Improve economic viability of forest plantations (1)***

**Environmental risk:** Conversion of natural forest to plantations

**Monitoring duration:** 01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018.

**Data source:** Data collected at target districts, feedbacks from the local government and forest rangers, FRMS.

**Table 09. Monitoring results of solution package 2 - social and environmental benefit-risk assessment framework**

No.	District	Risk	Converted area (ha)	Impact level
1	Kim Bôi	Conversion of natural forest to plantations	none	Low
2	Đà Bắc	Conversion of natural forest to plantations	none	Low
3	Lạc Sơn	Conversion of natural forest to plantations	none	Low

No.	District	Risk	Converted area (ha)	Impact level
4	Tân Lạc	Conversion of natural forest to plantations	none	Low
5	<b>Total</b>	<b>Conversion of natural forest to plantations</b>	<b>none</b>	<b>Low</b>

According to Table 09, in 2018, implementation of solution package 2 in Kim Boi, Da Bac, Lac Son, and Tan Lac districts achieved the goal to avoid conversion of natural forests to plantations. The negative impact are considered to be low/n.a. In order to achieve such results the province has diligently implemented the Directive 13-CT / TW of the Secretariat Committee on strengthening the party's leadership in management, protection and forest development. In particular, the province strictly prohibited the conversion of natural forests in any form, except for the important national security-related projects; clearer and rational demarcation of Protection Forest, Special-Use Forest and Production Forest boundaries also helped to control illegal conversion of forests (following Decision No. 3042 QD / UBND dated December 27 2018).

*c) Solution package 2: Improve economic viability of forest plantations (2)*

**Environmental risk:** Deforestation around newly built silviculture infrastructures.

**Monitoring duration:** 01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018.

**Data source:** Data collected at target districts, feedbacks from the local government and forest rangers, FRMS.

**Table 10. Monitoring results of solution package 2-, environmental risk (2) - social and environmental benefit-risk assessment framework**

No.	District	Risk	New silviculture infrastructures	Deforested area (ha)	Impact level
1	Kim Bôi	Deforestation around newly built silviculture infrastructures	NA	none	Low
2	Đà Bắc	Deforestation around newly built silviculture infrastructures	NA	none	Low
3	Lạc Sơn	Deforestation around newly built silviculture infrastructures	NA	none	Low
4	Tân Lạc	Deforestation around newly built silviculture infrastructures	NA	none	Low
5	<b>Total</b>	<b>Deforestation around newly built silviculture infrastructures</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>none</b>	<b>Low</b>

According to Table 10, no forest area was deforested during the course of implementation of the solution package 2 in Da Bac, Kim Boi, Lac Son and Tan Lac districts in 2018. Therefore, the aim of the solution package 2 to avoid deforestation around newly build silviculture infrastructures in 2018 was achieved. In fact,

silviculture infrastructures such as forestry roads, forest protection stations, forest guard stations, etc. were built in previous years, and there were no new constructions/work, but only maintaining and repairing work which did not generate impact to the existing forest areas.

**d) Solution package 2: Improve economic viability of forest plantations (3)**

**Social risk:** Land and resource-used conflicts; Equity between the supported and not supported communities; Marginalization of particular groups

**Monitoring duration:** 01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018.

**Data source:** Data collected at target districts, feedbacks from the local government and forest rangers.

**Table 11. Monitoring results of solution package 2, social risk - social and environmental benefit-risk assessment framework**

No.	District	Risk	Number of cases	Impact level
1	Kim Bôi	Land and resource-use conflicts	none	Low
		Equity between the supported and not supported communities	none	Low
		Marginalization of particular groups	none	Low
2	Đà Bắc	Land and resource-use conflicts	none	Low
		Equity between the supported and not supported communities	none	Low
		Marginalization of particular groups	30 people practicing animal grazing affected	Low
3	Lạc Sơn	Land and resource-use conflicts	none	Low
		Equity between the supported and not supported communities	none	Low
		Marginalization of particular groups	none	Low
4	Tân Lạc	Land and resource-use conflicts	none	Low
		Equity between the supported and not supported communities	none	Low
		Marginalization of particular groups	none	Low
5	Total	<b>Land and resource-use conflicts</b>	<b>none</b>	Low
		<b>Equity between the supported and not supported communities</b>	<b>none</b>	Low.
		<b>Marginalization of particular groups</b>	<b>30 people practicing animal grazing affected</b>	<b>Low</b>

According to Table 11, social risks are considered to be low/n.a. During the course of implementation of the solution package 2 in Kim Bôi, Lạc Sơn, and Tân Lạc district,

since there were no negative incidents recorded. However, the risk of marginalizing specific livelihood groups - about 30 people (10 households) practicing cattle grazing – was observed in High Son commune of Da Bac District. The fact was that the grazing areas have not been clearly planned and demarcated from the areas planned for forest development, thus cattle grazers are in potential risks to be disadvantaged in their livelihoods. In addition, many afforestation work are done in conventional manner without applying proper technical design (e.g. use of advanced techniques and sustainable practices). Support to the people for changing their livestock production systems, including shift from free-grazing to caged farming is not yet sufficient.

From a positive perspective, most of the forestry land areas in the priority areas have been allocated to individuals, organizations and communities for their long-term sustainable use and management through reforestation activities. The local people have been gradually changing their livestock production system from free grazing to caged farming without waiting for government support of the State. Therefore, the risks and impact to livestock production system of the local people are expected to be minimized.

In summary, implementation of the solution package 2 has not created serious social concerns in 2018.

*e) Solution package 3: Reduce encroachment and expansion of agricultural lands into natural forests (1)*

**Environmental risk:** Displacement of deforestation  
**Monitoring duration:** 01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018.  
**Data source:** Data collected at target districts, feedbacks from the local government and forest rangers, FRMS.

**Table 12. Monitoring result of solution package 3, environmental risk - social and environmental benefit-risk assessment framework**

No.	District	Risk	Deforested natural forest area for agricultural production purpose (ha)	Impact level
1	Đà Bắc	Displacement of deforestation	0.5	Low
2	Mai Châu	Displacement of deforestation	none	Low
3	<b>Total</b>	<b>Displacement of deforestation</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>Low</b>

According to Table 12, among the priority areas, Da Bac district recorded 0.5ha of deforestation (in High Son commune), while it was null in Mai Chau district.

Poor households who live nearby forests tend to deforest more due to lack of agriculture land. According to survey results in the priority areas, 95% of the households have agricultural land with an average of 200 m<sup>2</sup>/person. During recent years, the population size of Hoa Binh province as well as of the priority areas is generally stable.

The industrial structure is more diversified than before, and employment outside of the province, and employment in the province such as at the industrial zones and handicraft factories have been attracting a lot of labors. Therefore, there are increasing alternative livelihood options for the local people which help reducing encroachment of natural forests for agricultural production.

Although 0.5 ha of forests in High Son commune of Da Bac district was lost, the impact is considered as “Low”. Therefore, implementation of the solution package 3 has not created serious environmental concerns in 2018.

**f) Solution package 3: Reduce encroachment and expansion of agricultural lands into natural forests (2)**

**Social risk:** Land and resource-use conflicts; Equity between the supported and not supported communities; Loss of traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood.  
**Monitoring duration:** 01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018.  
**Data source:** Data collected at target districts, feedbacks from the local government and forest rangers.

**Table 13. Monitoring results of solution package 3, social risk - social and environmental benefit-risk assessment framework**

No.	District	Risk	Number of cases/people affected	Impact level
1	Đà Bắc	Land and resource-use conflicts	none	Low
		Equity between the supported and not supported communities	12 people (3 households) affected (related to PFES)	Low
		Loss of traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood	none	Low
2	Mai Châu	Land and resource-use conflicts	none	Low
		Equity between the supported and not supported communities	none	Low
		Loss of traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood	none	Low
3	Total	<b>Land and resource-use conflicts</b>	<b>none</b>	<b>Low</b>
		<b>Equity between the supported and not supported communities</b>	12 people (3 households) affected (related to PFES)	<b>Low</b>
		<b>Loss of traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood</b>	<b>none</b>	<b>Low</b>

According to Table 13, the target areas in Da Bac and Mai Chau districts recorded no land and resource-use conflicts and serious impact to traditional knowledge, culture and livelihoods of the local people. Although this is not related to the solution package 3, there was a conflict among 3 households related to PFES in Da Bac district. The conflict was due to the data used for PFES payment, especially regarding the accuracy of forest status and

boundaries of the allocated lands. The province made significant effort to resolve the conflict by following the Decision No. 672 / QD-TTg dated April 26, 2006 of the Prime Minister.

Despite the conflict abovementioned, implementation of the solution package 3 was considered as successful: no serious social concerns have been observed and the impact is considered as “Low”

**g) Solution package 4: Control unsustainable use of natural forest resources**

**Social risk:** Land and resource-use conflicts; Marginalization of particular groups; Loss of traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood.

**Monitoring duration:** 01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018.

**Data source:** Data collected at target districts, feedbacks from the local government and forest rangers.

**Table 14. Monitoring results of solution package 4 - social and environmental benefit-risk assessment framework**

No.	District	Risk	Number of cases/people affected	Impact level
1	Đà Bắc	Land and resource-use conflicts	none	Low
		Marginalization of particular groups	none	Low
		Loss of traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood	480 people	High
2	Lạc Sơn	Land and resource-use conflicts	none	Low
		Marginalization of particular groups	500 people	High
		Loss of traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood	500 people	High
3	Mai Châu	Land and resource-use conflicts	none	Low.
		Marginalization of particular groups	none	Low
		Loss of traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood	none	Low
4	Tân Lạc	Land and resource-use conflicts	none	Low
		Marginalization of particular groups	none	Low
		Loss of traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood	none	Low
5	<b>Total</b>	Land and resource-use conflicts	<b>none</b>	<b>Low</b>
		<b>Marginalization of particular groups</b>	<b>500 people</b>	<b>Medium</b>
		<b>Loss of traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood</b>	<b>980 people</b>	<b>High</b>

According to Table 14, a total of 980 people in Da Bac and Lac Son districts are subject to the risk of being negatively affected on their traditional knowledge, culture

and livelihoods; and 500 people are subject to the risk of being marginalized in their livelihood practice (free grazing) in Lac Son district.

Muong people who live close to forests have been practicing unique cultural traditions associated with forests and forest products for long time such as: stilt wooden houses; cooking and heating with firewood; making coffins for the dead with chiseled round wood (not assembled wood). In addition, their livelihoods activities are for self-sufficiency in many ways, such as burning woods for bees and honey and collecting forest products (bamboo shoots, medicinal herbs, ...). Lands available for cattle grazing are reducing and/or being re-designated to lands for forest plantation development, forest regeneration, agriculture production and other purposes. In many localities, cattle grazing in natural forests seems to be a preferred option and this affects the regeneration of natural forests. Controlling unsustainable use of natural forest resources is important, however, negative impact to the tradition, culture and livelihoods of the local communities need to be carefully considered.

In fact, to harmonize forest conservation and respect to the tradition, culture and livelihood of the local communities, many efforts have been made.

For example, the SNRM project has been supporting the people in Thanh Hoi commune of Tan Lac district with fuel-saving cooking stoves to save the use of firewood and reduce the pressure on forest resources; technical support for beekeeping to improve the efficiency of honey production in terms of quality and minimize illegal access to the forest resources. Such attempts have not been replicated across the priority areas yet due to limited budget.

Compared to the other solution packages, the solution package 4 seems to have risks to generate more social concerns, including 01 “High” impact and 01 “Medium” impact areas. This indicates the need of the social impact of this solution package to closely monitored and responded.

***h) Solution package 5: Mitigate and compensate the impact of forest conversion for economic purpose (e.g. infrastructure development and mining)***

**Social risk:** Land and resource-use conflicts.  
**Monitoring duration:** 01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018.  
**Data source:** Data collected at target districts, feedbacks from the local government and forest rangers.

**Table 15. Monitoring results of solution package 5 - social and environmental benefit-risk assessment framework**

No.	District	Risk	Number of cases	Impact level
1	Đà Bắc	Land and resource-use conflicts	none	Low
2	Mai Châu	Land and resource-use conflicts	none	Low
3	<b>Total</b>	<b>Land and resource-use conflicts</b>	none	<b>Low</b>

According to Table 15, no conflicts on land and resource-use were recorded in relation to implementation of the solution package 5 in Da Bac and Mai Chau districts.



Therefore, the implementation of solution package 5 has not created serious social concerns in 2018.

This result is reasonable and understandable since there were no new infrastructures and mining development projects which started in the priority areas in 2018. In terms of political environment, since the issuance of Directive No. 13-CT/TW by the Secretariat Committee on January 12, 2017, Hoa Binh province has actively reviewed and adjusted the pipeline projects in order to minimize impact on forest resources.

***i) Province-wide cross cutting solution package***

**Social risk:** People may misunderstand about REDD+ and expect too much on benefits from REDD+.

**Monitoring duration:** 01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018

**Data source:** Data collected at target districts, feedbacks from the local government and forest rangers.

**Table 16. Monitoring result of province-wide cross cutting solution package – socio-environmental benefit-risk assessment framework**

No.	District	Risk	Number of people affected	Impact level
1	Kim Bôi	People may misunderstand about REDD+ and expect too much on benefits from REDD+, thus, it may lead	none	Low
2	Lạc Sơn	People may misunderstand about REDD+ and expect too much on benefits from REDD+, thus, it may lead	none	Low
3	Tân Lạc	People may misunderstand about REDD+ and expect too much on benefits from REDD+, thus, it may lead	none	Low
4	<b>Total</b>	People may misunderstand about REDD+ and expect too much on benefits from REDD+, thus, it may lead	<b>none</b>	Low

According to Table 16, concerned misunderstandings about REDD+ were not observed during the course of implementation of the solution package 7 in the priority areas in 2018. In fact REDD + is still a new concept to the local people, thus they do not have specific expectations. Therefore, impact assessment in 2018 should be regarded as a reference only, and there would be more adequate analysis in the following years (2019, 2020) when people have enhanced the understanding about REDD+. While REDD+ should be careful on creating unsuitable expectation among the local communities, this also implies the shortage of communication/awareness raising activities.

## **4.2.2. Shortcomings and causes**

### ***a) Shortcomings***

- Solution package 2 (*Improve economic values of plantation woods*): Basically, the implementation of this solution package has achieved good results and the level of social impact of were assessed as low. However, there were certain social concerns as 30 people (10 households) were affected in their traditional cattle grazing practice.

- Solution package 4 (*Control unsustainable/ illegal use of natural forests*): the implementation resulted in several negative social impact assessed as high and medium. Looking at the risks of "loss of traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood" and "marginalization of particular groups", in total of 1,480 people were assessed as being affected: 500 of them in their grazing of cows and buffaloes in the natural forests; and 980 people of them in their traditional practices of using wood for building wooden houses, cooking and heating.

### ***b) Causes***

Implementation of the solution package 2 and 4 were unsatisfactory due to the reasons as analyzed in part 3.2.1 and summarized as below:

- For the solution package 2: Grazing lands for cattle have not been clearly zoned; there have not been enough support to alternative livelihoods development when implementing afforestation projects.

- For the solution package 4: The local people continue their livelihoods closely associated to forests. Due to limited budget good forest development practices which can harmonize with preservation of traditional culture have not yet be replicated.

Besides, there are general issues behind the unsatisfactory implementation of the solution packages as summarized below:

- In order to mitigate the negative impact, implementation of mitigation measures in a timely manner is critical. However, mitigation measures were often not implemented except for the cases where such measures are already incorporated in the PRAP activities. As a result, impact tend to increase. Although the SNRM project provided financial support for monitoring PRAP implementation, fund sources for implementation of mitigation measures are not clearly identified.

- Despite the active involvement of the authorities in the target districts, data collection for social & environmental impact assessment was relatively new task for them, thus requires more time to learn and comprehend. This may have partly affected the quality of the collected information, thereby affecting the accuracy of impact assessment.

## 5. Conclusion and recommendations

### 5.1. Conclusion

Implementation of solution packages are assessed as successful when the targets are met, through achievement of the indicators of the result framework, and by ensuring that the social and environmental impact related to the seven Cancun safeguards are sufficiently managed as ‘none’ or ‘low’

**Table 17. Monitoring results of Hoa Binh PRAP solution package implementation in 2018**

*S: Satisfactory US: Unsatisfactory*

No	Solution package	Results		Social & environmental impact		Overall assessment	
		S	US	S	US	S	US
1	Control conversion of plantation forests to agricultural plantations (fruit trees) after timber logging	x		x			x
2	Improve economic viability of forest plantations		x	x			x
3	Reduce encroachment and expansion of agricultural lands into natural forests	x		x		x	
4	Control unsustainable/ illegal use of natural forests	x			x		x
5	Mitigate impact and compensate for loss caused by the forest conversion to infrastructure development and mining		x	x			x
6	Province-wide cross cutting solution package						
6.1	<i>Improve Forest Resource Monitoring System (FRMS)</i>	x					
6.2	<i>REDD+ awareness raising and capacity building training (2)</i>	x		x		x	

According to Table 17, the result of implementing PRAP in Hoa Binh province in 2018 can be concluded as follows:

- The solution package 3, the Province-wide cross cutting solution package (1), the Province-wide cross cutting solution package (2) were well implemented. The results show that the result indicators were achieved without generating serious social and environmental impact. It should be noted that results of Province-wide cross cutting solution package (2) in Lac Son district lag behind other target districts.

- Solution package 4 implementation was unsatisfactory. Although the result indicators were achieved, social & environmental impact were observed: such as impact on the traditional knowledge culture and livelihoods of the local people, especially related to cattle grazing practice.

- Solution package 1, 2 and 5 were not successfully implemented. They were satisfactory in terms of not creating serious social and environmental impact, however,

the result indicators were not met. For example: re-planting of forest trees after timber harvesting in Kim Boi district was small (only 64%); forest stock at the time of logging was still low in Kim Boi and Lac Son with 51,24 m<sup>3</sup>/ha and 61 m<sup>3</sup>/ha respectively; offset planting reached only 71% of the requirement.

## **5.2. Recommendations**

As a result of the monitoring of PRAP implementation in 2018, a list of recommendations are derived in order to promote achievement of the outcomes and address the shortcomings during the implementation of the PRAP in the following years:

- For the Province-wide cross cutting solution package (2): Although the solution package was achieved as a whole, more funding support for trainings and REDD+ awareness raising is needed particularly for Lac Son district in order to avoid too much disparity in the achievements among the districts. The results significantly outperformed the target (8,224 participants only in 2018 against the target of 750 participants over the entire period). It is actually not clearly defined who are to be counted as the participants, and this created a discrepancy between the result and the target. This implies the need of clarifying of improving the monitoring design in the next monitoring cycle.

- For the solution package 4: To mitigate impact to traditional knowledge, culture and livelihoods of the local people, one solution is to replicate good practices being developed in Thanh Hoi commune, Tan Lac district (REDD+ pilot commune). For instance, more support for fuel-saving cooking stoves, biogas plants, beekeeping, fodder grass cultivation can be replicated.

- Solution package 1: To minimize negative impact of fruit tree cultivation to afforestation, it is necessary to review and identify the fruit tree plantations being developed in forestry land (as the done in Thanh Hoi commune supported by SNRM Project). Based on such exercise recommendations should be proposed to improve planning and management of the 3 forest categories as in line with Decision No. 3042 QĐ/UBND and other related policies.

- Solution package 2: In order to promote sustainable and effective forest development, Hoa Binh Province needs to give priority on:

+ Adjusting the incentive policies to encourage forest owners to participate in forest development along with forestry sector restructuring;

+ Encouraging people to comply with the planning of big timber plantations as stated in Decision No. 1157 / QĐ-UBND dated April 28, 2016;

+ Promoting plantation forest products supply chain;

+ Building technical, managerial and business capacity of the people who work in forest production;

- Solution package 5: Encourage and support the households, especially those who live in Mai Chau district to participate in development of Protection Forests and Special-Use Forests which use the offset planting scheme.

Apart from the recommendations to specific solution packages, general recommendations are derived as follows:

- In order to achieve targets for the following years, it is critical to seek for more resources to implement planned activities (Component II - PRAP). For the state budget source, the province needs to complete the necessary procedures to request central government for allocation of 5.058 million VND for implementation of the solution packages “improving the efficiency of production forest economy”. Since many fund resources are not available to meet requirements the province should continue to follow up to get update of the fund (such as JICA 3 project) and more important is to actively call for investment from domestic and international organizations.

- In order to mitigate negative social & environmental impact, it is necessary to adopt risk mitigation measures while implementing of REDD + activities (*refer to social - PRAP of Hoa Binh province for more details*).

- For PRAP monitoring in 2019 and the following years, it is important to organize trainings for staff in district-level agencies and FPD in order to better and more effective information collection, especially information on social activities.

- In order to promote the role of local communities and transparency in REDD+ implementation, development and adoption of Feedback Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) should be encouraged, especially for addressing social concerns. To achieve sustainable outcomes, the province should further study and adopt such mechanism to the extent possible when implementing the PRAP.

- Finally, the financial and technical support of the SNRM project for implementing PRAP monitoring is critical and it should be to be maintained for the following years.

## ANNEXES

### Annex 01. PRAP solution packages by target district

No.	Solution packages	District				
		Kim Bôi	Đà Bắc	Lạc Sơn	Mai Châu	Tân Lạc
1	Control conversion of plantation forests to agricultural plantations (fruit trees) after timber logging	x		x		x
2	Improve economic viability of forest plantations	x	x	x		x
3	Reduce encroachment and expansion of agricultural lands into natural forests		x		x	
4	Control unsustainable/ illegal use of natural forests		x	x	x	x
5	Mitigate impact and compensate for loss caused by the forest conversion to infrastructure development and mining		x		x	
6	Enhance quality of restoration and reforestation of natural forests	x	x	x	x	x
7	Province-wide cross cutting solution package	x	x	x	x	x

### Annex 02. List of target communes for PRAP implementation in Hòa Bình province

No.	District	Communes
1	<b>Kim Bôi (8 communes)</b>	Tú sơn
2		Thượng tiến
3		Kim sơn
4		Kim tiến
5		Nuông dăm
6		Nam Thượng
7		Nật Sơn
8		Đú Sáng
9	<b>Đà Bắc (14 communes)</b>	Đồng Nghê
10		Giáp đất
11		Đồng chum
12		Tân Pheo
13		Suối nánh
14		Đồng ruộng
15		Tân Minh
16		High sơn
17		Tiền phong
18		Tu lý
19		Vây nửa
20		Đoàn kết
21		Mường chiềng
22		Trung thành

No.	District	Communes
23	<b>Lạc Sơn (9 xã)</b>	Tự do
24		Quý hòa
25		Văn nghĩa
26		Mỹ Thành
27		Ngọc lâu
28		Ngọc sơn
29		Miền Đồi
30		Bình Hẻm
31		Tân Mỹ
32		<b>Mai Châu (15 xã)</b>
33	Tân mai	
34	Phúc sạm	
35	Đồng bằng	
36	Sấm khòe	
37	Mai hịch	
38	Cun pheo	
39	Bao la	
40	Phiêng vé	
41	Ba khan	
42	Pà Cò	
43	Hang Kia	
44	Tân Sơn	
45	Nà Mèo	
46	Vạn Mai	
47	<b>Tân Lạc (9 communes)</b>	Bắc Sơn
48		Nam Sơn
49		Trung Hòa
50		Mỹ Hòa
51		Ngòi Hoa
52		Thanh Hối
53		Ngổ Luông
54		Lũng Vân
55		Quyết chiến
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 District</b>	<b>55 communes</b>

### Annex 03. Hoa Binh 2018 PRAP M&E framework (Result framework)

No.	Solution package	Baseline data	Result indicators	Input data	Data source	Duration
1	<b>Control conversion of plantation forests to agricultural plantations (fruit trees) after timber logging</b>	75 % of plantation forests was reforested after harvesting during 2011-2016.	At least 90% of post-logging area will have been reforested annually during the 2017-2020 period.	- Reforested area with forest trees - Planted area with fruit trees	- Survey result for target districts - FRMS - Forest change monitoring report of Sub-FPD	1/1/2018 – 31/12/2018

No.	Solution package	Baseline data	Result indicators	Input data	Data source	Duration
2	<b>Improve economic viability of forest plantations</b>	Gross value of plantations of the target communes (at the time of harvest) was 60 m3 per ha in 2016	Gross value of plantations of the target communes (at the time of harvest) is 70m3 per ha by 2020	- Harvested area (ha) - Harvested volume (m3) - Average stock of forest plantation (m3/ha)	- Survey result for target districts - FRMS - Report of Sub-FPD on timber harvesting and revenue from forests.	1/1/2018 – 31/12/2018
3	<b>Reduce encroachment and expansion of agricultural lands into natural forests</b>	Over the period of 2010-2016, encroached forest areas for upland field was 51 ha/year.	Reduce encroached forest areas for upland cultivation/year by at least 50% during the 2017 – 2020 period.	- Encroached area (ha) - Reduction rate (%)	- Survey result for target districts - FRMS - Forest change monitoring report of Sub-FPD	1/1/2018 – 31/12/2018
4	<b>Control unsustainable use of natural forest resources</b>	- 45 cases of illegally logging and forest clearing per year in the 2010-2016 period. - An average of 58.5 m3 wood were illegally logged every year During 2011 - 2016	- Average number of annual illegally logging and forest clearing during 2017-2020 period will have been reduced to less than 50% compared to the record of the previous period - Average volume of illegal harvested wood reduce by 50%/year during 2017-2020.	- Number of illegal logging cases - Volume of illegally logged wood (m3)	- Survey result for target districts - FRMS - Legal inspection report provided by Sub-FPD.	1/1/2018 – 31/12/2018
5	<b>Mitigate impacts and compensate for loss caused by the forest conversion to infrastructure development and mining</b>	Over the period of 2011-2015, offset planting for the converted area reached do 43.85 ha (equivalent to 10.4% of planned area)	100% of converted area will have been offset planted as in accordance with schedule and quality requirements during the 2017 – 2020 period	- Planned area (ha) - Planted area (ha)	- Survey result for target districts - FRMS - Annual report of Sub-FPD on forest protection and development.	1/1/2018 – 31/12/2018



No.	Solution package	Baseline data	Result indicators	Input data	Data source	Duration
6	<b>Province-wide cross cutting solution package</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6.1	Improve Forest Resource Monitoring System (FRMS)	11 District FPU and 5 Forest Management Boards adopted the improved FRMS	By 2020, the new improved FRMS will have been put into operation in all prioritized districts	Số District áp dụng hệ thống theo dõi DBR cải tiến	- Survey result for target districts - Annual report of Sub-FPD on forest protection and development	1/1/2018 – 31/12/2018
6.2	REDD+ awareness raising and capacity building training	622 concerned officials and staff participated in all three provincial consultation workshops on PRAP development in 2016 and 2017.	1. By 2020, 750 participants from provincial departments/agencies and target districts will have attended the training and raised awareness on climate change and REDD+ 2. 55 target communes will have accessed and raised awareness on REDD+ during the 2017-2020 period.	- Number of participants to trainings on REDD+ and CC.  - Number of benefitted communes.	- Survey result for target districts  - Annual FPD reports of Sub-FPD  - Annual report of SNRM project	1/1/2018 – 31/12/2018

#### **Annex 04. Hoa Binh 2018 PRAP M&E framework (Social and Environmental Benefit-Risk Assessment Framework)**

No.	Solution package	Risk	Input data	Data source	Duration
1	<b>Control conversion of plantation forests to agricultural plantations (fruit trees) after timber logging</b>	1. Land and resource-use conflicts	(1) Type of conflict and number of conflict events	- Data collected at target districts  - Feedbacks of local staff and forest rangers	1/1/2018 – 31/12/2018
2	<b>Improve economic viability of forest plantations</b>	1. Conversion of natural forest to plantations 2. Equity between the supported and not supported communities 3. Land and resource-use conflicts 4. Marginalization of particular groups	(1) Converted area (ha).  (1) Silviculture construction  (1) Deforested area (ha)  (2, 3) Number of events and	- Data collected at target districts  - Feedbacks of local staff and forest rangers  - FRMS	1/1/2018 – 31/12/2018

No.	Solution package	Risk	Input data	Data source	Duration
		5. Deforestation around newly built silviculture infrastructures	affected people		
3	<b>Reduce encroachment and expansion of agricultural lands into natural forests</b>	<p>1). Land and resource-use conflicts</p> <p>2). Displacement of forest encroachment</p> <p>3). Equity between the supported and not supported communities</p> <p>4). Loss of traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood</p>	<p>(1) Number of events</p> <p>(2) Deforested area due to free shifting cultivation</p> <p>(2) Estimated deforested area due to free shifting cultivation (ha)</p> <p>(3,4) Number of events and affected people</p>	<p>- Data collected at target districts</p> <p>- Feedbacks of local staff and forest rangers</p> <p>- FRMS</p>	1/1/2018 – 31/12/2018
4	<b>Control unsustainable/illegal use of natural forests</b>	<p>1). Land and resource-use conflicts</p> <p>2). Marginalization of particular groups</p> <p>3). Loss of traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood</p>	(1,2,3). Number of events and affected people	<p>- Data collected at target districts</p> <p>- Feedbacks of local staff and forest rangers</p>	1/1/2018 – 31/12/2018
5	<b>Mitigate impacts and compensate for loss caused by the forest conversion to infrastructure development and mining</b>	1. Land and resource-use conflicts	(1). Number of events	<p>- Data collected at target districts</p> <p>- Feedbacks of local staff and forest rangers</p>	1/1/2018 – 31/12/2018
6	<b>Province-wide cross cutting solution package</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA
6.1	Improve Forest Resource Monitoring System (FRMS)	NA	NA	NA	NA
6.2	REDD+ awareness raising and capacity building training	1. People may misunderstand about REDD+ and expect too much on benefits from REDD+, thus, it may create disturbances in the community.	(1) Number of affected people	<p>- Data collected at target districts</p> <p>- Feedbacks of local staff and forest rangers</p>	1/1/2018 – 31/12/2018

### Annex 05. Risk classification by CanCun safeguard

No.	Environmental risk	CanCun safeguard
1	Deforestation around newly built silviculture infrastructures	Cancun safeguard (e) – conservation of natural forests and biological diversity
2	Displacement of forest encroachment	Cancun safeguard g) – displacement of emissions
3	Conversion of natural forests to plantations	Cancun safeguard (e) – conservation of natural forests and biological diversity
4	Take advantage of market potential for plantation wood to log timber from natural forest	Cancun safeguard (e) – conservation of natural forests and biological diversity

### Annex 06. Social risk classification by CanCun safeguard

No.	Social risk	CanCun safeguard
1	Land and resource-use conflicts	Safeguard (b) – transparent and effective national forest governance Safeguard (d) – full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders
2	Marginalization of particular groups	Safeguard (c) – indigenous peoples’ and local communities’ rights Safeguard (d) – full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders
3	Equity between the supported and not supported communities	Safeguard (b) – transparent and effective national forest governance Safeguard (d) – full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders
4	Loss of traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood	Safeguard (c) – indigenous peoples’ and local communities’ rights

### Annex 07. Social and environmental impact classification

No.	Classification	Measures	Remark
1	Low	Converted natural forest area (ha) to plantations (0 - <5,0)	Applicable to the risk of conversion of natural forest area to plantations (Solution package 2).
		Deforested area around newly built silviculture infrastructures (0 - <5,0)	Applicable to the risk of deforestation around newly built silviculture infrastructures (Solution package 2).
		Deforested area (ha) for agriculture production due to free shifting cultivation (0 – 5,0)	Applicable to the risk of displacement of forest encroachment (Solution package 3).
		Number of events (0 - 10)	Applicable to the risk of Land and resource-use conflicts (Solution package 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).
		Number of affected people (0 - 200)	Applicable to the risk of: Equity between the supported and not supported communities

No.	Classification	Measures	Remark
			(Solution package 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and province-wide cross cutting solution package).
2	Trung bình	Converted natural forest area (ha) to plantations (5,0 - <10,0)	As above
		Deforested area around newly built silviculture infrastructures (5,0 – <10,0)	As above
		Deforested area around newly built silviculture infrastructures (5,0 - <10,0)	As above
		Number of events (11 - 20)	As above
		Number of affected people (200 - 500)	As above
3	High	Converted natural forest area (ha) to plantations (>10,0)	As above
		Deforested area around newly built silviculture infrastructures (>10,0)	As above
		Deforested area around newly built silviculture infrastructures (> 10,0)	As above
		Number of event (>20)	As above
		Number of people (>500)	As above

### Annex 08. Field survey results – Result framework

No.	District/commune	Input data							
		Harvested forest area (1)	Harvested plantation area (1) planted with fruit trees	Average stock of acacia and chinaberry at the time of harvest	Encroached area for agriculture production	Number of illegal deforestation and forest logging events	Volume of illegal logged wood	Planned area for forest regeneration	Number of people who participated in training on REDD+ and CC
		(ha)	(ha)	(m <sup>3</sup> /ha)	(ha)	(vụ)	(m <sup>3</sup> /ha)	(ha)	Number of people
<b>I</b>	<b>Kim Bôi</b>	<b>168.3</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>51.24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6048.5</b>	<b>929</b>
1	Tú sơn	15	23	57.6					60
2	Thượng tiến	5	9	0				4800	380
3	Kim sơn	28.3	34	55.87					67
4	Kim tiến			50.21				125	65
5	Nuông dâm			57.74					55
6	Nam Thượng			28.21				155.5	68
7	Nật Sơn			49.92				292	96
8	Đú Sáng	120	18	52.56				676	138
<b>II</b>	<b>Đà Bắc</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85.73</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
9	Đồng Nghệ			16.06	0,2				0
10	Giáp đất			31.21	0	0		0	0
11	Đồng chum			68.17	0	0	0	0	0
12	Tân Pheo			96.0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Suối nánh			76.8	0.03			0	0
14	Đồng ruộng			76.8	0	0	0	0	0
15	Tân Minh			147.97	0.2	0	0		0
16	High sơn			112.49	0	0	0		0
17	Tiền phong			55		0	0		0
18	Tu lý			89.15				0	0
19	Vây nưa			64.09	0	0	0	0	0

No.	District/commune	Input data							
		Harvested forest area (1)	Harvested plantation area (1) planted with fruit trees	Average stock of acacia and chinaberry at the time of harvest	Encroached area for agriculture production	Number of illegal deforestation and forest logging events	Volume of illegal logged wood	Planned area for forest regeneration	Number of people who participated in training on REDD+ and CC
		(ha)	(ha)	(m <sup>3</sup> /ha)	(ha)	(vụ)	(m <sup>3</sup> /ha)	(ha)	Number of people
20	Đoàn kết			77.22		0	0	0	0
21	Mường chiềng			33.09				0	0
22	Trung thành			88.89				0	0
<b>III</b>	<b>Lạc Sơn</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9018.87</b>	<b>0</b>
23	Tự do							3756.6	0
24	Quý hòa	1.29	0	61.0		0	0	156.7	0
25	Văn nghĩa			61.0		0	0		0
26	Mỹ Thành			61.0		0	0		0
27	Ngọc lâu	0	0			0	0	1541.17	0
28	Ngọc sơn	0	0			0	0	2515.3	0
29	Miền Đồi			61.0		0	0	0	0
30	Bình Hẻm			61.0		0	0	190.93	0
31	Tân Mỹ			61.0				858.17	0
<b>IV</b>	<b>Mai Châu</b>								
32	Tân dân				0	0		0	0
33	Tân mai				0			0	0
34	Phúc sạn							0	0
35	Đồng bằng				0	0	0	0	0
36	Sấm khòe				0	0	0	0	0
37	Mai hịch				0	0	0	0	0
38	Cun pheo				0	0	0	0	0
39	Bao la				0	0	0	0	0

No.	District/commune	Input data							
		Harvested forest area (1)	Harvested plantation area (1) planted with fruit trees	Average stock of acacia and chinaberry at the time of harvest	Encroached area for agriculture production	Number of illegal deforestation and forest logging events	Volume of illegal logged wood	Planned area for forest regeneration	Number of people who participated in training on REDD+ and CC
		(ha)	(ha)	(m <sup>3</sup> /ha)	(ha)	(vụ)	(m <sup>3</sup> /ha)	(ha)	Number of people
40	Phiêng vế				0	0	0	0	0
41	Ba khan				0	0	0	0	0
42	Pà Cò				0	0	0	0	0
43	Hang Kia				0	0	0	0	0
44	Tân Sơn				0	0	0	0	0
45	Nà Mèo				0	0	0	0	0
46	Vạn Mai				0	0	0	0	0
<b>V</b>	<b>Tân Lạc</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72.26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3212.76</b>	<b>7273</b>
47	Bắc Sơn	0	0			0	0	5	50
48	Nam Sơn	0	0			0	0	0.5	2
49	Trung Hòa			72.6		0	0	1120	0
50	Mỹ Hòa	13.2	0	70.3		0	0	0	0
51	Ngòi Hoa			72.6		0	0	850	0
52	Thanh Hối	88.4	0	72.6		2	8	493.88	6881
53	Ngổ Luông					0	0	232	340
54	Lũng Vân					0	0	326	0
55	Quyết chiến					0	0	185.38	0

**Annex 09. Field survey results – result framework (cont.)**

No.	District/commune	Information/data to be collected		
		Planned area of offset planting	Actual area of offset planting	Districts that deploy FRMS
		(ha)	(ha)	(yes or no)
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>I</b>	<b>Kim Bôi</b>			
1	Tú sơn			yes
2	Thượng tiên			yes
3	Kim sơn			yes
4	Kim tiến			yes
5	Nuông dăm			yes
6	Nam Thượng			yes
7	Nật Sơn			yes
8	Đú Sáng			yes
<b>II</b>	<b>Đà Bắc</b>			
9	Đồng Nghê	0	0	yes
10	Giáp đất	0	0	yes
11	Đồng chum	0	0	yes
12	Tân Pheo	0	0	yes
13	Suối nánh	0	0	yes
14	Đồng ruộng	0	0	yes
15	Tân Minh	0	0	yes
16	High sơn	0	0	yes
17	Tiền phong			yes
18	Tu lý			yes
19	Vây nưa	0	0	yes



No.	District/commune	Information/data to be collected		
		Planned area of offset planting	Actual area of offset planting	Districts that deploy FRMS
		(ha)	(ha)	(yes or no)
20	Đoàn kết			yes
21	Mường chiềng			yes
22	Trung thành			yes
<b>III</b>	<b>Lạc Sơn</b>			
23	Tự do			yes
24	Quý hòa			yes
25	Văn nghĩa			yes
26	Mỹ Thành			yes
27	Ngọc lâu			yes
28	Ngọc sơn			yes
29	Miền Đồi			yes
30	Bình Hẻm			yes
31	Tân Mỹ			yes
<b>IV</b>	<b>Mai Châu</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
32	Tân dân	0	0	yes
33	Tân mai	0	0	yes
34	Phúc sạn	0	0	yes
35	Đồng bằng	0	0	yes
36	Sấm khòe	0	0	yes
37	Mai hịch	0	0	yes
38	Cun pheo	0	0	yes
39	Bao la			yes
40	Phiêng vé			yes

No.	District/commune	Information/data to be collected		
		Planned area of offset planting	Actual area of offset planting	Districts that deploy FRMS
		(ha)	(ha)	(yes or no)
41	Ba khan			yes
42	Pà Cò	0	0	yes
43	Hang Kia	0	0	yes
44	Tân Sơn	0	0	yes
45	Nà Mèo	0	0	yes
46	Vạn Mai	0	0	yes
<b>V</b>	<b>Tân Lạc</b>			
47	Bắc Sơn			yes
48	Nam Sơn			yes
49	Trung Hòa			yes
50	Mỹ Hòa			yes
51	Ngòi Hoa			yes
52	Thanh Hối			yes
53	Ngõ Luông			yes
54	Lũng Ván			yes
55	Quyết chiến			yes

### Annex 10. Field survey results – Social and Environmental Benefit-Risk Assessment Framework

No.	Commune	Input data/information											
		Feedback on controlling the conversion of plantations to fruit production and that limits local economic development.	People do not support the current fruit development planning	Number of land use conflict events related to fruit production planning	Area of natural forest legally and illegally converted into plantations	Name of newly built silviculture associated with deforestation; estimated deforested area	Number of land use conflicts related to plantation development	Equity between the supported and not supported communities	Comments on forest plantation protection and development that affect cattle grazing.	The name and estimated deforested forest area of forest areas for agricultural cultivation due to free shifting cultivation	Number of land and resource-use conflict events due to strict control to shifting cultivation	Conflicts between people outside of target communes with those in the target communes	local people affected by cultivation (slash) practices when strictly controlling illegal exploitation of natural forest for shifting cultivation
		(yes or no)	(yes or no)	(event)	(ha)	(silviculture; ha)	(event)	(yes or no)	(event)	(name of deforest forest; ha)	(event)	(yes or no)	(number of people)
<b>I</b>	<b>Kim Bôi</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1	Tú sơn	no	no	0	0	no	0	no	0				
2	Thượng tiến	no	no	0	0	no	0	no	0				
3	Kim sơn	no	no	0	0	no	0	no	0				
4	Kim tiến				0	no	0	no	0				
5	Nuông dăm				0	no	0	no	0				
6	Nam Thượng				0	no	0	no	0				
7	Nật Sơn												
8	Đú Sáng	no	no	0	0	no	0	no	0				
<b>II</b>	<b>Đà Bắc</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

No.	Commune	Input data/information											
		Feedback on controlling the conversion of plantations to fruit production and that limits local economic development.	People do not support the current fruit development planning	Number of land use conflict events related to fruit production planning	Area of natural forest legally and illegally converted into plantations	Name of newly built silviculture associated with deforestation; estimated deforested area	Number of land use conflicts related to plantation development	Equity between the supported and not supported communities	Comments on forest plantation protection and development that affect cattle grazing.	The name and estimated deforested forest area of forest areas for agricultural cultivation due to free shifting cultivation	Number of land and resource-use conflict events due to strict control to shifting cultivation	Conflicts between people outside of target communes with those in the target communes	local people affected by cultivation (slash) practices when strictly controlling illegal exploitation of natural forest for shifting cultivation
		(yes or no)	(yes or no)	(event)	(ha)	(silviculture; ha)	(event)	(yes or no)	(event)	(name of deforest forest; ha)	(event)	(yes or no)	(number of people)
9	Đồng Nghệ									no	0	no	0
10	Giáp đất				0	no	0	no	0	no	0	no	0
11	Đồng chum				0	no	0	no	0	no	0	no	0
12	Tân Pheo									no	0	no	0
13	Suối nánh									no	0	no	0
14	Đồng ruộng									no	0	no	0
15	Tân Minh									no	0	no	0
16	High sơn				0	no	0	no	0	có	1	no	0
17	Tiền phong				0	no	0	no	0				
18	Tu lý				0	no	0	no	0				
19	Vây nưa									no	0	no	0

No.	Commune	Input data/information											
		Feedback on controlling the conversion of plantations to fruit production and that limits local economic development.	People do not support the current fruit development planning	Number of land use conflict events related to fruit production planning	Area of natural forest legally and illegally converted into plantations	Name of newly built silviculture associated with deforestation; estimated deforested area	Number of land use conflicts related to plantation development	Equity between the supported and not supported communities	Comments on forest plantation protection and development that affect cattle grazing.	The name and estimated deforested forest area of forest areas for agricultural cultivation due to free shifting cultivation	Number of land and resource-use conflict events due to strict control to shifting cultivation	Conflicts between people outside of target communes with those in the target communes	local people affected by cultivation (slash) practices when strictly controlling illegal exploitation of natural forest for shifting cultivation
		(yes or no)	(yes or no)	(event)	(ha)	(silviculture; ha)	(event)	(yes or no)	(event)	(name of deforest forest; ha)	(event)	(yes or no)	(number of people)
20	Đoàn kết												
21	Mường Chiềng												
22	Trung thành				0	no	0	no	0				
<b>III</b>	<b>Lạc Sơn</b>												
23	Tự do				0	no	0	no	0				
24	Quý hòa	no	no	0	0	no	0	no	0				
25	Văn nghĩa												
26	Mỹ Thành				0	no	0	no	0				
27	Ngọc lâu	no	no	0									
28	Ngọc sơn	no	no	0									
29	Miền Đồi												
30	Bình Hẻm												

No.	Commune	Input data/information											
		Feedback on controlling the conversion of plantations to fruit production and that limits local economic development.	People do not support the current fruit development planning	Number of land use conflict events related to fruit production planning	Area of natural forest legally and illegally converted into plantations	Name of newly built silviculture associated with deforestation; estimated deforested area	Number of land use conflicts related to plantation development	Equity between the supported and not supported communities	Comments on forest plantation protection and development that affect cattle grazing.	The name and estimated deforested forest area of forest areas for agricultural cultivation due to free shifting cultivation	Number of land and resource-use conflict events due to strict control to shifting cultivation	Conflicts between people outside of target communes with those in the target communes	local people affected by cultivation (slash) practices when strictly controlling illegal exploitation of natural forest for shifting cultivation
		(yes or no)	(yes or no)	(event)	(ha)	(silviculture; ha)	(event)	(yes or no)	(event)	(name of deforested forest; ha)	(event)	(yes or no)	(number of people)
31	Tân Mỹ				0	no	0	no	0				
<b>IV</b>	<b>Mai Châu</b>												
32	Tân dân									0	0	no	0
33	Tân mai									0	0	no	0
34	Phúc sạ												
35	Đồng bằng									0	0	no	0
36	Săm khòe									0	0	no	0
37	Mai hịch									0	0	no	0
38	Cun pheo									0	0	no	0
39	Bao la									0	0	no	0
40	Phiêng về									0	0	no	0
41	Ba khan									0	0	no	0
42	Pà Cò									0	0	no	0

No.	Commune	Input data/information											
		Feedback on controlling the conversion of plantations to fruit production and that limits local economic development.	People do not support the current fruit development planning	Number of land use conflict events related to fruit production planning	Area of natural forest legally and illegally converted into plantations	Name of newly built silviculture associated with deforestation; estimated deforested area	Number of land use conflicts related to plantation development	Equity between the supported and not supported communities	Comments on forest plantation protection and development that affect cattle grazing.	The name and estimated deforested forest area of forest areas for agricultural cultivation due to free shifting cultivation	Number of land and resource-use conflict events due to strict control to shifting cultivation	Conflicts between people outside of target communes with those in the target communes	local people affected by cultivation (slash) practices when strictly controlling illegal exploitation of natural forest for shifting cultivation
		(yes or no)	(yes or no)	(event)	(ha)	(silviculture; ha)	(event)	(yes or no)	(event)	(name of deforest forest; ha)	(event)	(yes or no)	(number of people)
43	Hang Kia									0	0	no	0
44	Tân Sơn									0	0	no	0
45	Nà Mèo									0	0	no	0
46	Vạn Mai									0	0	no	0
<b>V</b>	<b>Tân Lạc</b>												
47	Bắc Sơn	no	no	0									
48	Nam Sơn	no	no	0									
49	Trung Hòa				0	no	0	no	0				
50	Mỹ Hòa	no	no	0	0	no	0	no	0				
51	Ngòi Hoa				0	no	0	no	0				
52	Thanh Hối	no	no	0	0	no	0	no	0				
53	Ngõ Luông												

No.	Commune	Input data/information											
		Feedback on controlling the conversion of plantations to fruit production and that limits local economic development.	People do not support the current fruit development planning	Number of land use conflict events related to fruit production planning	Area of natural forest legally and illegally converted into plantations	Name of newly built silviculture associated with deforestation; estimated deforested area	Number of land use conflicts related to plantation development	Equity between the supported and not supported communities	Comments on forest plantation protection and development that affect cattle grazing.	The name and estimated deforested forest area of forest areas for agricultural cultivation due to free shifting cultivation	Number of land and resource-use conflict events due to strict control to shifting cultivation	Conflicts between people outside of target communes with those in the target communes	local people affected by cultivation (slash) practices when strictly controlling illegal exploitation of natural forest for shifting cultivation
		(yes or no)	(yes or no)	(event)	(ha)	(silviculture; ha)	(event)	(yes or no)	(event)	(name of deforest forest; ha)	(event)	(yes or no)	(number of people)
54	Lũng Vân												
55	Quyết chiến												

**Annex 11. Field survey result - Social and Environmental Benefit-Risk Assessment Framework (Cont.)**



No.	District/commune	Input data/information								
		Conflicts between FPD staff and violators	Estimated number of people who live dependently to forest being affected due to strict illegal forest harvesting control	Estimated number of people loss their traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood due to strict illegal forest harvesting control	Number of conflict events between FPD staff and business owners related to conversion of forest to infrastructure development and mining	Conflict of land use for forest offset planting and other purposes	Estimated number of people lack of agriculture land due to strict regenerated area control	Conflicts between people outside of target communes with those in the target communes related to forest recovering and regeneration	Estimated number of people being affected to their cattle grazing due to strict forest recovering and regeneration control	People may misunderstand about REDD+ and expect too much on benefits from REDD+, thus, it may create disturbances in the community
		(event)	(number of people)	(number of people)	(event)	(yes or no)	(number of people)	(event)	(number of people)	(yes or no)
<b>I</b>	<b>Kim Bôi</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	no
1	Tú sơn									no
2	Thượng tiến						0	0	0	no
3	Kim sơn									no
4	Kim tiến						0	0	0	no
5	Nuông dăm									no
6	Nam Thượng						0	0	0	no
7	Nật Sơn						0	0	0	no
8	Đú Sáng						0	0	0	no
<b>II</b>	<b>Đà Bắc</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3504</b>	no
9	Đồng Nghê				0	0				no
10	Giáp đất	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	no
11	Đồng chum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	442	no
12	Tân Pheo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	656	no
13	Suối nánh				0	0	0	0	204	no
14	Đồng ruộng	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	385	no
15	Tân Minh	0	0	0	0	0				no
16	High sơn	0	0	0	0	0				no

No.	District/commune	Input data/information								
		Conflicts between FPD staff and violators	Estimated number of people who live dependently to forest being affected due to strict illegal forest harvesting control	Estimated number of people loss their traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood due to strict illegal forest harvesting control	Number of conflict events between FPD staff and business owners related to conversion of forest to infrastructure development and mining	Conflict of land use for forest offset planting and other purposes	Estimated number of people lack of agriculture land due to strict regenerated area control	Conflicts between people outside of target communes with those in the target communes related to forest recovering and regeneration	Estimated number of people being affected to their cattle grazing due to strict forest recovering and regeneration control	People may misunderstand about REDD+ and expect too much on benefits from REDD+, thus, it may create disturbances in the community
		(event)	(number of people)	(number of people)	(event)	(yes or no)	(number of people)	(event)	(number of people)	(yes or no)
17	Tiền phong	0	0	0						no
18	Tu lý						0	0	0	no
19	Vây nưa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324	no
20	Đoàn kết	0	0	0			0	0	536	no
21	Mường chiềng						0	0	346	no
22	Trung thành						0	0	307	no
<b>III</b>	<b>Lạc Sơn</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1600</b>	no
23	Tự do						0		700	no
24	Quý hòa	0	0	0			0			no
25	Văn nghĩa	0	0	0						no
26	Mỹ Thành	0	0	0						no
27	Ngọc lâu	0	500	500			0	0	500	no
28	Ngọc sơn	0	0	0			0	0	0	no
29	Miền Đồi	0	0	0			0	0	0	no
30	Bình Hẻm	0	0	0			0	0	0	no
31	Tân Mỹ						0	0	400	no
<b>IV</b>	<b>Mai Châu</b>									
32	Tân dân	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	no

No.	District/commune	Input data/information								
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		(event)	(number of people)	(number of people)	(event)	(yes or no)	(number of people)	(event)	(number of people)	(yes or no)
33	Tân mai				0	no	0	0	0	no
34	Phúc sạ				0	no	0	0	0	no
35	Đồng bằng	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	no
36	Sâm khòe	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	no
37	Mai hịch	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	no
38	Cun pheo	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	no
39	Bao la	0	0	0			0	0	0	no
40	Phiêng vé	0	0	0			0	0	0	no
41	Ba khan	0	0	0			0	0	0	no
42	Pà Cò	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	no
43	Hàng Kia	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	no
44	Tân Sơn	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	no
45	Nà Mèo	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	no
46	Vạn Mai	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	no
<b>V</b>	<b>Tân Lạc</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2570</b>	no
47	Bắc Sơn	0	0	0			0	0	0	no
48	Nam Sơn	0	0	0			200	0	350	no
49	Trung Hòa	0	0	0			0	0	60	no

No.	District/commune	Input data/information								
		Conflicts between FPD staff and violators	Estimated number of people who live dependently to forest being affected due to strict illegal forest harvesting control	Estimated number of people loss their traditional knowledge, culture and livelihood due to strict illegal forest harvesting control	Number of conflict events between FPD staff and business owners related to conversion of forest to infrastructure development and mining	Conflict of land use for forest offset planting and other purposes	Estimated number of people lack of agriculture land due to strict regenerated area control	Conflicts between people outside of target communes with those in the target communes related to forest recovering and regeneration	Estimated number of people being affected to their cattle grazing due to strict forest recovering and regeneration control	People may misunderstand about REDD+ and expect too much on benefits from REDD+, thus, it may create disturbances in the community
		(event)	(number of people)	(number of people)	(event)	(yes or no)	(number of people)	(event)	(number of people)	(yes or no)
50	Mỹ Hòa	0	0	0			0	0	0	no
51	Ngòi Hoa	0	0	0			200	0	800	no
52	Thanh Hối	0	0	0			0	0	60	no
53	Ngõ Luông	0	0	0			0	0	0	no
54	Lũng Vân	0	0	0			350	0	0	no
55	Quyết chiến	0	0	0			750	0	1300	no

