

資料 6. 世銀 Forest Protection and Rural Development Project 概要、WWF プロジェクト  
との比較表

ベトナム国

森林保全事業 (Forest Protection and Rural Development Project) <sup>1</sup>

概 要

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| 実施機関：      | 農業・農村開発省 (Forest Protection and Rural Development Unit)<br>Project Director: Mr. Nguyen Van Dang (Vice Minister)<br>Project Manager: Mr. Doan Diem   |
| 融資機関：      | 世銀 (IDA)<br>WB Operations Officer: Mr. Cao Thang Binh (WB Hanoi Office)  |
| 融資額：       | US\$ 21.51 million<br>(総コスト US\$ 32.29 million のうち、政府支出 US\$ 5.62 million、オランダの協<br>調融資 (無償) US\$ 5.16 million)  |
| 実施期間：      | 2004 年 10 月まで (世銀理事会承認は 1997 年 10 月)   |
| 経 緯：       | Stage 1 ('95 年 10 月～11 月) : 情報収集/現況分析<br>Stage 2 ('96 年 1 月～2 月) : コンサルテーション、事業実施戦略及び事業コンポーネントの策定<br>Stage 3 ('96 年 3 月～8 月) : ワークショップ (6 月)、実施計画最終案策定 (8 月)<br>アプレaisal ('97 年 9 月)<br>事業開始 ('98 年 6 月) ??  |
| 事業目的：      | 1) 高い生物多様性を持つ特別用途林の保護・管理の改善<br>2) 上記エリア周辺 (バッファゾーン) に住む住民の生計向上   |
| 事業対象地域：    | 1) Chu Mom Ray Nature Reserve (CMRNR) : 中部高原の Kon Tum 省に位置する。<br>事業対象面積は約 57,500ha (周辺地区を含む)<br>(添付図-1 参照)<br><br>本地域には 2 郡 9 Communes が含まれている。それら Communes の総人口は<br>約 15,900 人 (1992 年)、人口密度は 7.41 人/km <sup>2</sup> である (9 Communes の総<br>面積は約 2,145 km <sup>2</sup> ) |
|            | 2) Cat Tien National Park (CTNP) : ベトナム南部の 3 省 (Dong Nai 省、Lam Dong<br>省、Binh Phuoc 省) に位置する。事業対象面積は約 74,319ha。  |
| 事業コンポーネント： | 1) <u>保護区</u> の管理 (費用見積 : US\$ 3.38 million)<br>◆ CMRNR 管理計画の見直し (境界線の再設定、管理ゾーンの設定とそれ<br>ぞれの管理計画策定、管理規則策定、管理施設建設計画など)<br>◆ 上記「見直し管理計画」の実施<br>◆ 自然生態及び社会経済に係わる定期的な調査<br>◆ 周辺住民への教育・啓蒙活動<br>◆ エコツーリズム振興に係わるプログラムの策定<br>◆ 保護区職員の訓練  |

<sup>1</sup> 旧プロジェクト名 : Forest Protection & Barren Lands (Management Project)

2) バッファゾーン開発（費用見積：US\$ 21.55 million）

バッファゾーンに居住する住民の所得向上、彼らへの土地利用権付与、バッファゾーン内の天然林の管理・利用改善、等によって保護区内の天然林への開発圧力を軽減することが目的。

主な活動は、PRA によって各 Commune 毎の開発ニーズ等を確認すると共に Commune Action Plan (CAP) を策定し、それを実施することである。各 Commune は事業主と保護区管理に関する Agreement を結び保護活動を実施することを前提に、CAP 実施のために 1 世帯あたり 300 ドルを上限とする無償資金を与えられる（事業資金の最低 10% は労働提供を含む受益者の負担となる）。本コンポーネントは便宜的に次の 6 つのサブコンポーネントに分けられている。

◆ Community Development Planning

【PRA 実施、農村開発に係わる CAP の策定、CAP の実施（無償、但し保護区管理に関する Agreement を事業主との間で結ぶ）】

◆ Land Allocation

【Commune レベルの土地利用計画策定 (Community Development Planning と関連する)、地積図作成、土地利用証明書の発行】

◆ Social Support Program

【農林業の生産性及び持続性の向上、基本的社会インフラの改善、収入向上のためのプログラム。事業内容は CAP に含まれる。事業実施に対して一世帯あたり 300 ドルが Social Support Grant から無償で提供される。受益者は事業費の最低 10% 分を現金あるいは物品/労働で提供する。】

◆ Agricultural Support Services

【食糧作物生産振興のための技術開発、展示・普及、生産資材/生産技術の入手及びクレジットに関する支援が目的。普及員の訓練、郡普及センターの強化が主な活動】

◆ Forest Management

【バッファゾーン内にある保護すべき天然林を選定し、貧困農民あるいは少数民族（先住民）に対して優先的にその利用・管理権を与える（省森林保護部がその監督を行う）。また、国有林業公社のリストラに係わるパイロットスタディを行い、公社が（民間会社の様な形態で）商業的に保護区外の天然林管理を行うことが出来るかどうかを判断する。もしそれが商業的に不可能と判断される場合には、公社の資産及び人員の処分とその社会経済的影響を考慮の上、公社の解散方法を提言する。Kon Tum 省では Thay という国有林業公社がパイロットスタディの対象となる。】

◆ Rural Infrastructure

【バッファゾーン内住民の生計向上のために、(i) 既存灌漑施設の改修、(ii) 新規灌漑施設の建設、(iii) バッファゾーン内の Commune 間及び Commune-District 間道路の改修、(iv) 保護区管理強化のためのアクセス道路改修、を行う。】

3) 事業実施管理及び組織開発（費用見積：US\$ 3.90 million）

本コンポーネントは、適切な事業実施管理を目的とする。管理体制、事業効

果のモニタリング・評価方法及び資金管理・監査方法の確立、事業実施監理・技術支援、省・郡・集落レベルのトレーニング及び事業実施を通じた組織強化を含む。

事業実施組織： ◆農業農村開発省： Project Management Unit (PMU)が事業全体の実施監理を行う  
(添付図-2 参照)

◆Inter-ministerial Project Steering Committee (PSC)：

下記関係省庁・部局の代表者によって構成され、最低年1回開催し、年次事業計画・予算の承認、進捗のモニタリング、事業に係わる政策決定などを行う。

- － 農業農村開発省の関係部局
- － 少数民族・山岳地域委員会
- － 大蔵省
- － 計画・投資省
- － ベトナム国有銀行
- － 土地局 (General Department of Land Administration)
- － 農業・農村開発銀行 (農村開発に対する融資を実施している)

◆Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU)：

省人民委員会の中に設置され、事業活動の調整、住民による計画策定の監理、バッファゾーンにおける活動の年次計画・予算の策定、予算管理、モニタリング・評価のためのデータ収集などを行う。

◆Provincial Project Steering Committee (PPSC)：

省レベルでPSCと同様の活動を行う。

◆Commune Working Group (CWG)：

各Communeの人民委員会によって設立されるグループであり、各CommuneにおけるCAPの策定、実施及びモニタリングを管理・監督する。

その他特記事項：

- ◆ Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (EMDP)の作成： 事業対象地域周辺に住む少数民族の文化やニーズを尊重し、彼らに便益が行き渡るような配慮を記載。アプレイザル時にベトナム政府が世銀側に提出した。(事前調査団入手済み)
- ◆ A Policy Framework for Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons の作成： 事業実施により非自発的移住が避けられない場合、移住民に対して十分かつ適切な補償を行うと共に、彼らの生計向上を支援することを保証することを記載。アプレイザル時にベトナム政府が世銀側に提出した。(事前調査団入手済み)
- ◆ パイロットスタディの対象となった国有林業公社のリストラ計画を1999年6月までにIDAへ提出することになっている。(アプレイザル時の合意事項。事前調査の時点では未提出。)

- ◆ ANZDEC Ltd. (コンサルタント) が本事業の Project Preparation に関わり、1996 年 8 月に世銀に対して下記 Working Paper を提出している。(事前調査時に世銀ハノイ事務所から入手済み。)

- A. Protected Area Planning
- B. Social Issues
- C. Ethnic Minorities Strategies
- D. Forest Management & Development Issues
- E. Farming System
- F. The Economy
- G. Small, Medium Scale Business Assistance
- H. Tourism Development
- I. Planning Issues

|                 | WWF Project  |   | JICA Development Study   |  |
|-----------------|--|---|--|--|
| Project name    | Sustainable Forest Management and Protection in the Kon Plong Forest Complex, Vietnam  |   | Establishment of Sustainable Forest Management Plan in the Central Highland of Vietnam   |  |
| Place           | The area managed by Mang Canh II Forest Enterprise   |   | All the area in Kon Plong District, Kon Tum Province   | The area managed by Mang La Forest Enterprise                                    |
| Duration        | (Vietnamese government has not approve the project yet. Expected earliest start from 2000)   |   | From Dec. 1999 to August 2001  |  |
| Component No.   | Component I  | Component II  | 1 Classification of Forest in the project area   | 2 Establishment of the model forest management area                              |
| Fund by         | Global Environment Facility (WORLD BANK)   | Tropical Forest Trust, etc  | JICA itself (JAPAN'S ODA)  |  |
| Goal            | Protection of threatened forest biodiversity   | More sustainable management of timber resources   | Long term objective: Sustainable Forestry Development in the Central Highland based on the   |  |
| Objectives      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Empower government agencies, State Forest Enterprise and local communities to establish and effectively manage protected areas harboring important biodiversity values throughout the KPFC.</li> <li>Institute ongoing biodiversity monitoring in the KPFC to measure the impact of protection and forest management activities.</li> </ul> | Certify forest management in the production zone of the KPFC according to an FSC-equivalent best-practice standard. | <b>Short term objective:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Conservation of the existing forest area in the Central Highland,</li> <li>(2) Establishment of the forest management plan and the plantation development plan in the model areas in the Central Highland and</li> <li>(3) Strengthen the forest management capability of rural governmental organization through the project implementation.</li> </ul> |  |
| Project outputs | Phase 1: Planning  |   | (1) Review of available statics and data   | (1) Selection of the model management area in the existing forest and bareland   |
|                 | • Biodiversity Assessment of KPFC  | • Forest Resource Inventory of production zone  | (2) Preliminary survey for preparation   | (2) Detail inventory of the model area   |
|                 | • Consensus Land-Use Plan for KPFC   | • Consensus Land-Use Plan for KPFC  | (3) Aerial photography in the model area (1/25000)   | (3) Setting of the experimental plots for the productivity in the model area     |
|                 | • Monitoring and Evaluation Program  | • Environmental/Social Impact Assessment  | (4) Forest type study and classification of the project area   | (4) Establishment of detail management map (1/10000) of the model area           |
|                 | Phase 2: Implementation  |   | (5) Establishment of forest map (1/25000) and forest resource book in the project area   | (5) Establishment of the model forest management plan in the natural forest area |
|                 | • Protected areas established and management entities strengthened   | • Production zone practices improved and certified  |  | (6) Formulation of the new plantation development plan in the model area         |
| Activities      | Phase 3: Sustainability  |   |  | (7) Establishment of silviculture technical guidelines                           |
|                 | Assessment of biodiversity values, consensus Land-Use Plan, and monitoring program.  | Forest management planning (including forest inventory, EIA/VSIA, etc)  | (1) Dispatch of a study team to undertaking the Study composed of required expertise   |  |
|                 | Phase 2: Implementation  |   | (2) Study activities including:  |  |
|                 | Establishment of protected areas, strengthening of management entities, initiation and follow-up on monitoring   | Production zone practices improved and certified.   | • Field investigation  |  |
|                 | Phase 3: Sustainability  |   | • Inventory survey   |  |
|                 |  | Ongoing and effective   | • Provide Aerial-photograph data   |  |
|                 |  | (1) management of protected areas,  | • Establishment small scale experimental plot  |  |
|                 |  | (2) certification of production forest management,  | • Investigation data of existing forest  |  |
|                 |  | (3) biodiversity informing and demonstration.   | • Establishment yield tables for the planting trees  |  |
|                 |  |   | • Establishment of model forest management plan  |  |
|                 |  |   | • Establishment of the plantation development plan   |  |
|                 |  |   | (3) Transfer of the technical knowledge on planning and investigation to Vietnamese Counterparts through their participation on the Study and training scheme.   |  |

平成 11 年 6 月 29 日

## 中部高原森林保全計画地における NGO プロジェクトの動向について（メモ）

### 1. プロジェクト名

Sustainable Forest Management and Protection in the Kon Plong Forest Complex, Vietnam

### 2. 実施場所

コンツム省、コンブロン郡、Mang Canh II Forest Enterprise の管理エリア

### 3. 実施主体

WWF

### 4. 目的

- ・破壊が危惧されている森林における生物多様性の保護
- ・木材資源の持続的な管理経営

### 5. 予定されている資金提供者

Global Environment Facility (WORLD BANK), Tropical Forest Trust, Vietnamese Government and timber company 等

### 6. 実施期間等

実施期間：未定

現在、WB の承認を得ているものの、越国政府への承認申請（MARD→MPI）はこれからであり、プロジェクトの実施は最も早くても 2000 年度。また、越国政府の採択可能性は不明。

### 7. 中部高原森林保全計画との関係

#### (1) 目的について

中部高原森林保全計画は、越国中部高原における開発と利用が調和した持続可能な森林管理のモデル計画樹立を目的としており、ITTO のクライテリアの取得についても一つの目標としている。

一方、WWF プロジェクトは、生物多様性の保護及び FSC (Forest Scholarship: WWF が事務局となり推進している木材認証制度) の実用化基準による森林管理の承認を目指している点で異なっている。

(2) エリアについて

中部高原森林保全計画がコンブロン郡全体で森林分類、Mang La FE の管理エリアをモデル地域として森林管理計画を樹立することとしている。

一方、WWF プロジェクトは Mang Canh II FE のエリアのみをプロジェクトエリアとしており、モデル地域については重複していない。

(3) WWF プロジェクトの採択可能性について

WWF プロジェクトの採択可能性については、越国政府の承認申請がこれからであり、採択可能性は未知数である。WB は当プロジェクトを承認している。

8. その他

(1) WWF プロジェクトの概要については、別紙 1、2 のとおり (MARD から入手)

(2) デマケ案については、別紙 3 のとおり

(3) WWF プロジェクト関係者及び連絡先

WWF: Mr. Chad Oval, Conservation Programme Officer

Address: 7 Yet Kieu Street, International P. O. Box 151, Hanoi, Vietnam

Tel: 84-4-8220640

Fax: 84-4-8220642

WB: World Bank Hanoi Mission:

Mr. Thang Cao Binh, Operations Officer

Tel: 84-4-8432461

MARD: Mr. Le Canh Cu (ICD) 8436812

Dr. Pham Hoai Duc (FDD) 8439185

## MEDIUM SIZED PROJECT BRIEF

### SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION IN THE KON PLONG FOREST COMPLEX, VIET NAM

#### PROJECT SUMMARY

| PROJECT IDENTIFIERS  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>1. Project Name:</b><br>Sustainable Forest Management and Protection in the Kon Plong Forest Complex, Viet Nam  | <b>2. GEF Implementing Agency:</b> World Bank  |
| <b>3. Country in which the project is being implemented:</b><br>Socialist Republic of Viet Nam   | <b>4. Country eligibility:</b> Viet Nam ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity on 16 November 1994  |
| <b>5. GEF focal area(s):</b> Biodiversity  | <b>6. Operational program/short term measure:</b><br>Biodiversity: Forest ecosystem operational program  |
| <b>7. Project linkage to national priorities, action plans, and programs:</b><br>The Government of Viet Nam's strategy on forest protection and biodiversity conservation is embodied in four documents: National Conservation Strategy (1984), Tropical Forestry Action Plan (1991), National Plan for Environment and Sustainable Development (1991), and Biodiversity Action Plan for Viet Nam (1995). The major emphasis of these documents is on protection of viable examples of all major forest ecosystems within a national system of protected areas. Viet Nam is developing new national forestry policy initiatives to increase the area under protection from 1 to 2 million hectares and to prevent over-exploitation of the remaining natural forests zoned for production. These initiatives are encompassed in the governments new Five Million Hectare Program, with key objectives including accelerate afforestation and strengthen protected area management; secure a sustainable supply of timber for Vietnam's domestic and export markets; and increase involvement of resident communities in forest management. To accomplish the latter, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is investigating the use of forest certification as a tool to measure forest management performance against a standard being developed by a National Forest Certification Standards Working Group. |  |
| <b>8. GEF national operational focal point and date of country endorsement:</b>  |  |
| PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES  |  |
| <b>9. Project rationale and objectives:</b><br><u>Goal:</u><br>To provide for the (1) protection of threatened forest biodiversity (Component I – GEF) and (2) more sustainable management of timber resources (Component II – non-GEF), in the Kon Plong Forest Complex (KPFC), Viet Nam<br><br><u>Objectives:</u><br>1) Empower government agencies, State Forest Enterprise and local communities to establish and effectively manage protected areas harboring important biodiversity values throughout the KPFC (Component I – GEF);<br>2) Certify forest management in the production zone of the KPFC according to an FSC-equivalent best-practice standard (Component II – non-GEF); and<br>3) Institute ongoing biodiversity monitoring in the KPFC, to measure the impacts of protection and forest management activities (Component I – GEF).   | <b>Environmental Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in total area within the KPFC protected from commercial timber exploitation;</li> <li>• No decrease in the populations of threatened species of flora and fauna in the KPFC;</li> <li>• No decrease in net forest cover in the KPFC;</li> <li>• FSC or equivalent forest management certification protocol issued for project area.</li> </ul><br><b>Project Impact Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective, ongoing management of protected areas by government agencies and State Forest Enterprises, with active involvement of local communities and funded from revenues generated through forest management;</li> <li>• Ongoing management of production forest according to best-practice standards, with increased benefits accruing to local communities;</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring of biodiversity in protection and production areas, with results used to adjust management activities to lessen or eliminate negative impacts.</li> </ul> |



|  |  |   |        |     |        |     |        |     |         |   |                       |           |   |                   |         |   |                    |           |  |
|--|--|---|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|---------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---|-------------------|---------|---|--------------------|-----------|--|
| <p><b>10. Project outputs:</b></p> <p>Phase 1: Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biodiversity Assessment of KPFC (GEF)</li><li>• Forest Resource Inventory of production zone (non-GEF)</li><li>• Consensus Land-Use Plan for KPFC (GEF and non-GEF)</li><li>• Environmental/Social Impact Assessment (non-GEF)</li><li>• Monitoring and Evaluation Program (GEF)</li></ul> <p>Phase 2: Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Protected areas established and management entities strengthened (GEF)</li><li>• Production zone practices improved and certified (non-GEF)</li><li>• Monitoring activities underway (GEF)</li></ul>   | <p><b>Output Indicators</b></p> <p>Phase 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Baseline monitoring completed and reflected in consensus Land-Use Plan;</li><li>• Stakeholders agree and adopt Land-Use Plan;</li><li>• Impact Assessments completed and mitigation activities developed;</li><li>• Monitoring program designed and funded.</li></ul> <p>Phase 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Protected areas clearly delineated and marked</li><li>• regular patrol activities carried out, no logging registered</li><li>• Certificate of best practice management issued</li><li>• Monitoring surveys carried out, documentation exists to effect that results are contributing to improved management and enhance biodiversity</li></ul> |   |        |     |        |     |        |     |         |   |                       |           |   |                   |         |   |                    |           |  |
| <p>Phase 3: Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ongoing and effective management of protected areas (non-GEF)</li><li>• Ongoing certification of production forest management (non-GEF)</li><li>• Ongoing monitoring of biodiversity informing management practices in protection and production forest (non-GEF)</li></ul>   | <p>Phase 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monitoring surveys show no decrease in (1) size of protected areas nor (3) populations of key species of biodiversity</li><li>• Certificate of best practice management retained during and beyond five-year period</li><li>• Regular monitoring activities continue as programmed</li></ul>   |   |        |     |        |     |        |     |         |   |                       |           |   |                   |         |   |                    |           |  |
| <p><b>11. Planned activities to achieve outcomes (including US\$ estimated cost of each activity):</b></p> <p>Phase 1: Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>GEF Component:</b> Assessment of biodiversity values, consensus Land-Use Plan, and monitoring program, at a cost of US\$160,000.</li><li>• <b>Non-GEF Component:</b> Forest management planning (including forest inventory, EIA/SIA, etc.) at a cost of US\$507,000.</li></ul> <p>Phase 2: Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>GEF Component:</b> Establishment of protected areas, strengthening of management entities, initiation and follow-up on monitoring activities, at a cost of US\$335,000.</li><li>• <b>Non-GEF Component:</b> Production zone practices improved and certified, at a cost of US\$418,000.</li></ul> <p>Phase 3: Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Non-GEF Component:</b> Ongoing and effective (1) management of protected areas, (2) certification of production forest management, (3) biodiversity monitoring, and demonstration, at a cost of US\$100,000+.</li></ul> | <p><b>Input Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Disbursement of project input costs according to cost tables and project implementation plan</li></ul>   |   |        |     |        |     |        |     |         |   |                       |           |   |                   |         |   |                    |           |  |
| <p><b>12. Estimated budget (in US\$):</b></p> <p><u>Project Preparation:</u></p> <table><tr><td>WB-WWF Alliance</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>WWF</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>B&amp;Q</td><td>10,000</td></tr></table> <p><u>Project Implementation:</u></p> <table><tr><td>GEF</td><td>495,000</td><td>Component I: Biodiversity Protection and Monitoring</td></tr><tr><td>Tropical Forest Trust</td><td>1,125,000</td><td>Component II: Sustainable Forest Management</td></tr><tr><td>GOV (KPC &amp; TNWMB)</td><td>130,000</td><td>Project counterparts, logistics, and management support (in-kind)</td></tr><tr><td>Total Project Cost</td><td>1,750,000</td><td></td></tr></table>   |  | WB-WWF Alliance   | 30,000 | WWF | 20,000 | B&Q | 10,000 | GEF | 495,000 | Component I: Biodiversity Protection and Monitoring | Tropical Forest Trust | 1,125,000 | Component II: Sustainable Forest Management | GOV (KPC & TNWMB) | 130,000 | Project counterparts, logistics, and management support (in-kind) | Total Project Cost | 1,750,000 |  |
| WB-WWF Alliance  | 30,000   |   |        |     |        |     |        |     |         |   |                       |           |   |                   |         |   |                    |           |  |
| WWF  | 20,000   |   |        |     |        |     |        |     |         |   |                       |           |   |                   |         |   |                    |           |  |
| B&Q  | 10,000   |   |        |     |        |     |        |     |         |   |                       |           |   |                   |         |   |                    |           |  |
| GEF  | 495,000  | Component I: Biodiversity Protection and Monitoring               |        |     |        |     |        |     |         |   |                       |           |   |                   |         |   |                    |           |  |
| Tropical Forest Trust  | 1,125,000  | Component II: Sustainable Forest Management                       |        |     |        |     |        |     |         |   |                       |           |   |                   |         |   |                    |           |  |
| GOV (KPC & TNWMB)  | 130,000  | Project counterparts, logistics, and management support (in-kind) |        |     |        |     |        |     |         |   |                       |           |   |                   |         |   |                    |           |  |
| Total Project Cost   | 1,750,000  |   |        |     |        |     |        |     |         |   |                       |           |   |                   |         |   |                    |           |  |

|   |
|---|
| <b>INFORMATION ON INSTITUTION SUBMITTING PROJECT BRIEF</b>  |
| <p><b>13. Information on project proposer:</b><br/> The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Indochina Programme Office is the proposing agency for the GEF funds. WWF Indochina is registered with the Government of Vietnam as an international non-governmental organisation and has been operating projects in Vietnam since 1985 in partnership with local agencies and institutes, most notably the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Forest Protection Department. ScanCom International ApS, a Danish-owned garden furniture production and trading company, will be the recipient of the TFT funds. ScanCom maintains a Representative Office in Vietnam and already has a contractual relationship with KPC as it is purchasing timber from Mang Canh II this logging season.</p>   |
| <p><b>14. Information on proposed executing agency (if different from above):</b><br/> The project will have two separate executing agencies, each responsible for a different component. WWF Indochina will execute Component I. FORTECH, an international forestry consulting company with offices in the UK (London) and Australia (Canberra and Perth) will be contracted by ScanCom to execute Component II. The People's Committee of Kon Tum Province (PPCKT) will Chair a Project Steering Committee, representing the Government of Vietnam (GOV), thus ensuring ensuring proper coordination between the two project components. Direct implementing GOV counterparts will be: the Thach Nham Watershed Management Board for Component I, and the Forestry, Agriculture, Industrial, and Services Investment and Development Company of Kon Plong (KPC) for Component II.</p> |
| <p><b>15. Date of initial submission of project concept:</b> June 1998</p>  |
| <b>INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY</b>   |
| <p><b>16. Project identification number:</b></p>  |
| <p><b>17. Implementing Agency contact person:</b> Thang Cao Binh, Operations Officer, World Bank Hanoi Mission; Susan Shen, Principal Ecologist, EASRD.</p>   |
| <p><b>18. Project linkage to Implementation Agency program(s):</b> The project approach is linked top a number of on-going and emerging World Bank initiatives in Viet Nam, such as the Forest Protection and Rural Development Project and a proposed new operation dealing with the Government's Five Million Hectares Program.</p>   |

## Kon Plong State Forest Enterprise - Draft Project Design

### Forest Management

1. Planning
  - Imagery, photos :
  - Landscape Ecology Assessment (w/community involvement) :
  - Identify HCV forest (rare and endangered species) : Determine health and
  - define procedure to identify R&E : general condition of
  - specific measures for maintenance HCV forest : the forest
  - Inventory Assessment – new? - adjust annual allowable cut? :
  - Map Land Use Zones (w/community involvement)
  - Forest Extraction – Company, Customary Use > buffer zones
  - Forest Protection – sensitive areas
  - Agriculture
  - EIA (of extraction, silviculture systems)
  - Social Impact Assessment (of forest management and protection, processing)
  - Financial viability analysis
    - including costs of planning, extraction, silviculture, monitoring, processing
    - impact of certification – new buyers? – price impact?
  - GIS (to manage, process and document)
2. Forest Practices Code (Extraction, Silviculture)
  - Road building guidelines, improvements
  - Procedures (minimize waste, impacts)
  - Strengthen chain of custody, tracking
  - Define and describe silvicultural system, objectives – “Future Forest”?
  - Silvicultural procedures (selection, pre and post-harvest treatments, etc.)
  - Procedures for exotic species
3. Monitoring
  - Permanent Sample Plots (measure growth rate and dynamics) : Determine health and
  - Production, Protection and High Conservation Value Forest : general condition of
  - Surveys : forest
  - Biodiversity (R&E spp.), Regeneration :
  - Soil and Water :
  - Social Impacts :
  - Patrolling
  - Production and Protection Forest

(All above to result in revised Management Plan)

### Processing and Marketing

1. Procedures to minimize waste
2. Product improvement and Buyer development
3. Capital investment program
4. Strengthen tracking system (chain of custody)

### Management Systems

1. Job Descriptions
  - responsibility for regulations clearly defined
2. Training Program
  - Provisions of FMP (Functions: planning, extraction (waste disposal, health & safety, emergency), silviculture, monitoring, biodiversity)
  - Procedures for Nursery and Processing Facility (minimization and disposal of waste, chemical use, health & safety, emergency)
3. Health & Safety Program
4. Community Relations Program (incl. recruitment opportunities for local people)
5. Dispute Resolution System
5. Internal Auditing System
6. Documentation System (encompassing all above, also management planning documents at strategic, tactical and operational levels)

Kon Plong State Forest Enterprises (Mang Canh II, Tan Lap)  
Kon Tum Province, Vietnam

Mock Assessment of Operations Against FSC Principles and Criteria – November 1998

| Score * |  | Principle/Criterion/Indicator |  | Does Seen |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|--|-----------|
| 2.22    |  |                               |  |           |
| 2.98    |  | 1                             | Compliance with laws and FSC Principles  |           |
| 2.63    |  | 1.1                           | Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements  |           |
| 3       |  | 1.2                           | All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid   | No        |
| 3       |  | 1.3                           | In signatory countries, the provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity shall be respected |           |
| N/A     |  | 1.4                           | Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC P&C shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification on a case-by-case basis   |           |
| 3       |  | 1.5                           | Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities  |           |
| 3.25    |  | 1.6                           | Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC P&C  |           |
| 2.22    |  | 2                             | Tenure and Use Rights  |           |
| 3       |  | 2.1                           | Clear and documented evidence of long-term FMU use rights demonstrated   | No        |
| 1.67    |  | 2.2                           | Protection of the rights and resources of local communities  |           |
| 2       |  | 2.3                           | Dispute settlement mechanisms are in place   |           |
| 2.5     |  | 3                             | Indigenous Peoples' Rights   |           |
| 3       |  | 3.1                           | Right to maintain control of operations  |           |
| 2       |  | 3.2                           | Long-term maintenance of rights  |           |
| N/A     |  | 3.3                           | Sites of special significance  |           |
| N/A     |  | 3.4                           | Compensation for use of traditional knowledge  |           |
| 2.25    |  | 4                             | Community Relations and Workers' Rights  |           |
| 2       |  | 4.1                           | Employment opportunities   |           |
| 2       |  | 4.2                           | Health and safety  |           |
| 3.25    |  | 4.3                           | Right to organize respected  |           |
| 2       |  | 4.4                           | Consultation   |           |
| 2       |  | 4.5                           | Resolution of grievances   |           |

|      |      |      |   |     |
|------|------|------|---|-----|
| 2.33 |      | 5    | <b>Benefits from the Forest</b>   |     |
|      |      |      | The FMU must:   |     |
|      | 2    | 5.1  | Strive towards economic viability while taking into account full environmental, social and operational costs and insuring investments necessary to maintain ecological productivity of the forest   |     |
|      | 3    | 5.2  | Encourage optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products  |     |
|      | 2    | 5.3  | Minimize waste associated with harvesting and processing and avoid damage to other forest resources   |     |
|      | 3    | 5.4  | Strengthen and diversify local economy, avoiding dependence on one single forest product  |     |
|      | 2    | 5.5  | Enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries   |     |
|      | 2    | 5.6  | Harvest at rate not to exceed levels that can be permanently sustained  |     |
| 1.93 |      | 6 ✓  | <b>Environmental Impact</b>   |     |
|      | 1    | 6.1  | Environmental Impact Assessment   | No  |
|      | 1.2  | 6.2  | Protection of rare and endangered species   |     |
|      | 2.67 | 6.3  | Ecological functions  |     |
|      | 2    | 6.4  | Representative examples of existing ecosystems protected  |     |
|      | 1.67 | 6.5  | Protection of soil and water resources  |     |
|      | 2.60 | 6.6  | Chemical Use  |     |
|      | 1.25 | 6.7  | Waste disposal  |     |
|      | N/A  | 6.8  | Biological control and genetic modification   |     |
|      | 2    | 6.9  | Exotic species  |     |
|      | 3    | 6.10 | Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• entails a very limited portion of the FMU; and</li> <li>• does not occur on HCV forest areas; and</li> <li>• will enable clear, substantial, additional, long-term conservation benefits across the FMU</li> </ul> |     |
| 2.4  |      | 7    | <b>Management Plan</b>  | Yes |
|      | 1.5  | 7.1  | Management plan content   |     |
|      | 3    | 7.2  | Management planning process should be carried out at various levels   |     |
|      | 2    | 7.3  | The various levels must be consistent   |     |
|      | 3    | 7.4  | The plan must be periodically reviewed  |     |
|      | 3    | 7.5  | A public summary must be available  |     |
|      | 2    | 7.6  | Forest workers trained in relevant and appropriate aspects of management plan   |     |
| 2.38 |      | 8    | <b>Monitoring and Assessment</b>  |     |
|      | 2.4  | 8.1  | The FMU must carry out regular and documented monitoring and assessment of its activity and performance   |     |
|      | 1.75 | 8.2  | Data collected should cover essential indicators  |     |
|      | 3    | 8.3  | Documentation shall be provided to enable tracing of each forest product from its origin (chain of custody)   |     |

|   |     |     |   |  |
|---|-----|-----|---|--|
| 1 |     | 9 ✓ | Maintenance of Natural Forests  |  |
|   | 1   | 9.1 | Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management   |  |
|   | N/A | 9.2 | The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for maintenance thereof  |  |
|   | 1   | 9.3 | The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan. |  |
|   | 1   | 9.4 | Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.  |  |

**\* Scoring Key**

5 = Performance far exceeds expectations, exemplary

4 = Performance at a level above expectations

③ = Performance at a level that meets expectations

2 = Performance at a level below expectations

1 = No performance

N/A = Not Applicable

I/N = Information Needed