

CASE

Voluntary Payment Environment System (Voluntary PES)



- **Country: Viet Nam**
- **Project/Organization: Pro-poor Partnership for Agro-forestry Development project (3PAD)**



BACKGROUND

Derived from the results of PES activities included in Component 3: **Innovative Environmental opportunities**. The 3PAD project has mobilized and coordinated the parties to develop a mechanism and agreement of voluntary payment environment system (voluntary PES).



The voluntary PES model is based on the principle of **mutual** coordination between the exploitation and protection of the forest environment (including water sources, air landscapes, spawning grounds and wild **species**).

This is the first voluntary payment model in the country which is about beneficiaries in lowland villages pay upland people to protect, plant and create livelihoods to limit the **bad impact** on the **watershed forest** environment.



FORM OF CONTRIBUTION

- The Guesthouse is responsible for contributing VND4,000 / guest to the Forest Protection Fund.

- Donating at Commune Police Department of Nam Mau Commune when coming **for registration.**

- The Canoe Cooperative will deduct 2% of the total **revenue** to contribute to the Fund.

- Payment is made quarterly at the Canoe Cooperative Office.

CONTROL REGULATIONS

Guest house

- Checking fund: **every 03 months**
- The amount of money in the donation box must be sealed and matched with the number of temporary residents registered on the Commune Police's Book

Canoe Cooperative

Matching data according to books and revenue-expenditure of accounting parties: Canoe Cooperative and PES Fund

PES Fund

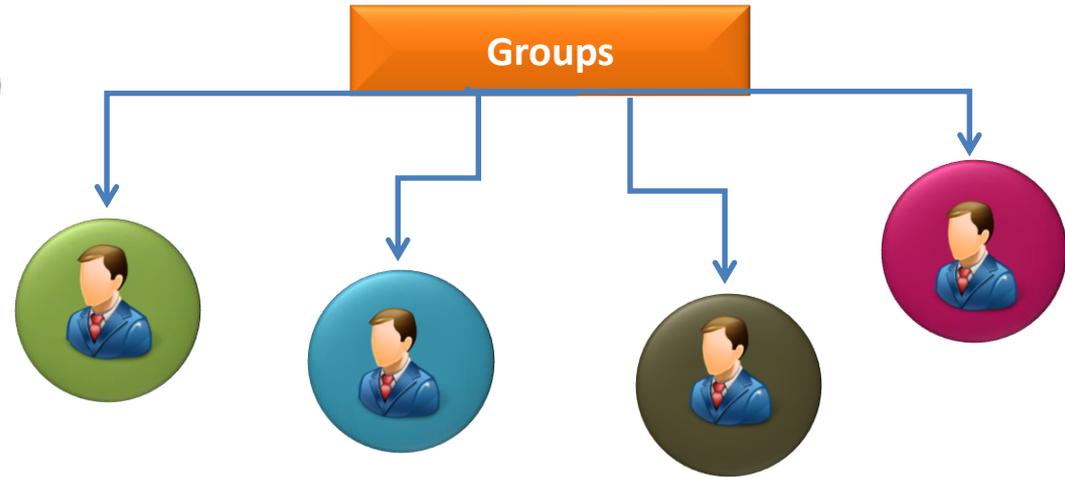
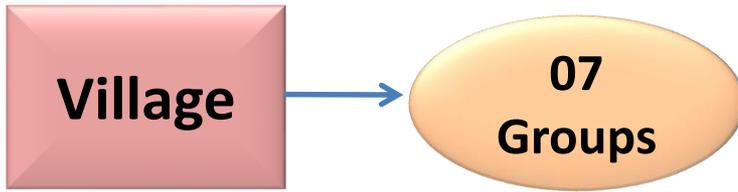
Meeting of the Fund Management Board held every six months to review and publicize contributions, revenues and expenditures to all **stakeholders** and related parties

PURPOSE OF USING FUND

Purposes	Rate
Forest patrols	20%
Reforestation , afforestation	30%
Improve community livelihoods	30%
Collecting and disposing of rubbish	10%
Other community purpose	10%



Forest patrol and protection: 20%

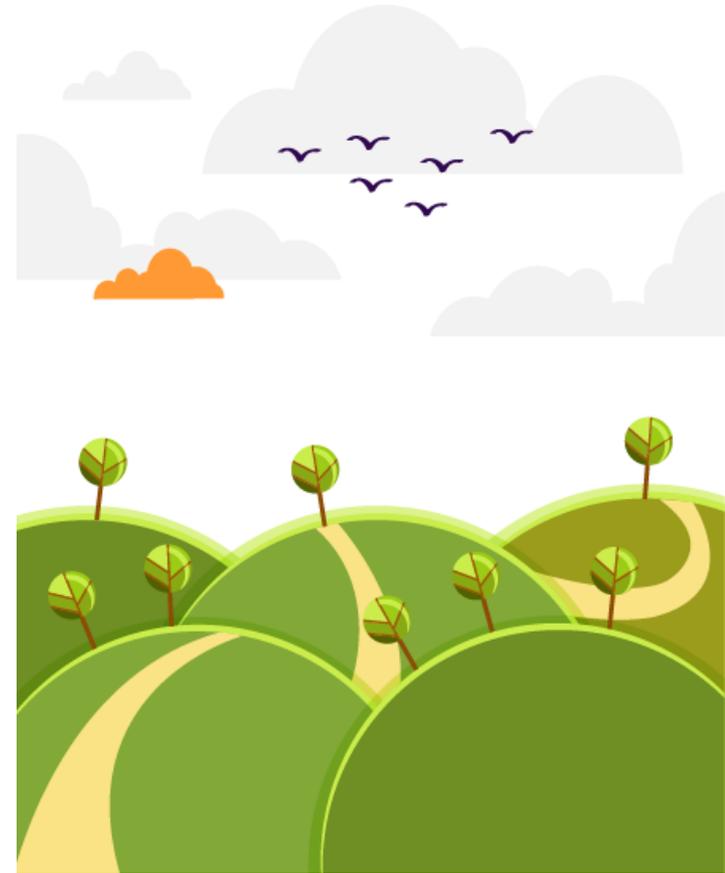


- Forest patrol 03 times / month;
- Dividing into 02 main routes;
- Patrol must report to the leader;
- The leader of the group reports on the overall situation of the whole village every 3 months.



Reforestation : 30%

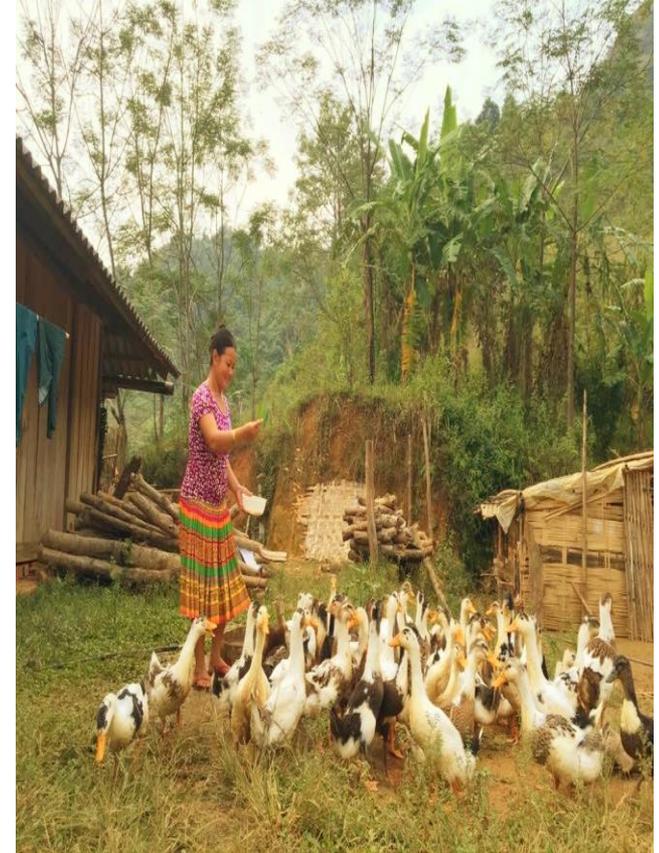
- **Planting new trees to increase the green areas**
- **Method of implementation: villagers voluntarily plant trees, deduct money from the forest protection fund to buy seedlings, tools, pesticides ...**



Community livelihood fund : 30%



- **Management: Village Women's Union.**
- **Form: Revolving loans without interest between households (support: cultivation, breeding...)**
- **Term of maturity: determined by the Women's Union and the village community.**



Village sanitation: 10%

- General village cleaning: every 2 weeks;
- Collecting and burning garbage



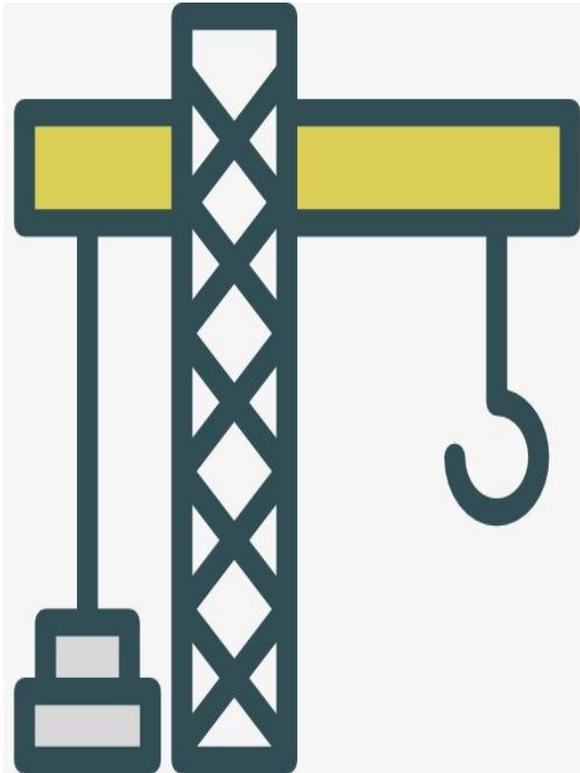
General community work: 10%

- Village cultural houses, roads, schools ...



INFRASTRUCTURE

02 ditches
Length over 500m
Form: Community Force
Account (people
contribute **working days**,
donate land for site
clearance)



Households cultivating
in that area voluntarily
contribute
200.000VND / ha / year
to serve the
maintenance work



IMPACTS

Raising awareness of the
community in
environmental protection
and natural resources

Enhanced
cooperation,
mutual
support and
cohesion,
autonomy

Attract
attention,
investment
of other
projects on
ecology and
tourism

GOOD PRACTICES

Saving cost (in terms of investigation, identification, evaluation and implementation)

Replicating easily (using that fund to revolve and pay for other villages)



Can be repeated many times (lowland areas continue payment if the environmental services are good enough)

People directly supervise the implementation process and evaluate the results.



FACILITATING FACTORS – CHALLENGES

Awareness, capacity, attitudes and behavior of the community have been improved (through PES implementation) => it is easy to get consensus among stakeholders in the process of developing the mechanism and implementation. especially the financial providers (Pac Ngoi village and Bo Lu village).

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Helping the stakeholders be aware of the maintenance activities even when the project ended. Payment is voluntary, meaning activities can only take place when the community, in particular the participants **take** their responsibilities and benefits.

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LESSONS LEARNED

-Researching on policies, institutions, geographical, socio-economic conditions, customs of each region applied.

- Having appropriate approach and specific strategy.

- Establishing voluntary mechanism, agreement but must be tight and strong.

-There should be an intermediary unit or organization in charge of coordinating and supervising the implementation agreement.

- Promoting propaganda and raising awareness for participants and stakeholders

- Requiring the involvement of authorities at all levels.





Commercial Smallholder Support Project (CSSP) in Bac Kan Province

**THANK YOU
SO MUCH!**

