Designing M & E framework for PFES in Thua Thien Hue province

Hue City, 14.03.2017

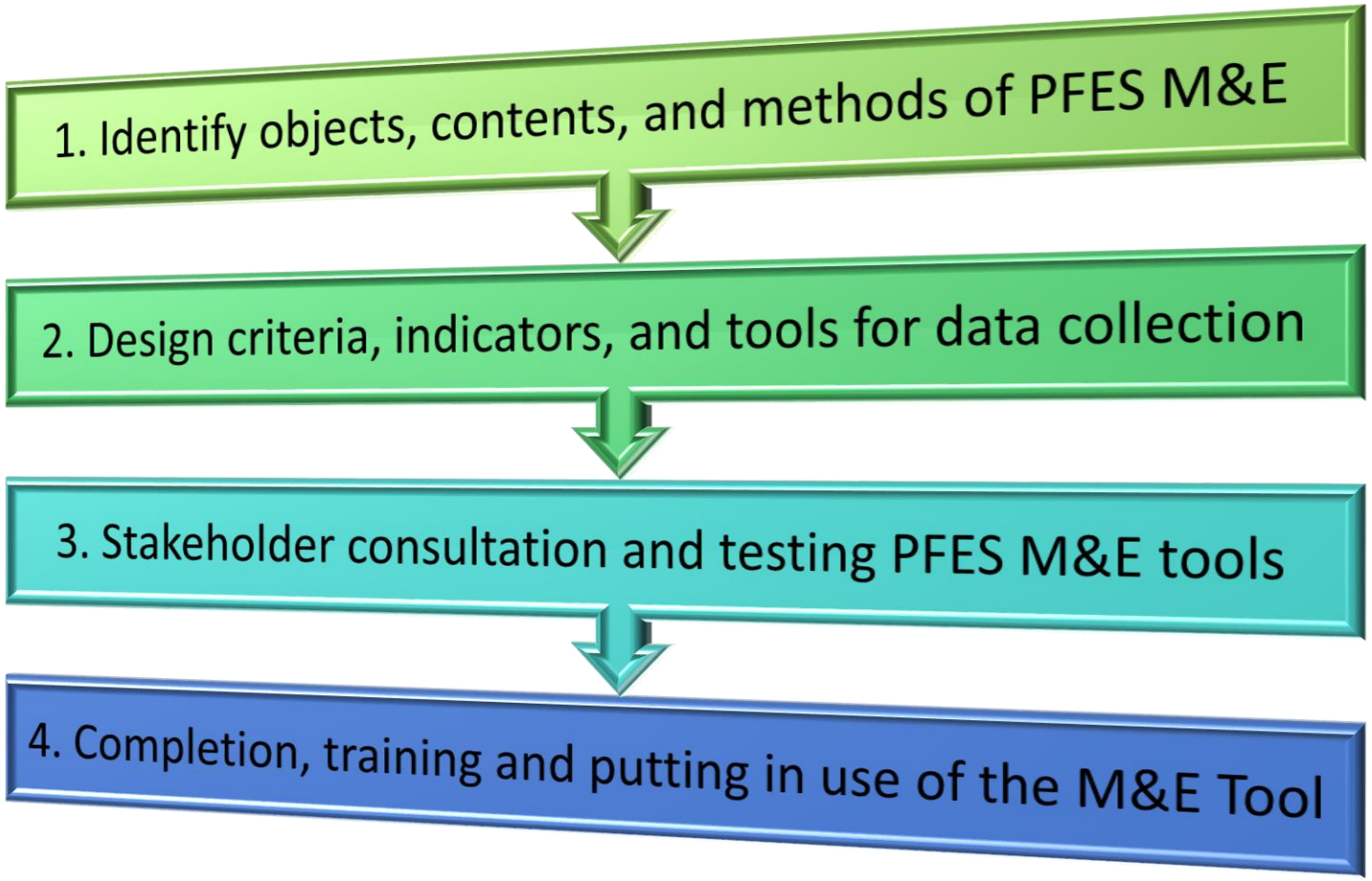
Concepts

- *What is the monitoring*? Monitoring is a continuous process of information collection to help checking the progress of PFES implementation.
- *What is the evaluation*? Periodically review of PFES activities in a systematic and objective ways.
- *Relationship between M&E: R*esult-based evaluation required data/information inputs from regular monitoring

Principles of an M & E framework

- Supporting for PFES to achieve the objectives of “public, democratic, objective, impartial” as defined in Article 5, Decree 99.
- Simple, feasible, suitable with budget of provincial FPDF
- Documentation of data/information to fully reflect the objectives of Decree 99;
- Fully participation of relevant stakeholders, open discussion, acknowledgement of feedbacks to complete the M&E framework.

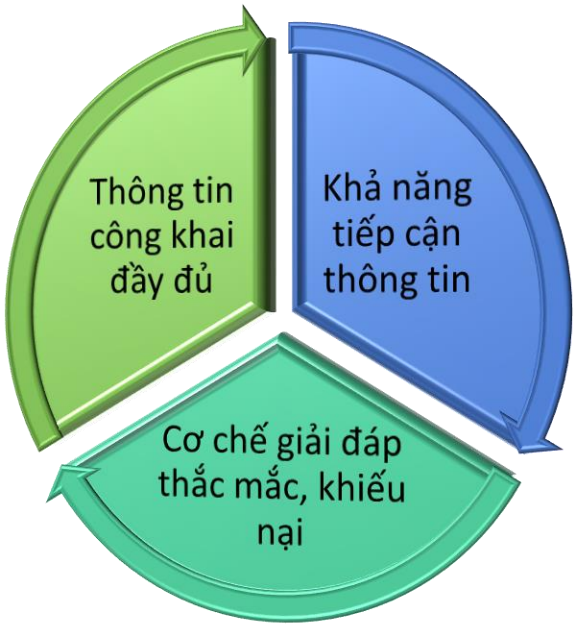
Steps in designing M&E framework for PFES



Current initiatives

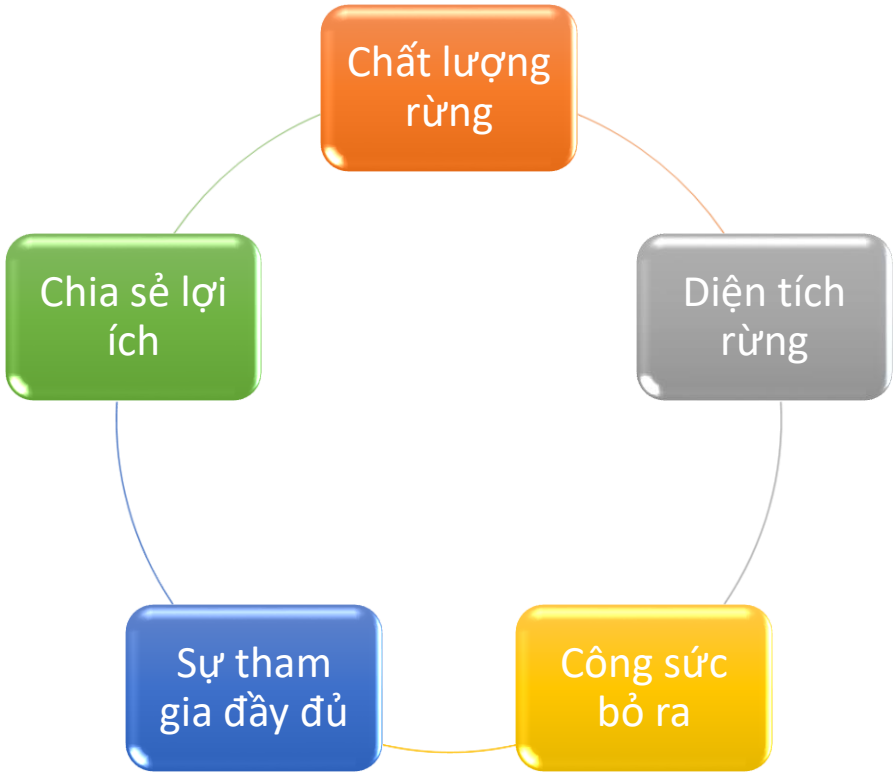
- ADB, 2015 (Angus McEdwin & Nguyễn Mạnh Hà): 43 indicators classified in 5 groups:
  - Operation and activities: 16 indicators
  - Impacts on forest conditions: 14 indicators
  - Influence of different Ecosystem services: 3 indicators
  - Socio-economic influence: 6 indicators
  - Influence on institution: 4 indicatorsß
- VV Quynh et al., 2016: Summarize 22 indicators, divided in 03 groups:
  - Transparency: 12 indicators
  - Equity: 3 indicators
  - Effectiveness: 7 indicators
- CIFOR & VFD (Son La)
- FORLAND: PanNature, Corenarm, Seeds
  - Start from 10/2015 funded by Oxfam
  - Piloted in Lao Cai and Kon Tum provinces
  - Divided into 03 groups, 12 criteria, 53 indicators

Transparency



1. Information and data of PFES are fully collected and publicly open;
2. Secure data/information access by all stakeholders at different levels
3. Setting Question – Answers at local level: Mechanism of Q&A clearly defined and operated.

Equity



1. Payment accounts for the different forest quality;
2. Payment conforms to area, timeline and forest owner;
3. Payment appropriately to effort to produce ecosystem service;
4. Fully participation of relevant stakeholders;
5. Benefit sharing harmoniously allocated among stakeholders

Effectiveness

1. Provincial FPDF operating effectively (collection, disbursement, monitoring)
2. Payment was appropriately used by different users;
3. Payment significantly contributed to forest protection;
4. Local livelihood was substantially improved via PFES.

Issues for discussion:

(I) Who are the users of this M&E?

- Provincial FPDF?
- Central VNFF?
- Independent researchers (impact of PFES on forest conservation/livelihood)
- etc.

Issues...(contd.)

(II) What are the objects of M&E?

- State forest owners as Forest Management Board, State Forest Companies…
- Local forest owners as Communities, Group of households, Individual household.
- State agencies as intermediate: Commune People's Committee, District FPD
- Users of forest ecosystem services: Hydropower plants, Drinking water companies, Tourism, etc.

Issues ...(contd.)

(III) What should be monitored?

- Depending on the objects of the M&E to decide what to monitor.
- For example, M&E of Community Forest Management Board may include:
  - MB structure: personnel and mandates
  - Operational regulations
  - System of receipt – expense - reporting
  - Use of the payments
  - Monitoring village/group members

Issues... (contd.)

(IV) How to monitor?

- Periodical reports.
- Direct meetings;
- Using interview questionnaire
- Tabular forms sent to forest owners
- etc.

Timeline

1. Objects, contents, methods of M&E — March 2017

2. Criteria, indicators, tools for data collection — Apr.-May 2017

3. Stakeholder consultation & testing tools — Jun-Jul 2017

4. Completion, training, and putting in use the tool — Aug- Sept 2017