

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



National Programme Progress Report

VIETNAM

UN-REDD Programme

January 2018 – December 2018

1. Annual Report for the UN-REDD National Programmes

The Annual Report for the National Programme (NP) highlights progress over the twelve month period ending 31 December 2018 (1 January-31 December). This progress is reported against the consolidated Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2018, as approved by the Programme Executive Board.

The report includes the following sections:

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Government & Non-Government Comments;

4) Results Matrix;

5) Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions;

6)

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7) **Error! Reference source not found.**; and

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The lead agency for each National Programme is responsible for coordinating inputs to the Annual Reports, and for ensuring all agency and counterpart perspectives have been collected - in particular government and civil society organizations. The reports are reviewed and vetted by the agency teams, who provide quality assurance and recommendations to the national teams on articulating results and on adjustments to be made. It therefore follows an iterative process which serves to enhance the quality of the reports and enable a meaningful assessment of progress and identification of key lessons regarding knowledge exchange.

2. National Programme Identification

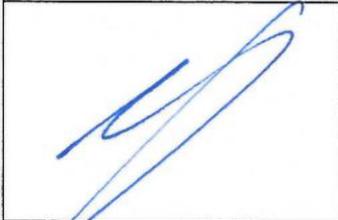
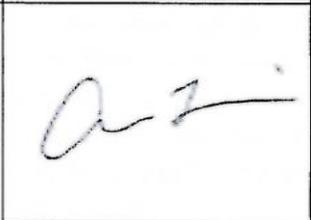
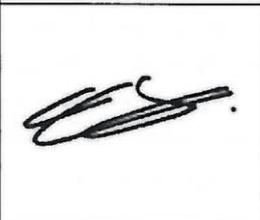
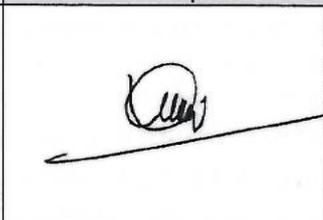
National Programme Title	UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II Programme
Implementing Partners	GoVN (VNFOREST/MARD)
Participating Organizations	UNDP, FAO, UN Environment

Project Timeline			
Programme Duration	72 months	Original End Date	31/12/2015
NPD Signature Date	01/03/2013	No-Cost Extension	36 months
Date of First Fund Transfer	16/08/2013	Current End Date	31/12/2018

Financial Summary (USD)			
UN Agency	Programme Budget indicated in ProDoc.	Total Amount transferred	Cumulative Expenditures* up to December 31 th 2018
FAO	11,948,740	7,945,330	7,808,310
UNDP	12,314,105	18,612,267	17,808,794
UNEP**	3,989,310	1,078,344	1,076,773
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	1,977,650		
Total	30,229,805	27,635,941	26,693,877

* This amount excludes commitments made in 2018 to be paid in early 2019.

** The official expenditure report provided by UNEP's Headquarters in May 2019 was 1,289,433. Figures will be corrected in the final, certified financial report.

Signatures from the designated UN organizations			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
			
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
29 th March 2019	29 th March 2019	29 th March 2019	29 th March 2019
Albert T. Lieberg FAO Representative in Vietnam	Akiko Fuji Deputy Country Director United Nations Development Programme	Emelyne Cheney Regional Coordinator United Nations Environment Programme	Vu Xuan Thon National Programme Director, Programme Management Unit

3. Progress Reporting

3.1 Achievements

Please provide a description of key achievements made by the NP in relation to the 4 pillars of the Warsaw Framework and how the NP has supported those.

The UN-REDD Vietnam Phase II Programme is one of GoVN's main initiative to prepare national REDD+ instruments and architecture to comply with UNFCCC. All achievements below are the direct result of the UN-REDD Programme support to date:

1. National strategy and action plan: Taking into account the new REDD+ vision of the country, a revised NRAP for the period 2017-2030 was formally endorsed by the Prime Minister and made publicly available in April 2017. It replaced an earlier NRAP approved in 2012. The new version shows GoVN's commitment for REDD+, engaging and empowering ministries including MPI, MPS, MOF, and MONRE on critical cross-sectoral collaboration for sustainable management of forests, addressing both direct and underlying drivers of deforestation, and reflects the strengthened institutional arrangements to improve accountability and leadership from the Government's Office. Since 2017, the Programme has been supporting Government to develop an implementation plan 2017-2020 for the NRAP (NRIP) that had been endorsed by Gov. in December 2018. This NRIP maps all available funding sources and identifies gaps to operate the NRAP. It provides recommendations on how to re-direct the flow of investment from "REDD+ relevant" programmes to achieve and contribute to REDD+ objectives.

2-3. Safeguard Information System and Summary of Information: Building on the preparatory work from previous years, Vietnam adopted a more systematic and comprehensive approach on safeguards with its SIS initiated and first Sol formulated in 2017. In 2018, the Programme continues its learning and consolidates inputs from the assessment of benefits and risks of the National REDD+ Implementation Plan (NRIP), pilot grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for REDD+, and participatory governance assessment (PGA). The Programme also completed a comprehensive review of the implementation of safeguards relevant policies, laws and regulations in order to update the national clarification of Cancun safeguards, a gap analysis of institutional capacities, and a consolidated review of data system, sources and information parameters for the SIS. The SIS proposal development phase I focuses on integration with the Forestry Management Information System (FORMIS). The SIS phase I and the Sol which have been developed with the Programme's support in 2017 is endorsed by MARD and officially launched and submitted to UNFCCC in December 2018.

4. Forest Reference Level: Vietnam's first national forest reference level was submitted to the UNFCCC in January 2016 and then entered the international technical assessment process. Through constructive feedback and communication with the Technical Assessment team of the UNFCCC, Viet Nam's final FRL was completed and made available online together with the TA report which assessed the Viet Nam FRL without major issues, in May 2017. Effort has been made in 2018 to address areas of improvement as identified through the TA and to better align with emerging requirements, but, official decision was taken by the Government to withhold a redevelopment of the FRLs until confirmation of results based on the MRV activities under implementation.

5. National Forest Monitoring System: GoVN took a major decision in 2016 to launch a new NFIMAP cycle, resuming the five-year National Forest Inventory (NFI) campaigns implemented up to 2010, which was used as key input data for constructing the REDD+ FRLs. (The NFIMAP campaign was not implemented in 2011-2015, due to the GoVN's decision to implement a separate forest assessment campaign referred to as the NFI&S that would demarcate forest ownership boundaries.) Even with the NFIMAP Cycle V under implementation, there remains issues to be resolved on

generation of both activity data and emissions factors for future MRV and BUR reporting, as well as updating of the FRL to allow for consistency with MRV. Until the results of the MRV are made available, the future MRV (or FRL) methodology cannot be defined. Notwithstanding, NFMS capacity in the country and understanding of NFMS principles are solid, including at the Forest Inventory and Planning Institute (FIPI) under MAR, the Forest Protection Department (FPD) of VNFOREST as the general agency mandated for overall forest resources monitoring, and various research capacity in the country. The REDD+ geo-portal has been handed-over to the VNFOREST including building capacity required for its update and maintenance, and the portal has been integrated into the FORMIS server at VNFOREST. The Programme provided support to strengthen some components, including NFI&S, and to feed decisions and directions of the GoVN on effective arrangements and methodologies to sustain a robust NFMS in the future.

5.1 Challenges and solutions

6. Please provide a summary of the challenges faced and solutions put in place to address them. These could be of any nature, operational, good procedure, unsuccessful process that other countries could benefit from.

In 2018, the Programme operated its AWP with the following focus:

- Continue NRAP implementation, including:
 - o Cross-sector collaboration (actions with MPI, MONRE, MPS, CEMA, MOF, MOJ, Agriculture)
 - o Business sector's engagement (on the five components developed in brief note)
 - o CSO/EM strengthening (as per agreed action plan)
 - o Coordination & monitoring capacities (including launching the NRIP M&E framework and support reporting to national Steering Committee)
- Regional Collaboration, including FLEGT preparation, interagency & transboundary collaboration, business sector engagement...
- At provincial level, completed SiRAP-BDS (major share of 2018 budget with \$620,000 due to transfer from 2017 budget as per revised 2017 AWPB), capture lessons learnt, inform national works, promote partnerships for sustainability
- Readiness, with emphasis on completing SIS and Sol up to international dissemination
- Knowledge production and communication, including a major part of sub-national level activity, and contribution to support further strategic directions and institutionalization of relevant tools (GRM, BDS, PFES, CBFM, FLA, PRAP/SiRAP...)

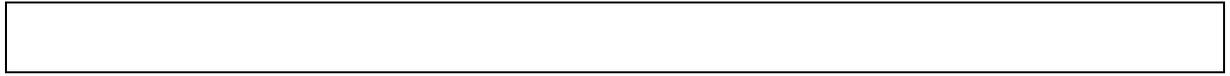
The key challenges the Programme faced in 2018 are

- Identify ways to consolidate all technical processes and close the Programme without losing momentum from partnerships that the Programme has supported and facilitated over the last 5 years with businesses, related ministries and agencies which are crucial for NRAP implementation.
- Identify measures to support the REDD+ unit, in its new position as a part of the Office of State Steering Committee to Sustainable Forest Programme, to be technically capable with financial sustainability to coordinate REDD+ implementation, and conduct M&E of the NRAP implementation

In 2018, the Programme supported the final consultation on NRIP development by working with all related ministries to develop further detailed activities and milestones under their portfolio that contributes to NRAP implementation. As mentioned in 2017 report, the challenge in aligning all relevant programmes to contribute to NRAP implementation remains significant in the years to come. This is attributed to the fact that the NRAP is ambitious, where changes require transformational thinking and practices. At the same time, the technical capacity of the Government to introduce and sustain the necessary changes on the ground is constrained.

To address these major challenges, in 2018, the Programme updated its exit strategy with comprehensive measures to phase out its support while strengthening the sustainability of its impacts. In addition:

- The Programme followed the road map agreed during EG5 in terms of building conditions and legal framework to mainstream NRAP into national processes. In 2018, an emerging result from this effort is its success in convincing MPI, its stakeholders and some development partners (GIZ,...) to pilot “one master plan” process in Lam Dong province. It seems to demonstrate the first example of how the Planning Law (endorsed in 2017) should be implemented and how forest development and protection objectives are considered during this master planning exercise.
- The Programme supported the Vietnam REDD+ Office with the formulation of a complete REDD+ implementation proposal. The proposal will build on the NRIP: action plan, financial analysis and resource mobilization, and monitoring and evaluation framework, as well as build on the new institutional arrangements for REDD+. It aims at ensuring robust capacity in the Vietnam REDD+ Office and the Office of the State Steering Committee together with an action plan to effectively coordinate the implementation of the NRAP, provide backstopping to the various relevant sectors and stakeholders involved, and closely monitor and evaluate activities and impacts during the 2019-2022 period, at the critical time of REDD+ take-off and transition towards the new national planning phase 2021-2030. This is meant to be the gateway for accelerated effort to better align domestic public budget with NRAP implementation, which is expected to become a determining factor for scaling-up REDD+ finance and impact. By the end of November 2018, it is expected that a project document will be developed and a policy dialogue with international partners will be carried out to set the conditions for avoiding gap and gear-up NRAP implementation.
- Beyond 2019, the UN-REDD Programme at the global level continues to provide international technical assistance in a number of key areas. As part of the UN-REDD technical assistance, it is anticipated that FAO continues providing support on updating the forest reference level, MRV design, NRAP M&E framework and PRAP monitoring system, while UNDP continues to assist with implementation of the NRAP M&E framework, forest integration into land use planning, and broad stakeholders’ coordination and engagement including with countries in the region and UNEP continues to support on private sector financing and SIS operations. Agencies are also exploring ways to continue providing assistance beyond the UN-REDD Programme, for instance through the UN Environment Finance Initiative on progress towards forest carbon pricing and connection to international finance opportunities for investment projects like in the Central Highlands.



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7. Government & Non-Government Comments

This section provides the opportunity to capture government and civil society perspectives and provide additional or complementary information.

7.1 Government Comments

Government counterparts to provide their perspective and additional complementary information not included in the overall progress assessment. [500 words]

The UN-REDD Programme Viet Nam Phase II initiated in 2013 and to be completed in 2018. With Programme's support, Viet Nam has put in place REDD+ instruments as required by UNFCCC and is ready for its implementation. Particularly, Viet Nam has developed the National REDD+ Action Plan which is being implemented; established its Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL); established and operationalized the Safeguards Information System, produced its first SOI and consolidated its National Forest Monitoring System.

The above progress and achievements have been made thanks to the active support of the Government of Norway and participating UN agencies which have provided technical and financial assistance for the implementation of the UN-REDD Programme. Through the Programme, inter-agencies cooperation at central and local levels and the participation of ethnic minority network and non-governmental organisations in forest management and protection have been strengthened.

Along with in-country activities, Việt Nam has enhanced international cooperation, particularly with the countries in Mekong region to address issues of transboundary displacement. Being a country affected by climate change seriously, Viet Nam is fully aware of the importance of forest protection as a significant solution to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Therefore we are willing to strengthen regional cooperation on this matter.

Given policies and legislations recently promulgated and with support provided by international communities, there are great opportunities for transformational changes in the Forestry, in which forests are better managed and protected toward sustainable development, effectively contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Vice Minister Ha Cong Tuan had expressed appreciation for the Programme through two phases over the past ten years, achieving its strategic goal of support Viet Nam's REDD+ readiness. He noted the support from Norway as well as the contributions of the Government of Viet Nam, the UN implementing agencies, the PMU, the Programme beneficiaries and the EG Secretariat to the performance of the Programme. Looking ahead, he noted that REDD+ is still a new and challenging area internationally and emphasised the need to sustain the results achieved by the Programme.

7.2 Non-Government Comments

Civil society stakeholders to provide their perspective and additional complementary information (Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or platforms). [500 words]

Ms Lương Thị Trường, the EM Member of the PEB, affirmed the effective engagement of EM in the Programme at both national and subnational levels through the EM network and the direct involvement of local EM people in livelihoods, forest protection and other Programme activities. Sharing observations from Programme field visits, she emphasized that when the forest and land use rights of EM are clearly defined and communicated, they will take responsibility for protecting the forests. She highlighted the sustainable support to people's livelihoods provided by the Programme, including the respect for indigenous knowledge by the central and provincial PMUs and the selection of seedlings suitable to the conditions in different Programme locations, which was appreciated by local people. She noted some ongoing challenges, including the full recognition of the role and engagement of EM, the need to prioritise the involvement of women and to establish a network of EM women for forest protection, the need to ensure EM livelihoods, and the need to ensure widespread respect for indigenous knowledge as a key factor for forest protection generally and REDD+ in particular.

CSOs

Ms Vũ Thị Bích Hợp, CSO Member of the PEB, expressed appreciation for the engagement of CSOs in Programme activities. She shared her observations from monitoring visits on the BDS model in three provinces, which demonstrated that the forest will be protected when contracts are signed with local people, that the livelihoods support through the BDS model has had positive results, and that people's awareness about the contribution of forests to environmental protection has been improved. Regarding the sustainability of the Programme, she emphasised the need for further efforts on awareness raising, community outreach, and upscaling the results. She affirmed that CSOs will continue to engage on forest protection together with the government, the private sector, and the whole of society.

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5. Results Matrix

Outcome 1: Capacities for an operational National REDD+ Action Programme (NRAP) are in place			
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
<p>Progress towards Outcome: The second NRAP for the period 2017-2030 was officially approved in April 2017. The new NRAP demonstrates significant progress towards a transformative approach to REDD+ and sustainable forest development in Vietnam. Quality indicators including cross-sectoral dimension, multi-stakeholders engagement and consideration for regional collaboration and impacts are met.</p> <p>As a robust NRAP is a central deliverable, Outcome 1 is considered as broadly achieved although capacity building for NRAP implementation continues to be necessary beyond the duration of the Programme. The endorsement of the NRAP has opened many opportunities for the Programme to explore innovative policies, measures and arrangements in various sectors, facilitate transition from planning to implementation.</p> <p>Institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation are significantly enhanced, specifically national REDD+ coordination and steering functions are integrated into the government's high-level multi-sector steering mechanism for sustainable forest development, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister. Decision : 823 /QD-BNN-TCCB of MARD on the establishment of the State Steering Committee office for the Target Program on Sustainable Forest Development for 2016-2020 and REDD+ implementation identified VRO as a national REDD+ coordination body. Further operational guideline was revised and approved in April 2018, including provisions for chairmanship and gradual staffing. However, budget for staffing remains an issue.</p> <p>In parallel, NRAP is supplemented by a mid-term implementation plan (NRIP), which strengthens leadership from various ministries and departments over their respective REDD+ activities, develops operational action plans and a resource mobilization framework, and a framework to address and respect social and environmental safeguards. The mid-term implementation plan was approved by MARD on behalf of the minister as the standing vice chairman of the National Steering Committee for Sustainable Forest Development period 2016-2020 and REDD+ Implementation in December, 2018.</p> <p>The NRIP consultation process with different government line ministries and banks raised awareness about REDD+. It also showed active and responsible engagement related to assigned activities and PAMs by sectors beyond MARD. Twenty three different government line ministries and state banks and 17 representative provinces contributed to finalize the NRIP.</p> <p>Capacity building and communication activities have intensified; collaboration with various stakeholders including CSO and ethnic minorities and the business sector are actively promoted and piloted. However, moving from readiness to full implementation requires continuous efforts in terms of capacity</p>			

building and mobilization. Some REDD+ structures including REDD+ networks or sub-technical working groups need to be upgraded to adapt to the new framework of REDD+ implementation.

Output 1.1: NRAP updated as necessary			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New NRAP decided on and disseminated by GoVN 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRAP guides the REDD+ process in Vietnam REDD+ investment plan under implementation Forest Law revised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly achieved NRAP was officially approved by Prime Minister on April 5th, 2017. The Forestry Law was endorsed by National Assembly in November 2017 <p><u>The progress made in 2018</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National consultant hired to adapt the NRIP and RMF into operational action plan in Feb, 2018 The national consultation workshop on the draft NRIP, MARD Minister’s Decision and the annexes organized in March, 2018 The NRIP and annexes circulation process for comments and contributions (among the drafting team members, within MARD and VNFOREST’s line departments, and finally with different related government line ministries and selected provinces) conducted from May to August 2018. Final version of NRIP, annexes approved by MARD in December 2018 Illustrations of additional/side activities to promote cross-sector NRAP/NRIP implementation in 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of pilot model of contracting local economic entities for protection forest in Lao Cai province (report finalized by November 2018)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Analysis of forest sector into GDP of Vietnam and scenario analyses of how some PAMs in NRIP implemented will affect and contribute to GDP and value added of other sectors in the economy ○ Supported High-level policy dialogue workshop chaired by Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of CEMA to enhance the position of ethnic minorities in the natural forest goods and services value chains in August 2018. ○ Supported piloting for integrated planning approach (according to new planning Law) in developing the provincial integrated master plan in Lam Dong province (MPI and Lam Dong PPC) ○ Development of sustainable rubber production manual to show activities and commitments of the rubber sector in implementing assigned activities in NRAP
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Progress towards Output: NRAP has been further detailed by the NRIP as necessary and at expected quality level to trigger thorough transformation of the sustainable forest development sector. Output is achieved, and the Programme continues to support backstopping transition towards effective implementation.

Output 1.2: Building effective mechanism to generate knowledge, organize policy dialogues, and feed policy recommendations is adopted and functioning			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Database on REDD+ projects in Vietnam established and accessible online ● ≥4 STWGs established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No REDD+ database and network ● STWGs and NRSC not fully activated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mechanisms are supported and sustained during transition to full implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the Decision : 823 /QD-BNN-TCCB of MARD on the establishment of the State Steering Committee office for the Target Program on Sustainable Forest Development for 2016-2020 and REDD+ implementation which also include VRO as one among the two functions. Further operational guideline was revised and approved in April, 2018, including the chairmanship and gradual staffing ● In 2018, STWGs were organized up to September 2018 to discuss SOI, SIS, PGA reports of 3 provinces and NRIP's draft reports. ● A full REDD+ implementation proposal is under development basing on the NRIP including action plan, financial analysis and resource mobilization, and monitoring and evaluation framework, as well as build

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VRO conduct ≥ 2 NRSC meetings yearly • Increased capacity and no. of staff in VRO • National REDD+ Network functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • / operating • 4 VRO experts supported by GoVN in 2012 		<p>on the new institutional arrangements for REDD+. It aims at ensuring robust capacity in the Vietnam REDD+ Office and the Office of the State Steering Committee together with an action plan to effectively coordinate the implementation of the NRAP, provide backstopping to the various relevant sectors and stakeholders involved, and closely monitor and evaluate activities and impacts during the 2019-2022 period, at the critical time of REDD+ take-off and transition towards the new national planning phase 2021-2030.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion with JICA on the partnership on result-based payment is ongoing. • The initial planning framework for development of the initiative “deforestation free jurisdiction (DFFJ” in Lam Dong and Dak Nong provinces is under development turns into concept note in December 2018 for relevant donors as an effort to pull resources for implementing NRAP • This DFFJ’s idea was presented to and highly appreciated by international participants attending the site event of the GEF Assembly in Da Nang city in June, 2018
<p>Progress towards Output: 2017-2018 are years of transition for REDD+ process in Vietnam, requiring some adjustments (steering committee, VRO functions, priority issues to be addressed by technical group meetings...) that have led to delays. However, activity on this transition has been intense, so contributing significantly to progress towards effective and sustainable mechanisms to generate knowledge, organize policy dialogue and provide policy guidance. However, ensuring the new VRO to have sufficient capacity and supporting instruments to monitor and report on NRAP implementation is a challenge still and the Programme is still on dialogue, throughout the consultation for full REDD+ implementation proposal, with related development partners and Gov. for concrete solutions .</p>			

Output 1.3: Law enforcement capacity and mechanisms are developed to enhance effective forest law enforcement in pilot provinces			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity gaps in forest crime law enforcement in the pilot provinces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No coordination mechanisms between law enforcement agencies in place Capacities assumed to be poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity and mechanism sustained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core activities revised by VNFOREST instructions, and subject to implementation in Q4, 2018. The adjusted activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to review the implementation of Party Directive #13 Strengthening law enforcement in the Central Highlands. Support a national conference on sustainable timber processing industry in Viet Nam. Strengthening multi-ministerial collaboration on forest protection Support to consultation on GCF Project Proposal in Central Highlands
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Progress towards Output: Overall, FPDs has performed their forest law enforcement with technical capacities equipped in previous years including enhanced knowledge and skills about forest violation handling, updated forest protection law and regulations etc. FPDs also takes the lead in execution of the mechanisms of inter-provincial cooperation, multi-agency task forces at national and provincial level which were supported earlier by the Programme.

Originally planned VNTLAS related activities (i.e. violations database etc.) were cancelled by the VNFOREST in 2018, and replaced by broader interventions proposed by VNFOREST including strengthening the implementation of Party Directive 13-CT/TW (2017) on enhancing Party's leadership in forest management, protection and development; and strengthened multiagency collaboration in forest protection and forest fire control as well as continued capacity building for FPD in Central Highlands region (all planned for implementation in Q4 2018).

Output 1.4: Awareness on climate change and REDD+ raised among key stakeholders at national and sub-national levels through enhanced communication and dissemination of lessons learned			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of National and Provincial REDD+ Steering Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumed to be low Numerous products developed and services provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness assessment is conducted at national and provincial levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The awareness assessment has been conducted from late 2016 and completed in early 2017 showing good progress overall and providing recommendations and inputs for further improvement of communication activities, focusing more on documentation and dissemination of lessons learnt.

<p>members with adequate understanding of REDD+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of awareness raising workshops, publications, newsletters and other forms of documents/lessons published and features in various media outlets such as newspapers and on TV 	<p>during Phase I (see report entitled “Assessing the Effectiveness of Training and Awareness Raising Activities of the UNREDD Programme in Viet Nam (2009-2011)”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, activities are on good track with targets were mostly achieved • Various thematic areas have been captured and disseminated in form of short films, such as sustainable aquaculture in Ca Mau, sustainable coffee production in Lam Dong, combating desertification in Binh Thuan, relationship of local people and ethnic minorities and forests through medicinal plant protection and plantation in Bac Kan (also broadcasted on VTV, the national television broadcaster of Vietnam). f • Several story articles across various provinces have been produced as well as various policy briefs are under development and will be finalized, including on GRM lessons learnt, business models in natural forests, CSO and EM engagement... • Various events have received significant media and social media coverage. Short films have been produced and disseminated regularly (business engagement, NRAP launching...), high-level PPP workshop with CEMA,...). • Partnership with VNUF has been further strengthened during 2017-2018, to allow the institution to serve as a sustainable platform for REDD+ dissemination in academic curricula. A university network was established to facilitate collaboration and share experiences on how to integrate new knowledge into training curricula among these universities. Following the piloting of REDD+ Academy, VNUF has officially adopted REDD+ Academy and its material in “REDD+ and Climate Change” course for two Master Programmes and other relevant subjects.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wrap-up workshop was organized to share, disseminate key programme achievements to stakeholders in November 2018.
<p>Progress towards Output: Progress towards Output: Overall, activities under AWP are in good-track to full-fill by the end of the Programme with a focus on capturing experiences and lessons learnt to inform national and international level activities.</p>			

Output 1.5: Action Plans for greater sustainability of production of raw materials from key industries (e.g. aquaculture, coffee, rubber and timber) implemented			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of relevant industry action plans designed to reduce emissions from forests • Level of adherence to industry action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability plans are developed for the three major agro-commodities that are drivers of deforestation in the pilot provinces (coffee, rubber, shrimp), but strategies are not widely implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of industry action plans is reviewed and assessed "satisfactory" in at least 75% of sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual targets were achieved, but lack of finance significantly reduces the capacity of the Programme to support implementation. • Regarding coffee, the Programme has been the convening force to gather partners around coordinated work plan in 2017 (IPSARD, IDH, CIAT, SNV in January and March). Multi-stakeholder coordination workshop was organized (Di Linh, Lam Dong – April). Partnership with CIAT and CSO/EM groups has been kicked-off to pilot real-time monitoring in Di Linh area (contracts signed in September), but delays pushed back consolidation of lessons learnt to 2018. The web-base platform to report forest cover changes detected by the terra-i system and the guideline on how to uses this information in sustainable forest management and forest protection are under finalization and will be shared with Lam Dong and possible to other interested provinces/programs/projects and even with private sectors (DFFJ initiative, green growth planning in Lam Dong or monitoring forest cover changes in Lao Cai and Ha Tinh provinces) early 2019.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding rubber, pilot support for safeguard implementation in three rubber concessions has been implemented as part of the regional collaboration The sustainable rubber production manual has been developed by Viet Nam Rubber Association under the support of the UNREDD program. The manual will also introduce the activities that rubber sector does in order to implement the respective PAMs in the NRAP Beyond targeted sector meeting, broader dialogue and awareness raising campaign continues in 2018, in partnership with Viet Nam Private Sector Forum, CEMA.
<p>Progress towards Output: Output can be considered virtually achieved, as lack of finance is the major constraint to action plans implementation. The 4 actions plans were finalized in early 2017, but implementation is limited to coordination and very focused activities due to lack of resources.</p> <p>In 2018, the Programme continues to support rubber and coffee sectors to operationalize their plan and a quick review will be consolidated by the end of 2018 by these sectors.</p>			

Outcome 2: Six pilot provinces enabled to plan and implement REDD+ actions			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
<p>Progress towards Outcome: As already reported in December 2016, the outcome can be considered achieved, as six pilot provinces have gone through the full process of PRAP and SiRAP formulation and approval, RIAs signing, and have now fully entered the implementation phase. Interventions range from generic (like forest land allocation) to specific and “unique” activities selected based on provinces’ specific circumstances, challenges and opportunities. 34 SiRAP, including 17 plans piloting benefit distribution system and covering more than 60 communes, have been designed and all implemented. PRAP activities were finished and a PRAP Experience Sharing Workshop was organized in November 2018.</p>			

Output 2.1: REDD+ institutions in pilot provinces established, and REDD+ planning coordinated with FPDPs

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional arrangements in the 6 pilot provinces are adequately functioning to implement PRAPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lam Dong Province has incorporated REDD+ into FPDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average of 80% of RIAs annual targets is achieved >80% of pilot provinces officials involved in REDD+ institutions are assessed to have "good" capacities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall understanding of REDD+ at provincial level is 76% according to the independent communication assessment report in 2016. When focusing on officials involved in REDD+, the level of good and very good understanding rises to 94% (October 2017). In 2018, province level REDD+ institutions were run smoothly.

Progress towards Output:

Not many activities are implemented in this output in 2018 because PPMUs continue to downsize to prepare for the closing of the programme. Some PPMUs have only 1 or 2 technical staff/provincial coordinator and an accountant.

Output 2.2: Awareness on climate change and REDD+ raised among provincial, district and commune officials and other stakeholders in six pilot provinces

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of stakeholders at provincial, district and commune level in six provinces who have a "good understanding" of REDD+ Number of awareness and training events organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 5% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% of stakeholders at provincial, district and commune level in six provinces are assessed to have a "good understanding" of REDD+ (see awareness assessment 1.4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lao Cai and Binh Thuan: booklets on "REDD+ and change stories in Lao Cai and Binh Thuan province" have completed and printed as a communication product of the program Bac Kan, Lam Dong and CaMau: Finalizing the booklets on "REDD+ and change stories in the province" Ha Tinh: Cooperating with a communication officer in collecting information at site in order to compile the booklet "REDD+ and change stories in Ha Tinh province" The programme contributed to the Innovation Booth at UN house

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons learnt documents and sharing events will continue to be organized until December 2018 and beyond 2018
<p>Progress towards Output:</p> <p>The output is already achieved annual target. Stakeholders in the pilot provinces have communicated via communication events organized by PPMU and during the process of preparing and compiling the booklet on REDD+ and change stories</p>			

Output 2.3: Site-based REDD+ Activity Plans and Provincial REDD+ Action Plans in the six provinces are finalized and approved			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of PRAP approved Number of communes covered by site-based agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) on SiRAP activities has been conducted quarterly at sites by local M&E teams
<p>Progress towards Output:</p> <p>This output is already completed in light to Programme's target. All PRAP in 6 pilot provinces have been approved. 34 SiRAP (including 17 SiRAP-BDS signed in 2016) with detailed RIAs have been signed by Commune's People Committees or Provincial Department of Agriculture or Rural Development.</p>			
Output 2.4: Provincial REDD+ Action Plans are implemented			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of annual targets of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No plans formulated and approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of PRAP and RIA is comprehensively reviewed and 	<p>6 PRAPs, approved in 2016 have been implemented with diverse and complex piloting interventions which integrated with provincial forest and non-forest activities contributing to attain each PRAP objective:</p>

PRAP and RIA		assessed "satisfactory"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lao Cai: Continue to support community based forest management plan and NTFPs model as the post FLA/FA interventions to the local communities • Binh Thuan: Continue to support models of forest tree planting on encroached forest land in protected areas • Lam Dong: with support from the Programme, Di Linh, Bao Lam and Don Duong Stated Owned Forest Companies have successfully received FSC Certifications that contribute into more sustainable landscape management; A provincial policy on forest restoration with native species intercropped into coffee plantations established on the forestry land has also been developed to mobilize further resources and commitments from local communities. • Ca Mau: with the support from the Programme and in collaboration with SNV/MaM2 project, a successful model on promoting sustainable mangrove forest management and shrimp production to meet the international certification standard in eastern region of Nhung Mien FMB has been completed that informed to its larger scale adoption of the province • Bac Kan and Ha Tinh: The smallholder group of forest owner in Bac Kan has successfully received FSC certificate. The Programme also facilitated the engagement with WOODSLAND company to take over this model and ensure the long term sustainability. The smallholder group in Ha Tinh have been well prepared by the Programm with a lot of capacity building, database and documentation management as well technical knowledge. This model also obtains the support from FCPF2 project beyond UN-REDD Programme to maintain and expand the FSC granted forest areas.
<p>Progress towards Output:</p> <p>PRAP and SiRAP selected activities for support are being successfully implemented. 17 SiRAP-BDS signed in 2016 is on track and all have been evaluated in October and November 2018 for last payment.</p> <p>Regarding to SiRAP signed before 2016 (SiRAP w/o piloting BDS), 7856 local people have been trained on REDD+, forest protection, livelihood development. Of which 3,144 are women and 2,834 are ethnic minorities. Nearly 500 people have been given loans from CDF with total loan of 263,196 USD (5,790,313,618 Vietnam Dong). Overall, the output is on track for full and successful completion by the end of the programme.</p>			

Output 2.5: NFMS - Monitoring framework in the six pilot provinces established, including participatory monitoring

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of provinces that have established and operate their monitoring framework Level of participation of local stakeholders in monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No framework established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring, particularly of RIAs are conducted with active participation from local stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target is partially met. Operating the monitoring framework and collecting data will be embedded into existing monitoring systems (e.g. FRMS), but framework is now well established, process and capacities to operate it are in place, and local stakeholder's participation appears effective and demonstrates significant progress for Vietnam. Monitoring frameworks for PRAPs and SiRAPs have been developed, adjusted to provinces and localities and attached to REDD+ implementation process monitoring and evaluation manual was issued in January. Local monitoring teams to supervise/monitor SiRAP implementation have been established and trained. SiRAP activities have been monitored by local monitoring teams and data is being collected as part of PRAP monitoring framework.

Progress towards Output: Despite some delays, the output is on track to deliver expected results by the end of the programme. PRAP and SiRAP monitoring frameworks have been established, and capacities have been set up (group setting, training, technical backstopping field visits...) to ensure successful and participatory deployment. Two out of six PRAP monitoring frames have been reviewed and upgraded in advanced provinces. Collaboration with CSO/NGO/EM has been systematic, including joint review trips together with PEB members.

Outcome 3: National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) for Monitoring and Measurement, Reporting and Verification is operational

<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays
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		<input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
<p>Progress towards Outcome:</p> <p>The progress of Outcome 3 is largely dependent on other government initiatives; the Outcome is on-track. The different components of the national forest monitoring system are in place with respective institutions, however noting that there is still uncertainty on the methodology of the FRL/MRV, to be confirmed based on assessment of MRV results currently underway by FIPI. The data source for MRV will come mostly from the NFIMAP cycle 2016-2020 and studies have been carried out to recommend improvements towards consistency between key processes including a) national MRV for the UNFCCC submitted FREL/FRL, b) the MRV for the ER-P of FCPF, c) UNFCCC FREL/FRL technical assessment recommendations, d) the GCF REDD+ pilot result based payments scorecard and e) the GHG-Inventory.</p> <p>Monitoring of REDD+ actions at the provincial level has been designed and is based on data in the Forest Protection Department (FPD)'s annual update accessible as spatial data in the FORMIS platform.</p>			

Output 3.1: NFMS related information is systematically archived, and made accessible according to permission standards			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of provinces with NFMS data regularly updated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero province: No existing system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant REDD+ related information (including geo-spatial information and others) available through the FORMIS Platform and other related tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-track FORMIS platform is operational and data sharing system working. Official administrative boundaries received from VNForest through data sharing agreement. Handing over of the REDD+ Information Portal was completed and training provided to FORMIS staff in 2018. Monitoring indicators for Provincial REDD+ actions developed and testing on-going. The indicators are largely based on FRMS updates available in the FORMIS Forestry Data Sharing System.
Progress towards Output:			

The handing over of the REDD+ Information Portal was completed and training provided in 2018. A key constraint in the portal development and handing over was the issue of administrative boundaries, but successfully resolved. Also, and Forest Resource Monitoring System was pending the clarification of data sharing policies from VNForest, which was finally clarified with the Letter 435 from July 2018. The main issues are now considered resolved. The PRAP monitoring indicators were finalized and testing, and integration with NRAP M&E is on-going.

Output 3.2: NFMS – Land Monitoring System (LMS) developed

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of quality assured/controlled activity data (AD) for completed cycles of the NFI (including NFI&S) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data for provinces AD without QA/QC has been generated through NFIMAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgraded set of data integrated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical maps are been revised by FIPI (with JICA funding), to take into consideration, FCPF method, FREL/FRL TA recommendations and GCF scorecard (as of September 2018). The maps have been reprocessed using change detection method and the uncertainty assessment has been completed. The updated FREL/FRL has not been submitted yet, and is pending the results for the period 2010-2018. The MRV activity data will be based on NFIMAP 2016-2020 programme, including maps for the year 2018 and 2020. A pilot study to support the methodology development was concluded. The Forest Resource Monitoring System, updated annually, is now available in FORMIS for the years 2016 and 2017, and will form the basis for provincial level monitoring.

Progress towards Output:

Activities in 2018 under this output relies mostly on systems developed by FIPI and VNForest. These systems are on track and support was provided to ensure consistency between FREL/FRL and MRV and taking into consideration international community requirements for result based payments.

Output 3.3: NFMS-Emission Factors (EF) developed

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of BEF/allometric equations developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Communications LULUCF sector reports at Tier 1 249 equations for 4 forest types in 3 ecosystems, including 89 species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update emission factors on Geoportal as measurements become available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparison between NFIMAP and NFIS forest carbon stock concluded, recommending not to use NFIS carbon stock in REDD+ MRV due to methodological differences. New EF planned in 2020 at the end of the next NFIMAP cycle. Interim EF can be prepared for the year 2018 with larger uncertainty.
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Progress towards Output:

The official endorsement of a next NFIMAP cycle including the development of MRV indicators brought much welcomed clarity on Vietnam MRV system, in terms of Emission Factors. It will ensure the development of updated emission factors (EF) for the period 2016-2020. Interim EF for 2018 can be prepared using one year of plot measurement, or alternatively, EFs of 2005-2010 could be applied.

Output 3.4: NFMS – Institutional arrangements for compiling National REDD+ GHG-Inventory clarified

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointment of GoVN institution with required capacity to work on sector data for the National REDD+ Inventory Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No institution identified to date: National Communications LULUCF sector GHG report is developed by an ad hoc team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional arrangement for LULUCF sector endorsed by GoVN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A report presenting the technical details on the inconsistencies between FREL/FRL and GHG-I was developed. It contains recommendations to overcome these inconsistencies. Proposal is finalized to improve consistencies of between the REDD+ FRL/MRV and the national GHG-I LULUCF.

Progress towards Output:

- Following the workshop held in Q4 2017, a technical group from MARD and MONRE developed a detail comparison of the inconsistencies between FREL/FRL and the GHG-I, with recommendations on how to overcome these inconsistencies. Technical discussions have converged on technical level recommendations, but, decision making is required to ensure that the same data will be used for both exercises in the future. In 2019, further work

will be implemented to further identify key messages for policy makers to better understand how the consistency can be accommodated in the two processes.

Output 3.5: Interim performance indicators and REL/FRL established

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National FRL submission to UNFCCC and degree of technical recognition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First interim version of REL/FRL proposed by a JICA study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<p>This output is not included in the 2018 Annual Work Plan. Nevertheless, effort has been taken to address areas of improvement as identified in the submitted FREL/FRL and TA report.</p>

Progress towards Output:
Output fully achieved

Outcome 4: Stakeholders at different levels are able to receive positive incentives

<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays
		<input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place

Progress towards Outcome: Outcome 4 expectations have been significantly updated to ensure consistency with evolution of national circumstances. In line with EG4 decision, the set-up of a National REDD+ Fund is kept on hold until opportunities for financing clear up. This decision does not have negative impact on the capacity of Vietnam to access additional financial support in the short term. In terms of deploying REDD+ finance, good progress was made on benefit distribution system and grievance redress mechanism in 2017 and 2018, particularly through the implementation of the 17 SiRAPs designed in 2016. Annual targets might be slightly delayed in delivering full designs of national BDS and GRM, but outcome targets were met and these instruments are being significantly strengthened by innovative initiatives, including piloting co-management of BDS and PFES, exploring opportunities and recommending reforms of offset replanting, or engaging with Ministry of Justice on incorporating GRM findings and requirements into mainstream legal framework.

Output 4.1: National REDD+ Fund (NRF) operational

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
Degree of development and functioning of NRF	No NRF proposal; no institutional capacities in place	Monitoring according to EG 4.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further progress requested by circumstances (stock-taking meeting in May). An official letter from VNFOREST to postpone the set-up of the fund was made in late 2017
Progress towards Output: The output has been voluntarily delayed and could be removed from the Programme depending on the evolution of financial opportunities (bilateral partnership, GCF result-based payment...).			

<i>Output 4.2: National and provincial-level mechanisms and standards for allocation of REDD+ positive incentives adopted</i>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of development and functioning of national ISA (BDS) Level of official endorsement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experience with, and lessons learned from PFES pilots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures for allocation of incentives designed at the national level and integrated with other mechanisms (PFES, GoVN budget...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good progress, target should be fully met (final report available, the pilot at 17 sites has been reviewed and documented) BDS monitoring and evaluation have been conducted throughout the year: Data for all 17 pilots collected and checked; mid-term review conducted and regular visit and training on final acceptance inspection conducted in June 2018, BDS payments were made. Draft BDS for FCPF provinces is under development basing on the lessons learnt of UN-REDD Pilot activities on integrating REDD+ BDS and PFES with VNFF, Lao Cai and Lam Dong are finalized and evaluated.
Progress towards Output: Good progress in 2018 against output. Implementation of the pilots with PFES and other promises to generate new and interesting lessons for Viet Nam.			

Output 4.3: Grievance/ redress mechanism established			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of development and implementation of GRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No elements of GRM in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons learnt from GRM testing at provincial level used for finalization of GRM design Full national-level GRM designed GRM operational in all 6 pilot provinces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual targets are mostly met. Full finalization of GRM design under discussion with MOJ and the final report finalized December 2018.
<p>Progress towards Output: On track. The programme timeframe should allow for substantive lessons learnt and establishment of a robust GRM for REDD+ at national scale. Moreover, close collaboration is being initiated with Ministry of Justice, with the perspective to institutionalize GRM findings and policies, laws and regulations gap requirements.</p>			

Outcome 5: Mechanisms to address the social and environmental safeguards under the Cancun Agreement established			
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
<p>Progress towards Outcome: In 2017, the programme has continued steady progress towards the outcome, which will very likely be achieved within the Programme's timeframe. By the end of 2017, Vietnam's almost ready against safeguards UNFCCC requirements with SIS established and SOI drafted. The test of SIS operations is in place and the finalization/endorsement of SOI was accomplished in December 2018. The process is lengthy but enriched with many quality-oriented activities focusing on weaknesses, including CSO/EM capacity building and engagement, local governance strengthening through participatory governance assessment, and institutionalization of mitigation measures in collaboration with Ministry of Justice. In 2017, expertise has also been mobilized to screen social and environmental risks and benefits and formulate mitigation measures and redirection of activities through NRAP mid-term implementation planning. In conclusion, it is expected that the Programme will deliver beyond expectations on this outcome, considering that not only mechanisms will be in place, but capacities and pilots for implementation will also be improved.</p>			

Output 5.1: Scope of country safeguards approach defined and safeguards information system determined			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree to which information related to national approach to safeguards is publicly available and accessible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No elements established, no information available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SIS(s) operational and available on UNFCCC website Summary of information (Sol) endorsed and available on UNFCCC website SIS and Sol upgraded if deemed necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets are mostly achieved The first Sol was undergoing final consultation process with relevant government stakeholders following various consultations workshops held with government and non-government stakeholders. The final version has been submitted and endorsed in December 2018. Information needs and sources for SIS further refined with SIS phase I development focusing on integration with FORMIS started from late 2017; SIS Phase I development is well on-track. The demonstration version of SIS is under tested for gathering stakeholders' feedback and is expected to be available under Viet Nam REDD+ website, and roadmap for Phase II for further integration of other information systems and sources has been prepared.
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Progress towards Output:

SIS development and Sol formulation are well on-track in 2018. Viet Nam is in good position with SIS development with SIS Phase I available on-line and to submit its first Sol to UNFCCC.

Output 5.2: Policies and measures to address and respect social and environmental safeguards operationalized			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of formulation, endorsement and implementation of national approach to address and respect safeguards Degree of satisfaction of diverse stakeholders to the national approach to safeguards and its implementation 	No national approach formulated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PGA reports of 4 provinces and national level are available and inform the SOI and implementation measures Key selected measures to address safeguards gaps identified by PLR/SIS report and PGA process are implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual targets are partly to be fully achieved PGA reports of 3 provinces are available and national level report finalized. CSO network is involved in piloting real-time monitoring related to coffee expansion in Di Linh: workshop and also field visit in May. They are observing corrective measures taken by the Gov. and other stakeholders to address the issues identified. Planning for further collaboration already initiated (support to formulation of EM law...). The Programme worked closely with CEMA and Ethnic Minorities Network to organize a technical dialogue among the stakeholders (private sector, government, communities and forest owners) on how to enhance the position of EM as equal partners in value chains of sustainable forest goods and services. All technical recommendations from this dialogue were delivered to the high level forum chaired by Deputy Prime Minister on 20th August 2018 and

			became a part of his conclusion and directives to CEMA and other ministries for follow up.
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Progress towards Output:

The output is partly achieved at the end of the programme, and 2018 will allow to operationalize the instruments and continue implement directions being defined. The financial constraint will limit this operationalizing to a minimum, allowing for relevant pilot, advocacy and promotion, but not sufficient to deliver significant change yet. As highlighted last year, the Programme is entering a phase where implementation of safeguards policies and measures takes the programme beyond strict technical and analytical dimension. The process of strengthening social and environmental safeguards and operationalizing policies and measures remains a challenging and step-wise endeavor that will certainly require Vietnam's effort beyond the Programme's timeframe. While the collaboration with Ministry of Justice offers a unique opportunity to deliver beyond the output's expectations and start mainstreaming REDD+ safeguards, like GRM, into formal legal and regulatory framework in Vietnam, the active partnership with CEMA brings in quite significant outputs and outcomes in sharpening the proposal and future policies on leveraging the position of Ethnic Minorities to the extent equivalent as a partner, not just supplier or employee in supply chains of forest good and services.

Outcome 6: Regional cooperation enhances progress on REDD+ implementation in the Lower Mekong Sub-Region

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	Expected minor delays Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
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Progress towards Outcome:

A number of developments have taken place under Outcome 6, in 2018. Firstly the [Vietnam-Lao PDR Bilateral Exchange](#) in May was organized and witnessed strong interest among stakeholders of the two countries to collaborate towards addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The Programme is also on track to make a significant link between the REDD+ objectives of forest conservation with the forest crime scene, through a workshop to bring together multi-ministry dialogue engaging law enforcement agencies, including MPS, Customs, Border Army and the forestry sector from six regional countries, in November 2018.

Aligned with and to support VPA/FLEGT process in the country, UN-REDD Program has supported Binh Dinh Forest Product Association to develop Association-level Due Diligence System (DDSTA) that will ensure legal timber sources and promotes legal trade of timber and timber products between Vietnam and international markets.

In linkage with, and encouraged by these developments, a regional initiative to address transboundary drivers of deforestation and degradation is now under formulation by the UN-REDD Programme.

These discussions align well with several high level commitments from Vietnam and regional countries, including the 2018 Prime Ministers’ Joint Declaration on collaboration between Cambodia-Lao PDR-Vietnam which includes in its scope collaboration on transboundary forest protection.

Output 6.1: Effective cooperation between Governments in the Lower Mekong Sub-region on reducing illegal logging and trade

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National systems, as agreed as part of the VNTLAS (Annex V) of the FLEGT VPA with the EU, are designed and successfully piloted Data on cross-border timber trade exchanged for comparison in Ha Tinh province with neighboring provinces on Lao border 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VPA negotiations have agreed to include timber imports into the scope and to apply the “risk-based verification system” (as of January 2016) Action plan towards exchange of trade information annexed to the provincial MoU (3 provinces) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on issues and proposed solutions from piloting the risk-based verification system, a revised system is developed Data sharing between pilot provinces continued at frequency and applying format agreed 	<p>Targets have partly shifted, due to change in government decisions related to TLAS development.¹ Notwithstanding, the overall Output objective is well on track towards achievement by end 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities to strengthen regional cooperation to address transboundary displacement at national and subnational level were implemented, including the Vietnam-Lao PDR Bilateral Exchange in May 2018. A workshop to discuss collaboration between Vietnam, China, Lao, Myanmar, Thailand and Cambodia on cross-border timber crime was organized for November 2018, hosted by the Ministry of Public Security, and co-organized with UNODC and INTERPOL. Collaboration between Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOU review meeting between VNFOREST and its counterpart in Cambodia in October 2018. FPD – DOFI MOU review meeting (organized in October 2018, delayed due to Dam incident in Laos PDR) Tri-partite meeting, including Ha Tinh, Bolikhamxay and Khammauone Provinces in December 2018

¹ Activities to support the development of VNTLAS systems were converged under Output 1.3. However, thereafter, VNFOREST took decisions to cancel funding of the violations database and risk-based verification system, on the basis that these should be developed as integral parts of the FRMS under FORMIS.

<p>Progress towards Output:</p> <p>The Vietnam-Lao PDR Bilateral Exchange in May 2018 demonstrated strong interest among stakeholders of the two countries to collaborate towards addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The Exchange brought together participation from multiple sectors from within and outside government. The discussions gave way to discussions and actions towards the development of a regional initiative to address the drivers with a focus on their transboundary and regional nature.</p> <p>These discussions align well with several high level commitments from Vietnam and regional countries, including the 2018 Prime Ministers' Joint Declaration on collaboration between Cambodia-Lao PDR-Vietnam which includes in its scope collaboration on transboundary forest protection.</p> <p>The Programme is also on track to make a significant link between the REDD+ objectives of forest conservation with the forest crime scene, through multi-ministry dialogue engaging law enforcement agencies and the forestry sector.</p>			
<p>Output 6.2: Commitments by the wood processing industry in Viet Nam and other regional countries to sourcing legal and sustainably harvested timber</p>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of legal and sustainably harvested timber in Vietnamese timber imports from neighbor countries • Availability and understanding of guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be approximated a posteriori 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of legal and sustainably harvested timber in Vietnamese timber imports from neighbor countries increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While the implementation of the VNTLAS tools are still in preparation stages, the annual target statement is difficult to assess, and impact to this effect may be limited. Nevertheless, the Programme contributed to the promotion of legal and sustainably harvested timber through engagement with the Forest Product Association (FPA) of Binh Dinh province to support their due diligence systems at timber association level (DDSTA). • Initial seven members of FPA Binh Dinh have been participating into the piloting DDSTA by proving the supporting documents and evidences through a web-based system that was designed towards VNTLAS requirements.

Progress towards Output:

The Programme’s support facilitated the capacity building process of timber associations and their members on due diligence systems to verify legal and sustainable sourcing of wood materials. Guidelines and procedure have been developed by FPA Binh Dinh in cooperation, and coordination with other timber associations (e.g. HAWA) will inform the national development of VNTLAS that will ensure the use of legal and sustainable harvested timber both from imports and domestic sources. This approach has been well acknowledged by the government and some other potential donors (e.g. FAO EU FLEGT Facility) for further expansion to include more members and synergies with other timber associations.

Output 6.3: REDD+ strategies across the Lower Mekong Sub-region and beyond are informed by Vietnamese lessons. Enhanced biodiversity conservation through REDD+ collaboration

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence and activity of a Regional REDD+ Coordination Forum and e-network Availability of a common tool and approach for forest biodiversity conservation and biodiversity monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No regional REDD+ coordination forum or e-network No common tool for biodiversity conservation and monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional REDD+ Coordination Forum and e-network operate regularly Assessment of effectiveness of forest biodiversity management tool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional REDD+ e-network is under investment and awaiting for political decision from stakeholders but maintaining supports for exchange of information, experiences and lesson learnt through regional exchange event and regular update on existing channels Support for organization and participation in various regional exchange events continue in 2018 to share experiences and lesson learnt from Viet Nam, including bilateral meeting on responsible investment in agri-business in Laos (May 2018), South-South exchange on REDD+ safeguards in Ghana (Jun 2018) and regional exchange on REL/FREL in India (Sept 2018); Efforts on exploring opportunities to include considerations of multiple benefits (including biodiversity conservation) has been further strengthening, finning-tune and started to materialize and mainstream into various processes, including the integrated planning process (with MPI and MONRE) as well as in finance and banking sector (through the development of deforestation-

			<p>free jurisdiction approach). More concrete results would be expected by the end of programme enable Viet Nam in good position for new regional initiatives.</p>
<p>Progress towards Output:</p> <p>Overall, various results have been produced under the Outputs and the Output is on good track for fair delivery with good progress of activities under 2018 work plan but re-directed from original annual targets. The direction as shown in the AWP has been focused more on supporting exchange of lesson learnt as well as exploring opportunities to include considerations of multiple benefits in planning process as well as in banking sector.</p>			

6. Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions

6.1 National Strategy or Action Plan

Supported by :x National Programme; <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Support; <input type="checkbox"/> Other Source; <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
Viet Nam's National REDD+ Action Plan (NRAP) was approved under Prime Minister Decision 799/ QĐ-TTg, dated 27 June 2012. In 2015, the review of NRAP implementation recommended that <i>"in the light of developments within the UNFCCC, learning lessons from REDD+ implementation in Viet Nam and across the world, Viet Nam's NRAP needs to be urgently revised"</i> . MARD kicked off the NRAP revision process by Decision No-75/TTr-TCLN-KH&HTQT dated 20th January 2016. The NRAP revision process has made steady progress in 2016 and after many rounds of public consultations and formal review by all relevant Ministries, it has been finalized and approved by Prime Minister on April 5 th 2017 under the Decision 419/QĐ-TTg. Process and directions taken demonstrate a major improvement in quality, and the new NRAP proved to meet international standards and pave the way for effective REDD+ implementation in the 2017-2030 period. The NRAP's investment plan which started in 2017 and was endorsed in December 2018.

Indicator	✓	Qualifier (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Does the country have a National Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) to achieve REDD+?		Not yet initiated	As mentioned above, the revised NRAP of Viet Nam has been adopted in 2017 and is under implementation.
		Under design	
	✓	Drafted, under deliberation	
	✓	Adopted	
		Link to the NS/AP provided on the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform Info Hub	
	✓	Implementation in early stages	
		Full implementation of NS/AP	
Degree of completeness of national REDD+ strategies and/or action plans.	✓	The NS/AP identifies, assesses and prioritizes the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the barriers to the "plus" (+) activities on the basis of robust analyses.	The new NRAP is a short legal document, supported by a robust analytical document called "issues and options paper". A thorough review of direct and underlying drivers and barriers has been completed in 2016.
	✓	The NS/AP proposes a coherent and coordinated set of policies and measures (PAMs) for REDD+ that are proportionate to the drivers & barriers, results-oriented and feasible.	The new NRAP does propose a coherent and coordinated set of policies and measures addressing drivers and barriers. PAMs are result oriented and feasible, even though it doesn't show explicitly in the NRAP, which follows a normalized short format.

			PAMs are being further detailed and turned into operational action and investment plan in 2017 and 2018, then demonstrating feasibility.
	✓	The NS/AP relates to the scope and scale of the FRL, taking into account national circumstances.	Yes. Coherently aligned in 2016 in parallel with the FRL submission and international technical assessment in 2017.
	✓	The NS/AP defines the institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation, including governance measures, participatory oversight and inter-sectoral coordination.	New NRAP shows substantive progress in terms of institutional arrangements, even though details of their operation are being further formulated as part of the action and investment plan.
Degree to which the NS/AP incorporates principles of social inclusion and gender equality.	✓	The NS/AP is developed through a multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive and participatory consultation and dialogue process.	The 2016 revision and 2017 approval follow the UN-REDD standards in terms of stakeholders' engagement
	✓	The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ integrate gender-responsive actions.	Gender has been considered all the way through NRAP revision, including by building on guidelines developed for subnational action plans. The investment plan is operationalizing this gender dimension of actions.
	✓	The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ consider the realization of land and resource tenure rights (when relevant), as well as the development priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities.	Fully, through different policies and measures (1.1 on integrated land use planning, 1.3 on joint improvement of local governance and livelihoods...) led by relevant ministries (MONRE, MARD, CEMA...)
Degree of anchoring of the NS/AP in the national development policy and institutional fabric.	✓	There is effective inter-ministerial coordination for REDD+ action.	NRSC has been merged with the State Forest Steering Committee under the Prime Minister chairmanship, opening the way for more effective inter-ministerial cooperation and accountability.
	✓	Endorsement of the NS/AP has been obtained at a high political level, beyond the agency or ministry that led the REDD+ readiness process.	NRAP revision has been approved by Prime Minister on 5 th April 2017
	✓	REDD+ actions or targets are embedded in the national plan or policy for sustainable development.	The new scope of policies and measures opens multiple opportunities to align REDD+ with broader development agendas, including climate NDC, green growth and sustainable development goals.

	Partly	There is evidence that ministries/agencies outside the forest and environment sectors are committed to implementing REDD+ policies and measures.	There is growing signs of commitment for NRAP from Administrations beyond the forest sector, including Government's Office, MONRE, MPI, MARD, MOFA, MOJ, MOF, MoST, CEMA, MPS. The concrete activities of each ministry are presented precisely in the NRIP developed in 2017 and officially endorsed in 2018
	✓	Financing arrangements to start implementing the NS/AP (or to channel results-based finance) are designed.	REDD+ investment plan and resource mobilization framework were drafted and endorsed in December 2018.

6.2 Safeguard Information System

Supported by: National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

Safeguard Information System (SIS) is still under development. During 2017, Viet Nam is progressively advancing development of its SIS together with formulation of its first Sol. Viet Nam has aims to operationalize its SIS in a phased approach, allowing improvement over time. The first version of SIS expects being in place from mid-2018

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification.
Does the country have a Safeguard Information System (SIS) that provides information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout implementation of REDD+ actions?	✓	Yes	<p>Work to identify options to develop SIS commenced at the end of 2015. Through an intensive participatory approach, the design framework for SIS has been compiled and was under consultation and validation process facilitated by Viet Nam REDD+ Office (now under Standing office of National Target Programm).</p> <p>The Technical Proposal and work plan for SIS has been prepared for VNForest to provide guidance on its operationalization. As a result, the refined information needs for SIS have been formulated, and information systems assessed in greater detail, by working closely with prioritized information systems (starting with FORMIS – SIS Phase I).</p> <p>SIS database development and integration into the NFMS/FORMIS platform has commenced through collaboration between FORMIS II and UN-REDD from late 2017 and available on-line from late 2018 on-ward</p>
	✓	SIS objectives determined	
	✓	Safeguard information needs and structure determined	
	✓	Existing information systems and sources assessed	
	✓	The SIS is designed, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	

	Partly	The SIS is functional, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources that are clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
	Partly	Summary of information on REDD+ safeguards, informed by the SIS, has been submitted to UNFCCC.	
Degree of completeness of the design of a country approach to address the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+	✓	Aligns with the NS/AP, covering the social and environmental benefits and risks of the policies & measures for REDD+ being considered by the countries.	Works to assess the institutional capacity to implement PLRs and identify options to develop SIS are completed. Findings/recommendations and follow-up actions have been discussed with relevant key stakeholders, including assessment of social and environmental benefits and risks of the PAMs. A systematic assessment of PAMs has been carried out in 2017 for the revised NRAP as part of the development of mid-term REDD+ implementation plan (NRIP).
	✓	Defines specific policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), as well as other measures, to address the identified benefits and risks.	A comprehensive list of relevant PLRs has been identified, and assessed and updated during/following the NRIP preparation.
	Partly	Have institutional arrangements and/or capacities to implement those PLRs and to monitor the REDD+ safeguards	assessment under way with NRIP M&E process
	Partly	Transparently provides information on how safeguards are respected and addressed.	As above

6.3 Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level

Supported by: National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

Vietnam has submitted its first national REDD+ FRLs to the UNFCCC (January 2016) and is undergoing technical assessment (see more under Output 3.5 of Section 5 above) expected for completion by first quarter of 2017.

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Has the country established a FREL/FRL?		Not yet initiated	The <u>national REDD+ FRL for Vietnam was submitted to the UNFCCC</u> , and the technical assessment completed in 2017.
		Capacity building phase	
		Preliminary construction phase	
		Advanced ² construction phase	
		Submission drafted	
	✓	Submitted to the UNFCCC	
Robustness of FREL/FRL submissions	✓	Submission is transparent, complete, consistent and as much as possible accurate and allows reconstruction of the submitted FREL/FRL.	The submission document itself is supported by annex documents as well as a REDD+ geoportal displaying the data used in the submission. Such annex documents and the Geo-portal have been made publically available in 2016.
	✓	Includes pools and gases, and REDD+ activities (Scope) and justification for omitting significant pools and/or activities.	Of the 5 carbon pools, AGB and BGB are included. The estimation of other pools cannot be done reliably with the currently available dataset, and is also considered insignificant to the overall emissions. Use of default factors would also increase overall uncertainty, and therefore not opted for.
	✓	Justifies where the submission is inconsistent with previous versions of GHG inventory.	An explanation of the consistent definition of forests used in previous GHG-I is provided. All other data sets have upgraded those used in previous NCs, but no specific details are provided in the submission document. The Annex reports (see above) make reference to the differences.

² FREL/FRL elements defined or at an advanced stage (scope, scale, forest definition, methodology and data compilation).

	✓	Includes details of the forest definition used and national circumstances.	Yes, refer to submission document.
	✓	Defines the geographic area covered by FREL/FRL (scale).	National scale.

6.4 National Forest Monitoring System

Supported by: National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

Vietnam REDD+ process takes advantage of a relatively abundant set of forest data, including several rounds of forest national inventory. These are strong asset to build the NFMS upon. Decisions have been taken to re-introduce the NFIMAP program of the Government as basis for the emission factors (EF) for REDD+ MRV.

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means of verification
Has the country established a NFMS?		No	Vietnam's NFMS for REDD+ is based on the existing national systems, primarily of the National Forest Inventory (NFIMAP), the National Forest Information and Statistics (NFI&S) Program, and the Forest Resources Monitoring System (FRMS) which updates the NFI&S. All of these systems are provisionally operational, with a decision to reintroduce the NFIMAP cycle IV.
		NFMS capacity building phase	
		Preliminary construction phase	
		Advanced ³ construction phase	
	✓	NFMS generating preliminary information for monitoring and MRV	
	✓	NFMS institutionalized and generating REDD+ monitoring and MRV (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory)	
Degree of completeness of the NFMS in UN-REDD supported countries	✓	NFMS includes a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)	There is a full NFI outline including a SLMS, approved by the Gov't. For the future MRV, the SLMS will generate land cover and change maps and matrices based on a combination of medium resolution and high resolution imagery. Capacity to carry this out is also present in-country.
	✓	NFMS includes a National Forest Inventory (NFI)	There is an approved proposal for an NFI, which would apply a systematic sampling grid for permanent sample plots across the country for future implementation. Capacity to carry this out is generally present in-country.

³ NFMS elements at an advanced stage (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory).

	✓	NFMS includes a National GHG Inventory (GHGi)	The GHG-I will be produced through the use of the data of the NFMS. But the GHG-I goes beyond the scope of the forest sector (and also managed by another ministry than the one with the State mandate to oversee the forestry sector), and thus is not necessarily considered as included within the NFMS.
	✓	The NFMS is suitable for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources, and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest-area changes resulting from the implementation of REDD+ activities;	There are proposed systems in-country (NFI, NFI&S and FRMS) through which this can be made possible, but there is yet to be a Gov't decision on the future implementation of the systems.
	✓	The NFMS is consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines;	The proposed system in combination would allow for consistency with the IPCC, however, consistency over periods cannot be ensured, as the various systems Vietnam has employed over the years have evolved, and therefore, methodologies for generating the AD and EF will have changed. Consistency over time will need to be carefully considered and addressed as the future MRV systems become defined by Government.
	✓	The NFMS enables the assessment of different types of forest in the country, including natural forest.	Yes, all of the systems mentioned above allow for the assessment of different types of forests in the country.

7. Financial Delivery

Outcome	UN Agency	Planned Expenditure for 2018	Actual Expenditure of 2018	Commitments/ carried-over to 2019
Outcome 1	FAO	122,107	72,803	49,304
	UNDP	880,616	625,402	255,213
	UNEP	24,000	24,000	-
	Sub-total	1,026,723	722,206	304,517
Outcome 2	FAO	104,088	92,587	11,500
	UNDP	1,337,597	1,107,792	229,804
	UNEP	2,128	2,128	-
	Sub-total	1,443,812	1,202,508	241,305
Outcome 3	FAO	181,833	154,172	27,661
	UNDP			
	UNEP			
	Sub-total	181,833	154,172	27,661
Outcome 4	FAO			
	UNDP	190,295	111,792	78,503
	UNEP			-
	Sub-total	190,295	111,792	78,503
Outcome 5	FAO			
	UNDP	331,527	234,322	97,205
	UNEP	50,000	50,000	-
	Sub-total	381,527	284,322	97,205
Outcome 6	FAO	264,647	225,672	38,975
	UNDP	62,245	32,060	30,185
	UNEP	40,679	39,211	1,468
	Sub-total	367,571	296,943	70,628
Management	UNDP	400,319	380,247	60,000
ISC	FAO	48,488	38,909	9,579
	UNDP	226,460	173,897	52,563
	UNEP	8,176	8,073	103
	Sub-total	283,124	220,879	62,245
Total		4,275,205	3,373,069⁴	942,064

⁴ The official expenditure report provided by Participating UN Organization Headquarters was **3,585,728**. Figures will be corrected in the final, certified financial report.