



Annual Implementation Report 2025

Integrated sustainable landscape management through deforestation-free jurisdiction in Lâm Đồng & Đắk Nông, Vietnam (iLandscape)

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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
Grant Number Agreement	ENV/2020/418-423
Title	Integrated sustainable landscape management through deforestation-free jurisdiction in Lâm Đồng & Đắk Nông, Vietnam
Country	Viet Nam
Implementation period	3/2022-3/2026 ¹
Current year of implementation	Year 4
Annual reporting period covered by this report	01/01/2025 - 31/12/2025
Project Responsible Partner	MAE (former MARD), Lâm Đồng PPC (former Lâm Đồng PPC and Đắk Nông PPC), CIAT, EFI, IDH, and UNEP
Total amount of budget	US\$ 5,957,500.00
Total amount of budget disbursed (cumulative)	US\$ 3,231,678.00 ²

Project Description
The Central Highlands region of Viet Nam is a landscape of global importance and stands at the forefront of the national battle to fight climate change, halt loss of natural forests, and sustain outstanding agricultural potential. In recent years, the Central Highlands in general, and the proposed project provinces of Lâm Đồng and Đắk Nông³ and their districts in particular, have experienced significant forest loss. Natural forest cover in Đắk Nông and Lâm Đồng has been reduced by about 16.6% and 15.9% respectively over the period of 2010-2015 (GSO, 2018) through the rapid expansion of coffee cultivation, rubber, and timber plantations. With support from the European Union (EU), UNDP is implementing the project “Integrated sustainable landscape management through deforestation-free jurisdiction in Lâm Đồng and Đắk Nông, Viet Nam” in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)⁴, People Committees of (former) Đắk Nông and Lâm Đồng provinces, and international organizations including the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), the European Forest Institute (EFI), the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The project aims to improve environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and the resilience of food production models and supply chains in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam. Specific objectives include to: (1) Enhance ecosystems, including by reducing the loss and degradation of natural forests, protecting biodiversity, restoring priority ecosystems, and reducing GHG emissions.

¹ The project document has been undergoing amendment at the time this report is developed. Updated project title, implementation period and logical framework will be provided in 2026 implementation report.

² The figure is provided on the basis of the financial information available to date. The final accounts for the financial year will be approved at a later stage, once all internal validation and financial closure processes have been completed.

³ Since July 2025: Dak Nong and Lam Dong provinces (and Binh Thuan province) are merged into the new Lam Dong province

⁴ Since April 2025: Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (due to government restructuring)

(2) Improve livelihoods through the inclusion of vulnerable groups - including ethnic minorities and women - in agriculture, forest-farming, and ecotourism value chains.

(3) Sustain food production and improve quality through improved farming practices, better organization of producers, and transparent and shortened supply chains.

The project is being implemented in (former) Di Linh and Lạc Dương districts of Lâm Đồng province, and (former) Đắk R'lấp and Đắk G'long districts of (former) Đắk Nông province. The changes in project location names are to be reflected in the revised Project Documents.

Project Contacts

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B. Overall Ratings

Overall Development Objectives Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Implementing Progress Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	Low

C. Development Objective Progress

The project indicators' progress during the reporting period is as below. Project results (reports, maps, tools) are updated in the following shared folder:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1fBHMa5oGzA_j9DEw_sJHnVmkc73Cz1U?usp=drive_link

Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Source and means of verification	Progress in 2025	Cumulative progress to 31 December 2025
This project, with EU support, aims at improving environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and the resilience of food production models and supply chains in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam. In particular, it is expected to:						
1. Enhance ecosystems, including reducing the loss and degradation of natural forests, protecting biodiversity, restoring priority ecosystems, and reducing GHG emissions.	A1. Reduction of natural forest loss in the project area by the end of the project (% reduction, hectares of natural forest preserved). -----	The natural forest loss rate in the project area (total of 2 provinces) during the period 2010-2020 was about 20%. Business-as-usual natural forest loss is estimated at 14,000 hectares/year. -----	By the end of the project: About 25,000 hectares of natural forest will be preserved from the current trend of deforestation and degradation. (Natural forest loss in the 4 districts will be reduced by 70%) -----		More details as reported for indicator level C	A1. Reduction of natural forest loss: Reduced through deforestation-free. -----
	A2. Net contribution to GHG emission reduction in the project area by the end of the project (tCO ₂)	Emissions from natural forest loss are estimated at 850,000 tCO ₂ per year.	Around 3 million tCO ₂ in reduced emissions will be generated.			A2. Net contribution to GHG emission reduction in the project area 3,003,328 t CO ₂ . Data source: Lâm Đồng and Đắk Nông's annual forest status report (2022-2024) ----- Contribution of the project: - 2022 (compared to 2021): 751,437 tons of CO ₂ emissions avoided (Assume that data of 2021-2022 is the same for 2022-2023) -2023 (compared to 2022): 751,437 tons of CO ₂ emissions avoided. --2024 (compared to 2023): 750,226 tons of CO ₂ emissions avoided.

<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and means of verification</i>	<i>Progress in 2025</i>	<i>Cumulative progress to 31 December 2025</i>
						-2025 (compared to 2024): 750,226 tons of CO ₂ emissions avoided (Assume to be the same of 2023-2024 (data for 2025 not yet available))
2. Improve livelihoods through the inclusion of vulnerable groups - including ethnic minorities and women - in agriculture, forest-farming, and ecotourism value chains.	A3. % of total population of the 4 districts with improved livelihoods (<i>disaggregated by gender, ethnic origin, and vulnerability status</i>) -----	19% of the population of the project area is considered as poor; -----	By the end of the project, 20% of the total population of the project area have improved livelihoods. -----	Report from the Statistics Office, related government reports on agricultural and rural development, and project M&E reports.	More details as reported for indicator level C	A3. % of total population of the 4 districts with improved livelihoods: Data is yet available
	A4. % Of marginalized population of the 4 districts area with improved livelihood (<i>disaggregated by gender, ethnic origin and vulnerability status</i>)	28% of the marginalized population of the project area is considered as poor.	35% of the total marginalized population of the project area have improved livelihoods.			A4. % Of marginalized population of the 4 districts area with improved livelihood: Data is yet available
3. Sustain food production and improve quality through improved farming practices, better organization of producers, and transparent and shortened supply chains.	A5. Increase of the total value generated by commodities in the project area (in % of the current value) -----	To be further assessed. -----	By the end of the project, 25% increase in the total commodities value in the project area. -----	Report from the Statistics Office, related government report on the agricultural sector, and project M&E reports.	More details as reported for indicator level C	A5. By the end of the project, 25% increase in the total commodities value in the project area: data is yet available
	A6. % of total agricultural land under new sustainable management practices by the end of the project.	122,500 hectares of agricultural land in the 4 pilot districts	15% of the agricultural land in the project area is supported towards sustainable practices.	Annual district-level socio-economic development reports.		A6. 5% of the agricultural land in the project area is supported towards sustainable practices: data is yet available

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OUTCOME 1: Effective governance systems including integrated land use planning and management tools and processes are established at district and provincial levels.	B1. Compliance of the land use changes observed in the M&E reports with the district-level land use plans and targets. -----	Not available. To be further assessed. Land cover maps to compare with land use planning (LUP).	80% of the land-use changes observed and reported by the provincial M&E system are aligned with the targets and allocations of the land use plan. -----	Provincial M&E reports; land use plans; Standards endorsed; Traceability and near real-time monitoring via Terra-i and relevant bottom-up tools	More details as reported for indicator level C	B1. 80% of the land-use changes observed and reported by the provincial M&E system are aligned with the targets and allocations of the land use plan: Not applicable due to contextual changes in project implementation. This has been revised in the proposed amended ProDoc. ----- Contribution of the project: The project has made good progress in developing tools, platforms, and frameworks for sustainable land use and governance. However, changes in project implementation context relating to land use planning and delays integration of monitoring systems highlight the need for extended timelines, resource allocation, and capacity-building efforts. Developed crop maps of first year (2022) and the final year (2025) (1.1e), the handbook on LUP (1.1c), the Land Use Planner tool (1.1f), and an M&E framework (1.2) to align land use changes with district-level plans. There are delays in activities 1.1b, 1.1d, and 1.1g, those directly related to development of land use planning at district level. The key reason is land use planning (2021-2030) had been completed before the project started in 2022. The delays resulted in under delivery of the project and also affected other project outputs including 1.2, 1.5, 2.1, and 2.3. As reported to PSC meetings from 2023

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	B2. Number of value chains for which sustainability standards have been endorsed supported by full traceability systems including near real-time monitoring.		02 value chains are piloting sustainability standards including a full traceability system and near real-time monitoring (coffee and NTFPs).			to 2025, these activities and corresponding indicators need to be revised and adapted to the current context of implementation. B2. 02 value chains are piloting sustainability standards including a full traceability system and near real-time monitoring (coffee and NTFPs). 01 value chain (coffee) with sustainability standard piloted ----- Contribution of the project: The traceability system and near real-time monitoring for both coffee and NTFPs are under development Terra-I system for early warnings (1.5a) will be incorporated into both traceability systems of coffee and NTFPs
OUTCOME 2: Sustainable, climate-smart, productive standardized practices are implemented for agriculture and non-timber forest products and services	B3. Number of farmers that have been supported to develop sustainable and climate-smart standardized practices (disaggregated by gender, ethnic origin, and vulnerability status) ----- B4. Area of land where sustainable and climate-smart practices have been deployed (hectares)	Zero	More than 30,000 farmers are supported by the project's leveraged effects. ----- More than 30,000 hectares are supported by the project's leveraged effects.	Project annual and final reporting	More detail as indicator level C report as below part	B3. More than 30,000 farmers are supported by the project's leveraged effects. B4. More than 30,000 hectares are supported by the project's leveraged effects. Same as for A3 and A4 ----- Contribution of the project The project has made substantial progress in establishing sustainable, climate-smart practices through planning, model development, and initial capacity-building activities. However, delays in achieving farmer training targets and scaling practices

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						across 30,000 hectares indicate that extended timelines and additional resources are necessary to fully meet Outcome 2 goals.
OUTCOME 3 : The financial environment is enhanced with innovative mechanisms, increased funding, and thriving partnerships to support transformation towards sustainable landscapes, with emphasis at provincial and district levels	B5. Total financial volume committed/targeted towards the sustainable business models identified in Outcome 2 leveraged through the project	Zero	Total public & private financial volume leveraged through the project to support Outcome 2 reaches 15-25 million EUR by the end of the project	Project annual and final reporting	More details as reported for indicator level C	B5. Total public & private financial volume leveraged through the project to support Outcome 2 reaches 15-25 million EUR by the end of the project: 0 million EUR has been leveraged through the project. An amendment to this target has been proposed. Contribution of the project The project has completed mapping of public & private land-use finance, business models, and PFES mechanisms required to support sustainable landscape transformation. However, delays in financing options and full operationalization of PFES models in targeted areas for further focus. Additional effort is needed to mobilize funding and partnerships that drive sustainable practices at provincial and district levels
OUTCOME 4: Sustainability and scaling up are ensured through robust coordination, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge production and dissemination, and active advocacy at regional and national levels	B6. Level of awareness and policy commitments of key stakeholders at national and provincial levels about the deforestation-free and sustainable landscape development approach	Zero	The deforestation-free and sustainable landscape development approach is well-defined, understood by related stakeholders at national and provincial levels and moving towards integration into relevant provincial and national planning and policy frameworks.	Project annual and final reporting; related policy briefs and documents	More details as reported for indicator level C	B6. The deforestation-free and sustainable landscape development approach is well-defined, understood by related stakeholders at national and provincial levels and moving towards integration into relevant provincial and national planning and policy frameworks: a number of policy/normative document has been developed at national level, presentations of the landscape approaches in a number

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						international and national events and communication materials developed Details on project's contribution The project is on-track on coordination, advocacy, and policy support, contributing to sustainability and scaling up efforts. Notable successes include national and international advocacy, policy development, and stakeholder engagement. Project coordination meetings between project implementing partners have been organized regularly Mid-term review was conducted, and management responses have been developed and consulted with stakeholders; Annual meetings and PSCs meeting were organized (2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025) The project has contributed to policy development, including the Action Plan for the Forestry Sector to Adapt to the EUDR, which improves traceability and compliance with EU regulations, and the Circular guiding economic-technical norms for forest boundary demarcation (issued December 2024), enhancing legal clarity, land-use governance, and monitoring through advanced mapping technologies. These efforts help strengthen sustainable forest management and regulatory

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						alignment at both national and provincial levels. A number of workshops were organized; the REDD+ report and integration of findings into scaling strategies have been developed. KAP baseline survey completed. The project activities and outputs have been reported on news channels and social media. 04 videos about project have been completed

Output 1.1: An integrated land use plan, aligned with the Provincial Master Plan, is produced for each pilot district, with clear maps, targets, and action plans towards sustainability and deforestation-free	C1. Number of district with a formulated and endorsed integrated land use plan including clear maps, targets, and action plans towards sustainability and deforestation-free	No spatially explicit district-level integrated plans are available.	04 districts with a spatially explicit land-use plan formulated and 2 districts with a land use plan endorsed	Land use plans; Official endorsement by relevant authorities;	Under Activity 1.1c: ILUP handbook was drafted and technical meeting was conducted in November 2025 for providing comments from experts and 2 PMUs; ILUP handbook was revised and finalized following comments of experts and technical meetings (link); outline for complementary internal spatial analysis guideline developed (link). Under Activity 1.1e: • The plan for the second phase of the crop-specific map was discussed with stakeholders (link). • A draft crop-specific map using partial satellite imagery from 2025 has been produced. • The 2025 training and validation dataset has been reviewed and consolidated. • Preparations are complete to generate the final map using full-year 2025 imagery.	C1. 04 districts with a spatially explicit land-use plan formulated and 2 districts with a land use plan endorsed: 04 district LUPs had been endorsed. Need adjustment of the indicator because the provincial/district land use planning (LUPs) had been completed before the project kicked-off. The adjustment should focus on operationalization and integration of LUPs rather than development of LUPs at district level. Details on project's contribution A capacity and experience assessment were conducted (report link), followed by LUP capacity-building training in four districts (link). ILUP handbook (1.1c) is completed (link), and four operational plans developed by UNEP/UNDP have been approved to support district annual LUPs (1.1d) (link). Crop-specific maps for targeted districts (1.1e) in 2022 are finalized (link), the crop map in 2025 is being developed and will be completed in Q1 2026 (link). and the Land Use Planner tool (1.1f) has been developed, piloted, and implemented with training and reporting by EFI (link).
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Output 1.2: Implementation of Master Plans in Lâm Đồng and Đắk Nông is supported through the design and implementation of a robust cross-sector and spatialized institutional monitoring and evaluation system, serving as a control panel to track transition of landscape towards sustainability	C2. Number of M&E reports for Provincial Master Plans produced and validated by relevant authorities	No M&E framework nor integrated indicators to support Master Plans are available	04 annual M&E reports (Y3 & Y4 for the 2 provinces)	Terra-i online platforms and provincial M&E reports	Output 1.2 (C2): no activities in 2025.	C2. 04 annual M&E reports (Y3 & Y4 for the 2 provinces). The provincial Master plan had been developed before the project started. Adjustment.
	C3. % of observed land-use change events are reported in the provincial M&E reports	n/a	70% of observed land-use change events by Terra-i are reported in provincial M&E		Activity 1.5a (C3) • Terra-i alerts are regularly uploaded to the website (link). • The technical operation of Terra-i has been simplified (user-side system operation) (link). • The system has been improved and its accuracy evaluated through two validation exercises (>87% accuracy overall) (link). • The operationalization plan was shared and discussed with local authorities (link). • The system was installed at the Lâm Đồng Forest Protection Department office. • A technical workshop was organized in October 2025.	C3. 70% of observed land-use change events by Terra-i are reported in provincial M&E. Details on project's contribution The Terra-i system has been developed and updated (link), with overall 87% accuracy of deforestation warnings (link). The system has been installed at Lâm Đồng's Forest Protection Department.

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Output 1.3: Platforms for multi-stakeholder dialogue (i) between public authorities and the private sector at the district level, (ii) across each main commodity supply chain, and (iii) for NTFPs are established and supported	C4. Number of effective multi-stakeholder platforms with regular meetings at least every 2 months, formulating engagement (PPI), and producing recommendations for the general public on the implementation of sustainability and deforestation-free strategies	Multi-stakeholder dialogues are already active and partially organized on various commodities, notably on coffee, but not specifically engaging all relevant stakeholders at the scale of the pilot districts and provinces. Effectiveness of each platform is also uneven and progress is needed in strengthening the agenda and functioning of these platforms.	At least 05 multi-stakeholder platforms are very effective, formulate engagement, and produce recommendations	Trimestrial platforms reports; publications/ statements to the general public; PPI endorsed	Activity 1.3a - PPI Compact Steering Committees in Đắk Lắk (link) and Đắk Glong (link) to develop operating mechanisms and the overall implementation plan. - Co-organized two PPI Compact consolidation meetings in the two districts and supported the consolidation of the Steering Committees ahead of the administrative merger into Lâm Đồng Province (Di Linh: link and Lạc Duong: link). Activity 1.3b - Conducted stakeholder mapping and consultations, generating insights for the provincial multi-	C4. At least 05 multi-stakeholder platforms are very effective, formulate engagement, and produce recommendations. 04 platforms for multi-stakeholder dialogue between public authorities and the private sector at the district level (PPI compacts) have been established and operated; 01 platforms for multi-stakeholder dialogue across each main commodity supply chain has been proposed and will be established in 2026.- No progress has been made for development of NTFPs network development. Details on project's contribution - Establishment and operation of 2 PPI compacts in former Đắk Nông province (link) - Operation of 2 PPI compacts in former Lâm Đồng province (link) - Preparation for establishment of 01 Provincial Coordination Board for Agricultural Commodities in Lâm

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					stakeholder platform for coffee, pepper, durian and macadamia (link). - Organized a consultation workshop. Presented findings from the stakeholder mapping and consultations. Validated the proposed "Process of Establishing, Building Coordination Mechanisms, and Operating the Provincial Agricultural Platform". These inputs informed the drafting of the provincial Decision and Operating Regulation for the platform. - Revised the report to reflect the context of administrative unit mergers, ensuring continued relevance for provincial implementation (link).	Đồng, with 4 sub platforms of coffee, black pepper, durian, and macadamia (link).

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Output 1.4: Deforestation-free and sustainability commodity standards (incl. NTFPs) are endorsed by relevant multi-stakeholder platforms and supported by regulations	C5. Number of deforestation-free/sustainability commodity standards endorsed by relevant multi-stakeholder platforms	Past efforts to improve technical curricula and practices for coffee and other sectors like rubber have delivered improved models, which have sometimes been captured in national sector curricula. However, these are not yet considered as comprehensive standards, and there is no commitment from public authorities to enforce them in collaboration with the private sector.	02 Deforestation-free /sustainability standards endorsed by relevant platforms (coffee and NTFP&S)	Standard documents	Activity 1.4a (link) • 04 set of criteria for coffee, black pepper, durian and macadamia have been developed • Co-organized four PPI Compact consultation workshops in Đắk R'Lấp, Đắk Glong, Di Linh, and Lạc Dương to present and validate the draft criteria (coffee, black pepper, and durian) and the pilot plan. The criteria and pilot plan were endorsed/adopted by the District People's Committees (DPC) through the PPI Compact. (link) • Piloted the draft criteria (coffee, black pepper, and durian) in project communes. Documented lessons learned and recommendations for refinement. (link) • A workshop to present pilot results and consolidate feedback from relevant stakeholders was organized (link) • Finalized the deforestation-free, sustainable production criteria (coffee, black pepper, and durian) (link) Activity 1.4b • The deforestation-free, sustainable criteria for NTFPs has been revised, awaiting for endorsement (link)	C5. 02 Deforestation-free /sustainability standards endorsed by relevant platforms (coffee and NTFP&S. 05 deforestation-free criteria developed and 3 of them have been endorsed by PPI compacts Details on project's contribution - Development of 05 deforestation-free criteria (coffee, black pepper, durian, macadamia, and NTFPs) - Endorsement and pilot of 03 deforestation-free criteria (coffee, black pepper, and durian)

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Output 1.5: An early-warning, transparent and inclusive framework supporting enforcement of environmental regulation and traceability of commodity value chains is developed and tested in the 4 pilot districts	C6. Efficiency and transparency of an enforcement and traceability system to track commodity value chains in the 4 pilot districts	The Terra-i system is being implemented in Di Linh with lower image resolution, groups of stakeholders have been trained, and information is being disseminated through an online platform (although it does not yet allow for end-user feedback). In pilot provinces and districts, various solutions are being piloted in the frame of initiatives like REDD+, coffee buyer supply security efforts, etc. Technical and financial models are scattered, however, and require further analysis to accelerate replication and dissemination. CIAT also started to work in Lac Duong (Lâm Đồng province) in a project with SNV (cafe REDD+) (ended in 2020).	01 effective data production and sharing system linking bottom-up and top-down tools has been designed and piloted, and a roadmap for full implementation has been endorsed by local authorities	Terra-i online platform; Concept note of the overall system and its individual components; Roadmap endorsed by MARD	Activity 1.5a • Terra-i alerts are regularly uploaded to the website. (link) • The technical operation of Terra-i has been simplified (user-side system operation). • The system has been improved and its accuracy evaluated through two validation exercises. (link 1 & link 2) • The operationalization plan was shared and discussed with local authorities. • The system was installed at the Lâm Đồng Forest Protection Department office. • A technical workshop was organized in October 2025 (link), which included: 1. An intensive training session on Terra-i system operation for local technical staff (forest rangers, forest owners) with hands-on practice.	C6. 01 effective data production and sharing system linking bottom-up and top-down tools has been designed and piloted, and a roadmap for full implementation has been endorsed by local authorities. The top-down tool (the Terra-i system) was developed, tested and improved (both interface and accuracy). Lâm Đồng province is starting piloting operation of the system from Dec.2025 with 6 ranger stations. The bottom-up tools have been proposed in the amended ProDoc to address local's need to adapt to EU's deforestation-free regulations. Details on project's contribution • Alerts have been updated regularly on the Terra-i Vietnam website from early 2023 through December 2025. • Three training workshops were organized for forest rangers. • One training session was conducted for end users. • Three accuracy-assessment exercises were completed. • The system was calibrated to better reflect the local landscape.

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					2. Training for end users (forest rangers, forest owners, farmer union representatives, local authorities, forestry companies) on how to use Terra-i tools via the open-access website. • Training materials for using the Terra-i tools were consolidated and distributed. Activities 1.5b & 1.5c • UNDP, in coordination with IDH and the Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU), has developed the plan and budget for implementing a cultivation area database system for the coffee sector within the project area. This initiative aims to ensure compliance with EUDR regulations (1.5b) and traceability requirements (1.5c). The activity was delayed due to the provincial merger process (Đắk Nông, Lâm Đồng, and Bình Thuận). Implementation is scheduled for 2026, in alignment with the plan of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Environment (DAE).	

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Output 2.1: Most promising interventions for sustainable agriculture and NTFP&S development are prioritized and developed including technical guidelines and economic assessments	C7. Number of intervention models fully developed for sustainable agriculture and NTFP&S including technical guidelines and economical analysis	Localized information, but no comprehensive mapping of farmers types and agro-ecological zoning (AEZ) in the pilot districts. Economic analysis and technical guidelines for the most promising models are non-existent or incomplete.	Minimum 6 intervention models are fully developed with the direct support of the project.	Reports, investment briefs	Activity 2.1a Two full-time commodity experts continue to implement activities in (former) Đắk Nông and Lâm Đồng provinces (UNDP). In addition to providing technical support for Component 2 activities, the two experts also coordinate local project activities and assist Project Management Units (PMUs) in developing quarterly and annual plans Activity 2.1e Completed farmers stakeholder surveys, soil sample collection and analysis; and a draft report on drivers, barriers and solutions to agroecological transition in the Central Highlands.	C7. Minimum 6 intervention models are fully developed with the direct support of the project. The report on intervention models (11 models, including 8 models directly related to agriculture) has been completed. In-depth economic analysis and investment briefs were also developed Details on project's contribution - 2.1a: Two full-time commodity experts have been deployed to (former) Đắk Nông and Lâm Đồng provinces (UNDP). - 2.1b, 2.1c: completed technical reports; exceeding the targets with 11 prioritized intervention models proposed to guide follow-up activities (e.g. 2.3c, 2.3d). - 2.1d: completed report and a policy brief. - 2.1e (identification of 4 agroecological models) : completed. - 2.1e (additional deep dive study on drivers, barriers and solutions to agroecological transition): completed a draft report (to be revised and finalised in Q1, 2026).

Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Source and means of verification	Progress in 2025	Cumulative progress to 31 December 2025
Output 2.2: Local institutions and farmers are trained and made aware on prioritized sustainable production models	C8. Number of farmers/organizations sensitized / trained on most promising sustainable models (disaggregated by gender, ethnic origin and vulnerability status)	Training material is broadly available but tailored to specific issues, seldom providing comprehensive knowledge and building understanding on options to move farmers' practices towards sustainability. No regular dialogue or collaborative mechanisms exist to engage multiple stakeholders in developing solutions to promote agroecology.	*At least 8,000 farmers trained, 30% being marginalized households **At least 300 peoples and 30 organizations regularly participate in discussion on Agroecology	Training materials; Awareness /training event reports	Activity 2.2a: Total of 12.343 trained people with 4.962 women (40%), including: a. Direct training of iLandscape Project: The project organized training to 3.864 people with 2.205 women account for 57% including: (i) Trained TOT: 128 TOT with 38 women (30%). (ii) Trained TOF: 3.736 people with 2.167 women (58%). b. Project workshops and forums: 279 people with 51 women (18.28%). c. Training conducted by PPI compact: 8.200 trained people with 2.706 women (33%). (link)	C8 (*). At least 8,000 farmers trained, 30% being marginalized households. Over 25,504 farmers trained (3,412 farmers directly trained and 22,092 farmers leveraged from PPI projects) Details on project's contribution - Two sets of TOT and TOF training materials for both Robusta and Arabica; During 2022-2025, through the operation of 4 PPI compacts in former Lâm Đồng and Đắk Nông province and training courses conducted by the project; the project provided training to 31,488 farmers including: (i) Direct training by iLandscape project: 3,616 people - 2,052 women account for 56.78%; (ii) PPI Compacts in Lâm Đồng: 23,457 people - 7,286 women account for 31.06%; (iii) PPI Compacts in Đắk Nông: 4,417 people.

<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and means of verification</i>	<i>Progress in 2025</i>	<i>Cumulative progress to 31 December 2025</i>
					Activity 2.2b - A consultation workshop was organized to discuss agroecological transition and establishment of a local agroecology learning network; an action plan for the agroecology network has been drafted (link) - A policy brief based on results of activities 2.1e & 2.2b has been drafted (link)	C8 (**). At least 300 peoples and 30 organizations regularly participate in discussion on Agroecology. 2 workshops on agroecology was organized (>100 participants); ----- Details on project's contribution - Two consultation workshops organized; - A task force on agroecology and a proposed mechanism of operation on agroecology has been proposed at the workshop. - 1 study on agroecology has been completed; - A policy brief based on results of activities 2.1e & 2.2b has been developed.

<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and means of verification</i>	<i>Progress in 2025</i>	<i>Cumulative progress to 31 December 2025</i>
Output 2.3: Transformation towards sustainable practices at field level are technically and financially supported	C9. Number of farmers supported to implement sustainable cash-crop production (disaggregated by gender, ethnic origin and vulnerability status) -----	n/a	With funding leveraged by Outcome 3, 12,500 (farmers) will be supported to move forwards sustainable practices in cash crop production -----	Project reporting	Activity 2.3b (link) - 2 FCV training classes for 27 selected households and nearby farmers were conducted. - Agricultural inputs and materials were delivered to participating households in accordance with the approved intervention packages, with handover records completed. - Participating households received ongoing technical assistance and coaching throughout planting and model implementation, with field follow-up notes and technical records maintained. - Monthly and quarterly progress reports and related technical documentation were completed to track implementation progress and results.	C9. With funding leveraged by Outcome 3, 12,500 (farmers) will be supported to move forwards sustainable practices in cash crop production. A total of 27 farming households were selected and confirmed to participate in the intervention models (12 in Lâm Đồng and 15 in Đắk Nông), with baseline profiles compiled for implementation planning. Parallel projects/programs in the former 4 districts provided supports (agriculture inputs) to over 15,000 farmers. ----- Details on project's contribution (C9) - Detailed implementation plans were developed for all selected households, detailing tailored measures and timelines to support model implementation. - Conducted 2 field-coach training classes for 27 selected households and nearby farmers. - Intervention packages were validated with commune authorities and relevant local actors, ensuring alignment with local plans and implementation readiness. - Agricultural inputs and materials were delivered to participating households in accordance with the approved intervention packages, with handover records completed. - Participating households received ongoing technical assistance and coaching throughout planting and model implementation, with field follow-up notes and technical records maintained.

<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and means of verification</i>	<i>Progress in 2025</i>	<i>Cumulative progress to 31 December 2025</i>
	C10. Number of marginalized households supported to implement agroecology farming models (disaggregated by gender and ethnic origin) ----- C11. Number of marginalized households supported to implement sustainable NTFPs (disaggregated by ethnic origin)		6,250 (farmers) will be supported to move forward agroecology practices ----- 6,250 (farmers) will benefit from sustainable NTFPs		Activities 2.3c & 2.3d Activities to be carried out by provincial PMUs, but delayed due to province merger	- Monthly and quarterly progress reports and related technical documentation were completed to track implementation progress and results. C10. 6,250 (farmers) will be supported to move forward agroecology practices. Zero farmers have been supported. Implementation of the models in practice is carried out by two (former) PMUs in the two former provinces C11. 6,250 (farmers) will benefit from sustainable NTFPs. Zero farmers have been supported. Implementation of the models in practice is carried out by two (former) PMUs in the two former provinces ----- Details on project's contribution (C10 &11) Evaluation of agroecology models in (former) two provinces (2.3c) has been completed Design of sustainable non-timber forest product (NTFP) models (2.3d) have been completed

<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and means of verification</i>	<i>Progress in 2025</i>	<i>Cumulative progress to 31 December 2025</i>
Output 3.1: Public & Private land-use finance is mapped and increasingly aligned to support sustainable land use and climate mitigation objectives	C12. Number of collaboration agreements with public programmes/donors to align funding and support sustainable land use activities	No existing system to track public and private land use investments and analysis of resources available for sustainable landscape. No existing collaboration with public programmes and donors (which represent 28% of planned land use investment in the Central Highlands)	10 MoU signed with public programmes/donors	MoUs	Activity 3.1c - Technical reports of supporting inter sectoral dialogues on integrated LUP and mobilizing investment to sustainable land uses are completed by MAE's PMU (link)	C12.10 MoU signed with public programmes/donors. Zero MoU has been signed. Due to the provinces not applying a system for monitoring and analyzing annual financial investment on land use and climate change, it has been unable to implement activity 3.1c under the current VKDA, making the signing of 10 MoUs unfeasible. ----- Details on project's contribution Completed financial mapping (methodology development and demonstration).
Output 3.2: Robust business cases are developed and cooperation agreements are signed and implemented with national and international companies to secure deforestation-free sourcing of main cash crops and NTFP&S	C13. Number of viable business models for sustainable commodity supply chain developed and piloted C14. Number of deforestation-free sourcing cooperation agreements with national/international companies	Limited data and understanding, and no consolidated analysis of the economic viability of sustainable and standardized commodity models. There has been a growing momentum in the coffee sector, but pilot MoUs are very generic and there is presently limited engagement from other agricultural commodities.	At least 3 business models are robustly assessed and demonstrated 10 MoUs signed with sourcing companies	Business cases	Activity 3.2a Additional data collection and model calibration. Business cases have been partially developed reflecting material change in market conditions with introduction of EUDR and growth in durian exports as major factors affecting business case for investment in sustainable production and deforestation-free sourcing. (link)	C13. At least 3 business models are robustly assessed and demonstrated. The draft report on 3 business models development and evaluation has been developed. ----- Details on project's contribution - Business cases have been identified; - Assessment of multiscale cost of transition has been implemented.

<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and means of verification</i>	<i>Progress in 2025</i>	<i>Cumulative progress to 31 December 2025</i>
					No activity	C14. 10 MoUs signed with sourcing companies. No MOU has been signed. Details on project's contribution - Initiate steps to identify potential business/enterprises.
Output 3.3: Robust financial cases are developed and cooperation agreements are signed and implemented with national or international institutions to provide additional financial resources or insurance solutions to main agriculture and NTFP&S supply chains	C15. Number of cooperation agreements with financial institutions to provide additional financial resources to sustainable business models	Limited understanding of the financing interests and capabilities of domestic banks to finance (= financially invest in) the transition towards sustainability.	2 MoU signed with financial institutions	MoUs	Activities 3.3a and 3.3b Desk studies integrated with 3.2; amendments have been suggested	C15. 2 MoU signed with financial institutions. Details on project's contribution - Initiate steps to identify potential business/enterprises. - No MOU has been signed. Amendments have been suggested.
Output 3.4: Innovative and effective PFES modalities are promoted, piloted and deployed in the four pilot districts to generate additional financial volume	C16. Direct contribution of the pilot PFES mechanism to the transition towards sustainable land use practices and business	Existing PFES mechanism is "rent-drive" and is likely not to encourage investments into productive practices that build sustainable and resilient livelihoods	The pilot PFES mechanism is fully operational and generates significant impacts and lessons learnt	Final pilot PFES assessment, and independent evaluation;		C16. The pilot PFES mechanism is fully operational and generates significant impacts and lessons learnt. 04 PFES readiness models have been developed but yet to be operated.

<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and means of verification</i>	<i>Progress in 2025</i>	<i>Cumulative progress to 31 December 2025</i>
and increase social and environmental benefits	models developed under outcome 2.				Activity 3.4b: - Completed the development of the PFES readiness model in the four former project districts (link). - Support was provided for the development and organization of a workshop at Ta Dung National Park to collect feedback on its Eco-tourism and Resort Project, establishing a legal basis for Payment for Forest Environmental Services (PFES) within the park. On December 3, 2025, the Ta Dung National Park Eco-tourism, Resort, and Recreation Project was officially approved by the Lâm Đồng Provincial People's Committee (Decision No. 2414) (link).	Details on project's contribution - Completed the scoping study on opportunities and challenges to PFES expansion in two former provinces - Completed the development of the PFES readiness model in the four former project districts. - Support was provided for the development and organization of a workshop at Ta Dung National Park to collect feedback on its Eco-tourism and Resort Project, establishing a legal basis for Payment for Forest Environmental Services (PFES) within the park. On December 3, 2025, the Ta Dung National Park Eco-tourism, Resort, and Recreation Project was officially approved by the Lâm Đồng Provincial People's Committee (Decision No. 2414).

<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and means of verification</i>	<i>Progress in 2025</i>	<i>Cumulative progress to 31 December 2025</i>
Output 4.1: The project is effectively implemented, safeguarded and delivers on expected targets thanks to adequate capacities to coordinate, backstop, monitor and evaluate activities and impacts (with gender aggregated) at central and provincial levels, including with appropriate institutional anchorage	C17. Effective coordination of the relevant bodies, instrument and operations; C18. The transition towards landscape sustainability aligns with and contributes to Viet Nam's national REDD+ safeguards approach	n/a Through its national REDD+ process, Vietnam has developed relevant safeguards and M&E instruments that are ready to be translated at project/ landscape level and linked.	Methodology and M&E framework for project interventions & landscape sustainability incorporate safeguards consideration	Annotated review of manual/ operational plans for LUPs; of standards as part of due diligence; materials for training and safeguards operational guidance; record of safeguards relevant information/indicators; refined sections of SIS	Activity 4.1a: Purchase of equipments, and necessary computers to operate Terra-i by the Đắk Nông Provincial Project Management Unit (link) Activity 4.1b: UNDP has completed the amended ProDocs for a non-cost project extension through December 2027, which has been submitted to the project owners (VNFOREST and Lâm Đồng's DAE); mid-term review requirements have also been integrated into project activities (link)	C17. Methodology and M&E framework for project interventions & landscape sustainability incorporate safeguards consideration. Achieved. ----- Details on project's contribution - Project management structure at central and provincial levels has been established - A number of coordination meetings/annual review workshops were organized. - 4 PSC meetings (2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025) were organized

<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and means of verification</i>	<i>Progress in 2025</i>	<i>Cumulative progress to 31 December 2025</i>
					Activity 4.1c Review from safeguards perspective carried out on ILUP handbook and draft commodity criteria (coffee & pepper, durian and macadamia); outline for 4.1c synthesis report prepared and drafting started (link)	C18. The transition towards landscape sustainability aligns with and contributes to Viet Nam's national REDD+ safeguards approach. Achieved Details on project's contribution - Comments provided on review of coffee sustainability/legal framework. Inputs also provided on the draft sustainability framework indicators (e.g. considering safeguard linkages) - Safeguards aspects integrated into ILUP handbook and capacity building (1.1), proposed sustainability framework (1.2), and draft commodity sustainability criteria (1.4); internal brief on REDD+ linkages prepared; outline for 4.1c synthesis report prepared and drafting started.
Output 4.2: A technical network of leading institutions at multiple levels is strengthened and an integrated sustainable management and deforestation-free approach is defined,	C19. Level of direct contributions produced by the project to inform policies, laws and regulations in Vietnam to promote integrated land use management	The concept of integrated and sustainable land use management has emerged recently and it advocates for integrated approaches that are not actively facilitated by policies, laws and regulations in Vietnam	Contributions are provided to at least 3 relevant legal, regulatory and normative texts	Annual progress reports Policy support report;		C19. Contributions are provided to at least 3 relevant legal, regulatory and normative texts. The project has directly contributed to development and issuance of three regulatory documents.

<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and means of verification</i>	<i>Progress in 2025</i>	<i>Cumulative progress to 31 December 2025</i>
documented and endorsed at national level, and progressively introduced through policies, laws and regulations					Activity 4.2a - Communication materials: One more video of the project has been completed (link) - News and social media posts on project activities and achievements, including 23 media articles in both Vietnamese and English by national and local outlets, as well as five television reportages highlighting on-the-ground impacts in Lâm Đồng and Đắk Nông (see section E2 below for more information) - A presentation on project's integrated approach was presented in Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Scaling Climate Solutions in Agrifood Systems: Climate-Smart Technologies, Carbon Market Pathways and COP30 Preparation (link) Activity 4.2b: Project annual meeting and PSC meeting were organized on 12 December 2025 (link) Activity 4.2d Complete development of Vietnamese standards for exported fresh durian. The standard has been endorsed by a MAE's committee (link)	Details on project's contribution - Contribution to three regulatory documents: Circular guiding economic-technical norms for forest boundary demarcation (issued December 2024); TCVN standard of fresh durian exports (endorsed in 2025); Action plan to adapt to EUDR by VNFOREST (final draft for consultation) - Communication materials developed: 04 videos - Media articles (22 in 2023, 25 in 2024, 23 in 2025) and social media posts - The KAP report has been completed - Technical contribution of the project to a number of events, including: - two key workshops on deforestation-free production including a workshop in Hanoi on 30 July 2024 and a workshop in Đắk Nông on 7 November 2024; Global Conference on Sustainable Food Systems in April 2023 in Hanoi ; a side event at COP 28 on Agricultural Transformation and Sustainable Food Systems; Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Scaling Climate Solutions in Agrifood Systems: Climate-Smart Technologies, Carbon Market Pathways and COP30 Preparation in October 2025

D. Implementation Progress

Cumulative delivery against total approved amount (in ProDoc):	53 %
Cumulative disbursement as of 31 December 2025 (including legal commitments)	US\$ 3,231,678.00

Key Project Dates

Project duration	48 months
Contribution Agreement Signature Date	September 29, 2020
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	March 24, 2022
Date of Inception Workshop	June 4, 2022
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	01 March 2024
Actual Date of Mid-term Review	February - April 2024
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	September 2025
Original Planned Closing Date	March 24, 2026
Revised Planned Closing Date (proposal)	December 31, 2027

E. Ratings and Overall Assessments

2025 Development Objective Progress Rating	2025 Implementation Progress Rating
Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory

1. SUMMARY ON PROGRESS (DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE):

The project development objective is assessed through 4 Results as follows. Overall, the project progress towards development objective is rated as Moderately Satisfactory.

Result 1- Effective governance systems including integrated land use planning and management tools and processes are established at district and provincial levels. *Progress rating: Satisfactory*

In 2025, the project maintained two national experts for provincial coordination (1.1a) and finalized the "Technical Handbook for Integrated Land Use Planning" (1.1c) following technical consultations, with complementary spatial analysis guidelines expected in Q1 2026. While changes in administrative structures impacted the scope of activities, progress continued with the development of the second-phase crop maps (1.1e) by CIAT and implementation of land use planning support in Đắk Nông (1.1d). Multi-stakeholder platforms (1.3a) successfully reached over 20,000 farmers with training and sustainability support before transitioning operations due to administrative restructuring in June 2025. Furthermore, the project advanced the establishment of provincial commodity forums for coffee, pepper, macadamia, and durian (1.3b).

The project has also completed the adoption of sustainable and deforestation-free criteria for three key commodities (1.4a) and is currently designing a traceability system for non-timber forest products (1.4b), with a database system expected in early 2026. The Terra-i system (1.5a) has been significantly upgraded through the integration of Sentinel-1 and Sentinel-2 imagery, achieving a verified accuracy of 87% and undergoing successful installation and testing at the Lâm Đồng Forest Protection Department. Although activities related to land use management databases (1.5b, 1.5c) and NTFP forums (1.3c) faced delays due to the provincial merger, they are slated for resumption in 2026. Progress for Result 1 remains Satisfactory, reflecting technical advancements and high engagement despite significant administrative transitions.

Result 2 - Sustainable, climate-smart, productive standardized practices are implemented for agriculture and non-timber forest products and services. *Progress rating: Moderately Satisfactory*

A core focus of the iLandscape project is the prioritization and field-level implementation of sustainable interventions for agriculture and non-timber forest products (NTFPs). In 2025, two full-time commodity experts continued to provide technical support and coordination for local project activities and PMUs (2.1a). CIAT advanced the technical framework by conducting a deep-dive study on agroecological transition drivers and barriers (2.1e), with a final report and policy brief expected in Q1 2026. Capacity building remained a key output, with IDH delivering direct training to 128 technical staff and 3,413 farmers, alongside the distribution of over 3,600 technical manuals (2.2a). Furthermore, a multi-stakeholder workshop held in October 2025 laid the groundwork for a local agroecology learning network and an associated action plan (2.2b).

At the field level, the project technically and financially supported the transformation towards sustainable practices through a pilot model for sustainable commodity crops, involving 27 households across 23.8 hectares (2.3b). However, progress for activities involving vulnerable communities and NTFP models (2.3c, 2.3d) faced implementation challenges. While UNDP and CIAT completed the detailed designs

and household selection, field execution by the former provincial PMUs was suspended due to the provincial merger. To maintain momentum and ensure output results, UNDP has proposed to directly implement these activities in parallel with the provincial PMU in the next phase. Overall, progress for Result 2 is Moderately Satisfactory, with strong training and design achievements balanced against delays in field-level implementation for vulnerable groups.

Result 3 - The financial environment is enhanced with innovative mechanisms, increased funding and thriving partnerships to support transformation towards sustainable landscapes, with emphasis at provincial and district levels. *Progress rating: Moderately satisfactory*

In 2025, activities under Result 3 focused on developing financial models and business cases to support sustainable landscapes. Progress on developing viable business models to confirm economics and business opportunities (3.2a), as well as assessing the multi-scale cost impacts of transitioning to sustainable models at the farm and supply chain levels (3.2b), has been slower than expected by UNEP, with technical reports currently in the analysis and survey phase. Consequently, the dissemination of these findings to enterprises (3.2c) remains pending. Similarly, efforts to build typical financial models to attract the finance and insurance sectors (3.3a) reached approximately 30% of the annual plan, with preliminary assessments of domestic and international financial solutions underway but incomplete. These activities, including the engagement of financial institutions for blended finance and risk-sharing instruments (3.3b), are proposed for adjustment in the amended project document.

The biggest achievement for Result 3 so far lies in the progress of Payment for Forest Environmental Services (PFES) initiatives (3.4). The project successfully completed the design of pilot PFES models in the four former districts (3.4b) and supported the development of the Eco-tourism, Resort, and Recreation Plan of Ta Dung National Park. By organizing technical workshops to provide feedback and establish a legal basis for PFES payments within the park area, the project contributed to the official approval of the plan by the Provincial People's Committee in December 2025 (Decision No. 2414). While field implementation of these pilot models (3.4c) is currently suspended pending the consolidation of the Provincial PMU, the approval of the Ta Dung National Park project represents a significant milestone in generating supplementary financing for environmental and social benefits.

Result 4 - Sustainability and scaling up are ensured through robust coordination, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge production and dissemination, and active advocacy at regional and national levels. *Progress rating: Satisfactory*

In 2025, activities under Result 4 focused on strengthening project governance and aligning landscape interventions with national and international policy frameworks. A major milestone was the completion of the technical report and amended Project Documents (ProDocs) by UNDP for a no-cost extension until December 2027, successfully integrating mid-term review recommendations into future operations (4.1b). In terms of safeguards, the project finalized the review of sustainability criteria for key commodities and the Integrated Land Use Planning (iLUP) handbook from a REDD+ perspective (4.1c). While the preparation of safeguards guidance for the Central Highlands faced external delays, an action plan to strengthen synergies between iLandscape and REDD+ initiatives was prepared for 2026.

Knowledge management and policy advocacy achieved significant momentum, with implementation progress reaching the majority of the plan. The project maintained active communication through various media channels and updated its communication strategy to align with the revised project document (4.2a). Crucially, the project provided high-level policy support by assisting the VNFOREST in developing the EUDR Action Plan and supporting the Department of Crop Production in establishing Vietnam Standards (TCVN) for fresh durian exports (4.2d). These efforts, alongside ongoing coordination for the year-end inter-agency meetings in Hanoi (4.2b), ensure that tested solutions from the project are effectively integrated into Vietnam's legal and policy frameworks for sustainable, deforestation-free development.

2. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

In 2025, the iLandscape project maintained steady media and communication outreach to share information on project activities and lessons learned in (former) Lâm Đồng and Đắk Nông provinces. Project-related activities were covered through 23 media articles in both Vietnamese and English by national and local outlets, as well as five television reportages highlighting on-the-ground impacts in Lâm Đồng and Đắk Nông. Coverage focused on specific interventions such as agroecological transition, sustainable production practices, biodiversity conservation and initial efforts to support deforestation-free supply chains.

In parallel, social media content disseminated through UNDP Viet Nam and partner channels amplified project messages to a wider audience, supporting public awareness, stakeholder engagement and policy dialogue. Collectively, these communication efforts helped reinforcing the EU and UNDP's partnership in promoting integrated, inclusive and climate-resilient landscape approaches in Viet Nam.

The project also produced two more video clips compared to 2025: Improved Natural Forest Preservation and CO2 Emission Reduction:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QYjneX3hXUKrNXrYLAav_9oeV472xsK_/view

Benefits of Agroecology Farming Models for Farmers:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fcpVejl0b7_BuWCyCGUMMHY_tB_5Dp_u/view

Story: <https://undpasiapac.exposure.co/at-the-core-of-development>

Media coverage for some events is provided below.

Vietnamese:

1. <https://vnews.gov.vn/video/du-lich-sinh-thai-gan-voi-bao-ton-da-dang-sinh-hoc-151415.htm>
2. <https://thiennhienmoitruong.vn/day-manh-phat-trien-du-lich-sinh-thai-tai-vuon-quoc-gia-ta-dung.html>
3. <https://moitruong.net.vn/hoi-thao-tham-van-ky-thuat-de-an-du-lich-sinh-thai-nghi-duong-giai-tri-cua-ban-quan-ly-vuon-quoc-gia-ta-dung-den-nam-2030-81191.html>
4. <https://baoxaydung.com.vn/hoi-thao-tham-van-ky-thuat-de-an-du-lich-sinh-thai-nghi-duong-giai-tri-cua-ban-quan-ly-vuon-quoc-gia-ta-dung-den-nam-2030-395436.html>
5. <https://nongnghiep.vn/phat-trien-du-lich-sinh-thai-tai-vuon-quoc-gia-ta-dung-d422851.html>
6. <https://moitruongdulich.vn/day-manh-phat-trien-du-lich-sinh-thai-tai-vuon-quoc-gia-ta-dung-dak-nong/>
7. <https://dantocmiennui.vn/du-lich-sinh-thai-gan-voi-bao-ton-da-dang-sinh-hoc-phat-trien-kinh-te-dia-phuong-tu-vuon-quoc-gia-ta-dung-post358712.html>
8. <https://baotainguyenmoitruong.vn/phat-trien-du-lich-sinh-thai-tai-vqg-ta-dung-387051.html>
9. <https://doanhnghiepkinhthanh.vn/phat-trien-du-lich-sinh-thai-tai-vuon-quoc-gia-ta-dung-khai-thac-tiem-nang-thien-nhien-va-van-hoa-dac-sac-a29896.html>
10. <https://baodaknong.vn/hoi-thao-tham-van-de-an-du-lich-sinh-thai-vuon-quoc-gia-ta-dung-243862.html>
11. <https://dantocmiennui.baotintuc.vn/du-lich-sinh-thai-gan-voi-bao-ton-da-dang-sinh-hoc-phat-trien-kinh-te-dia-phuong-tu-vuon-quoc-gia-ta-dung-post358712.html>
12. <https://dantocmiennui.baotintuc.vn/dak-nong-phat-trien-du-lich-sinh-thai-gan-voi-bao-ve-rung-post359089.html>

English:

1. <https://news.laodong.vn/du-lich/tin-tuc/danh-thuc-tiem-nang-du-lich-o-noc-nha-dak-nong-1468870.html>
2. <https://vietnamagriculture.nongnghiep.vn/developing-ecotourism-at-ta-dung-national-park-d423111.html>
3. <https://vietnamnews.vn/life-style/1692954/ecotourism-in-dak-nong-emphasises-biodiversity-conservation-local-economic-development.html>
4. <https://en.vietnamplus.vn/ecotourism-in-dak-nong-emphasises-biodiversity-conservation-local-economic-development-post310786.vnp>
5. <https://en.qdnd.vn/travel/news/ecotourism-in-dak-nong-emphasizes-biodiversity-conservation-local-economic-development-575400>

Video:

1. <https://quochoitv.vn/ra-soat-muc-do-san-sang-thuc-hien-eudr-cua-nganh-ca-phe-va-go-viet-nam-230490.htm>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NYFlapemdLY>
3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0IUHNrVdM_I
4. <https://truyenhinhdaknong.vn/video/vuon-quoc-gia-ta-dung-kho-bau-cua-thien-nhien-34442.htm>
5. https://media.chinhphu.vn/video/danh-thuc-tiem-nang-du-lich-vuon-quoc-gia-ta-dung-20344.htm?gidzl=BhctN7pfsnWkeh5IUV3Q6lojL5ZguSLCw_e3c3oYX1bzB0FFQJR5pgYjLC_uzzaOFw2oKp1XPLjzVklQ40

Social media:

<https://www.instagram.com/p/DGx8EiohjVt/>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/DQwUpvaD7T9/>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/DIysn6MhBv7/>

<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1BnWeeGEAX/>

<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1BzRLAAD6j/>

<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/14TiLVgKL46/>

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-in-viet-nam_ildandscape-activity-7300429560951541760-PX1

Other events:

1. <https://nhandan.vn/eudr-thach-thuc-va-co-hoi-voi-ca-phe-lam-dong-post907531.html>
2. [Mô hình canh tác cây hàng hóa bền vững giúp cải thiện hiệu quả sản xuất cà phê tại Lâm Đồng](#)
3. [Lâm Đồng thiết lập tiêu chí bảo vệ rừng cho ngành nông nghiệp](#)

3. FINANCIAL DELIVERY SUMMARY

As of 31 December 2025, the cumulative financial delivery of the project was USD 3,231,678.00 (approximately 54.24 % of the total approved budget).

In 2025, the project delivered approximately USD 966,412.00 (approximately 48.68% of approved budget of 2025 - USD: 1,985,223). Please kindly note that this figure would be further updated from UNDP's financial management system.

4. SUMMARY ON CHALLENGES AND RISKS

In 2025, there are some challenges for the project implementation and results including:

- Changes in administrative organizational structure (abolishing the district level and implementing a two-tiered provincial and commune government; merging Lâm Đồng, Đắk Nông, and Bình Thuận provinces into Lâm Đồng province; merging communes) have:
 - (i) Directly affected and delayed some project activities, it also requires appropriate adjustments of the project in Lâm Đồng.
 - (ii) Restructured the project management organizational structure that requires the consolidate the provincial Project Management Board, and personnel of the Lâm Đồng PMU;
 - (iii) Adjusted the ProDoc (adjusting activities to suit the new context; merging the Project Documents of Đắk Nông and Lâm Đồng provinces). These impacts have directly affected the activities and progress of project implementation in the field.
- The restructure of Ministries and Departments (Merging the Ministry of Environment and Nature Resources and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment; Merging Department of Forestry and Forest Protection Department to Vietnam Administration of Forestry) that requires the consolidation of the Project Management Unit of MAE and leads to project delays in early 2025 at national level.
- In 2025, there were changes in regulations related to the project implementation including Decree 242/2025/ND-CP dated September 10th 2025 on ODA management, Decree 226/2025/ND-CP dated August 15th 2025 on land-use management and some other regulations. Those legal changes need the review and adaption /adjustments of related project activities and management.

5. WAYS FORWARD

The primary priority for early 2026 is the urgent completion of the project extension process and the early approval of the 2026 annual work plan by MAE and Lâm Đồng province. Securing these approvals at the start of the year is critical to providing a clear legal framework for implementation and preventing further delays. Regular high-level exchanges between the Project Management Units (PMUs) and relevant departments must be maintained to ensure administrative alignment and smooth operations.

Following the successful provincial merger, there is an urgent need for Lâm Đồng province to accelerate activities, specifically those targeting field-level interventions. Special emphasis must be placed on delivering direct benefits to local communities, particularly through the implementation of agro-ecological models and sustainable Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) initiatives that were previously suspended.

The project will transition from design to full-scale execution by applying a simplified interpretation of project documents regarding land use planning and commodity forums. A key milestone will be the formalization of the project extension to 2027, incorporating the revised log-frame and updated indicators as recommended by the mid-term evaluation. This adjustment will allow the project to better respond to the new administrative landscape and ensure the long-term sustainability of the established governance and financial systems.

Prioritized activities for 2026 includes the following:

Result 1: Continue capacity-building activities for integrated land-use planning/schemes and sustainable land-use management (1.1d); develop and finalize the 2025 crop map (Activity 1.1e); promote the establishment and operation of the Lâm Đồng's coordination board for provincial key commodity forums and four specific commodity forums for Coffee, Black Pepper, Durian, and Macadamia (1.3b); develop and finalize the traceability system for NTFPs and conduct capacity-building training (Activity 1.4b); support the Provincial PMU and the Lâm Đồng Provincial Forest Protection Department in the comprehensive pilot implementation of the Terra-i tool (1.5a), and implement the EUDR adaptation action plan, including the creation of cultivation area databases and the development and piloting of traceability systems (1.5b and 1.5c).

Result 2: Based on the completed technical designs, accelerate the implementation of sustainable farming models (2.3c and 2.3d) in collaboration with local residents.

Result 3: Expedite the development of typical financial models and attract investment from the private sector and financial institutions through the signing of MOUs (3.3); implement PFES models across the 4 districts (3.4c).

Result 4: Enhance project communication activities targeting farming households and local stakeholders as recommended by the Mid-Term Review report (4.2a & b); finalize procedures for the adjustment and extension of the Project Document for urgent implementation; continue supporting the development of policy documents aligned with project objectives (4.2a, 4.2d).

F. List of Acronyms

CPC	Commune People's Committee
DAE	Department of Agriculture and Environment (Since July 2025)
DARD	Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Before July 2025)
DCP	Department of Crop Production
DoF	Department of Finance
DONRE	Provincial Department of Natural Resource and Environment (Before July 2025)
EU	European Union
EUDR	European Union Deforestation Regulation
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
ha	Hectare
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
MAE	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (Since July 2025)
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Before July 2025)
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (Before July 2025)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NBS	Nature based solutions
NTFP&S	Non-timber Forestry Products and services
IDH	Sustainable Trade Initiative
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPI	Production, Protection, and Inclusion compact (by IDH)
PFES	Payment for Forest Ecosystem Services
PPMU	Provincial PMU (for this project)
PSC	Project Steering Committee (for this project)
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
SIS	Safeguard Information System
TOR	Terms of Reference

ToT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
VNFOREST	Vietnam Administration of Forestry