

Consultancy Application Form

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility-Capacity Building (FCPF-CBP) on REDD+ for Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) and South Asia Region (SAR) Project

Section 1: Contact Details

1.a Legally registered name of the organization (Attach copy of Certificate of Registration in English or any other document that certifies its legal personality) International Center for Tropical Highland Ecosystems Research (ICTHER), Bidoup Nui Ba National Park, Vietnam			
1.b Official address of the organization Da Nhim commune, Lac duong district, Lamdong province, Vietnam			
1.c Website of the organization Website: http://bidoupnuiba.org.vn			
1.d Person authorized to sign the Contract		1.e Person responsible to implement the consultancy if different from 1. D	
Name	LE QUANG THONG	Name	TRAN THI NHU PHUONG
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Section 2: Sub-Project/Consultancy Identification

Sub-Project title	Promoting Collaborative Approaches in Forest Management to Reduce Carbon Emissions in Among Forest-Dependent Households and Forest Management Enterprises in Northern Central Coastal Region of Vietnam
Name and description of the local communities who will be benefitting from the consultancy/sub-project: Thai and Hmong Ethnic Minority Villages in Trung Ly Commune, Muang Lat District, Thanh Hoa Province. The upland Thai are among the most integrated ethnic minority group in Vietnam whereas the Hmong are among the least integrated ethnic minority groups. Most Thai in these local communities are either literate or semi-literate in the Vietnamese language whereas many ethnic Hmong, especially older women, struggle to even communicate at a basic level in the national language (participation rates in schooling for ethnic Thai are nearly 100% but for the ethnic Hmong, especially among girls they are much lower: approximately 65%). There is much greater gender equity among the ethnic Thai than among the ethnic Hmong, whether intra-household and community level. Poverty rates according to the MOLISA (Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs) criteria among ethnic Thai who will benefit from this sub-project is 45.1% (over 6 times the national poverty rate of 7% in 2017) but for the ethnic Hmong the poverty rate is 73.8%. The ethnic Thai are less poor because while the Thai derive approximately 30% of their	

income from forest-related activities (including harvesting of NTFPs and agro-forestry) because they have access to land in the river valleys where paddy rice can be cultivated twice per annum and opportunities for non-farm based income-generation activities compared to the ethnic Hmong who derive in excess of 70% of their income from such sources (but also additionally “illegal logging” in natural forests both inside Vietnam and across the border in the Lao PDR). Ethnic Thai have been found to be more interested in the sustainable management of the forests than the Hmong but whether this is entirely accurate is subject to debate. Nevertheless, it influences the way Forest Management Enterprises and local authorities think about the Hmong.

Both the ethnic Thai and Hmong villages in Trung Ly Commune harvest a range of NTFPs (non-timber forest products) and engage in permitted “social logging” in areas that are still covered in natural forests (Special Use Forest Management Boards and Protection Forest Management Boards) generally permit upland ethnic minority households extract up to 10m² of natural forest logs for the construction of family houses and cultural community centers). However, there are often conflicts between these forest-dependent communities irrespective of ethnicity and the forest management boards because boundaries are poorly defined, arguments as to what constitutes sustainable utilization of NTFPs abound, and there are instances where local villagers have converted natural forest land to production forest land, and degraded forest land to agricultural cropping land. This is not necessarily because these upland ethnic minority forest-dependent households are willfully destroying natural forest cover but is out of economic necessity. With a decline in infant mortality and an increase in life expectancy rates villages contain larger populations than in the past.

Natural forest land has not been allocated to individual households although via forest protection contracts groups are paid a “meager” VND 200,000 (US\$8) per hectare on an annual basis to undertake forest protection activities (ranging from patrolling to clearing dead undergrowth to clearing paths and streams). Some households have been allocated degraded forest land for production forestry purposes (largely cultivation of Acacia) and have been issued with Land Use Rights Certificates (LURCs), including Hmong households who benefitted from a recent USAID Program in Muang Lat. In ethnic Thai household’s women and men’s names were included in the LURCs that were issued more than a decade ago but few Hmong households were issued with LURCs. Although these LURCs were primarily for housing and garden land and to a lesser extent for river valley agricultural cropping land. However, it needs to be noted that few households, even if it were legally possible, are not interested in securing land tenure rights over protected natural forest land. Rather they are more interested in being able to access the natural forests and harvest NTFPs for livelihood purposes.

There is some evidence that FMBs and local communities are looking for ways to resolve these impasses (e.g. SUFMBs or Special Use Forest Management Boards are quite aware that many forest-dependent households find it very difficult to engage in sustainable forest management activities because their immediate priority is household food security). The problem is that this “collaboration” is generally between the FMBs and village elites (village head and his entourage, better off households and village representatives of mass organizations) and more vulnerable and marginalized groups, including but not exclusively women, are excluded from this “collaboration. Thus, there is a form of “elite capture” that works against inclusive forms of collaboration. The “standard total view” from outsiders is

that most or many ethnic minority households, especially among the Hmong, are not interested in any form of collaboration. This is not what our CSO (civil society organization) has found during field visits to Trung Ly commune.	
Will other communities also benefit from the Consultancy/Sub-Project? Who are they?	
Other communities living in Trung Ly Commune of Muang Lat district and Trung Son Commune of Quan Hoa district, in Thanh Hoa province will also benefit from the Sub-Project. Many of these beneficiaries, most of whom are either ethnic Thai or ethnic Muong have been affected by the Trung Son HPP but they either live in or on close proximity to Phu Hu Nature Reserve.	
Exact location of the beneficiary local communities (Project Area) Trung Ly Commune, Muang Lat District, Thanh Hoa Province (Google Reference: 20.478000,104.711380)	
Number of direct beneficiaries:	Male: 124 Female: 130
Sub-Project duration [should not be more than twelve (12) months]	9 months
Amount requested for the sub-project (in USD)	\$46,000
Amount provided by other sources (in USD, please specify cash/in kind)	\$19,000
Total Sub-Project cost (amount requested plus counterpart) (in USD)	\$65,000

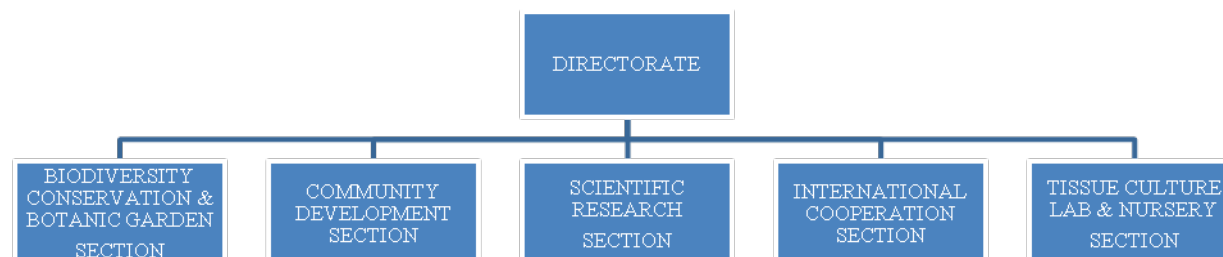
Section 3: Consultant Organization Information

<p>Describe briefly about your organization: mission, priorities, and major projects/programs implemented with similar activities being proposed under the FCPF-CBP.</p> <p>Applied social and environmental research of a participatory nature is a major priority of our organization. It is our objective to facilitate the empowerment of local communities by recognizing that these communities are capable of organizing for themselves but we add value by providing coaching and mentoring to deal with external actors that often have different agendas.</p> <p>ICTHER was able to collaborate with international programs to enhance productivity and livelihood of local communities in projected areas. Activities include: trainings on upland crops production technofixes; training on soil conservation in agricultural production; forest guarding skills, microcredit to women association; gender equality issue; collaboration between communities and forest ranger forces; home - financial management; tourism community-based tourism. These activities received financial support from several sources such as the Tree Ring Lab, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Transparency International, Charcoal Project Study Team of the Tokyo University and Agriculture and Technology and W-8BEN. This support has been contingent on our working with upland ethnic minority groups.</p>
<p>How is your organization governed (example Board of Directors/Trustees, Council of Elders/Leaders, etc.)? How often do they meet?</p>

We have a Board of Directors that meets on a monthly basis except during TET (Vietnamese New Year). However, in the event of some extraordinary occurrence (e.g., inclement weather affecting project implementation) meetings are held as deemed necessary. If funding sources require more regular meetings for specific purposes they will be held as required but not necessarily involving all directors.

Describe your organization structure or attach your organizational chart.

The organization structure is presented by organizational chart as below



List your organization’s membership/part of a Network or Alliance. Include those with government, if any.

Name of Alliance/Network	Contact Person	Contact Details
Several departments such as Department of Science and Technology, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Resource and Environment in several provinces in Mekong Delta, Central Highland and major cities in Vietnam; - International Center for Tropical Highland Ecosystems Research (ICTHER), Bidoup Nui Ba National Park, Vietnam	List of addresses and contact number are in the directory of local government, such as in HCMC, Dong Nai, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, An Giang, Can Tho City, Long An, Sock Trang, Ben Tre, Dak Lak, Gia Lai, Binh Duong. - Mr. Ton That Minh	- 5E Tran Hung Dao Street, Dalat city, Lam Dong Province Cell phone: +84 909267303

List down your organization’s sources of funds for last 5 years

Name of Donor	Contact Person	Contact Details
Columbia University, USA	Through Ton That Minh (+084) 633 577 246	-
Transparency International, Germany	Through Ton That Minh (+084) 633 577 246	-
Value Chain Analysis for NTFPs, Kasetsart University Bangkok	Dr Steven Shepley MB +66819209842	-

Briefly mention about complaints addressing/grievance mechanism of your organization

We utilize a Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) that relies initially on complaints being resolved on an informal basis. However, if the aggrieved party is dissatisfied with informal mediation we assist them either verbally or in writing to lodge the complaint with either our office in Dalat or Ho Chi Minh or the project or program specific office. For this specific program we would utilize the FGRM that has been designed for the ER-P

Describe your organization's previous or ongoing projects/activities on REDD+ at local and national levels including engagement with government/government agencies.

We have worked extensively with local stakeholders (district and commune officials including from DARD and MONRE, Forest Management Boards, Forest Protection Officers, Border Security Officials, Mass Organizations and Local Communities) in Lac Duong District, Lam Dong Province and A Luoi District, Thua Thien Hue) to sensitize and provide training on the international, national and local objectives of REDD+. Awareness-raising of REDD+ has also been conducted among students studying agriculture and forestry at universities in Ho Chi Minh City, Lam Dong, Gia Lai, and Phu Yen. A fact-finding mission has been undertaken to Trung Ly Commune, Muang Lat District, in Thanh Hoa Province at the request of ethnic Thai Chairperson of the Trung Ly CPC who attended a training course on Gendered Approaches to Forest Management that our CSO designed, organized and conducted in Dalat in 2012. Please see the following link: [ICTHER \(EN April 12, 2012\) Signed by TI-S.pdf](#).

Section 4: Proposed Sub-Project/Consultancy Information

4.1 Please provide a short overall description of your Sub-Project, under the below sub-headings. Why is the Sub-Project important local communities and civil society beneficiaries?

Importance of the sub-projects:

REDD+ policy-makers in Vietnam are increasingly becoming familiar with collaborative approaches to sustainable forest management and this has been clearly articulated in the new Forest Law that comes into effect in 2019.

1. Subproject via the SERNA (Socio-Economic REDD Needs Assessment), which will involve both a participatory qualitative and quantitative assessment of existing livelihood activities and importance of access to and use of existing natural resources that will facilitate the enabling environment for local communities, including and especially poorer households in these communities, to be supported with climate-smart agricultural and forestry activities that might not have been supported if there was no collaborative approach to better management of existing forest resources.
2. The Sub-Project will build upon the Benefit Sharing Mechanism developed by FCPF and incorporated into the ER-P to ensure Benefit Sharing Arrangements for both Carbon Benefits (to be pooled for communities rather than on an individual household base because the payments per CO² emission per ton are likely to be very low) and Non-Carbon Benefits (are likely to be of more benefit to most households but the carbon benefits are leveraged to support the non-carbon benefits).

4.3 Sub-Project Objective (what is the desired contribution of the proposed Sub-Project to the community and/or organization?)

- Empower the local forest-dependent communities via the FMCs (Forest Management Councils) to develop greater stewardship over forest resources that historically they managed but in the state-building process lost their traditional rights to access, usage and tenure. The FMCs will consist of at least one woman and man from each of the villages that are elected

by other villagers, representatives of the Commune People’s Committee and District People’s Committee and the Forest Management Enterprises that will meet on a monthly or as needed basis to deliberate on issues relevant to the overall ER-P.

-Demonstrate to technical forestry experts in Vietnam that better management of existing forest resources is as much a social as a technical issue and that indigenous knowledge accumulated over more than a millennium will add considerable value to existing knowledge bases on forests in Vietnam.

4.4 Desired Results (what benefits or immediate changes do you anticipate by the end of the Sub-Project?)

- Collaboration between Forest Management Entities and Local Forest-Dependent Communities reduces conflict and confusion concerning forest boundaries, right to harvest NTFPs and extract timber for house-building purposes.

- Upland ethnic minority groups including and especially women and other vulnerable groups are provided with a “voice” that hitherto was not encouraged.

-Establishment of the FMCs using the ACMA approach is able to be replicated and upscaled not just in the ER-P accounting area but elsewhere in Vietnam

- GoV recognizes the utility of encouraging CSOs to work with local communities and other stakeholder groups to develop collaborative management structures to progress a broad range of social and environmental developmental issues

4.5 Kindly enumerate and describe the activities to be implemented by the Consultancy

Activities	Expected result
Meet with National REDD+ Focal Point at National Level, Provincial REDD+ Steering Committee in Thanh Hoa and FCPF-Vietnam to discuss approach with PFMB (protection forest management board) in Muang Lat in relation to ACMA.	Buy in from National REDD+ and FCPF at the national level and Provincial REDD+ Steering Committee in Thanh Hoa to work with PFMB in Muang Lat
Work with PFMB in Muang Lat to explain how the Forest Management Councils will be in a position to be formed on completion of the SERNA (Socio-Economic REDD Needs Assessment) and identification of the role and composition	The PFMB agrees to the establishment of the FMCs including who will be the members and the role of the FMCs.
The Trung Ly CPC identify the Forest-Dependent Communities in and around the FME to be covered by the SERNA	The Hot spot villages are identified to include both ethnic Thai and ethnic Hmong in Trung Ly Commune.
Undertake the SERNA that will clarify the REDD+ Needs and Socio-Economic Conditions of Forest-Dependent Households. It is intended that villagers will also participate as enumerators for the surveys and facilitators for	SERNA Report

participatory activities such as focus group discussions and resource transects.	
On completion of the SERNA a collective decision will be made by all stakeholders, including and especially village women and other vulnerable persons about whether a collaborative approach to management of the FMC is acceptable.	Agreement by all stakeholders including women (especially in Hmong villages) who are largely rendered non-visible in the public sphere on whether or not a collaborative approach to management of the FMC is reached
Establish the FMCs	Document on FMC's roles and membership; List of duly elected FMC members
Provide capacity building support to the newly established FMC and coach and mentor the FMC community facilitator to network with all stakeholders.	FMC members gained knowledge on several topics ¹ from capacity building activities, including BSM principles
Disseminate possibly through a workshop the outcomes of the SERNA and the establishment of the FMC at national level in order for FCPF to assess the outcome of the ACMA approach to collaborative management of natural forests	National FCPF and REDD+ related offices are informed on the SERNA result and establishment of the FMCs; documentation of the feedback on SERNA, FMC, and ACMA approach from REDD+ related national offices
Assist the newly established FMC to apply the BSM principles to BSAs that will be negotiated between the FMEs and forest-dependent households.	BSAs (benefit sharing agreements) that will reflect both carbon and non-carbon benefits are negotiated and signed by the FMC and collaborating villagers, whether on an individual, group or community level.
Prepare an operational manual for the implementation of the ACMA approach for all FMEs in the ER-P Accounting Area.	ACMA operational manual available and disseminated
4.6 Describe any important external factors that may affect Sub-Project implementation and how will you mitigate these potential risks (political, social, logistical, etc.)	
There are no readily identifiable important external factors that would affect Sub-Project implementation.	
4.7 Describe how beneficiaries will be involved in Sub-Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.	
Forest-dependent villagers will be actively involved in sub-project implementation, monitoring and evaluation by virtue ipso facto of their participation in processes leading up to	

¹ On topics such as how to negotiate with local villagers, valuing and addressing ethnic women's voices, devising action plans, boundary demarcation, sustainable harvesting of NTFPs, culturally based timber extraction for domestic uses, identification of hotspots where illegal logging is taking place and environmental consequences of converting forest land to non-sustainable forms of agricultural cropping

the formation of the FMCs. Local authorities at the district (Muang Lat) and commune (Trung Ly) have expressed a desire to be involved and to date have provided invaluable assistance because they can see the value of the proposal. We are happy to collaborate with research institutes in Thanh Hoa Province and hope we can provide coaching and mentoring to localize the approach to collaborative management. We also intend to collaborate with Hanoi TC, a consultancy organization contracted by the World Bank financed Trung Son Hydropower Project to implement a Community Livelihood Improvement Program (CLIP) among more than 450 households in Trung Ly affected by this Project, which is currently being implemented and is likely to continue until at least 2019. Some of the beneficiaries become members of the FMCs.

4.8 How the proposed sub-project is aligned with national priorities for ethnic minorities and REDD+, with other projects in the area and the country.

We understand 1) Vietnam’s policy framework that is likely to contribute to the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks ranging from the National Target Program to Respond to Climate Change, which was issued in 2008 to support from the Ministry of Planning and Investment and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to support cross-cutting climate change response in the formulation of the SEDP for 2016-2020; 2) the PRAP that Thanh Hoa prepared in 2016 with assistance from the USAID funded Vietnam Forests and Delta Program and 3) possible other partners including CIFOR and local CSOs as we actively network with a range of CSOs: we are not competing but seek out complementarities.

4.9 What measure will be taken to ensure proportionate male/female and youth participation?

We are committed to ensuring that gender and age hierarchies are addressed as we have done since we commenced working in the field of natural resource management. Where the Vietnam Women’s Union is good, as we have observed in Trung Ly Commune we will work closely with this mass organization. Similarly, we are determined to involve young people and we proactively ensure that that young people are represented in any participatory based action researching activities. By youth we include ethnic minority youth, male and female and youth from poor and non-poor backgrounds.

4.10 With which other groups/organizations, including government, will you collaborate during the Sub-Project implementation?

Name of group/organization	Roles/Responsibilities
Nong Lam University in Ho Chi Minh City and Dalat University, Lam Dong Province.	Provide coaching and mentoring in collaborative approaches to the management of forest-based natural resources based on the creative and innovative approaches that have been utilized in the Central Highlands and of relevance to the rest of Vietnam over the past decade. Generally able to offer a more flexible approach to innovation than is evident in applied social research centers headquartered in Hanoi.
Thanh Hoa Provincial REDD+ Steering Committee	Institutional knowledge of REDD+ but not just FCPF but also other providers of ODA including USAID via the Vietnam Forests and Delta Program.
Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs at Thanh Hoa Provincial Level and Muang Lat District Level.	Collaborate to assess the impact of Program 135 and 30a on Ethnic Minority Groups in Thanh Hoa Province in general and Muang Lat in particular

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Muang Lat District.	Is the legal owner of the natural forest included in the Protection Forest Management Board that includes forested areas in Trung Ly Commune	
Trung Ly Commune People's Committee	The Chairperson is an ethnic Hmong and the Secretary is an ethnic Thai and both are very supportive of any attempt to progress collaborative approaches to forest management.	
Vietnam Women's Union, Farmers Association, Youth Association and Fatherland Front, Trung Ly Commune	These mass organizations work with local communities quite well, especially the Vietnam Women's Union as the Chairperson is an ethnic Thai woman and the Secretary is a Hmong Women.	
<p>4.12 How will the Sub-Project gains be sustained after Sub-Project Implementation?</p> <p>1) The results from this sub-project will inform the design and implementation of the benefit sharing mechanism ACMA of the ERPD. It will facilitate outcomes that can be replicated and upscaled so they can benefit the FCPF approach to a reduction in carbon emissions and contribute to the sustainable climate friendly and green growth that Vietnam is seeking to commit itself to as it moves up the international value chain</p> <p>2) Ensuring that the FMCs continue to adopt an inclusive approach that includes all forest-dependent communities irrespective of their ethnicity but continue to include women and groups such as the aged or physically handicapped or who are living in poverty can also claim ownership of forest-based natural resources;</p> <p>3) Via the processes embedded in the ACMA accept that knowledge bases are not just technical or social in nature but represent a synthesis between traditional knowledge and more contemporary technical knowledge that is not juxtaposed in opposition to each other;</p> <p>4) Enable forest-dependent communities to realize that there are a range of climate-smart upland agricultural and forestry livelihood interventions that might contribute to an overall improvement in their livelihoods while at the same time sustaining natural forests that historically they were largely responsible for nurturing;</p> <p>5) Contribute to an improvement in human, financial and physical capital that would not be possible without the collaborative approach to natural resource management embedded in the ACMA approach;</p>		
<p>4.13 Have you discussed about the proposed project with the country's REDD+ focal point?</p>		
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. However, prior to commencement of activities it would be our intention to discuss all issues with the REDD+ focal point.
No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Section 5: Detailed Work Plan

Activities	Months											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Stakeholders' meetings at national, provincial, district and commune levels (Thanh Hoa PPC, Muang Lat DPC and Trung Ly CPC) to Discuss Approach to ACMA establishment	x											

2. Facilitate Resource Needs Assessment and Socio-Economic Survey with FMEs and local villagers of Forest-Dependent Households in Hot-Spot Areas.	x	x	x										
3. Facilitate negotiations between FMEs, Forest-dependent Villages, local ethnic minority organizations and mass organizations to establish the local (provincial, district, commune and village) Forest Management Councils.				x	x								
4. Oversee the conduct of elections (recognized by the government) for FMC representation at the village level and support local authorities and mass organizations to ratify results.					x								
5. Provide local capacity building ² support to the newly established FMC and coach and mentor the FMC community facilitator to network with all stakeholders.					x	x	x	x					
6. Disseminate possibly through a workshop the outcomes of the SERNA and establishment of the FMC at the national level in order for FCPF to assess the outcome of the ACMA approach to collaborative management of the natural forests.								x					
7. Prepare an operational manual for the implementation of the ACMA approach for all FMEs in the ER-P Accounting Area.									x				

- **METHOD:** Sampling: the number of direct beneficiaries depends on condition of project area, demand of local communities, objectives of the project, and also the project's time and budget. I suggest that there are 3 Thai ethnic groups, 3 Hmong ethnic group, and 3 Kinh groups from different villages of Trung Ly Commune. Each group has about 15-20. Each group also has 2 facilitators. Hence, the total number of direct beneficiaries is around 254 persons at most (adult representatives of 127 households).

Participants would benefit from project through human capacity enhancement, e.g. technical training on agro-forestry production, application of appropriate production model, knowledge on management, financial planning for household, so on). They also might have additional income if accepted to join the forest protection groups or re-forestation programs. Objectives of project include the one that helps to increase the opportunity for local people to join such income-earning activity. Participants will be encouraged to develop good models in both production and social capital.

² On topics such as how to negotiate with local villagers, valuing and addressing ethnic women's voices, devising action plans, boundary demarcation, sustainable harvesting of NTFPs, culturally based timber extraction for domestic uses, identification of hotspots where illegal logging is taking place and environmental consequences of converting forest land to non-sustainable forms of agricultural cropping

- Statistical analysis: get indicators on productivity, efficiency, livelihood conditions, and qualitative indicator such as the comparison between groups and hence, identify appropriate effort form.

Section 6: Proposed Budget (The amounts in the budget must be expressed in United States dollars only.)

Activities (copy the activities in Section 5 and paste below and insert the budget amounts in respective columns; add rows for administrative and personnel costs details)	Amount Requested	Proponent's Contribution	Total Budget
	(A)	(B)	(C) = (A + B)
1. Stakeholders' Meetings at National, Provincial, District and Commune Level to Discuss Approach to ACMA establishment.	2,000	1,150	2,150
2. Facilitate Resource Needs Assessment and Socio-Economic Survey with FMEs and local villagers of Forest-Dependent Households in Hot-Spot Areas.	22,750	5,000	27,750
3. Facilitate negotiations between FMEs, Forest-dependent Villages, local ethnic minority organizations and mass organizations to establish the local (provincial, district, commune and village) Forest Management Council.	3,250	1,000	4,250
4. Oversee the conduct of elections for FMC representation at the village level and support local authorities and mass organizations to ratify results.	1,000	500	1,500
5. Provide local capacity building support to the newly established FMC and coach and mentor the FMC community facilitator to network with all stakeholders.	15,000	10,000	25,000
6. Disseminate possibly through a workshop the outcomes of the SERNA and establishment of the FMC at the national level in order for FCPF to assess the outcome of the ACMA approach to collaborative management of the natural forests.	1,000	500	1,500
7. Prepare an operational manual for the implementation of the ACMA approach for all FMEs in the ER-P Accounting Area.	1,000	500	1,500
Totals	46,000	19,000	65,000

