



Submit by 5 January 2007

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT ROUND 15 COMPETITION:STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and you should give a full answer to **each** question. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on this form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Keep within word limits.

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post)

Name: International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	Address: 3 Endsleigh Street, London WC1H 0DD, UK
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Co-management of Forests and Wildlife, Bi Doup-Nui Ba National Park

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: July 2007	Duration of project: 3 years	End date: July 2010			
As requested in the letter from Darwin, dated 17/11/06, the project team can confirm that there is some flexibility on these start/end dates – although the total length of the project and the total costs of the project would not change.					
Darwin funding requested	2007/08 £ 68,744	2008/09 £ 59,847	2009/10 £ 51,121	2010/11 £	Total £179,712

4. Define the purpose of the project (extracted from logframe)

To conserve threatened biodiversity in the Bi Doup-Nui Ba (BDNB) National Park in Vietnam through the introduction of collaborative forest and wildlife stewardship models based on negotiated tenure and access rights.
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5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Bond		McNally
Forename (s)	Ivan		Richard
Post held	Senior Research Associate		Country Programme Manager
Institution	IIED		WWF- Greater Mekong Vietnam Country Office
Department	Forestry and Land-use		

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
14-046	Maryanne Grieg-Gran	Sustainable tourism supporting species conservation in the Srepok Wilderness, Cambodia

7. IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words) Not applicable
Activities (50 words) Not applicable
Achievements (50 words) Not applicable

8. Please list the UK/collaborative (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved, and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of host country partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships.

Partner	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):
WWF- Greater Mekong Program - Vietnam Country Office	<p>WWF was one of the first iNGOs to work in Vietnam. After 20 years of operations, WWF continues to be highly respected and able to work closely with our counterparts in the Vietnamese Government. With more than 60 staff, WWF works on a range of issues from the more traditional areas such as protected area management, sustainable forest management and marine species conservation; to more recently issues addressing the impacts of trade liberalisation on the environment, unsustainable agricultural expansion and poverty alleviation.</p> <p>WWF's general conservation approach is 'eco-region conservation' with the focus of WWF activities in Vietnam in the Greater Annamities ecoregion – one of WWF's global 200 priority eco-regions. WWF have offices throughout this landscape and has been working in the area of Bi Doup Nui Ba National Park since 1998, building strong relationships with the groups in this area, at whose request this intervention comes.</p> <p>WWF has been in the vanguard of developing community based conservation models in Vietnam and hopes to replicate this work as part of this project. WWF Vietnam's role will be one of overall coordination in-country, overseeing the project in the field. They will also be tasked with ensuring support from the authorities and local communities; providing technical expertise in environmental economics and community forestry; replicating lessons from other community management projects in Vietnam; as well as ensuring that the results from the project will continue to be taken forward after the end of the project. In the vicinity of the proposed project site WWF has complementary, ongoing activities promoting best management practices in Cocoa and Cashew production; as well as efforts to strengthen forest management.</p>

<p>Partner</p> <p>Lam Dong – Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The project will focus on the buffer zone communities who impact the Park and degrade local forest resources.</p> <p>DARD is responsible for rural development in these areas; as well as forest protection, through its Forest Protection Department (FPD). They will have a pivotal role in designing and ensuring support for co-management models. WWF has developed and implemented similar co-management agreements with FPD in other provinces, such as Quang Nam. Given this success elsewhere, inter-provincial dialogue among DARD-FPDs will be critical to ensure support and success of local co-management approaches.</p> <p>DARD will be the national partner for this project, a pre-requisite for any project in Vietnam.</p>
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<p>Partner</p> <p>Bi Doup-Nui Ba National Park Management Board</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Vietnam's Government recognized Bi Doup-Nui Ba Nature Reserve's importance by making it a National Park in 2004. This provides the park with the highest level of national protection and furnishes it with a greater level of financial and political support. WWF helped the park's management board develop its Operational Management Plan as part of the recognition process. Although the management board has been strengthened through such support, its management effectiveness continues to be fairly weak.</p> <p>The role of Park authorities will be to bring to the fore some of the problems the park is facing and potential solutions in terms of providing local communities greater rights of access and use of the natural resources in and around the Park boundaries.</p>
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<p>9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? If yes, please give details:</p> <p>The Operational Plan mentioned above was based on a series of consultations held in October 2003 with members of the BDNB National Park management board and senior representatives of all local communities. This Plan identifies co-management approaches in and around the park as pivotal to the effort to curb the growing threats faced. Since October 2003, frequent meetings and workshops organised by WWF and its partners have witnessed reiteration of the need for the injection of technical assistance to operationalise this co-management concept. These meetings and workshops have been attended by all key stakeholders (communities, officials, local and international NGOs) in the BDNB (too numerous to list here) who are committed to working towards improved conservation in the area.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? If yes, please give details:</p> <p>Given that the request for this work has the support of the Park Management Board and there have been discussions with the local communities, it is felt that further consultations will not be necessary at this pre-project stage. Clearly, if the project is accepted a critical first step is further discussions with the identified communities and stakeholders and the institutional structures planned (Co-management Steering Committee and Forestland allocation working groups) will be a</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>

first port of access for new stakeholders – during the lifetime of this project, these are expected to include private sector entrepreneurs, residential immigrants and NGOs; as well as providing an ongoing and documented intellectual memory of the co-management process as representatives change for key stakeholder groups and those in an official capacity.

9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? Yes No

If yes, please give details:

WWF has consulted the local authorities on numerous occasions and continues to work in the area and is therefore in constant dialogue with the provincial authorities.

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 800 words) (repeat from Stage 1, with changes highlighted)

Context:

Bi Doup-Nui Ba National Park was decreed in 1986 and is one of the larger protected areas in Vietnam, encompassing 72,573 ha. It is mountainous and forms a vital watershed to three distinct water catchments. It falls within a landscape which has been independently identified by leading national and international scientists as one of the highest conservation priorities within the Greater Annamites eco-region. The areas supports high levels of plant diversity and endemism with recent surveys showing 827 vascular plant species (87 endemic to the Central Highlands of Vietnam, 382 vertebrate species (89 mammal, 202 birds, 62 reptile, 29 amphibian). Species of particular note are the **buff-cheeked crested gibbon** *Nomascus gabriellae* and **gaur** *Bos gaurus*, a rare species of wild cattle; as well as the many endemic bird species and remaining conifers.

Need:

Threats to the forests and wildlife are growing. Although the reserve has no human habitation, it is surrounded by a notional un-gazetted “buffer” zone, where members of the K'ho, Chu Ru, Ede, and Ba Na ethnic peoples reside. This population is booming, as is pressure on natural resources through a combination of apparently unsustainable use (hunting, NTFP collection, fishing, and trapping) and habitat loss for agriculture – particularly for rice cultivation. In addition, hunters and traders from outside these ethnic communities operate in the BDNB and currently the communities are powerless to intercede or limit access or use by non-residents. This is creating a dangerous temptation for both locals and outsiders to participate in a rush for natural resources before they are extirpated.

The Bi Doup-Nui Ba management board have identified this over-use problem as critical and further recognised that current failures stem from a failure to work with the ethnic communities residing in the National Park and its buffer zone. This project will address this failure, by bringing international experience from similar situations in order to develop and implement approaches to working with such communities that succeed in providing incentives for sustainable use. The BDNB Management Board is urging WWF to intervene to examining and introducing co-management agreements into the area. The Board sees co-management that draws on successful experience elsewhere will ensure that community needs are negotiated and provided for in the framework of devolved management responsibilities for the local forests and wildlife. Existing models of co-management in Vietnam include Quang Nam province, central Vietnam, where ethnic Ka Tu patrol teams guard forest boundaries and local harvest zones in and around Song Thanh Nature Reserve, with support from WWF. In Pu Huong Nature Reserve, in Nghe An province, ‘wildlife management clubs’ are monitoring species occurrence and attempting to base harvest levels on sustainable offtake levels. They are also colluding with the local authorities to prevent outsiders accessing the core zone through village land and access routes. Plus, our proposed methodological approach for BDNB is adapted from the highly successful WWF project in Cat Tien National Park. In addition, WWF is learning from the pioneering regional work being conducted in SWA, Cambodia by WWF and IIED under a Darwin Initiative grant (14-046). The approach there uses market-based approaches to understand local systems and promote conservation through poverty alleviating mechanisms.

Experience worldwide has shown that basic economic principles help explain how traditional sustainable use systems that deliver appropriate conservation can quickly become unsustainable. Population increases, particularly owing to immigration, that erode even ignore traditional practices are high on the list of ever-present risks. Land rights combined with conspicuous economic incentives for conservation are often a key element of any solution. Yet, each case is different and requires adaptation of existing methods and even development of new approaches. This project will provide both the initial catalyst to operationalise the vision of the Management Board, and it seeks to provide the ongoing operational management umbrella for all projects operating in and around and affecting the BDNB.

The project will deliver a comprehensive framework for the allocation of land and management of natural resources to indigenous communities in the buffer zone of BDNB National Park. This will be a pivotal step in securing indigenous property rights, recognising local institutions and re-enforcing social, environmental and economic benefits. The main activities include detailed participatory development of an allocation procedure and an adaptive mosaic of local management regimes to reflect the diversity of local institutions and aspirations. Three pilot sites will precede a provincial process to devolve large areas of State land to local community institutions by 2010. This three year project will therefore shape provincial capacity and policy, and harmonise with other models of forest land management in Vietnam

UK Partner:

IIED acts as a catalyst, broker and facilitator and helps vulnerable groups find their voice and ensure their interests are heard in decision-making. Environmental sustainability is a core concern but not at the expense of people's livelihoods. IIED bring relevant experience on managing research into payments for environmental services and on sustainable tourism (including Darwin Initiative 14-046). IIED will manage the project and lead social economic research and the incentives mapping for the participatory stakeholder engagement and will lead on the sustainable financing feasibility study.

Local Partners

1. *WWF Vietnam*: Developed this proposal with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED); they have strong government relations in Lam Dong having recently established an offices there; responsible for managing the project in Cambodia under IIED's supervision.
2. *Bi Doup Nui Ba reserve management board*: identified the need for this work in collaboration with local communities in the buffer zone; co-ordinate activities within the Nature reserve
3. *FPD*: Key partner for WWF Vietnam; in charge of enforcement and ensure any co-management agreements enforce.
4. *FIPI*: Conduct participatory land use planning and zonation and co-management
5. *PPC and local authorities*: assist to develop and approve appropriate legal frameworks for co-management
6. *Communities*: Help enforce enforcement; benefit from rights over designated areas

In addition: since Stage 1, discussions with key stakeholders have indicated the desire for two formalised structures to aid planning and design of the co-management activities. These are:

- Co-management steering committee – which will have the oversight and sanction capacity for all co-management activities. It will comprise genuine and stable representation from all key stakeholder groups and will be independently facilitated. Its role will be to provide a conduit for dissemination of the information generated by the project as well as help targeting the training needs and ensuring that all activities are inclusive. It will provide a regular (quarterly) voice for all key stakeholders, enabling issues and conflict to be swiftly dealt with and also to raise fresh concerns as these arise. This project will fund the establishment and training of those stakeholders who require it on being a member of such a committee. The project will also provide funding for meetings and information dissemination associated with these meetings. It is expected a version of the minutes and

key decisions will be available in all appropriate languages and will be disseminated widely – following sign-off from Committee members. IIED and WWF have experience in establishing Committee with similar remits in the region and in southern Africa and believe fulfilling this request from the stakeholders is a key activity in generating and sustaining meaningful stakeholder engagement.

- Forestland allocation working groups – will be established in each commune to monitor access to natural resources at a local level. The role of these groups will be to identify current and historical access and use patterns, possibly through the 3D modelling, and then plan management and monitor changes to access and use over time in a specific area. Membership will be primarily drawn from the relevant communities for the target forestland resource. In effect these groups will help implement the plans developed by the Management Board and will report to the Co-management steering committee.
- Training needs identification has already begun by the BDNB Management Board, and these are detailed in Section 19.

11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

Please give details:

The BDNB operational plan was carried out by WWF Vietnam as a co-activity of the WWF Cat Tien National Park Conservation Project, which lies in the same province - Lam Dong. The authorities requested support to other, less developed Parks in the area which could be linked to Cat Tien through biodiversity corridors. In consultation, WWF designed three operational plans which helped lead to a new Nature Reserve and the upgrading of BDNB to a National Park. The idea of using co-management as a mechanism to derive simultaneous poverty alleviation and conservation was identified through the stakeholder consultation process that produced this operational plan. This plan and its findings resulted from and were ratified by all stakeholders, including local communities.

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work?

Yes No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

WWF is on the vanguard of successfully pioneering co-management models in Vietnam. In particular in Quang Nam province, central Vietnam, where ethnic Ka Tu patrol teams guard forest boundaries and local harvest zones in and around Song Thanh Nature Reserve, with support from WWF (Hardcastle et al. 2004). The teams have powers of arrest, and work closely with the police and forest rangers to crack down on outsider poaching of wildlife, NTFP's and timber. As an underlying right, villages and village groups are being granted land-title deeds to demarcated forest use zones bringing clear livelihood benefits. In Pu Huong Nature Reserve, in Nghe An province, 'wildlife management clubs' are monitoring species occurrence and attempting to base harvest levels on sustainable off-take levels. They are also colluding with the local authorities to prevent outsiders accessing the core zone through village land and access routes (Korning 2004). Existing staff in these projects are aware of this potential grant and will provide their expertise to help develop such models in the project site. Similar steps which have been trialled and tested in the context of Vietnam will be followed, while being tailored to the needs of the stakeholders.

In partnership with WWF's Cambodia Programme (and other government and private sector stakeholders), IIED is implementing a project with Darwin Funding in the Srepok Wilderness Area (SWA), Cambodia. The SWA is a protected area that is subject to many of the challenges facing the Bi Doup-Nui Ba Nature Reserve. These include the increased pressure on land and natural resources as a result of expanding human settlement, concomitant clearing of land for agriculture, hunting by local residents and immigrants. Some of the proposed activities in Vietnam will mirror those that have been developed and piloted in the SWA. These will include the development of participatory three dimensional maps, community based monitoring systems and socio-economic surveys. Because both projects are being implemented by IIED and WWF (Greater Mekong Program) a high degree of synergy will exist between the two sites. Specifically, because some

methodologies and activities have been trialled in the SWA, it is anticipated that there will be less time and cost required for methodology development in Vietnam.

12. How does this project meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.

Vietnam ratified the CBD in 1994 and in 1995 introduced the first Biodiversity Action Plan. Over the past 10 years the policy framework has been used to guide investment in biodiversity conservation and 98 legal documents related to biodiversity. By examining a range of incentive mechanisms focused around ecotourism, strengthening protected area management and wildlife monitoring and by ensuring empowerment of local communities to address local community natural resource use needs, the project will support the government's implementation of CBD Articles 7(b,d); article 8 (c,d,f,i,m); article 10 (c,e); article 11; article 12; article 13 (a); article 17; article 18; article 20 (7); with particular emphasis on forest biodiversity and sustainable use. IIED and WWF will communicate the objectives of the project to the Vietnam CBD implementation national focal point within the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment.

13a. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please rank the relevance of the project to the relevant article(s) of the CBD thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes by indicating percentages.

Articles	% Relevance	Themes	% Relevance
5. Co-operation	15	Access and Benefit Sharing	80
6. General measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use	15	Agricultural Biodiversity	10
7. Identification and Monitoring	75	Alien Species	5
8. <i>In-situ</i> Conservation	80	Biodiversity and Tourism	70
8h. Alien Species	5	Biosafety	0
8j. Traditional Knowledge	60	Climate Change and Biodiversity	5
9. <i>Ex-situ</i> Conservation	0	Economics, Trade and Incentives	80
10. Sustainable use of components of Biological Diversity	90	Ecosystems approach	70
11. Incentive measures	80	Forest Biodiversity	90
12. Research and Training	100	Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	20
13. Public education and awareness	50	Global Taxonomy Initiative	5
14. Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	70	Impact Assessment, Liability and Redress	0
15. Access to genetic resources	0	Indicators	60
16. Access to and transfer of technology	0	Inland Waters Biodiversity	5
17. Exchange of information	30	Marine and Coastal Biodiversity	0
18. Technical and scientific co-operation	5	Mountain Biodiversity	30
19. Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits	0	Protected Areas	90
20. Financial resources	10	Public Education and Awareness	50
21. Financial mechanism	10	Sustainable Use and Biodiversity	80
22. Relationship with other international conventions	0	Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices	75
23. Conference of the Parties	5		
24. Secretariat	0		
25. Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological advice	0		
26. Reports	15		

13b Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Yes No
If yes, please give details:

In Vietnam, the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MONRE) is the national focal point for the implementation of the CBD. Although the Ministry is not a direct partner in the proposed project they will be made aware of this project. MONRE is a new Ministry and has limited capacity at the provincial and district levels. To guarantee success activities have to be carried out through the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and their provincial arm, the Department of Rural Development (DARD) - who have responsibility for Forest Protected Areas and the Forest Protection Department (FPD). Every effort will be made to alert MONRE to the activities which includes inviting them to the inception workshop.

14. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country. (Max 200 words)

The project approach is to support biodiversity conservation in BDNB by reducing poverty, especially in terms of vulnerability, lack of control over resources, lack of institutional representation and low self-determination, and developing opportunities and conspicuous economic incentives through exclusive or managed access for neighbouring indigenous ethnic groups. This will be addressed through strengthened institutions, increased social capital and secure property rights for local communities, mostly of ethnic minority origin, as well as increased capacity for the local and regional government to effectively carry out decentralised co-operation with the local communities. In terms of *tangible* benefits the communities will be able to generate incomes from the exclusive sustainable use of natural resources, such as timber and non timber forest products. The option for deriving non-use benefits from the development of sustainable tourism practices and their

associated indirect benefits will also be explored. Experience from southern Africa and increasingly from WWF's experience in Vietnam shows that the *intangible* benefits from co-management agreements are often on a par with tangible ones – benefits include community empowerment, enhanced confidence in negotiation with external agents, skills in finances, and reduced risk of poverty extremes.

15. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact. (max 200 words)

This project will help towards the protection of key species in and around Bi Dup Nui Ba, including gaur, gibbon as well as a vast array of endemic plant species by providing incentive structures to buffer zone local communities to halt the illegal activities from outsiders in the Park boundaries. The project will help establish decentralised forestland management by local community institutions in three pilot communes. Significantly, good management generates a wealth of important information on the priority species which will help ensure that future activities, projects and planning will be informed with time-series data and information. Co-management provides simultaneous poverty alleviation and conservation by identifying, harnessing and supporting the incentives of communities to manage theirs' and others' use of natural resources. The benefits received by these communities include the skills, confidence and know-how to successfully manage their forestland and resources, that are supported through secure tenure and flexible legal rights and support provided by this project. In order to achieve that requires that officials from a range of local government departments as well as the BDNB Park Management board have the experience, tools and motivation to successfully engage in land allocation, as well as offer development extension and management support to local institutions. The project will facilitate the process of bringing these groups together. Skill swap and study tours to Quang Nam province will be arranged to learn from existing co-management arrangements in Vietnam.

16. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region? (max 200 words)

Lessons on-the-ground in Bi Doup-Nui Ba can be vertically reflected in provincial, regional and national advocacy work. The project will enable the provincial government to have a clear blueprint and framework for forestland allocation upon which to base an effective and economically viable programme for decentralised cooperation with community land management institutions. The impact will be considerably larger if, as expected, this model is replicated as part of the larger decentralisation process occurring in Vietnam, under a local government led and funded allocation programme across the province. It is also expected that the project could spearhead a national co-management initiative. The project will also help to re-open the debate and possibly lead to more progressive discussion on the relationship of communities with National Parks in Vietnam. Currently they have no rights and there is a general feeling this is not a constructive policy for both livelihoods and conservation, in the country.

Through the training component, the project will ensure that there are a core set of stakeholders who have skills in developing and implementing co-management arrangements for land and natural resources. This will be essential if the process is replicated elsewhere in Vietnam. Secondly identified individuals will gain skills in wildlife and forestry monitoring tools. Finally, one person will benefit from an MSC level training provided by the project.

17. Please give details of a clear exit strategy and state what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy. For example, what steps have been taken to ensure the benefits of the project will continue despite any staff changes in these organisations? (max 200 words)

From past experience a key element for success of this land allocation process is building the knowledge and capacity of the local stakeholders – the communities and local district and commune authorities. District allocation teams (DAT), which were pioneered in Quang nam, will be a major force in building the capacity of these local groups. The land allocation process should not take more than 2-3 years. Longer time may be necessary if there are protracted mis-understanding between the communities and the authorities, in terms of their actual ownership and rights. This problem can be surmounted by designing Community of 'Quy Uoc' agreements which are agreed by all parties and set out rules and regulations and are legitimised by the district authorities.

Another issue that may affect delivery of the project is the legal procedure for the allocation or use of land. Currently this involves issuing a 'red-book' land use certificate to the community management unit, and registration of particular management regulations. However, there is an ongoing land allocation process happening in Vietnam so this should facilitate this. Fundamental to this is the support of the local authorities, hence the importance of building knowledge and capacity.

WWF Vietnam has a large pool of experts and knowledge in this area, as do IIED. Even with staff leaving, which are not projected to happen, then there will be sufficient expertise to continue the project with minimal disruption.

18. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 100 words)

The Darwin name will be used to demonstrate British donor assistance to the project in particular, and to the development of the fledgling sustainable tourism industry in general. The Darwin logo will be used on project publications, IIED and WWF websites (regional and international), and the Darwin acknowledged in all training events, meetings, newspaper articles and other events. The British Embassy in Hanoi will be invited to participate and support appropriate activities.

19. If your project includes training and development, please indicate a) who the trainees will be, b) the criteria for selection, c) what the level and content of training will be, d) how many people will be involved, e) which countries will they be from, f) how will you measure the effectiveness of the training, g) will those trained then be able to train others and h) how will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training? (max 300 words)

Training and capacity building of counterparts and communities to implement and carry project outcomes forward will be an integral part of project activities. There will be three key distinct streams of training, some specific and formal, others more based around capacity-building and engagement. The first detailed below is the generalised training and information dissemination necessary for the project to achieve its wider goals. This will be directed at stakeholders not actively working alongside or feeding the community monitoring activities. The second group of community-based trainings are detailed after. Third, at least one scholarship for an MSc programme will be awarded through an open competition to further develop the local skills set.

1. General training on conservation, project goals, and co-management:

- a) Training will be targeted toward government decision makers, community institutions and organisations, community leaders and elders, prime resource user-groups as well as other groups with significant current or potential impact (i.e. young people between the ages of 14 and 25 are the largest demographic segment and will have significant future impact on natural resources).
- b) Principal selection criteria will be decision making mandates, influence in the community, and impact on biologic resources.
- c) Level and content of training will be adapted to levels of knowledge and capacity within target groups. Training will be adapted to the local context and culture, e.g. where possible training and materials will be provided in ethnic minority languages.

The project will adopt a gender sensitive approach by developing an understanding of women's roles and strategic interests, and making this understanding integral to project goals and priorities; the project will also identify which gender needs activities will influence.

- d) Unless indicated in 20, participant levels are to be determined.
- e) Vietnam.
- f) Effectiveness of training will be measured by comparison to past projects and in relation to achieving corresponding Outcomes as measured by pre-identified indicators.
- g) Earlier participants from Quang Nam will conduct some of the training, both in BDNB and through experience exchanges in Quang Nam. Quang Nam experiences suggest that former participants can act as future trainers and resource people.
- h) Training outcomes will be assessed via reporting and participant evaluation. At project conclusion training outcomes will be assessed through post-project evaluation. Given WWF's longstanding commitment to BDNB and area it is expected that future interventions will continue to monitor and build on project training outcomes.

2. Community training:

There will be a range of community training activities which aim to disseminate best practice, develop sustainable engagement and provide key information on incentives of the communities towards forests and wildlife in the BDNB. All activities aim to be inclusive, but there is often a case for "working with the willing", hoping that inclusivity will come later. This approach has been used on other Darwin Initiative project (14-046 in Cambodia) where community training activities are based around principles of anyone can participate, no per diems are provided and participants must stay for the duration. Here we detail two key activities to exemplify our approach.

A community-based monitoring system will be piloted in the BDNB which will require several periods of training coupled with ongoing audits and checks. This is best achieved in groups of eight to ten individuals and is usually the result of community identification. Effectiveness is measured by the project manager through regular updates. The specific nature of this training will depend on this community identification – it can be on wildlife numbers, fishing catch, fire frequency – each of which will require different forms of training, auditing and checking.

3D modelling will be a key initial part of the co-management process.

3. Scholarship for an MSc:

The adoption of new and innovative approaches for land and natural resource management can be constrained by limited understanding and experience of co-management and incentive led conservation policies. To address this challenge, the project will support one person in an appropriate post-graduate course. The international partners in the project will use their understanding of local, regional and international courses to ensure that the most appropriate course is selected.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

20. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex C of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conservation of biological diversity, • the sustainable use of its components, and • the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To conserve threatened biodiversity in the Bi Doup-Nui Ba (BDNB) National Park in Vietnam through the introduction of collaborative forest and wildlife stewardship models based on negotiated tenure and access rights</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biodiversity indicators 2. Forest cover 3. Benefit sharing and co-management framework in place 4. Sustainable livelihood schemes established in the PA buffer zone 5. Sustainable community wildlife monitoring system is in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tagging, community surveys, annual species census • Forest inventory and surveys • Legal documents, site visits • No. of communities involved in livelihood activities, livelihood indicators • Reports on pilot of MOMs-style system (from Cambodia) 	<p>Communities and local authorities continue to be interested in community management</p> <p>Short-term exploitation of biodiversity does not result in extinction of species</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1) Appropriate legal frameworks [from the village, commune, district and provincial level] for community-management are in place</p> <p>2) Communities in the buffer zone have the institutional capacity to negotiate, benefit from and monitor co-management agreements</p> <p>3) Core protection zone and surrounding land use boundaries established; community enforcement groups established</p> <p>4) Socio-economic status established; economic feasibility study completed; community sustainable financing plan developed and implemented</p> <p>5) Communities monitor their natural resource use and use increases in their knowledge to manage</p>	<p>-relevant new law(s) introduced</p> <p>-no. of agreements on statute books</p> <p>-land allocation process complete for two communes</p> <p>- training courses</p> <p>- establishment of Co-management steering committee*</p> <p>-land use plan completed for the buffer zone</p> <p>-two forestland allocation working groups established</p> <p>-surveys completed</p> <p>-financing plan developed</p> <p>-at least two schemes supported by the community and successfully introduced</p>	<p>statutes, or submissions, -signed agreements</p> <p>-red book on land allocation</p> <p>-training minutes at least four training courses with forty attendees</p> <p>- 3D model maps made for the BDNB and each commune*</p> <p>- minutes of Co-management steering committee produced and disseminated*</p> <p>-community agreements</p> <p>-hired community land use guards</p> <p>-survey data published</p> <p>-feasibility studies on future economic activity in the region</p> <p>- "incentives-mapping"</p>	<p>Government maintain interest</p> <p>Legal objections are not raised</p> <p>Communities continue to have faith in the process</p> <p>co-management remains the preferred vehicle</p> <p>Communities can be usefully defined and immigration dealt with in any agreements</p> <p>Necessary land use and NR utilisation changes are possible without eroding someone's livelihood</p> <p>Enforcement is possible</p> <p>Communities willing to participate in surveys.</p> <p>Sustainable financing options are viable and supported by the community*</p> <p>Sufficient local capacity to engage in schemes*</p>

<p>access to the resources and core area</p> <p>6) Project successes communicated nationally and internationally; lessons for wider replication and policy change across national and regional levels</p>	<p>-locally-adapted version of the MOMs system used in Cambodia is in place</p> <p>-co-management agreements discussed provincially/nationally</p> <p>-national workshop</p> <p>-lessons learnt document produced</p>	<p>report</p> <p>-access documented</p> <p>-twice yearly reports on MOMs indicator trends</p> <p>-management plan informed by MOMs indicator data</p> <p>-workshop reports</p> <p>-lessons learnt document produced</p>	<p>Continued interest in community management systems in Vietnam</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>Outcome 1 <i>[relating to outputs 1,2,3]</i></p> <p>Outcome 2 <i>[relating to outputs 2,3,5]</i></p> <p>Outcome 3: <i>[relating to outputs 3 & 4]</i></p> <p>Outcome 4: <i>[relating to outputs 4 & 5]</i></p> <p>Outcome 5: <i>[relating to output 6]</i></p>	<p>Activity milestones (summary of project implementation timetable)</p> <p>1. Developing an appropriate legal framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investigation to identify locally applicable legislation for co-management ▪ District and commune planning meetings on this subject ▪ Participatory multi partner design and formulation of agreements and protocols ▪ Establish forestland allocation groups ▪ Experience exchange with Quang Nam <p>2. Community-based forest and wildlife management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training and planning needs assessment conducted in early year 1; ▪ Development of local version of the MOMs (for wildlife, forestry and land) monitoring system year 1; ▪ Training on the new land use agreements; rights and obligations year 2 ▪ Co-management/conservancy meetings; ongoing forestry and wildlife surveys by year 3 <p>3. Land use planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3-D modelling workshops for by year 1; ▪ Conduct participatory 3D mapping by year1 ▪ Zoning workshops by year 1 and into year 2 ▪ Participatory land use planning and zoning by early year2 <p>4. Sustainable livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct socio-economic assessment by yr1 ▪ Research sustainable financing options by yr2 ▪ Study to assess legal constraints to financing and opportunities by yr1 ▪ Introduce at least two economically viable schemes by yr3 <p>5. Best practice development for Vietnam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation systems firmly in place ▪ Documentation of project activities; including communication materials ▪ Establish firm links and co-ordinate with other co-management project in Vietnam ▪ Hold National workshop on co-management agreements 		

21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial year	Key milestones
Aug 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Project initiation and planning workshop
Aug 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Establish District forest land allocation organisation
Aug-Sept 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Report identifying locally applicable legislation for co-management
Sept 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Training needs assessment for community based management conducted
Sept 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Monitoring and evaluation systems firmly in place
By Oct 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Planning meetings on est. co-management mechanisms
Oct 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Local version of the community-based biodiversity monitoring (CBBM) system developed; training course on developing a local version of CBBM system
Dec 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Co-management steering committee established
Dec 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Socio-economic survey produced
Mar 2008	Apr-Mar 2007/08	3D mapping participatory mapping exercises
Mar 2008	Apr-Mar 2007/08	Participatory land use planning and zoning
Oct - Mar 08	Apr-Mar 2007/08	A series of participatory planning for community based forest and wildlife management;
Jan and Jun 08	Apr-Mar 2008/09	Experience exchanges with Quang Nam
April 2008	Apr-Mar 2009/10	Widespread training on and communication of the new agreements; rights and obligations for forest and wildlife use
By Jun 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/09	Study to assessing legal constraints to sustainable financing and opportunities
By Jun 08	Apr-Mar 2008/09	Wildlife and forest census, enforcement, camera-trapping and community-based monitoring training;
Jul-Oct 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/09	Sustainable financing options identified
By Nov 2008	Apr-Mar 2008/09	Protocols and agreements defining community land-use rights accepted by government
Nov 08 –Dec 09	Apr-Mar 2009/10	Introduce at least two economically viable sustainable financing schemes
Dec 09-Jan 2010	Apr-Mar 2009/10	Establish firm links and co-ordinate with other co-management project in Vietnam
Jan 08–Mar 2010	Apr-Mar 2009/10	Co-management/conservancy meetings; wildlife surveys
By March 2010	Apr-Mar 2009/10	Submission of policy paper to national government
March 2010	Apr-Mar 2009/10	National workshop on co-management agreements
Throughout project process	Apr-Mar 2010/11	Documentation of project activities; including communication materials
June 2010	Apr-Mar 2010/11	Participatory Project Evaluation
July 2010	Apr-Mar 2010/11	Final Report and Project Audit

22. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month	Standard output number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)
Year 1	21 (Organisations established)	Forestland allocation working group established in each commune
Year 1	20 (Physical assets)	1 laptop computer and telephone purchased at project start

Year 1		Socio-economic survey completed by end year 1
	7 (training materials)	Training guidelines on forestland allocation procedure; rights and responsibilities
Years 1-2	7 (training materials)	Local version of MOMs monitoring system is developed; piloted; wildlife monitoring training materials developed in mid-year 1 and start year 2
Years 1-3	6A (Training)	Training on Forestland allocation in each commune; 2 in year 1 for each commune
Years 1-3	8 (# weeks of UK project staff)	IIED project team minimum total 55 weeks (270 days) over 3 years
Years 1-3	14A/B (Workshops, seminars organised/attended)	At least one commune 3D-modelling workshop organised (3D model produced); at least SWA zoning workshop organised ; 4 district level forest allocation meetings attended by cross departmental group per year; at least one province wide workshop per year where Darwin project results discussed and disseminated; national workshop on co-management agreements in yr 3
Years 1-3	15A/B (National press releases)	At least 3 press releases/newspaper articles (end year 1, end year 2, project end).
Years 1-3	17B	The project will support the operation of at least one Dry Forest Coalition meeting per year (meetings held quarterly)
Years 1-3		Wildlife monitoring survey reports (at least 3); Annual M&E reports; Mid-term review report; Final project report at end of year 3
Year 2	9 (Plans)	Land allocation plan produced Business portfolio produced; Species management plan produced by end year 2
Year 2	10 (Guides)	Land allocation field guide by year one Wildlife field guide by middle of year 2
Year 3	11B (Papers submitted to peer reviews journals)	At least one paper submitted by end of year 3
Year 3	18C/19 (Local TV programmes)	At least 2 local TV + radio programme/feature on project (start and end of project).

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

23. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

Regular monitoring of project actions throughout the project will include:

- Review of six monthly workplans and annual plans by project team as well as six monthly and annual project reports. These will be the primary reference for tracking the changes in the Logical Framework indicators.

- Participant evaluation of trainings
- Mid term and final evaluation conducted by WWF with partner agencies will be used to verify and check indicator monitoring through six-monthly reports.
- WWF Vietnam, in collaboration will produce six monthly project reports.
- Partners will participate as full team members of mid term and final evaluation