

Darwin Initiative – Final Report

(To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders

(<http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/>) -

it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Darwin project information

Project Reference	16-014
Project Title	Co-management of Forests and Wildlife in the Bi Doup-Nui Ba (BD-NB) Nature Reserve, Vietnam
Host country(ies)	Vietnam
UK Contract Holder Institution	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
UK Partner Institution(s)	NA
Host Country Partner Institution(s)	WWF Greater Mekong Programme – Vietnam Country Office
Darwin Grant Value	£179,712
Start/End dates of Project	July 2007 to July 2010
Project Leader Name	Maryanne Grieg-Gran
Project Website	http://www.iied.org/sustainable-markets/keyissues/environmental-economics/co-managementforests-and-wildlife-vietnam
Report Author(s) and date	Chris Sandbrook, with support from Nhan Pham Trong, Kate Lee, Maryanne Grieg-Gran December 2010

1 Project Background

The purpose of this project was 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.

Outputs:

Communities have institutional capacity to negotiate access to benefits from natural resources,
Core protection zone and surrounding land use boundaries established,

Socio-economic status established; community sustainable financing plan developed,
Communities monitor their natural resource use and results influence park management,
Project successes communicated nationally and internationally.

Despite several challenges, the project has delivered some considerable achievements. Significantly, the project has helped the BDNB authorities to implement a new PES approach which has created incentives for forest border protection, leading to an 80% reduction in forest encroachment. In addition, the foundations have been laid for a community-based wildlife monitoring system and tourism venture, to be implemented by a new JICA funded project.



Figure 1: 3D map of Bi Doup-Nui Ba NP made with project support in the previous financial year

2 Project support to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The project made some important contributions to the delivery of CBD articles in Vietnam. The establishment of the community based monitoring scheme contributes to article 7 (Identification and monitoring) and article 14 (impact assessment) although it is still in the early stages and requires ongoing support. Support for the establishment of the PES system to reduce forest border encroachment and the preparatory research for a future nature-based tourism intervention both aim to create incentives for conservation (article 11). Together these project components contribute to *in situ* conservation at BDNB NP (article 8). Research and training activities carried out by the project contribute to article 12. Unfortunately it was not possible to make the anticipated contribution under article 10 (sustainable use) due to unforeseen legal challenges to sustainable use within Vietnamese National Parks.

Through the project the capacity of both the WWF Vietnam country office and the BDNB management board was built through training and exposure to new ideas. In particular, the concept of sustainable use and collaborative management was introduced, which has hopefully opened the door for future projects to have greater success in achieving this goal. The project unfortunately had no interaction with the CBD focal point for Vietnam, despite this being part of the original proposal. This is a failure on the part of the project which is acknowledged. The project did not contribute to the CMS or to CITES.

3 Project Partnerships

The core partnership in this project is between the BD-NB Management Board, which identified the need for the project activities WWF-GMS and IIED in the UK. No other UK or regional institutions have been involved in the partnership.

WWF was one of the first iNGOs (International Non-Governmental Organisations) to work in Vietnam. After 20 years of operations, WWF continues to be highly respected and able to work closely with counterparts in the Vietnamese Government. WWF was responsible for the in-country supervision of the project and the employment of the three project staff who were based in DaLat. Project supervision, guidance and support came from two senior members of staff, both based in Hanoi.

During the project Ivan Bond left IIED, and handed over responsibilities for overall project management, guidance and liaison with the Darwin Initiative to James Macgregor of IIED. Chris Sandbrook, an independent consultant, was hired by IIED in 2009 to provide remote technical support to the field team, to monitor project progress and to lead on report writing. James Macgregor also left IIED in 2010 and handed over the project lead role to Maryanne Grieg-Gran.

During the project there were some difficulties of communication between IIED and WWF Vietnam, largely due to changes in personnel at both organisations. This situation was improved in the last year of the project through three field trips of IIED staff to Vietnam, and the introduction of regular skype conferences to keep everybody up to date. The management structure of the project was also clarified, as there had been some confusion over who was to provide technical support to the field team in Dalat.

In the last year the project embarked on a significant new collaboration with a new project in the BD-NB area that is funded by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). This project has similar goals to the Darwin Project and launched directly before the close of our project. They have expressed their intention to carry on activities following the project end.

Overall the partnerships in the project have been challenging but ultimately productive. Challenges in the middle part of the project, particularly in the face of emergent problems with the feasibility of the original project plan, were dealt with too slowly due to changes in personnel. However, after action was taken the performance of the partnerships at the end of the project was strong.

4 Project Achievements

4.1 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The project has had an impact on biodiversity conservation at BDNB through support to the government PES scheme which has reduced forest loss through encroachment within the park by 80%. This will undoubtedly lead to a reduced loss of biodiversity. The project cannot claim direct responsibility for this impact, which is the result of the introduction of performance-based PES mechanisms coupled with concomitant elevated political support empowering government rangers on-the-ground. But the project did exert a small, but significant, influence on how rangers worked with local stakeholders to achieve reduced conflict and mutually understood delineation of what is tolerable inside the park's boundaries (cultivation of historically encroached areas), and what is no longer accepted (any new encroachment). The longer term impact of this change is not yet clear as performance-based PES contracts have only been in place for less than one year.

Alongside this impact, the project has laid the foundations for greater community engagement and empowerment in resource management. The legal and institutional framework in Vietnam remains highly challenging for collaborative management in national parks, but appears to be improving with new proposed legislation. The activities of the project to encourage community involvement in wildlife monitoring and to raise local awareness of the potential of nature-based tourism are expected to have a long-term positive social impact on the local community.

4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

The project made a clear contribution to the conservation of biodiversity in BDNB NP through activities leading to a reduction in forest loss through encroachment, as described above. However, this was not achieved through the introduction of collaborative forest and wildlife stewardship models based on negotiated tenure and access rights, as was stated in the original project purpose. This was due to legal and institutional challenges which made it impossible to implement collaborative management under current conditions in Vietnam. The project therefore had to adapt to the local conditions and find alternative pathways to achieve the project purpose.

As well as activities leading to a direct impact on biodiversity, the project also built the capacity of the local community around BDNB NP through training in basic community-based tourism skills, training in community-based wildlife monitoring approaches and participatory mapping exercises. These have built the knowledge assets of the local community and should prove very useful to them as further steps are taken towards collaborative resource management in future.

4.3 Outputs (and activities)

4.3.1 Communities have institutional capacity to negotiate access to benefits from natural resources

Activities under this output included the completion of two 3D models of the park area through a participatory mapping process and a training course in tourism for a community learning group. As it is impossible within the current legal framework for communities to negotiate access to benefits from harvesting of natural resources within a National Park in Vietnam, only limited progress could be made towards the overall output. However, the training activities built the capacity of local people to engage in future discussions about land use and tourism from a position of greater knowledge and strength, which should prove valuable. That said, the 3D models are now kept and used exclusively by park staff, and despite the efforts of the project the level of communication and cooperation between park staff and local people seems to remain at a low level.

4.3.2 Core protection zone and surrounding land use boundaries established; community monitoring groups established

The process of participatory mapping helped to establish communication between park staff and local people regarding the location of the external border of the national park, and internal borders between farming and core protection areas. A process of internal boundary marking through tree painting was initiated in the last few months of the project and is expected to be continued by park authorities. PES contracts now require signatories to protect marked trees along the boundaries of their fields, creating a direct link between forest boundary protection and incentive payments. Despite recommendations from the project team, unfortunately community monitoring of this process has not been possible as park staff see this as their duty.

4.3.3 Socio-economic status established, economic feasibility study completed, community sustainable financing plan developed

A socioeconomic survey was completed early in the project which provided key baseline information on socioeconomic conditions in the project area. Due to the legal constraints identified, a sustainable financing plan based on consumptive use of resources (as planned in the original proposal) was not possible. Instead a plan for sustainable nature-based tourism with strong community involvement was put together. This involved consultant surveys of the wildlife attractions (focusing on gibbons and birds), the potential models for implementation and community involvement, and the level of demand among tourists and tour operators. These results suggest that a low-budget camp site in the park could be successful, with nature walks and community cultural visits. Homestays also have strong potential. This information has been passed to a new JICA funded project which is intending to implement nature-based tourism in the area. JICA project staff have gratefully received the project reports and say they will use them.

4.3.4 Communities monitor their natural resource use and results influence park management

The project has made efforts to adapt to the Vietnam context the Management Oriented Monitoring System (MOMS) system first developed in Namibia, and successfully introduced by another Darwin funded IIED / WWF project in Cambodia. Unfortunately this component of the project had limited success, as monitoring patrols are still very much dominated by park staff, with little local participation. This failing has several causes. First, as there is no co-management of the park, the community have no say over management decisions, going against the adaptive management spirit of MOMS and giving little incentive to participate. Second, there was too little time for training of project country staff in the MOMS approach to enable them to carry out community training themselves. This normally takes several years but was not possible in this case. Finally, due to time and budget constraints there were missed opportunities for learning exchanges with the Cambodia site which would have been very helpful.

The project also implemented a photo-transect to monitor developments along a road newly built through the park. These have revealed some worrying new developments which have been communicated to park authorities. The transect surveys have not involved local people and it is unlikely they will continue beyond the project close.

4.3.5 Project successes communicated nationally and internationally, lessons for wider replication and policy change across national and regional levels

The project held a final workshop to disseminate results to national level stakeholders, and has produced a high quality lessons learned document for dissemination within Vietnam. These activities should ensure that lessons from this project are available to other projects elsewhere. Many of these lessons concern things that the project could have done better, and these should prove very helpful to other projects facing similar challenges. International dissemination has not taken place, and sharing of project activities throughout the project period has been very limited. This is largely due to the disappointing lack of progress against the overall project goals during the first 2.5 years of the project, which led to a sense that there was insufficient information to share. The lessons learned document will be made available as a downloadable pdf and advertised accordingly. It is hoped that this will in some way make up for poor earlier communication performance.

4.4 Project standard measures and publications

See Annex 4 & 5.

4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

The project involved considerable research effort, much of it carried out by consultants hired by the project. This included (i) a socioeconomic survey, (ii) a survey of relevant legislation and institutions for co-management in Vietnam, (iii) a survey of the wildlife tourist attractions at BDNB NP, (iv) a review of possible models for community based tourism in Vietnam, (v) a tourism demand survey for the project area and (vi) a survey of drivers of forest encroachment. These pieces of research were carried out through combinations of key stakeholder interviews (used in all research), tourist interviews (iv, v), household surveys (i, vi), literature reviews (ii, iv) and biological data collection in the field (iii). Project field staff were closely involved in each of these pieces of research, and took a particular lead on the survey of drivers of forest encroachment. Findings of the research have informed project activities, and have in some cases been shared with key stakeholders (e.g. tourism research results have been shared with the JICA project). However, none of the research has been written up for formal publication, and none has been submitted to peer review. This is acknowledged as an area of weakness. To combat this weakness, all reports will be made available online on the IIED website as grey literature, which is a key source of information for many relevant actors. Links will also be made available on the IIED project page to draw all documents together.

4.6 Capacity building

The project has put considerable effort into building the capacity of host country partners. WWF staff at the project office in Dalat have been exposed to new ways of thinking about collaborative resource management, and the project leader has been on a visit to Cambodia to learn more about community-based monitoring. Project staff have also received lessons to improve their English, which paid dividends by improving telephone communication between IIED and WWF. It is hoped that the improved capacity at WWF Vietnam will contribute to further biodiversity work, although it is not possible to provide firm evidence for this.

The capacity of the park management authority has been improved through the project by support to the implementation of their performance-based PES scheme, direct collaboration between park management and project staff, and project support for the 3D mapping exercise which helps the park to plan monitoring and fire-management activities.

4.7 Sustainability and Legacy

The performance based PES contracts are now an established management tool at BDNB NP and are considered highly likely to endure beyond the project lifetime. Other activities, particularly the tourism plans, are now likely to be implemented by a major new JICA funded project which has very much the same goals as the Darwin project. The JICA project has more funds for implementation, but some of the team's initial ideas about tourism models were inappropriate for the area. The Darwin project therefore spent time lobbying the JICA team to take account of our concerns, and this seems to have been taken into account in their latest plans. If the JICA project goes ahead to implement a sustainable, community-based tourism model on the lines of that proposed by the Darwin project, this would represent a major legacy of our work.

The MOMS monitoring work did not reach a point at which there can be confidence of sustained implementation. It is hoped that the park will continue to invite local people to take part in monitoring teams, but the stage has not been reached where there can be a sense of local ownership over monitoring. It is possible that the JICA project will attempt to build on this work, but this cannot be guaranteed.

5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

The project commissioned a consultant to review project activities and produce a lessons learned document for dissemination. This consultant was selected based on his experience of collaborative management and his involvement in the project from an early stage, having prepared two reports for the project in early 2008: a review of the enabling environment for collaborative management in Vietnam and a field assessment report on collaborative management in Bi Doup-Nui Ba National Park.

This report is an honest and frank account of the project, explaining both successes and failures of the work. The report highlights the challenges for the project presented by the legal and institutional framework for community-based, collaborative management and especially co-management of Vietnamese protected areas. The project in aiming to introduce co-management inside a national park in Vietnam was ahead of its time and the enabling environment was not conducive. The need to reorient the project towards non-consumptive activities such as tourism which did not challenge the legal framework so much was recognised at an early stage. But weaknesses in project management in part due to staff changes in both IIED and WWF retarded the ability of the project to respond to the new focus for the project and to take account of the subsequent changes in the enabling environment at the national and local levels.

This report is now being prepared for dissemination to relevant stakeholders. These include other projects working at BDNB (particularly the JICA project), local stakeholders, the host country partner institutions, local and national government and other conservation and development projects around Vietnam. There is considerable momentum gathering in Vietnam behind the idea of collaborative management, including policy / legislative changes in the pipeline. The lessons learned from this project are therefore timely and should prove useful to others attempting similar projects.

Further to project completion, all project reports commissioned over the project lifecycle will be made available on the IIED website as free downloadable grey literature. It is envisioned these documents will be helpful tools and information for other related actors involved in similar strands of work. Some of these documents have been referred to in the lessons learnt document so it is important that these be made available to a wider audience

5.1 Darwin identity

The project has used the Darwin logo wherever appropriate, such as on t-shirts, posters and reports. The logo is displayed prominently on the 3D maps which are on display at BDNB offices (Figure 1).

The Darwin Initiative funded project was recognised as a distinct project by both IIED and WWF Vietnam. It did not form part of a larger programme, although in both cases it was one of a portfolio of projects worked on by thematic teams.

6 Monitoring and evaluation

The project log frame underwent significant changes in the final year of the project to reflect the emerging understanding of the institutional and legislative constraints which made the delivery of the original log frame impossible in the Vietnamese context. These were communicated to the Darwin Initiative and approved. The key change to the project was the removal of activities and outputs around the concept of collaborative forest and wildlife stewardship based on negotiated tenure and access rights. Instead, activities focusing on benefits from non-consumptive use of wildlife (i.e. tourism) and payments-based incentives were developed as an alternative to the original project goal.

Baseline data on socioeconomic characteristics of the project area community were collected early in the project, and were useful to inform further project activities. Logframe indicators as redefined in the latter stages of the project proved useful to monitor overall performance. But in the early part of the project, monitoring and evaluation of activities was not as strong as it should have been. This was due to a breakdown of communication between the project partners following high staff turnover, leading to a lack of monitoring of progress and a subsequent stalling of activities.

In the final year of the project this situation dramatically improved. Monitoring and evaluation in the final year were carried out in the following ways:

(1) all activities were written up by the field team as short reports and circulated to IIED and the WWF country office; (2) WWF submitted quarterly reports on progress against an agreed workplan; (3) the field manager and Chris Sandbrook had regular skype text chats to monitor progress and give technical input where needed; (4) there was much more direct contact between the project partners, because IIED staff visited Vietnam three times in the year.

At the end of the project lifetime an evaluation of lessons learned was carried out, as summarised above. This included considerable information on project performance and issues which could have been improved.

6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

The annual reports raised very useful issues, all of which have been acted on. The main issue raised in the last annual report review was the lack of dissemination activities, which has been addressed through the final project workshop and the preparation of the lessons learned document.

The annual report reviews have been discussed with the main host country partner (WWF Vietnam) but not with other project stakeholders. This is a weakness of the project which is acknowledged.

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

£198,833.70

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

£19,121.58

7.3 Value of DI funding

£179,712.00

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
<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 constrained 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 the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 		Helped Vietnam government to introduce payments scheme which has reduced forest encroachment by 80%. Local community monitoring wildlife and better informed of potential costs and benefits of nature-based tourism	NA
<p>Purpose 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. Collaborative boundary management framework in place 4. Sustainable livelihood schemes developed 5. Sustainable community and park wildlife monitoring system is in place 	Collaborative boundary management framework now in place and linked to PES. Sustainable tourism model developed and ready for implementation. Pilot community and park wildlife monitoring system is in place.	NA
<p>Output 1. Communities have institutional capacity to negotiate access to benefits from natural resources</p>	<p>Land-use mapping completed for focal commune Training courses</p>	3D modelling completed for park and for target commune. Training courses for tourism learning group completed. Meetings with other stakeholders with projects in the area held, although this does not fit well with the original 'training courses' indicator	
Activity 1.1 Construct 3D model of Da Chais Commune using participatory methodology		Activity completed and 3D model now in use	
Activity 1.2 Set up and facilitate tourism learning groups in Da Chais community		Learning group established and training sessions held. Future training to be taken over by new JICA project	
Activity 1.3 Hold regular meetings with other projects operating in BDNB to ensure cooperation and avoid overlap		6 meetings held, and the project team attended a stakeholder meeting organised by the park management board that included all relevant actors	
Activity 1.4 Learning group study tour to Cat Tien NP to see impacts of tourism there		Did not happen due to time and budget pressures. Will be done by new JICA project	
<p>Output 2. Core protection zone and surrounding land use boundaries established; community monitoring groups established</p>	<p>Participatory boundary marking process completed Marked boundary maintained and enforced</p>	Boundary marking piloted and now being rolled out across BDNB by park authorities. Successful participatory research and discussion process to agree on new contracts for boundary enforcement based on PES as an incentive. Initial data suggest an 80% decrease in forest boundary encroachment in first 9 months of 2010 from 2009 equivalent period.	

		Project support on the ground significant for successful delivery of government PES scheme
Activity 2.1. Conduct assessment of previous pilot tree marking programme to find out successes / failures		Assessment completed
Activity 2.2. Consultation / research with community in Da Chais to identify drivers of encroachment		Assessment completed
Activity 2.3 Participatory process to discuss boundary marking and reach an agreement between park and people		Process completed and agreement reached
Activity 2.4 Boundary marking in field		Process has started with a few pilot households. This is now being rolled out to the rest of the park by park authorities
Activity 2.5 Feedback meeting with the community to discuss successes / failures / lessons learned		This meeting did not happen due to time constraints and because the marking process is still being rolled out by park staff
Activity 2.6 Field review to check boundary markers and their impact on encroachment		Project field review was not carried out for reasons above. However, park staff report 80% fewer cases of encroachment compared to previous year
Output 3. Socio-economic status established; economic feasibility study completed; community sustainable financing plan developed	Surveys completed Appropriate livelihood activities identified Financing plan developed Proposal supported by the community	Surveys were completed in the last 2 years of the project. Economically feasible tourism activities have been identified, a demand survey carried out and reports presented to the JICA project, which is likely to fund their implementation. Community support has been established through the learning group meetings
Activity 3.1 Conducts surveys to determine tourist attractions, the legal feasibility of community-based tourism, and an outline tourism vision		Surveys conducted by consultants and final reports completed
Activity 3.2 Carry out demand survey to assess economic feasibility of tourism vision		Survey conducted by consultants and final reports completed
Activity 3.3 Community consultation to discuss their views on tourism vision		Tourism learning group established and completed
Activity 3.4 Search for further donor support to deliver tourism vision		JICA making use of project reports and very positive on implementation
Output 4. Communities monitor their natural resource use and results influence park management	Locally-adapted version of the MOMs system used in Cambodia is in place Photo transect monitoring is in place	A form of the MOMS system is now in place. Photo-transects revealed considerable developments along the road through the park
Activity 4.1 Community / park staff workshop to identify priority issues which require monitoring		Workshop carried out and variables identified

Activity 4.2 Preparing materials for MOMS (data sheets)	Data sheets prepared
Activity 4.3 Training on using MOMs for park staff and community	This activity was combined with 4.1 above. Training took place but was limited
Activity 4.4 Going for study tour to Cambodia to learn about MOMS and tourism	Field manager and deputy park director went on study tour. Further study tour for monitoring team cancelled due to time and budget constraints
Activity 4.5 Support for implementation of MOMS monitoring patrols in Da Chais	Patrols took place regularly during final year of the project
Activity 4.6 Visit of MOMS expert from Cambodia to help with training and implementation	This did not happen due to funding and timing constraints
Activity 4.7 Evaluation meeting to assess the effectiveness of MOMS and decide future strategy	This was combined with the final project workshop (activity 5.2 below)
Activity 4.8 Carry out repeat photo transects to assess ribbon development on new highway	Three photo transects were carried out, revealing several new developments on the roadside through the park
Output 5. Project successes communicated nationally and internationally; lessons for wider replication and policy change across national and regional levels	Concluding workshop including national stakeholders Lessons learned document produced and disseminated
Activity 5.1 English courses for selected BDNB staff	Course offered to park staff but was not used properly as they lacked time and interest. Course switched to project staff who benefited considerably
Activity 5.2 Closing workshop for WWF / IIED project	Held on June 30th 2010 in Dalat
Activity 5.3 Produce final lessons learned document	Report completed and ready for dissemination

Annex 2 Project's final logframe, including criteria and indicators

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 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>			
<p>Project sub goal Collaborative management of Bi Doup Nui Ba National Park to conserve and protect threatened highland tropical forest and the biodiversity within it and bring equitable and sustainable forms of income to the local community and park.</p>	<p>Ongoing surveys show clear evidence of reduced forest loss and possible increase in biodiversity levels.</p> <p>Equitable income source for park and local community identified</p>	<p>Socio-economic and environmental data from government, community and park surveys and records.</p>	
<p>Purpose 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. Collaborative boundary management framework in place 4. Sustainable livelihood schemes developed 5. Sustainable community and park wildlife monitoring system is in place 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management Oriented Monitoring (MOM) results, photo transect results 2. As above 3. Boundary markers in place and enforced, MoU signed between the local community and park. 4. Costed proposal for community based tourism, no. of local people participating in tourism planning meetings 5. Reports on pilot of MOMs-style system 	<p>Communities and local authorities continue to be interested in sustainable and equitable resource use.</p> <p>Government do not change relevant policies nor allow unregulated access to the park.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1) Communities have institutional capacity to negotiate access to benefits from natural resources</p> <p>2) Core protection zone and surrounding land use boundaries established; community monitoring groups established</p> <p>3) Socio-economic status established; economic feasibility study completed; community sustainable financing plan developed</p> <p>4) Communities monitor their natural resource use and results influence park management</p>	<p>1) Land-use mapping completed for focal commune - Training courses</p> <p>2) - Participatory boundary marking process completed - Marked boundary maintained and enforced</p> <p>3) -surveys completed - Appropriate livelihood activities identified - financing plan developed -proposal supported by the community</p> <p>4) Locally-adapted version of the MOMs system used in Cambodia is in place - Photo transect monitoring is in place</p>	<p>1) 3D model maps made for the BDNB and selected focal commune -At least four training courses with forty attendees -Evaluative reports on training courses</p> <p>2) – Minutes of stakeholder meetings -Signed MoU between park and community to define boundary -Boundary markers in place - Reports of community monitoring group</p> <p>3)-reports published - Costed proposal for community based tourism -Donor support for implementation secured</p> <p>4) – Minutes of training courses -Survey records and MOMs indicator trends -Park management making use of MOMs indicator data - Photo transect</p>	<p>1)Community members continue to be interested in increasing their capacity for participating in resource management</p> <p>2) Conflict between park and communities not too severe to make resolving boundary issues possible</p> <p>Government does not change law on park zone demarcation</p> <p>3) Viable alternative livelihood activities can be legally and commercially feasible in the focal commune and are supported by the community - Communities willing to participate in surveys</p> <p>4) Existing park / community joint patrols into which MOMs will be implemented continue - Park are willing to include community in monitoring process</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
5) Project successes communicated nationally and internationally; lessons for wider replication and policy change across national and regional levels	5) Concluding workshop including national stakeholders - lessons learned document produced and disseminated	monitoring reports 5) -workshop reports -No. of copies of final report distributed to stakeholders	5) Continued interest in community management systems in Vietnam

Summary of Activities for final 9 months of project following changes to the log frame

1. Communities have institutional capacity to negotiate access to benefits from natural resources

Hold regular meetings with other projects operating in BDNB to ensure cooperation and avoid overlap
Set up and facilitate tourism learning groups in Da Chais community
Learning group study tour to Cat Tien NP to see impacts of tourism there

2. Core protection zone and surrounding land use boundaries established; community monitoring groups established

Conduct assessment of previous pilot tree marking programme to find out successes / failures
Consultation / research with community in Da Chais to identify drivers of encroachment
Participatory process to discuss boundary marking and reach an agreement between park and people
Boundary marking in field
Feedback meeting with the community to discuss successes / failures / lessons learned
Field review to check boundary markers and their impact on encroachment

3. Socio-economic status established; economic feasibility study completed; community sustainable financing plan developed

Study to assess legal feasibility of community based tourism in Da Chais
Develop an outline tourism vision appropriate for Da Chais commune
Carry out demand survey to assess economic feasibility of tourism vision
Community consultation to discuss their views on tourism vision
Develop a final costed proposal for tourism in Da Chais
Search for further donor support to deliver tourism vision
Final meeting to inform stakeholders of tourism work and encourage implementation

4. Communities monitor their natural resource use and results influence park management

Community / park staff workshop to identify priority issues which require monitoring
Preparing materials for MOMS (data sheets)
Training on using MOMs for park staff and community
Going for study tour to Cambodia to learn about MOMS and tourism
Support for implementation of MOMS monitoring patrols in Da Chais
Visit of MOMS expert from Cambodia to help with training and implementation
Evaluation meeting to assess the effectiveness of MOMS and decide future strategy
Carry out repeat photo transects to assess ribbon development on new highway

5. Project successes communicated nationally and internationally; lessons for wider replication and policy change across national and regional levels

English courses for selected BDNB staff
Closing workshop for WWF / IIED project
Produce final lessons learned document

Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use	5	Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring	15	Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	20	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation	0	Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	0	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures	30	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	10	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	5	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts	10	Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources	0	Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology	0	Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
17. Exchange of Information	5	Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol	0	Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Other Contribution	0	Smaller contributions (eg of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	0
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	0
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	0
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	0
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	0
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	0
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	0
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	0
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(ie not categories 1-4 above)	0
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (ie not categories 1-5 above)	~30 (MOMS, English, tourism. English class size fluctuated over time)
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	10 weekly sessions for each of the above
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	1 tourism learning group syllabus prepared
Research Measures		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	16 working weeks
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	0
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	0
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	0
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	0
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	0
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	0
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	0
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	0
Dissemination Measures		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	2 (initial workshop and closing workshop)
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project	0

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
	work will be presented/ disseminated.	
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	Press release and tv coverage at project launch.
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	0
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	0
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	0
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	0
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	0
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	0
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	1 (network of partners working at BDNBNP)
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	0
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	0
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	0
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	0
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	0
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	0
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	0
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	0
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	0
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	£787
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	0
22	Number of permanent field plots established	0
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	£19,121.58
Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures		
	Community based wildlife monitoring protocol established	Initial training completed, 6 joint monitoring controls carried out
	Feasibility and design of community based tourism model	3 tourism survey reports completed
	New boundary agreements established and linked to PES	Method agreed, 50+ households signed contracts

Annex 5 Publications

Type * (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publish ers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Grey literature	Lessons learned report, Steve Swan 2010	IIED, London	http://www.iied.org/natural-resources/key-issues/forestry/collaborative-management-forests-and-wildlife-vietnam	N/A
Grey literature	Market survey for developing potential CBET product and services in BDNB NP, Nguyen Duc Hoa Cuong, 2010	IIED, London	As above	N/A
Grey literature	Da Chays ecotourism concept paper, Nguyen Duc Hoa Cuong, 2010	IIED, London	As above	N/A
Grey literature	Photo transect report, Nhan Phamtrong, 2010	IIED, London	As above	N/A
Grey literature	Photo transect report, Nhan Phamtrong, 2009	IIED, London	As above	N/A
Grey literature	A rapid survey of yellow-cheeked crested gibbon and bird species in Da Chais Commune, BDNB NP with a view to developing an ecotourism programme in the area, Van Ngoc Thinh and Richard Craik, 2009	IIED, London	As above	N/A
Grey literature	An investigation into the drivers of forest encroachment in BDNB NP, Nhan Phamtrong and Steve Swan, 2009	IIED, London	As above	N/A
Grey literature	BDNB NP Management Assessment with emphasis on collaborative management with neighbouring farmers, Richard Sobey, 2008	IIED, London	As above	N/A
Grey literature	An analysis of the livelihoods in selected villages around the BDNB NP with a particular emphasis on establishing the opportunities for community based - tourism enterprises, Le Quang Thong, 2008	IIED, London	As above	N/A
Grey literature	A rapid review of the enabling environment and existing examples of collaborative special-use forest management in Vietnam, Steve Swan, 2008	IIED, London	As above	N/A
Grey literature	Field assessment report on collaborative management at Bi Doup-Nui Ba National Park:	IIED, London	As above	N/A

	current situation, opportunities and recommendations for collaborative management mechanisms in the area, Steve Swan, 2008			
--	--	--	--	--

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	16-014
Project Title	Co-management of Forests and Wildlife in the Bi Doup-Nui Ba (BD-NB) Nature Reserve, Vietnam
UK Leader Details	
Name	Maryanne Grieg-Gran
Role within Darwin Project	Leader
Address	International Institute for Environment and Development, 3 Endsleigh St, London, WC1H 0DD
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Other UK Contact (if relevant)	
Name	Kate Lee
Role within Darwin Project	Administrator
Address	International Institute for Environment and Development, 3 Endsleigh St, London, WC1H 0DD
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Nga Mactuyet
Organisation	WWF Greater Mekong (Vietnam)
Role within Darwin Project	Project Lead
Address	D13 Thang Long International Village Cau Giay District, Hanoi, Vietnam
Fax	
Email	
Partner 2 (if relevant)	
Name	
Organisation	
Role within Darwin Project	
Address	
Fax	
Email	