

Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Important note:

To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders – it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

Submission deadline 30 April 2008

Darwin Project Information

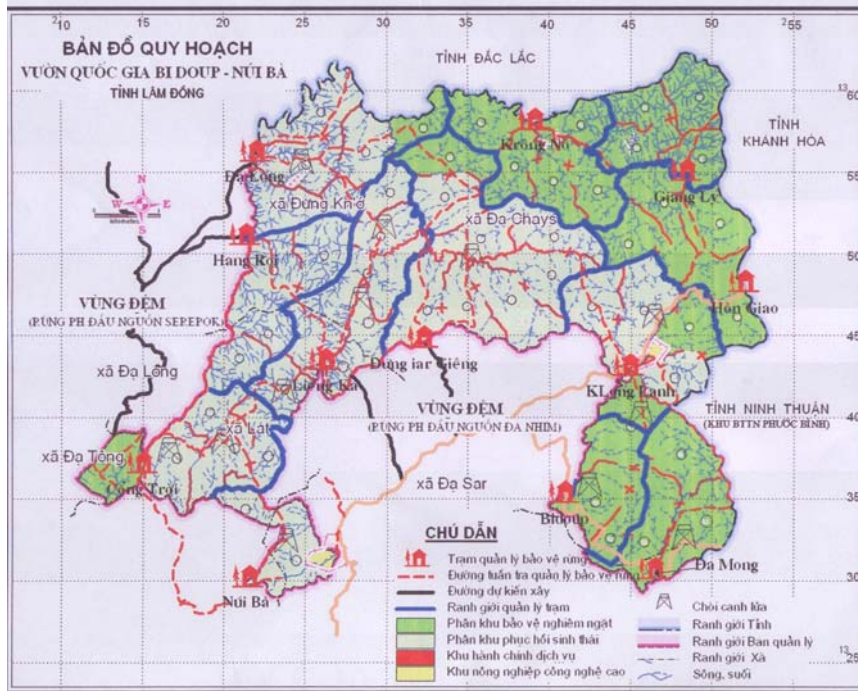
Project Ref Number	16-014
Project Title	Co-management of Forests and Wildlife in the Bi Doup-Nui Ba (BD-NB) Nature Reserve, Vietnam
Country(ies)	Vietnam
UK Contract Holder Institution	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
UK Partner Institution(s)	n/a
Host country Partner Institution(s)	WWF Greater Mekong Programme – Vietnam Country Office Bi-Doup Nui-Ba National Park Management Board
Darwin Grant Value	£179,712
Start/End dates of Project	July 2007 to October 2010
Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..)	1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008. Annual Report #1
Project Leader Name	Ivan Bond
Project website	http://www.iied.org/SM/tourism/projects/bidoupnuiba.html#purp
Author(s), date	Ivan Bond (Tuesday, 29 April 2008)

1. Project Background

Bi Doup-Nui Ba (BD-NB) National Park was decreed in 1986. It 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 human population in the buffer zone surrounding BD-NB is growing with concomitant pressure on land and natural resources both inside and adjacent to the protected area. In addition, the integrity and the bio-diversity of BD-NB is threatened by infra-structure and potentially uncontrolled tourism development (see DI Half year report, 31-10-08).

The Bi Doup-Nui Ba Management Board identified that encroachment into the Park was an important threat and was in part a failure of the collaboration between the Park Management Board and the ethnic communities in the buffer zone. Through IIED and WWF-GMS, the project is taking steps to develop and implement co-management approaches to working with such communities that succeed in providing incentives for sustainable land use both in the buffer zone and the protected area.



PLANNING MAP OF BIDOUP NUIBA NP

Translate to English

- On the map

VÙNG ĐỆM: Buffer zone

RỪNG PHÒNG HỘ ĐẦU NGUỒN: Watershed forest

Xã Da Sar: Da Sar Commune

Tỉnh Dak Lak: Dak Lak Province

Left column

Trạm quản lý bảo vệ rừng: Guard station

Đường tuần tra quản lý bảo vệ rừng: Patrol road

Đường dự kiến xây dựng: Expecting road built

Ranh giới quản lý trạm: Border for management at station level

Phân khu bảo vệ nghiêm ngặt: Strictly protection area

Phân khu phục hồi sinh thái: Ecological restoring area

Khu hành chính dịch vụ: Administration area

Khu nông nghiệp công nghệ cao: High technology agriculture area.

Right column

Chòi canh lửa: Fire watch-tower

Ranh giới tỉnh: Province border

Ranh giới ban quản lý: Forest owner border, Border of NP and other watershed

Ranh giới xã: Commune border

2. Project Partnerships

The core partnership in this project is between the BD-NB Management Board, WWF-GMS and IIED in the UK. In future, it is anticipated that this relationship will extend to representatives of the communes in which the project is active.

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 our counterparts in the Vietnamese Government. WWF is responsible for the in-country supervision of the project and the employment of the two project staff who are based in DaLat. Project supervision, guidance and support comes from two senior members of staff, both based in Hanoi.

Overall project management, guidance and liaison with the Darwin Initiative (DI) is provided by Ivan Bond and James Macgregor of IIED. Both are senior researchers with significant experience of co-management and community conservation in southern Africa and more recently in Cambodia (see 14-046).

In the other projects, IIED has demonstrated the value of working with academic institutions to undertake some defined and usually more analytical aspects of a project. Late last year meetings were held with the Professors Jesper Staage of Gothenburg University, Sweden. One of his PhD students, who is Vietnamese, is currently assessing the opportunities of valuing environmental services in BD-NB. WWF-GMS and IIED are waiting for the outcome of his visit.

No direct contacts have been made the Ministry of Environment who serve as the contact point for the Convention on Bio-Diversity (CBD).

3. Project progress

IIED and WWF-GMS both believe that the project has made good progress during the last reporting period (effectively 1-07-07). The project was approved by the Lam Dong Provincial Authority (see attached) in four weeks, a process that often takes months [or even years]. The team feels that this is a good indicator of local interest in our work. Other indicators are:

- **Personnel:** Two Vietnamese nationals have been recruited as the local project coordinator (Nguyen Huong Minh) and the community co-management facilitator (Pham Tron Nhan).
- **Office space:** The Bi Doup-Nui Ba Park Authority has agreed to provide office space within its own offices in Dalat. WWF (GMS) is currently buying a computer, simple office equipment and installing internet and phone access.
- **Project launch:** A formal project launch workshop was held in January 2008. This was attended by representatives from the communes in the buffer zone, the Country Director of WWF and hosted by Director of the BD-NB National Park.

During the first year of implementation it has become obvious that the integrity and bio-diversity of the BD-NB faces two primary threats. The first, and the threat upon which the project is premised is from ongoing extraction of resources and encroachment by farmers in the buffer zone. This threat has not abated. However, a far greater threat is that of uncontrolled development within the BD-NB National Park. For example, the Park has been bisected by a major road from DaLat to Nga Trang on the coast. The loss of habitat as a result of the road is important given the size of the BD-NB. More importantly, any commercial development along the road will potentially split the Park into two discrete portions. There is already a large and growing fish farm in the protected area and provision along the road for commercial sites. There is also growing pressure for the BD-NB Director to open the park for commercial tourism development. Many of these proposals would pose a direct threat to the integrity and bio-diversity status of the National Park. For example a proposal has been received for the development of five eco-lodges each of 30 bedrooms rooms with caged animals for the guest to observe.

The original project document envisaged strengthening land tenure and resource use (through the Red Book) in the buffer zone. The incentive for communities to participate in the co-management agreement was to have been limited access rights to the use renewable resources within the Park. The pressure to develop tourism and the threat of ribbon development along the road has led the partners to consider tourism as the focus of the project. Many of the process-led activities necessary to develop the co-management around tourism rather than forest products are similar. These are reported below.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

The following section reports on project activities under the six major outputs described in the Project Logical Framework.

Output 1. Appropriate legal frameworks for co-management in place: A clear understanding of the national and local opportunities and limits to co-management are essential before facilitating organisations attempt to develop new forms of management. Consequently, two key documents were prepared for the project by a locally recruited consultant. These are:

- Field assessment report on collaborative management at Bi Doup-Nui Ba National Park: current situation, opportunities and recommendations for collaborative management mechanisms in the area, and
- A Rapid Review of the Enabling Environment and Existing Examples of Collaborative Special-Use Forest Management in Vietnam

The results of the Field Assessment and the Rapid Review of Collaborative Forest Management in Vietnam have been instrumental in re-enforcing that the focus of the project should be tourism. It notes that the primary threats to BD-NB are not the small scale farmers in the buffer zone but commodity prices particularly that of coffee and tourism. The consultant's report also highlighted that there are existing collaborative agreements between some of the communes and the BD-NB Management Board. These specify roles and responsibilities of the two parties, particularly in respect of joint monthly patrols. However, these arrangements are totally dependent on grants from central Government. Indications are that the funding will be discontinued due to the uncertainty over the efficacy of the relationships.

Usefully, the consultant has also cautioned against the use of the term co-management as it has multiple and generally negative connotations in Vietnam. The term 'collaborative management' which is less value laden is considered much more acceptable particularly by government.

In addition, the planned a multi-stakeholder working group has been set up by the Project Coordinator. This group will guide and monitor the work of the project.

Output 2. Communities in the buffer zone have capacity to negotiate and benefit from co-management:

There is general agreement from the Chairman of the District Planning Committee and the Director of the BD-NB that the project will work in the following three communes Dunk Kno, Liang Bian and Da Chais (see Appendix 3). This has been supplemented by the projects own rapid assessment of the opportunities for collaborative management in the communes surrounding BD-NB.

Co-management, or in this case, collaborative management needs both the communes and the BD-NB Management Board to develop a common vision. As one of the first steps towards this vision, a workshop on collaborative management arrangements was held with the staff of BD-NB. Over the last three months, the local project staff have developed visual aids (a tool-kit) to assist in their interaction with the communes and their representatives.

Output 3. Core protection zone established:

During the first year, the project coordinator has been working on compiling a library in both digital and hard copy of the maps of BD-NB National park, its boundaries, landuse / zonation and the neighbouring communes.

3-D mapping has proven itself to be a powerful tool in facilitating the communities and protected area authorities to negotiate collaborative management arrangements. For example it has been used with great effect in WWF and IIED's joint work in Cambodia. During the current reporting period appropriate consultants have been identified to create a 3D Model of BD-NB National Park. The consultant is due to start work on a 3D model in July 2008 with input from a range of stakeholders including BD-NB staff and representatives from the surrounding communes.

The 3-D model will be a useful tool for engaging both the BD-NB Management Board and the selected communes in the developing a common vision for pro-poor tourism in the Park.

Output 4. Socio-economic status established:

A preliminary rapid assessment of the six communes surrounding BD-NB was carried out in November and December 2007. This survey indicated that

- The residents of the communes adjacent to BD-NB are mostly members of ethnic minority groups
- The residents are mostly poor and dependent on small scale agriculture and the collection of non-timber forest products
- A high proportion of the residents in the Da Sar, Da Nhim, Da Chais and d'kno have forest protection contracts while in Lat and Lac Duong there is much lower participation in this form of collaborative management

A second more detailed livelihoods survey will be conducted in the selected communes later this year. The purpose of the survey will be two-fold:

To establish the livelihood strategies of the residents of the three selected communes (with special reference to the likely impact of the withdrawal of the government led collaborative management contracts).

To initiate a dialogue on the potential role that pro-poor tourism might contribute to the livelihoods of the residents.

There is a growing but still limited tourism sector in Vietnam (see Economist April 2008, Special Report on Vietnam). Existing tourism tends to focus on large, capital intensive resorts and there is very little experience with eco-tourism or pro-poor tourism. This comes at a time when the BD-NB Board of management are under increasing pressure to allow private sector entrepreneurs into the park to develop tourist facilities and businesses. To improve the general understanding of tourism, its potential and likely impacts a one day workshop was convened by the project. This was the first time that the key stakeholders (including potential investors) had come together. The workshop report will follow.

Output 5. Communities monitoring natural resources:

The project is still in the process of establishing the opportunities and the limits to collaborative management with pro-poor tourism as the potential incentive for the both the BD-NB Management Board and the participating communes. The legal and policy review revealed that there are joint patrols between BD-NB rangers and community members – the efficacy of

these, particularly with respect to conservation and resource management, is believed to be low.

The potential threat of ribbon development along the DaLat - Nga Trang Rod (Road 723) has been noted. In order to monitor development along the road, the project has established key points for photo-transects. Photographs will be taken from these key points every six months during the project. This is a low cost monitoring tool that might have significant use in the future, if and when ribbon development becomes a problem.

Within the next three months the project will also commission an assessment of the management of the BD-NB Park. In particular the assessment will consider the role and the effectiveness of the joint commune – BD-NB patrols and the collection, storage and analysis of management data. This assessment will consider whether there are opportunities to improve management and collaborative management activities. The project will also be assessing whether there are opportunities for trend based monitoring systems to be adapted from Namibia.

Output 6. Project success (lessons) communicated:

A web-page within IIED's website has been established for the project. In addition, the project is seeking one or two journalists based within Dalat, who can follow the project's activities and disseminate interesting stories via print, radio or TV. This has been relatively successful with the project launch getting covered by representatives of both national TV and press. Other activities completed in the last reporting period are:

- The communication strategy for the project has been developed by WWF
- A power point of the project has been developed
- An option to develop a short film on BD-NB has been investigated but the project is looking for a volunteer to make the film
- The purchase of a camera to record community processes and the photo-transect
- The compilation of a library and bibliography of relevant documents (database on computer)
- The organisation of an English language course for selected senior staff from the Park
- A quarterly update of project progress with key stakeholders

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

This project is expected to produce 6 outputs. These are:

- 1) Appropriate legal frameworks [from the village, commune, district and provincial level] for community-management are in place
- 2) Communities in the buffer zone have the institutional capacity to negotiate, benefit from and monitor co-management agreements
- 3) Core protection zone and surrounding land use boundaries established; community enforcement groups established
- 4) Socio-economic status established; economic feasibility study completed; community sustainable financing plan developed and implemented
- 5) Communities monitor their natural resource use and use increases in their knowledge to manage access to the resources and core area
- 6) Project successes communicated nationally and internationally; lessons for wider replication and policy change across national and regional levels

These outputs were developed to meet the project's purpose, namely the introduction of forest and wildlife stewardship models where the major threat to BD-NB was from the encroachment and resource use by surrounding communes. In the first ten months of the project it has become apparent that there is an additional threat from poorly planned or conceived infrastructure within the park boundaries. Despite this change, five of the six outputs are still relevant. As a result of these changes and our improved understanding of existing Governments Land Allocation, the project is unlikely to be dealing substantively with Output 3 namely, 'Core protection zone and surrounding land use boundaries established; community enforcement groups established'. However, some of the activities planned for Output 3, such as the 3D modelling will continue as they are essential to developing a cohesive vision and approach to tourism development in the protected area.

3.3 Standard Measures

Table 1: Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 (Total)	Year 2 (Total)	Year 3 (Total)	Total to date	Total planned
21	Organisations established					3 planned
20	Physical assets	Fully equipped office with 2 lap-tops			Fully equipped office with 2 lap-tops	Lap-top, phone and other office equipment
7	Training materials on forest allocation, rights and responsibilities	No training delivered			Will need to be re-considered with focus on tourism	
6A	Training in each commune	No training delivered in communes English language training arranged for selected BD-NB staff			Will need to be re-considered with focus on tourism	
8	UK Project Staff	Bond 15 days Macgregor 18 days				55 weeks over 3 years
14A/B	Workshops, seminars (organised and attended)	Project launch held Tourism workshop held Collaborative management workshop held				
15A/B	National Press releases	Press release on project launch TV coverage on project launch				
17B	Dry Forest Coalition meeting	No meeting held			Will need to consider the appropriateness of	

Code No.	Description	Year 1 (Total)	Year 2 (Total)	Year 3 (Total)	Total to date	Total planned
					the this activity	
9	Land Allocation Plans Business portfolio Species management plan				Will need to consider the appropriateness of the this activity	
?	Wildlife monitoring reports	Terms of reference being developed for assessment of BD-NB Management			Will need to consider the appropriateness of the this activity	
10	Land allocation guide Wildlife field guide				Will need to consider the appropriateness of the this activity	
11B	Peer reviewed journal articles (year 3)			XX		
18C/19	2 TV features on project activities (year 3)			XX		

Table 2: Publications

Type *	Detail	Publishers	Available from	Cost £
(eg journals, manual, CDs)	(title, author, year)	(name, city)	(eg contact address, website)	
No publications produced in the first year of the project – but WWF and IIED will reassessing how best to use and disseminate reports commissioned from consultants.				

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

The purpose of the project is ‘to conserve threatened bio-diversity in the BD-NB National Park through the introduction of collaborative forest and stewardship models based on negotiated tenure and access rights. The measurable indicators include: bio-diversity indicators, forest cover, benefit sharing framework, livelihood options developed and monitoring systems in place. The project has established that there is already some form of collaborative management in place but that its efficacy, particularly from a conservation perspective is very limited. There are legal restrictions to the opportunities to develop conventional non-timber forest products (NTFPs) harvesting agreements. This with the real threat posed by un-planned or poorly conceived tourism development means that the project has now focussed on using pro-poor tourism as the incentive to establishing collaborative management. This approach

may also address some of the livelihood challenges faced by the farmers in the adjacent communes.

The assumptions upon which the purpose is based, namely an interest in collaborative management and sufficient bio-diversity / abundance are still valid and in place. IIED, WWF and the project staff base in DaLat are keenly aware that collaborative management can be very threatening to park management authorities. The project is making every effort to ensure that BD-NB park Management Board are fully involved at all stages of the project. For example, the project is sponsoring English language lessons for selected staff (senior) managers. This will improve communication between the key stakeholders in the project (which is currently dependent on translation) and will have long-term benefits for future work in BD-NB.

3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

Funds to start the project were disbursed in July 2007. Therefore this report covers the first ten months of the project's activities. A lot of this time has been taken up with establishing the project (staff, equipment, offices and initial surveys). At this point in the project there are no measurable impacts on bio-diversity, sustainable use or the sharing of bio-diversity benefits. Through its initial activities the project is developing a collective vision amongst key stakeholders. The outstanding challenge will be to operationalise this vision in a highly dynamic situation and to ensure that the sufficient baseline information is collected to show an impact at the purpose level.

4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

As noted this report covers the first ten months of the project implementation. The focus of our efforts have been at establishing the project and the developing a greater understanding of the problems and the current activities. At this stage Internal project management and monitoring is an important focus. IIED, WWF-GMS and the project staff have developed an annual work-plan, budget and reporting format. Regular contact is being maintained through scheduled conference calls.

The remainder of the challenges of effective monitoring and evaluation of the project contained in the report template are noted.

The most important lesson emerging from our work to date is the need to understand the relevant and existing activities and processes in BD-NB, the surrounding communes and to ensure that the project's activities are appropriate. Our understanding is that the situation is more complex than we had initially appreciated with both Government and other agencies (JAIC and ADB) working to establish effective collaborative management agreements.

5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Not applicable as the project is in its first year of implementation.

6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

7. Sustainability

At the moment, uncontrolled or ill-founded development within the Park boundaries and the demand for land on its boundaries constitute two very real and significant challenges to the bio-diversity of the BD-NB National Park. At this stage of the project we cannot demonstrate any changes in interest and capacity to manage and safe-guard the bio-diversity of BD-NB. Our strategy of developing pro-poor tourism seeks to displace major tourism investment from the core zones of the protected area to the buffer zones. However this is a medium to long-term process which involves significant investment in process.

8. Dissemination

In conjunction with WWF-GMS, the staff in DaLat have developed a communications plan for the project.

9. Project Expenditure

Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 01 April to 31 March)

Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project application)	Expenditure	Balance
1. Rent, rates, heating, overheads etc			
2. Office costs (eg postage, telephone, stationery)			
3. Travel and subsistence			
4. Printing			
5. Conferences, seminars, etc			
6. Capital items/equipment			
7. Others			
8. Salaries (specify)			
TOTAL			

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget.

Expenditure for Financial Year 2008 shows three substantial divergences from the planned budget. These are travel and subsistence, conferences and seminars and salaries. These variances are explained in the notes below:

1. Travel and subsistence: There are two reasons why this budget line is higher than planned. The first is that securing an office in DaLat required significant support from the WWF-GMS core staff. The second reason is that the project did not explicitly budget nor expect the opening workshop at the scale and cost incurred. It is however conventional practice in Vietnam that as a project starts activities it holds an 'opening workshop' with high level political representation.
2. Conferences and seminars: The high level workshop is the main reason for the variance between the planned and actual budgets.
3. Salaries: Salaries are under spent for two reasons. The first is that salary caps are in place for staff employed by WWF in the project. These caps have restricted the total expenditure on this budget line. Secondly, the project has managed to employ two outstanding individuals who are highly competent. Consequently, UK based expertise has been required less than planned.

10. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

[I agree for ECTF and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section](#) (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

Despite the steady progress made by the project, there is no outstanding achievement that warrants greater publicity by the Darwin Secretariat.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2007/08

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2007 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>			<p><i>(do not fill not applicable)</i></p>
<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 	<p>In the first ten months of the project, there has been no impact on the purpose level indicators.</p>	<p>It is important that WWF and IIED consider how the impact of the project is going to be measured at the purpose level, given the size of the budget and the complexity of the challenges.</p>
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>1) Appropriate legal frameworks [from the village, commune, district and provincial level] for community-management are in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - relevant new law(s) introduced -no. of agreements on statute books 		
<p>Activity 1.1: Investigation to identify locally applicable legislation for co-management</p>			<p>Two reports completed by locally recruited consultant.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2007 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.2: District and commune planning meetings on this subject		Strong support from Provincial and District levels for the project. More work is required in the selected communes.	
Activity 1.3: Participatory multi partner design and formulation of agreements and protocols		Project team developing MOUs with selected communes. Larger collaborative management agreements inappropriate at this time.	
Activity 1.4: Establish forestland allocation groups		Legal and policy review shows that there are some joint collaborative activities in place.	
Activity 1.5: Experience exchange with Quang Nam		Planned exchange trip delayed until appropriate site and links are made (expected early FY09)	
Output 2. Communities in the buffer zone have the institutional capacity to negotiate, benefit from and monitor co-management agreements	-land allocation process complete for two communes training courses - establishment of Co-management steering committee		
Activity 2.1: Training and planning needs assessment conducted		Agreement from District People's Committee on the selected communes for project	Communication materials for working with communes developed
Activity 2.2: Development of local version of the MOMs (for wildlife, forestry and land) monitoring system			
Activity 2.3: Training on the new land use agreements; rights and obligations			
Activity 2.4: Co-management/conservancy meetings; ongoing forestry and wildlife		Workshop on collaborative management held with selected staff of BD-NB National	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2007 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
surveys		Park	
Output 3. Core protection zone and surrounding land use boundaries established; community enforcement groups established	- land use plan completed for the buffer zone -two forestland allocation working groups established		
Activity 3.1: 3-D modelling workshops			
Activity 3.2: Conduct participatory 3D mapping		Terms of reference for 3D facilitator developed. Workshop scheduled for July 2008	
Activity 3.3: Zoning workshops by year 1 and into year 2		tbc	
Activity 3.4: Participatory land use planning and zoning		tbc	
Output 4 Socio-economic status established; economic feasibility study completed; community sustainable financing plan developed and implemented	-surveys completed -financing plan developed -at least two schemes supported by the community and successfully introduced		
Activity 4.1: Conduct socio-economic assessment		Terms of reference for livelihood study in development	
Activity 4.2: Research sustainable financing options		tbc	
Activity 4.3: Study to assess legal constraints to financing and opportunities		tbc	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2007 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 4.4 Introduce at least two economically viable schemes		tbc	
Output 5 Communities monitor their natural resource use and use increases in their knowledge to manage access to the resources and core area	-locally-adapted version of the MOMs system used in Cambodia is in place		
Activity 5.1: Monitoring and evaluation systems firmly in place		Photo-transect for Road 723 developed and in-place	
Activity 5.2: Documentation of project activities; including communication materials			
Activity 5.3: Establish firm links and co-ordinate with other co-management project in Vietnam			
Activity 5.4: Hold National workshop on co-management agreements			
Output 6 Project successes communicated nationally and internationally; lessons for wider replication and policy change across national and regional levels	- co-management agreements discussed provincially/nationally - national workshop - lessons learnt document produced		
Activity 6.1: Develop and implement a communications strategy		Communications strategy developed with support from WWF-GMS	
Activity 6.2: Purchase project camera and video-camera		Digital still camera purchased	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2007 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 6.3: Develop a library of relevant documents		Ongoing	
Activity 6.4: Arrange an English course for selected senior staff from BD-NB National Park		Selected staff attending English lessons	

Annex 2 Project's full current workplan and indicative budget allocations

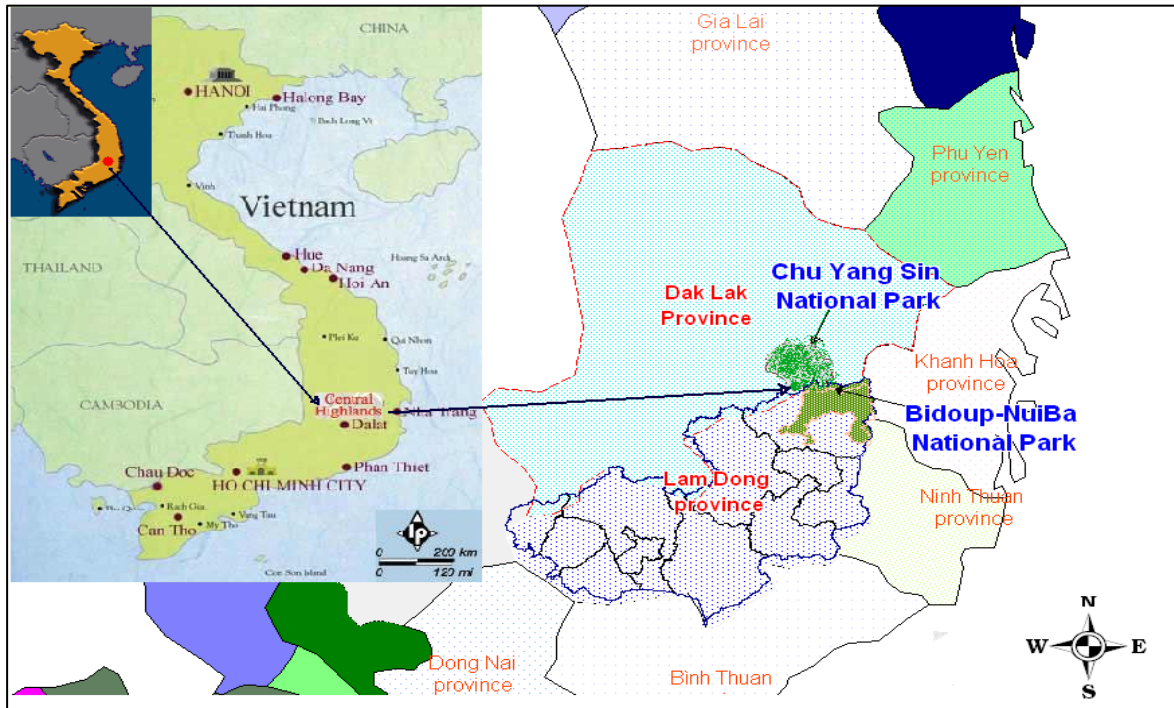
1. Financial Report (breakdown in activities)

Annex 3 General Information of the 6 communes (source: WWF Rapid Assessment Report, November 2007)

	Da SAR	DA Nhim	Da chais	Lat	Lac Duong	d'kno
Population	3637	3122	1218	4016	4131	1510
% poor household	20,2	39.8	54.55	33.5	7.63	48.95
Area (ha)	24820	32229	34104.17	25197.8	3500	19340.79
Ethnic	-Chil -Kinh	-Chil -Kinh	-Chil -Kinh	-Chil -Kinh -HMong	-K'ho -Kinh	-Chil -Kinh
Farming system	Coffee Persimon Vegetable Flower	Coffee Persimon Vegetable	Coffee Persimon Corn	Rice Coffee Persimon Vegetable, Flower	Coffee Persimon Vegetable Flower	Coffee Persimon Corn
Forest Land Area (ha)	23051	31983	32211.71	24054	2200	17579.6
% of household who has contract on Forest protection	82.14	81.25	86.14	26.97	22.84	100
Forest owner	-BDNB -DN	-BDNB -DN	-BDNB -DN	-BDNB -DN	-BDNB -DN	-BDNB -DN
Contract form	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group	Group
Future need of agricultural land?	46 ha	52 ha		65.1ha	120 ha	7.5ha
Main threats to the park	Encroachment Logging	Encroachment Logging	Encroachment Hunting	Encroachment NTFP collecting	Encroachment	Encroachment Hunting

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ectf-ed.org.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please advise Darwin-Projects@ectf-ed.org.uk that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table?	
Do not include claim forms or communications for Defra with this report.	



Annex 5: Location of Bi Doup-Nui Ba in Vietnam