



Submit by 2359 GMT on Monday 29 January 2018

## Darwin Initiative Application for Grant for Round 24: Stage 2

Before completing this form, please read both the Fair Processing Notice on pages 17 and 18 of this form and the [Guidance](#). Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

### Eligibility

#### 1. Name and address of organisation

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

<b>Applicant Organisation Name:</b>	Fauna & Flora International
<b>Address:</b>	David Attenborough Building, Pembroke Street
<b>City and Postcode:</b>	Cambridge CB2 3QZ
<b>Country:</b>	UK
<b>Email:</b>	
<b>Phone:</b>	

#### 2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

<b>Stage 1 Ref:</b> 4143	<b>Title (max 10 words):</b> A sustainable landscape for Critically Endangered primates and marginalised communities
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#### 3. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on [GOV.UK](#). Please bear this in mind, and write this summary for a non-technical audience.

##### (max 80 words)

A window of opportunity exists to address critical needs for transparent, collaborative governance around a new protected area (PA) in Kon Plong District, in Vietnam's Central Highlands. Through a pioneering landscape planning framework - a first for Vietnam - that includes zoning plans (multiple scales), a new, collaborative PA and improvements to local livelihoods, this project will empower marginalised ethnic minorities to become conservation champions, reduce poverty and assure the survival of Critically Endangered primates (including endemic grey-shanked douc langur).

#### 4. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

<b>Country 1:</b> VIETNAM	<b>Country 2:</b>
<b>Country 3:</b>	<b>Country 4:</b>

**5. Project dates, and budget summary**

<b>Start date:</b> 01.07.18		<b>End date:</b> 31.03.21		<b>Duration:</b> 2yr, 9 months	
<b>Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)</b>	<b>2018/19</b> £80,360	<b>2019/20</b> £86,224	<b>2020/21</b> £83,416	<b>Total</b> <b>£250,000</b>	
<b>Proposed (confirmed &amp; unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost</b>					<b>23%</b>

**6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.**

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
<b>Surname</b>	Kempinski	Hoang	Ha
<b>Forename (s)</b>	Josh	Lam	Long
<b>Post held</b>	FFI Vietnam Country Director	FFI Programme Manager	GreenViet Director
<b>Organisation</b> (if different to above)			(Also) Frankfurt Zoological Society – Country Rep.
Telephone			
<b>Email</b>	<a href="#">_____</a>	<a href="#">_____</a>	<a href="#">_____</a>

**7. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?**

**If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).**

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
24-004	Laura Fox	Conserving critical forest biodiversity in Guinea through sustainable agricultural livelihoods
24-002	Rob Small	Cattle, water and wildlife: enhancing socio-ecological resilience in Laikipia
24-020	Edgard Herrera	Realising the values and benefits for communities of Nicaragua’s turtles
24-008	Nicola Frost	Effective marine resource co-management in the Pemba Channel Conservation Area
24-007	Andhy Sayogo	Raja Ampat ridge-to-reef conservation and sustainable livelihoods
24-006	Vicky Wilkins	Enhancing forest biodiversity and community resilience to Tajikistan’s changing climate

**9. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) 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 partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.**

<p><b>Lead institution and website:</b></p> <p>Fauna &amp; Flora International (FFI)  <a href="http://www.fauna-flora.org">www.fauna-flora.org</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>FFI is the longest running international conservation NGO, established 1903. Today, FFI is operational in 45 countries. FFI has been working in Vietnam on primate conservation for 20 years, where it is the leading NGO. FFI currently works to conserve eight primate species in Vietnam, with a focus on the five which are both CR and endemic, including the grey-shanked douc. FFI-Vietnam has SMART operations at eight field sites, has established three participatory Advisory Committees for PAs and seven Community Conservation Teams (CCTs).</p> <p>FFI's Vietnam Programme currently manages similar, large or ongoing grants (e.g. CEPF and EU) and has operational partnerships with two NGOs here, in addition to the MoU with GreenViet. Beyond these collaborations, FFI has a wealth of experience working with multiple stakeholders and government agencies, at all levels, and on similarly complex, landscape-level projects which integrate land use, PAs and poverty reduction.</p> <p>FFI led on the development of this proposal, with the full support and participation of GreenViet and government partners. Within the project, FFI will take overall responsibility for the quality and delivery of outputs. FFI will lead on work planning and M&amp;E, and technically on landscape approaches and strategy, PA planning/gazettement, enforcement and PA monitoring.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p>GreenViet Biodiversity Conservation Centre  <a href="http://en.greenviet.org/">http://en.greenviet.org/</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>GreenViet is a national conservation NGO, whose focus is primarily community engagement for conservation of douc langurs in this and similar landscapes in Vietnam. Senior staff have over 20 years' experience in primatology and in-situ conservation. The NGO was established in 2012 by Dr Ha Thang Long (PhD, Cambridge University), who also holds the position of Country Director, Frankfurt Zoological Society.</p> <p>While FFI has worked in Kon Plong since 2011, it is not economical or logistically practical to establish an FFI office there for this project. As such, with a wealth of relevant and site-specific knowledge/skills, GreenViet are best placed to lead on many day-to-day aspects of the project. Moreover, FFI is committed to capacity building and regard GreenViet as an extremely important local NGO, with tremendous potential.</p> <p>GreenViet will lead much of the local-level government liaison, logistics and implementation, including participatory process and FPIC, gender-sensitive community consultations, socio-economic surveys and livelihoods, with strong technical support and oversight from FFI. GreenViet will work closely with FFI on safeguards around the new PA, and on primate/biodiversity conservation interventions.</p> <p>FFI have an MoU with GreenViet, with cooperation on the project including planning meetings (internal and with government counterparts), and scoping trips.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p>Kon Tum Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)  <a href="http://snnptnt.kontum.gov.vn/">http://snnptnt.kontum.gov.vn/</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>The key government counterpart for this project is Kon Tum DARD, which is responsible for forest protection and management at the provincial level, including the development of forestry plans, forest allocation and designations of 'Special Use' forests, e.g. PAs, and subsequent PA management, as well as the entire forest estate. Under DARD, the responsibility for law enforcement sits with the Forest Protection Department (FPD), who staff all PAs and are responsible for forest rangers.</p> <p>Within this project, DARD/FPD will play a central role in facilitating and guiding the developing of land-use plans, forest gardens, the new PA (and associated staffing and competencies) and the overall management of community engagement in the PA and conservation.</p> <p>DARD/FPD have participated in all field and scoping trips to date, and have been involved in three meetings to discuss and agree the aims and objectives of this project. DARD/FPD strongly supports the development of a new PA in Kon Tum, in line with Prime Ministerial Decision 628, and the various land-use plans and baselines studies this entails.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p>Department of Protected Forests Management (Protected Areas), Vietnam Administration of Forests, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)</p> <p><a href="http://donc.vnforest.gov.vn/">http://donc.vnforest.gov.vn/</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>The Department of Protected Forests Management (DoPFM), located in Hanoi, is the central agency for the development of technical and policy tools to support improved and effective management of Vietnam's high conservation value (HCV) forests, nationwide, under VNForest, MARD.</p> <p>Within this project, the DoPFM will have two main roles. Firstly, the Department will help to ensure that FFI/GreenViet have the legitimacy and the political support needed to bring about change at the local level, through their central role within the ministry, and their technical support to provincial DARD. Secondly, the Department will provide technical support for all aspects of PA development and primate conservation, and help to ensure that FFI undertake all activities within the confines of the Forestry Law and Prime Ministerial Decision 628 on the Urgent Conservation Plan Primates in Vietnam.</p> <p>The DoPFM are well placed to feed project results and learning into national level discussions, including technical working groups, policy development and back down into the development of other projects, on the ground. As such, they are a key partner.</p> <p>The Department have also accompanied FFI on a scoping trip to Kon Tum, to assist with this project's design, and are highly supportive of this FFI/GreenViet initiative.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p>Kon Tum Provincial People's Committee</p> <p><a href="http://kontum.gov.vn/default.aspx">http://kontum.gov.vn/default.aspx</a>  <a href="http://kontumvpub.gov.vn/">http://kontumvpub.gov.vn/</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>Vietnam is a decentralised country, and at the local (sub-national) level, the primary decision making authorities are the Provincial People's Committees, or PPCs, equivalent to a provincial cabinet, with oversight of departments such as DARD. FFI have extremely good working relationships with line ministries and associated departments in Kon Tum operating under the PPC's oversight.</p> <p>In this project, the ultimate decision on key outputs, including the integrated, district-wide land-use plan and the gazettelement of the Special Use Forest (PA) will fall to the PPC. It is vital, therefore, that FFI and GreenViet extend their strong relationship with the provincial departments, to the highest authority, to ensure that we can facilitate these changes and decisions and secure a sustainable project legacy across the province.</p> <p>The project will proactively seek the support of the PPC under an MoU, as we have done successfully for PPCs in several other sites in Vietnam.</p>
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Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	No
<p>Given FFI's strong relationships with key departments under the PPC, there has been no need to pursue a formal memorandum with the PPC itself: the letter from DARD sets out the provincial government support. However, this kind of MoU is increasingly seen by both parties (NGO and government) as beneficial, and moreover, the nature of this project – which relates to land use and changing forest protection status – lends itself to this kind of high level agreement. A MoU with the PPC will be pursued in Year 1 of project implementation.</p>	

## 10. Key Project personnel

**Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.** Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached*?
Josh, Kempinski	Country Director / Project Leader	FFI	18%	Yes
Lam, Van Hoang	Programme Manager	FFI	15%	Yes
Dung, Huu Nguyen	Project Manager - Protected Areas Manager	FFI	50%	Yes
Truong, Van Nguyen	Biodiversity Coordinator	FFI	18%	Yes
Vanessa, Evans	Senior Technical Advisor – Livelihoods, Gender and Governance	FFI	5%	Yes
Long, Thang Ha	Senior Technical Advisor - Primatologist	GreenViet	5%	Yes
Vy, Huu Tran	Country Director	GreenViet	14%	Yes
Bui Van Tuan	Project Coordinator	GreenViet	92%	Yes
Hoang Van Chuong	Community Assistant	GreenViet	25%	Yes
Nguyen Ai Tam	Biodiversity / Protected Area Assistant	GreenViet	25%	Yes
<b>*If you cannot provide a CV, please explain why not.</b>				

## 11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

(Max 300 words)

In 2016, FFI discovered a significant and previously undocumented population of c.500 Critically Endangered and endemic grey-shanked douc langurs (*Pygathrix cinerea*) in Kon

Plong District, representing 40-50% of the total global population - which is only confirmed to exist in viable numbers at one other site (where GreenViet is long established). Kon Plong, in Kon Tum Province, is a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), International Bird Area (IBA) and habitat for another Endangered primate (gibbon), and 978<sup>1</sup> other recorded species. The KBA has seen dramatic forest degradation and fragmentation in the last ten years: numerous roads, small hydropower projects, and formal and informal expansion of agriculture, accompanied by resettlement, illegal logging and hunting. Without action, these forests will be lost within 10-20 years.

Located in the mountainous Central Highlands, Kon Plong is also among the poorest districts in Vietnam, with poverty rates over 75% in its 9 communes, all of which feature on Vietnam's list of its poorest 60 communes. Over 90% of the population are ethnic minorities whose livelihoods are centred around small-scale subsistence farming, livestock husbandry, increasingly professional hunting, and gathering of forest products. These communities are marginalised linguistically and from the mainstream economy, with limited trade and agricultural development opportunities, confining them to a spiral of poverty. Forced resettlement, unclear land rights and lack of trust in forest protection efforts to date, have further contributed to this, leading to increases in deforestation, which have had devastating effects (e.g. landslides) forcing them into ever more unsustainable livelihood strategies.

The project will help address these root causes of forest loss and degradation by facilitating participatory local to landscape-level resource and land-use planning around a new PA, supporting both men and women in clarifying land tenure, developing sustainable livelihoods strategies and providing livelihood diversification opportunities (e.g. intercropping or PES-funded forest patrols).

## 12a. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

<b>Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)</b>	Yes
<b>Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)</b>	Yes
<b>International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)</b>	No
<b>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)</b>	Yes

## 12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement

(Max 500 words)

The project will directly support Vietnam's commitments to the CBD, through the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable natural resource use within the Central Highland forests of Vietnam. It will support CBD Strategic Goals A, B and D by reducing the direct pressure on biodiversity caused by logging, agricultural conversion and illegal hunting, and through the

<sup>1</sup> Eames, J. C., Kuznetsov, A. N., Monastyrskii, A. L., Nguyen Tien Hiep, Nguyen Quang Truong, Ha Quy Quynh (2001) *A Preliminary Biological Assessment of Kon Plong Forest Complex, Kon Tum Province, Vietnam*. Hanoi: WWF Indochina Programme. R24 St2 Form



development of rights-based, holistic and sustainable resource use plans at multiple scales.

The project will improve local and sub-national understanding of biodiversity values and win-win opportunities afforded by a shift towards sustainable development, and enshrine these values and decisions in local policy, development and land-use plans (Aichi Target 1 & 2). The project will address the fragmentation and degradation of a vital forest ecosystem, which provides essential goods and services to wildlife and humans (Aichi Target 5); while at all times upholding the rights and the needs of women and vulnerable groups (Aichi Target 14). The project will promote sustainable use of biological resources through improved agricultural market access and crop diversity (Aichi Target 7), taking into account the needs of women and vulnerable groups to ensure all can benefit from opportunities equitably.

The project will embrace the CBD's Programme of Work on PAs structure, steps and related goals, including:

1. Planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening PAs (Goals 1.2, integrating into wider landscapes, and 1.4 improved, science-based management involving communities, and 1.5 mitigating threats)
2. Governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing (Goal 2.1 participation/poverty reduction, and 2.2 on enhancing involvement of indigenous/local communities)
3. Enabling activities (Goals 3.1 enabling policies for PAs, including incentive mechanisms, 3.2 on capacity for PAs, 3.4 on financial sustainability, and 3.5 on awareness/communications)
4. Assessment and monitoring

Although not focused on genetic material, the project will embrace the principles of the Nagoya Protocol, as well as World Bank/IFC Environmental and Social Performance Standards and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, to ensure that community rights and livelihoods are upheld/safeguarded, and that benefits (from both increased forest protection and sustainable use of resources) are transparently and equitably shared (via a benefit distribution system, which is accompanied by a safeguard information monitoring system and grievance redress mechanism).

A key component for sustainable land use and biodiversity conservation will be securing an area of 'strict protection' (the new PA), in Kon Plong District. The project will ensure this is well-managed and provides a vital corridor to other PAs and critical habitat (Aichi Target 11), while pursuing the conservation of two CR primate species (one endemic and one regional endemic), at least one endemic bird, and numerous other threatened taxa/species (Aichi Target 12).

While the project will not work on cross-border and international trade in endangered species directly, it is designed to specifically to reduce the hunting, trapping and trade in endangered primates (and other biodiversity), including the Appendix 1 listed grey-shanked douc langur (*Pygathrix cinerea*) (CR), and moreover to raise awareness amongst all stakeholders on Vietnamese laws and international conventions, including CITES, covering the protection and trade of wildlife.

**12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES focal point in the host country?**

Yes  No      if yes, please give details:

## 12d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

(Max 250 words)

The project will support Vietnam's contribution to the SDGs, especially targets under SDG Strategic Goal 15, Life on Land, through improved protection of high conservation value forest and mountain ecosystems. The project will focus efforts on reducing loss/fragmentation of forests, through improved governance, protection, and implementation of sustainable forest management and landuse planning.

In terms of specific targets under SDG 15, the project will act to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, stopping biodiversity loss in priority areas, through the physical and legal protection of forests and threatened species. The project will encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of natural resources, whilst also taking action to halt illegal hunting and trade in protected species and address the domestic demand for illegal primate products.

Furthermore, the project will support local farmers to diversify livelihoods, through support for forest garden development and production of both high value commodities, such as medicinal plants, alongside greater variety and robustness of subsistence crops. This has the potential to improve nutrition, while providing more resilient sources of income (SDGs 1, 2).

Every stage of project delivery will consider equitable participation of women and vulnerable groups, ensuring interventions are in line with their needs (such as location, time for meetings and training), and to ensure all can access the knowledge being shared (SDG 5). Improving the functionality of the watershed Protection Forest already designated in the area will over time secure the flow and quality of water (SDG 6).

## 13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and Impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

(Max 500 words – this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you may update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

With high poverty rates, a rapidly degrading mosaic landscape and some of the most important forests and biodiversity in the region, the project proposes an innovative and integrated approach to poverty reduction and conservation, under the framework of a sustainable landscape (Kon Plong District). The project is designed to represent best practice – a rights-based and sustainable, landscape approach to conservation – with a view to government uptake and replication. Three pillars of work are proposed:

### 1. Equitable and collaborative conservation

- **Governance:** FFI will lead a highly participatory PA development, gazettement and management processes, via FPIC-based consultations, needs assessment, baselines studies and policy review. These will be firsts for the province and these communities (and pioneering in Vietnam). A collaborative PA Management Advisory Committee (MAC) will be established to include local communities. Project management tools will include METT and SMART<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> METT (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) and SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool).

- **Law Enforcement:** The project will support the state to fulfil its law enforcement obligations with regard to legally protected forest and species. Training will reach commune and PA (once established) rangers, on the law, patrol techniques and SMART. Rangers will be supported, primarily in monitoring, by Community-based Conservation Teams (CCT). Building on FFI's pioneering model from northern Vietnam, FFI will facilitate PES-funding for CCT.
- **Bio-monitoring:** Monitoring of grey-shanked douc langurs and indicator species will inform and refine conservation strategies, enabling us to adapt interventions and assess success.

## 2. Innovative approaches to ensuring sustainability at scale

- **Sustainable landscape:** At the landscape (district) scale, a cross-sectoral land-use plan will be produced, complementing village-level land-use plans (from output 3). Landscape approaches are still in their infancy in Vietnam, and integrating a PA into such a plan is first for the country.

Building on in-county and global experience with landscape approaches, FFI will consult with key public/private/community stakeholders to refine the process, then facilitate partners to explore needs, challenges and context (existing policies, plans, SDGs, funding modalities and opportunities). The 'one-plan' will provide an integrated framework to clarify tenure, simplify planning and underpin forest conservation, while maintaining economic growth. Sources of sustainable, blended finance to support the landscape (including the PA and local livelihoods) will be investigated. This holistic approach has not been implemented in Vietnam, but will complement its decentralised government.

## 3. Community development and protection

- **Safeguards:** Project interventions will be designed in a participatory and gender-sensitive manner, following an FPIC process. Social safeguards/indicators will be chosen and monitored to avoid/mitigate harm and measure success.
- **Sustainable land use:** For communities living in/around the new PA, GreenViet will undertake commune/village-level resource use mapping and participatory land-use planning, then support ethnic minority farmers in understanding their land rights, as a basis for livelihood interventions. Investigating resource use will inform threat assessments (baselines).
- **Sustainable livelihoods development:** 200-300 ethnic minority men and women from ~10 forest-dependent communities will be empowered to identify/remove barriers to sustainable livelihoods, market access and yield, through landuse plans and PMSD<sup>3</sup>. Agricultural extension will promote agro-biological resilience and diversity in bufferzone farms and forest gardens, reducing drivers for forest clearance and hunting.

## 14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended). Please describe the changes for biodiversity and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

(Max 500 words)

<sup>3</sup> Participatory Markey Systems Development and /or similar tools and approaches

**Short-term:**

- Approximately 30,000ha of mature forest - key habitat of the grey-shanked douc langur - is legally and physically protected through an effective forest protection framework (a new PA);
- Sufficient capacity, incentives and human resources are made available by the state, with technical and funding support from the project, to operationalise and upskill a forest protection ranger force for the PA;
- Observable increase in PA managers, PA technical staff and ranger capacity (against Training Needs Assessments and METT baseline scores), and from the results of SMART patrolling and data management over time;
- 200-300 people (~50% local population) in 10 marginalised, ethnic minority communities have increased voice in natural resource management, through the Management Advisory Committee and CCTs, village and landscape level land-use plans;
- Measurable improvement in wellbeing of at least 200-300 local people living inside and/or closest to the new PA, against the socio-economic baselines, from improved clarity of land rights (which are currently poorly-understood), improved market access, and shifts to more diverse and productive crops, based on sustainable farming practices. Attention to gender-specific roles and ensuring equity will aim to maximise the benefits to women and vulnerable groups;
- Two CCTs with at least 5 members each are established and receiving benefits of performance-based salaries (based on SMART data), initially from project funds but PES-funded by project end;
- Hunting (for consumption and trade) of grey-shanked douc (and potentially also yellow-cheeked gibbons) in Kon Plong has reduced by 75% in the PA (core/'no-kill zone'), against baselines;
- Knowledge-Attitude-Behaviour surveys will show measurable increases in local awareness and support for conservation of local forests and wildlife, including endemic species;
- Village level land-use plans in the buffer zone, around the high biodiversity core zone, will enable local participation/leadership, ensuring women's voices equally represented;
- Local/provincial government policies are in place and underpin the development of the land-use plans and PA;
- Cross-sectoral, land-use plan is in place and being used by PPC, ministerial departments, local authorities and private sector to support integrated decision making and resulting in no net loss of forest or key biodiversity in the district.

**Long-term:**

- Populations of the two target primate species have increased by at least 25% in the PA;
- Not within the life of this project, but supported by project outcomes, forest connectivity is preserved through the development of two-three forest corridors, maintaining ecosystem integrity and linkages with important PA complexes to the north and south;
- Previously isolated primate groups can interbreed via forest corridors and/or special management interventions, i.e. translocation of primates.
- Forest cover has increased by at least 5% in the district (2,248.2 km<sup>2</sup>) - see Maps (supporting documents);
- A single landuse plan for Kon Plong district is mainstreamed into integrated departmental and sectoral decision making;
- Blended finance streams, from state budgets, REDD+/PES and commodities etc., under the auspices of the landscape plan, equitably channelled into PA running costs, salaries for community engagement in forest protection and maintaining livelihood support, through village development funds/schemes;
- Improved wellbeing for at least 25% for those living in/adjacent to the PA.

## 15. Gender

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

(Max 300 words)

At all stages of project design and implementation, gender based inequality will be recognised and addressed. The project will conduct a thorough FPIC process to design detailed activities and ensure the new PA balances the needs of people and wildlife. This process will be conducted at all ten key villages, reaching as many individual households as possible rather than only working at the village level. We will endeavour to have as broad a range as possible of local stakeholders involved in the FPIC process. To ensure equitable representation and influence of women in the consultation and co-design processes we will organize separate, women-only consultations, facilitated in the relevant ethnic minority languages (as for all FPIC meetings).

Socio-economic data on livelihoods, resource use and wellbeing, collected to explore local needs / inform project design, will be gender disaggregated. This is vital not only for ensuring the equity of project benefits, but also for designing an effective and meaningful safeguard system and grievance mechanism (related to restricted forest access resulting from the new PA), and associated monitoring system.

In terms of implementation, the project will promote gender equality through the recognition of different and gendered roles within the local culture. These include both paid employment and unpaid activities (the latter disproportionately undertaken by women). Project actions will thus seek to bring about targeted and gender-based improvements to these activities, and thus a fair and equitable rise in wellbeing. Focusing on improving representation/voice and wellbeing of all, female inclusion in decision making will be promoted along with specific trainings and technical support aimed at women and their self-identified needs, in terms of capacity building. Education and technical support/training will underpin such intervention as women's agricultural cooperatives, savings and loans (self-help) groups, market system development and transferable skills (e.g. literacy, computer usage and maths).

## 16. Exit strategy

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

By project end, local people living around a new PA will have transitioned to sustainable, resilient land use, with the skills to access wider markets and 'add-value' to products. Together with secure land tenure, this will ensure that they continue to reap long-term benefits from this project.

The local and landscape-level land-use plans will also provide a strong framework for improved governance both within and outside the PA, enabling communities to have the voice to raise their needs with decision-makers, and providing a platform for multiple stakeholders to take an integrated approach to landscape management. The project will deliver the core skills and frameworks for multiple stakeholders to live and work together in the same landscape, such that both local wellbeing and biodiversity conservation targets are realised.

Realistically, it is likely that the new PA will need long-term support from FFI's ongoing

programme in terms of management and effective implementation of SMART. However, this project will put the new PA on a strong footing with a management board, government ranger force supported by CCTs, training programme, baseline surveys, and monitoring protocols. As we have elsewhere in Vietnam, FFI will work to ensure that CCTs are sustainably funded through PES payments.

### 17a. Harmonisation

Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details

(Max 200 words)

FFI began working in this landscape in 2010, at 11 villages in Hieu Commune, in the south of Kon Plong District. The focus was Forest Land Allocation (FLA) and REDD+, aiming at improving forest conservation (grey-shanked doucs as the flagship) and livelihoods, and ensuring local tenure was clear (see 17b). This involved establishing an equitable and measurable system for rewarding reduced forest loss/degradation (emission reduction payments). The long-term goal was to expand the model to the entire landscape of Kon Plong District, combining finance from REDD+, PES and investment in sustainable commodities. The project is now managed by KfW (Section 17b) and FFI has a consulting role on landuse and tenure, monitoring and validation/certification.

In 2016, FFI undertook an extensive primate survey across Kon Plong District, to the north of Hieu, discovering a globally significant population of around 500 grey-shanked douc langurs and large gibbon population. With FFI already operating eight primate conservation sites in Vietnam, which take a rights-based approach to community-based conservation, it was decided to develop the integrated conservation/development aspects of the project, district-wide, in parallel to the ongoing REDD+ work in Hieu. FFI will identify and maximise opportunities to link/add value between these two related projects.

### 17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes

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

GreenViet has worked for five years in the neighbouring province of Gia Lai to conserve grey-shanked douc langurs through PA management, research and outreach. This project is designed specifically to benefit from, build on and add value to the existing efforts and local knowledge of GreenViet, both ecologically and culturally, and also in terms of species-specific interventions. GreenViet also has experience of working in Kon Plong, on a sustainable livelihoods and forest conservation project, focusing on the collection and sale of non-timber forest products – experience that further supports this project.

FFI is not aware of any other projects or organisations planning or carrying out similar activities in this location. However, there are some broadly relevant projects that FFI is already engaging with to maximise additional value for this project:

KfW (the German Development Bank) has a project in Hieu Commune, adjacent to the project area. This five year project, which ends in December 2019, focuses on securing land tenure through FLA and sustainable forest management, including securing PES and additional finance from REDD+ carbon finance; PES funding from domestic sources are considerable in Kon Tum due to both large and small hydropower (dam) development. This builds on a previous FFI project in the area (see Section 17a), and both projects contribute to a wider drive

for tenure security and innovative financial frameworks enabling PES to fund sustainable land use. Tenure security is improved, for example, through clarification of certificates (green and red ‘books’) and where possible, using FLA to change tenure (lease types and length), such as moving from less secure ‘green books’ to long-term ‘red books’. The two organisations are (and will be) sharing lessons learned on community-based forest patrols, M&E, benefit sharing and grievance redress, safeguards, village development funds, the securing and use of climate finance and tenure clarification.

Voices of the Mekong Project, implemented by WWF and RECOFT, is also operating in Kon Tum. FFI has already held one meeting to introduce this initiative and to ensure harmonisation, should the project be successful. Although tentative at this stage, cooperation would include sharing of project plans and outputs, and especially working to add value to activities designed to raise the voice of marginalised groups.

## 18. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative’s key principles for research ethics as outlined in the [Guidance](#).

(Max 300 words)

FFI’s guiding principles are to ensure its conservation activities do not disadvantage poor, vulnerable or marginalised, natural resource dependent women and men, and wherever possible to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance human wellbeing. FFI is a founding member of the [Conservation Initiative on Human Rights \(www.thecihr.org\)](http://www.thecihr.org), which promotes integration of human rights in conservation.

FFI takes a sustainable livelihoods approach to understanding the complexity of people’s livelihoods and to work with local stakeholders in empowering ways, with an emphasis on equitable participation and benefit-sharing. Respect for FPIC principles guides project development and ensures that activities are informed, understood, and agreed by relevant stakeholders. When addressing illegal activities, FFI supports appropriate law enforcement agencies to manage conflict and apply legitimate regulations fairly and in ways that are compatible with human rights.

In 2010, this project began development (in Hieu Commune, Kon Plong) following an iterative process of village and household-level consultations, focus groups and FPIC-voting; all community interventions were – and will be – entirely co-created. Throughout the project, all community-agreed decisions will be documented and the current communication and grievance feedback mechanism will be continued and expanded, to enable community members to raise any concerns and allow mitigation of potential conflicts. This process ensures that project activities are understood, and agreed by all relevant stakeholders. This project will maintain FPIC and grievance redress, adding a set of agreed social safeguards/safeguard monitoring.

For delivery of field activities in Kon Plong, FFI will work in support of and in collaboration with GreenViet, and local authorities. This includes providing counterpart staff to develop capacity and provide accountability.

All FFI staff engaged on the project will follow FFI’s detailed Health and Safety Policy, which details risk assessment/management and emergency procedures. Regarding governance, FFI adheres to the UK’s anti-bribery legislation which covers its global operations.

## 19. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

The project is designed with awareness raising actions at various scales: locally, at the landscape level, and nationally. The dual purposes of these activities are to share project learning, in support of replication and up-scaling, and to help with the process of gradual behaviour change, with regard to consumption and appreciation of wildlife.

The main audience for increased (more sustainable) knowledge, attitudes and behaviours are the ten local communities – 200-300 local farmers – located in and around the immediate area of the new PA. The project will seek to empower local people with the information/tools they need to improve the sustainability and efficiency of resource-use, and thus livelihoods. Project success is contingent upon their understanding the importance of forest protection, and the value this has for their own lives and well-being, and the associated laws and regulations.

At the sub-national scale, the project intends to create better understanding of ecosystem service values and the potential for profitable, yet sustainable 'green growth' - and how these relate to sustainable land use and development planning - among provincial and district level government officers. Workshops on policy and landuse are envisaged, accompanied by policy briefings and study tours, building on lessons from FFI innovations around PES elsewhere.

Nationally, the project will share lessons learnt via the Primate Working Group, national workshops and other fora, and through briefings. Much of what this project proposes is innovative, in terms of embedding a new PA within a sustainable landscape, development of local land use plans and tenure clarification. These approaches are designed to be pioneering, and moreover replicable.

Also at the national/international level, to increase knowledge and appreciation of primates/wildlife, the project will develop a communications strategy for sharing project outputs, photos and key learning, including a dedicated webpage and social media.

## 20. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

(Max 300 words)

This project will support capacity building at both individual and institutional levels. Local trainings on land-use planning, agriculture diversification, market/supply chains and sustainable, community-led forest protection and management will reach 200-300 women and men from local villages involved in project implementation. Specific training on land rights could help clarify and/or gain land tenure for local communities. The project will organise trainings for villagers before and during planning and demarcation processes, while supporting establishment of the new PA.

Exchange visits amongst target villages, and to other more advanced locations, will accelerate development of sustainable resource use planning, sharing and learning experiences on



livelihood development interventions in each target village.

The project's participatory processes will respect/incorporate villagers' knowledge and cultural values, to build confidence and capacity to advocate their interests more strongly in forest management/decision making (e.g. the Management Advisory Committee, MAC). A crucial component will be ensuring widespread understanding of existing land rights and tenure instruments (e.g. leases/certificates).

At the institutional level, the project will build capacity/awareness of three local government agencies to engage stakeholders in decision making for PA management, including by developing collaborative forest management via the MAC. Further trainings for local stakeholders will cover relevant policies; benefits to biodiversity conservation; sustainable livelihoods; and what changes and steps are needed to develop/adopt collaborative forest management.

In addition to on-the-job training for key national staff from FFI and GreenViet, specific capacity building for staff will be included in the project via south-south learning, exchange visits and courses.

The project will also support powerful public/private decision makers (stakeholders) to address landscape-level problems (including illegal logging, hydropower, formal agricultural expansion) through interactive workshops, briefings and study tours, and share lessons nationally, through working groups, seminars and social media. All of this feeds directly into national level capacity development for key actors.

## 21. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific funds you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

A dedicated page of the FFI website<sup>4</sup> will be updated to demonstrate project activities, outcomes and achievements. Where it does not pose a risk to either wildlife or communities, this will also be used as a platform to share project outputs, including data and subsequent reports resulting from biomonitoring and SMART law enforcement patrols, and socio-economic surveys throughout the lifespan of the project. Hard copies of all project reports will also be made available to those unable to access information online.

FFI will share data collected through biodiversity surveys, and reports generated as a result of the project, with stakeholders as relevant and appropriate, including DARD/FPD and DoPFM, and local community representatives. All data relating to the establishment of the new PA and associated governance, species and livelihood interventions will be made available to all technical staff within the province, and the Vietnamese Primate Working Group, to support and facilitate further research or future work, outside or beyond the scope of the project.

Outcomes, achievements and lessons learnt from the project will be shared throughout the project in an open manner with relevant stakeholders in Vietnam, including Ministries, local and international NGOs, as appropriate to facilitate learning and collaboration.

Any media produced as a result of the project, in relation to capacity building and raising awareness, will be made available in relevant and appropriate formats to all attending, and to wider relevant audiences and any interested stakeholders, to facilitate knowledge sharing, via the website(s), social media and press.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.fauna-flora.org/projects/conserving-grey-shanked-doucs-vietnams-central-highlands>  
R24 St2 Form

## Project Monitoring and Evaluation

### Measuring Impact

#### 22. Logical Framework

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome if funded. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b> <b>(Max 30 words)</b> The grey-shanked douc langur thrives within a well-connected, sustainably funded landscape, where men and women from local communities are at the forefront of conservation, and benefit from improved livelihoods.			
<b>Outcome:</b> <b>(Max 30 words)</b> Landscape-wide planning, forest protection and improved sustainability of local livelihoods will reduce encroachment and degradation of forests, benefiting douc langurs, while improving the wellbeing of targeted ethnic minority farmers/hunters.	0.1 By March 2021, the intact core forest area is maintained against baseline 2018 levels, and the PA (approx. 30,000ha) is operational and effective  0.2 By March 2021, there is a 75% reduction in hunting of key primate species within the core area (PA), against a 2018 baseline  0.3 By December 2019 at least 200-300 men and women (approximately 50% of households in/near the PA) are engaged in potential livelihood improvements, which will include tenure clarification, land-use planning and crop diversification and/or market access, and by June 2021 25% report wellbeing improvements (with gender disaggregated data)  0.4 By June 2021, populations of grey shanked douc langur are stable, or	0.1 Remote sensing and forest biomass surveys, METT scores  0.2 SMART monitoring, plus data on snare removal, together with hunting and trading information from socio-economic surveys and market assessment (linked to establishing a volunteer wildlife trade assessment network in Kon Plong)  0.3 Household surveys (to include gender disaggregated indicators of demographics, health and malnutrition, employment, poverty, natural resources use and crops grown) and safeguard information (based on impact assessments, international best practice and FPIC results, and to be used for ongoing monitoring)  0.4 Final population census for grey-shanked doucs (combined with annual langur population (SMART	The timeframe (approximately two harvests following interventions) will prove sufficient for forest and livelihoods interventions to lead to significant and measurable improvements in wellbeing, forest cover, and key species populations  Community members (mostly Mo Nong and Co Doong ethnic groups), maintain current support for the PA and interest in benefits (i.e. forest management, land-use planning, tenure clarification and agro-livelihood improvements). Evidence for local 'buy-in' comes from preliminary local consultations by FFI and GreenViet

	increasing, inside the PA, against the baseline (i.e. stable at roughly 500 and showing signs of increase to at least 550)	and biomonitoring) data collected during the life of the project, in line with a monitoring protocol, and also covering gibbons and indicator species)	
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Protected Area management and enforcement capacity is collaborative and observably effective, increasing the voice of marginalised communities in natural resource management</p>	<p>1.1 By January 2021, PA management effectiveness shows demonstrable improvements against a 2019 baseline</p> <p>1.2 By June 2019, the MAC has held its first meeting, with representation from approximately 10 communities (400 stakeholders), the Women's Union, and with minimum 25% of MAC positions reserved for women</p> <p>1.3 By April 2020, a PA Management Plan is in place (drawing on training needs, socio-economic, land-use and biodiversity data and involving PA Management Board, FPD, Department of Nature Conservation, local authorities and MAC/communities stakeholders)</p> <p>1.4 By April 2019, two CCTs (with minimum 10 members) are set up, trained, and on patrol</p> <p>1.5 By December 2019, 90% of planned patrols by both ranger teams and CCTs are taking place, and generating SMART data, in accordance with patrol plans</p>	<p>1.1 METT data and training needs assessment (baseline) and annual re-testing</p> <p>1.2 Official documents produced and available (MAC TOR and working groups notes)</p> <p>1.3 PA Management Plan, SMART data collected/collated (monthly) and SMART reports, and meetings minutes or notes</p> <p>1.4 CCT selection and training records, contracts and SMART patrol data</p> <p>1.5 SMART patrol data, and patrol plans</p>	<p>The PA will be gazetted in the expected timeframe (Q2 2019)</p> <p>Younger community members, who speak local languages and Vietnamese, will facilitate community representation (e.g. in the MAC)</p> <p>FFI's experience supporting PAs and CCTs in other sites in Vietnam is applicable to strengthen community support and avoid negative social impacts, and illegal activities, at this site</p>

<p>2. Key stakeholders are engaged with an integrated, districtwide business plan for sustainable land-use and landscape management, which recognises local perspectives.</p>	<p>2.1 By Jan 2019, around 10 ethnic minority communities, three unions (Farmers' Union, Youth Union, Women's Union), three sectors (energy, transport and agriculture and forestry), and key government bodies (especially the PPC), are involved in cooperative dialogue and action-setting</p> <p>2.2 By December 2019, the districtwide plan sets out a shared understanding of the landscape conditions, challenges and opportunities (including sources of blended finance such as PES), and proposes collaborative actions. The plan is aligned with government policy and international commitments on zero deforestation, low carbon-green growth and equitable development pathways</p> <p>2.3 By June 2020, (i) the plan is approved and actively used by the PPC, at least four provincial government departments, and key non-state actors, and (ii) identified priority actions are being implemented</p> <p>2.4 By March 2021, FFI can report on positive results of the plan's implementation, in terms of inclusion of local communities in decision making, proportion of legally secured forest, and local ethnic minority participation in protected area and landuse planning</p>	<p>2.1 Minutes/attendance lists and vote counts; records of communication demonstrating PPC engagement</p> <p>2.2 Plan (document and maps)</p> <p>2.3 Local policy and ordinance; documented evidence of provincial/district level decision making reference to the plan</p> <p>2.4 Workshop outputs and final report containing review of the plan and its implementation, decision making and land use (including maps)</p>	<p>The PPC, facing competing sectoral goals, continues to support improved forest and biodiversity conservation, in line with the April 2017 Prime Ministerial Decision 628 ('On Approving the Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates')</p> <p>Key agencies, civil society and the private sector, at the provincial and district levels, will invest time in feeding into the business plan, and then implement its actions</p> <p>Political will enables PES payments to be allocated in this in this landscape to local community-based forest protection teams (local people already receive PES payments under Vietnam law, and FFI has facilitated policy change to enable these to fund CCTs in other areas)</p>
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<p>3. Locally designed package of technical support to improve local livelihoods is reducing poverty in around 10 communities around the protected area</p>	<p>3.1 By December 2018, a FPIC process has ensured 10 target villages are informed of the proposed actions, able to influence these, and determine if they will participate</p> <p>3.2 By July 2019, socio-economic baseline and participatory needs assessments (including a gender analysis) enable a shared understanding of resource use and access, to be set out in conservation agreements with the participating communities (up to 10)</p> <p>3.3 By July 2019, social safeguards associated with the PA, including a grievance redress mechanism, developed and implemented via a participatory social impact assessment and bi-annual data collection</p> <p>3.4 By October 2019, 75% of individuals interested in developing land-use plans have begun the formal process, including a clarification of existing land tenure, at either village and/or households level, and completed for at least 75% of interested people in target villages by 2021</p> <p>3.5 By April 2020, 150 men and 150 women have received facilitation, knowledge and technical inputs to enable increased productivity of farms or forest gardens, with at least 70% of these men and women reporting by March 2021 that they</p>	<p>3.1 FPIC reports/photos and vote counts</p> <p>3.2 Socio-economic baseline report and needs assessment (including a gender analysis)</p> <p>3.3 Social impact assessment report, safeguards report including key indicators of socio-economic condition and grievance mechanism</p> <p>3.4 Number of resource use/land-use plans and area covered; area of clarified tenure</p> <p>3.5 Number of beneficiaries (with change measured against baseline poverty rates; change in number of crops grows and/or income derived; barriers to local investment or market (access) identified</p> <p>3.6 Knowledge – Attitude – Behaviour (KAB) surveys (at project start, mid-term and project end); number or awareness raising events carried out and attendance lists.</p> <p>3.7 Assessment of fuelwood usage (undertaken with the KAB)</p>	<p>Local people will co-create and support sustainable livelihoods interventions, and the project can deliver these at a scale to make a meaningful impact on local poverty rates and enable both women and men to improve market access for their goods locally.</p> <p>There are assumptions around the numbers of direct beneficiary individuals and communities, as these will depend on the exact boundaries of the PA, and the results of FPIC, determining which villages wish to be involved (though see Outcome assumptions for evidence of local buy-in).</p> <p>Land tenure is clarified for target communities in the timeframe expected. FFI has several years of Forest Land Allocation and tenure clarification experience from Kon Plong specifically, and the associated (and necessary) political support required to do so.</p>
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	<p>have diversified their livelihoods, and are on track for increased agricultural production and/or income</p> <p>3.6 By December 2020, 85% of respondents demonstrate awareness and appreciation of local primates, and forest conversation values / ecosystem services</p> <p>3.7 By January 2012, communities members report a 50% reduction in fuelwood consumption as a result of 'ecostoves'</p>		
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**Activities** (each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

1.1 Preliminary consultations and FPIC with effected / bufferzone villages regarding a new PA in Kon Plong

1.2 Develop a feasibility study for the new PA, covering land and resource use and dependencies, environmental threats and mitigation, boundary options, social risks and mitigation, land use and zoning, habitat assessment, phenology, population viability assessment, biodiversity values and process / phasing

1.3 Training needs assessments/training courses developed towards the improvement of forest protection department management board capacity

1.4 Collaborative PA management plan development (facilitated discussion and technical input / drafting)

1.5 Collaborative Management Advisory Committee (MAC) institutional development including regulations, scope and memberships, and inclusive of MAC facilitation and technical advice (includes study tours)

1.6 Training: At least 10 Forest Protection Department (FPD) rangers will gain skills for patrol planning and techniques (including SMART), and forest law and enforcement (SMART will also underpins adaptive PA management through identification of illegality hotspots and trends).

1.7 Training: District FPD rangers / PA management board trained on SMART management, data analysis/database and the creation of SMART reports

1.8 Local engagement in conservation will include selection of two 5-person Community Conservation Teams (CCT), selected from key 5-10 communities, established and trained to support FPD rangers with SMART patrols, key species monitoring, snare removal and awareness raising

1.9 Develop a sustainable incentive programme for PA rangers and CCT to help motivate them, beyond salary and performance-monitoring (SMART-based)

1.10 Knowledge-Attitude-Behaviour (KAB) surveys in each year: baseline, mid-term and project end (relates also to Output 3 and associated means of verification - See Logframe)

1.11 Develop an awareness raising and communication strategy for the three levels (scales) and the project – to be delivered through local trainings, events and schools (inputs to the local curricular, plus printed materials and talks/slide-shows), sub-national workshops and study tours, and national fora, combined with FFI's website (dedicated webpage) and social media sites, including a Facebook page in Vietnamese.

1.12 PA zoning and boundary demarcation in the field using GPS and tablets/SMART phones (also for SMART patrolling)

- 1.13 Conservation agreements signed – these will set out the project benefits (land-use planning, livelihoods support etc) and the expectations and responsibilities for communities (reduced hunting, protection of the PA forests etc)
- 1.14 Implement SMART patrols by rangers and CCT, and provide support to data analysis and the creation / use of SMART reports for PA management
- 1.15 Implement METT; baseline, mid-term and project end
- 1.16 Develop and implement a bio-monitoring protocol, for doucs and key indicators species (TBC), in addition to SMART monitoring
- 1.17 Establish local volunteer network(s) and undertake annual and ad hoc assessments of local market for illegal wildlife trade, focussing on primates
- 2.1 Policy review related to sub-national development plans and goals, related law / policy at national and local levels, pertaining to land use, tenure, community-based forest management, collaborative management, protected areas and primate conservation
- 2.2 Policy development process, which includes policy briefings and study tours, the sharing of lessons nationally, through working groups and seminars, and aims to facilitate the land use planning and protected area gazettement components of the project, culminating in approved policy reforms or sub-national plans
- 2.3 Through a multi-stakeholder process, based around a series of interactive workshops, develop an agreed upon land use plan for Kon Plong District, which includes a core zone (new PA), bufferzone, agricultural and development zones and habitat corridors
- 2.4 Draft the plan for circulation, review and iteration; finalise and seek PPC endorsement (Decree or Decision)
- 2.5 Monitor update and usage of the landscape plan via assessment inclusion of local communities in decision making (interviews / questionnaires), proportion of legally secured forest, forest crime rates (reduced) / SMART, and local ethnic minority participation in protected area and land use planning (MAC and METT)
- 3.1 A thorough and ongoing, and gendered, FPIC-based consultation process and theory of change, related to the project itself, and key interventions like the new PA
- 3.2 The socio-economic baseline will be drawn through household surveys, aiming to interview around 20% of men and women in each of the 10 project villages; whilst a participatory needs assessment (and gender analysis) will be established through gender disaggregated focus group discussions in each of the 10 project villages.
- 3.3 Participatory social impact assessment and development of a safeguards/indicators and monitoring system (based on a social impact assessment), and grievance redress mechanism (linked to the FPIC process). Safeguards, based on impact assessments and FPIC results, will be designed around international best practice to include identification, avoidance or mitigation of negative social impacts including loss of income, involuntary resettlement, access to resources and human rights (including how to mitigate possible gender-specific impacts) and a participatory identification of associated indicators of change/impact that can be used for monitoring.
- 3.4 A review of existing farming systems – SWOT and gap analysis
- 3.5 Improve market access through visioning (building on theory of change exercises) and Participatory Market Systems Development (undertaken as part community / household meetings with specific user or vulnerable groups/women and focus groups)
- 3.6 Training courses (delivered in ethnic minority languages) on crop diversification, yield maximisation, supply chains, marketing and market access, as identified through PMSD
- 3.7 Village (and household where appropriate) level sustainable landuse / resource use plans in the PA bufferzone, which also support local people to obtain clarification of land tenure (understanding which land uses are permitted for villagers, by Vietnam's complex system of leases, contracts and certificates)
- 3.8 An eco-stove design and procurement programme to reduce local fuel wood requirements
- 3.9 Support and monitor the development of forest gardens, including the fast growing timber, for local construction uses, and fuel, plus shade grown crops and fruit trees
- 3.10 Bi-annual data collection on impacts / safeguards (see Activity 3.3 – baselines and design of monitoring) – On-going monitoring (M&E)

**23. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (starting from Q2 July 2018)**

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Activity	No. of months	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3			
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Output 1 Protected Area management and enforcement capacity is collaborative and observably effective, increasing the voice of marginalised communities in natural resource management</b>												
1.1 Preliminary consultations and FPIC with effected / bufferzone villages regarding a new protected area in Kon Plong	3	X										
1.2 Develop a feasibility study for the new PA	2		X									
1.3 Training needs assessments/training courses for forest protection department management board capacity	2		X									
1.4 Collaborative PA management plan development – facilitated discussion and technical input / drafting.	4		X	X								
1.5 Collaborative Management Advisory Committee (MAC) institutional development including, regulations, scope and memberships	3			X	X							
1.6 Training of 10 Forest Protection Department (FPD) rangers will gain skills for patrol planning and techniques (including SMART)	6				X			X				
1.7 Training District FPD rangers / PA management board trained on SMART management, data analysis and SMART report	3				X			X				
1.8 Selection of two 5-person Community Conservation Teams (CCT), from key 5-10 communities, established and trained on SMART patrols etc.	8		X	X	X			X				
1.9 Develop a sustainable incentive programme for PA rangers and CCT to help motivate them, beyond salary and performance-monitoring	1								X			
1.10 Knowledge-Attitude-Behaviour (KAB) surveys in each year: baseline, mid-term and project end	2	X					X					X
1.11 Develop school-based awareness raising, sub-national workshops and study tours, and content for FFI's website and social media	6			X			X		X			
1.12 PA zoning and boundary demarcation in the field using GPS and tablets/SMART phones (also for SMART patrolling)	3			X	X							
1.13 Conservation agreements signed – related to project benefits and conditionality of benefits	3		X									



1.14	Implement SMART patrols by rangers and CCT, and provide support to data analysis and the creation / use of SMART reports	24				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.15	Implement METT; baseline, mid-term and project end	3					X			X			X
1.16	Develop and implement a bio-monitoring protocol, for doucs and key indicators species (TBC), in addition to SMART monitoring	24				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.17	Establish local, volunteer wildlife trade network and undertake annual (at least) market assessments	4			X				X				X
<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Key stakeholders are engaged with an integrated, districtwide business plan for sustainable land-use and landscape management, which recognises local perspectives</b>												
2.1	Policy review related to sub-national development plans and goals, related policy at national and local levels, pertaining to land use etc.	3	X	X									
2.2	Policy development process (briefings, study tours and seminars), which aims to facilitate the land use planning and protected area gazettement	9		X	X	X							
2.3	Through a multi-stakeholder process, based around a series of workshops, develop an agreed upon land use plan for Kon Plong	3			X	X							
2.4	Draft the plan for circulation, review and iteration; finalise and seek PPC endorsement (Decree or Decision)	2				X							
2.5	Monitor update and usage of the landscape plan via assessment of inclusion and participation rates, KAB, forest cover and protection etc.	24				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Locally designed package of technical support to improve local livelihoods is reducing poverty in around 10 communities around the protected area</b>												
3.1	A thorough and ongoing, and gendered, FPIC-based consultation process and theory of change, related to the project/key interventions	12	X		X		X		X		X		X
3.2	Socio-economic baselines - Through village level, household and focus group discussions (including women),	2		X									
3.3	Impact assessment(s) and related development of the safeguards / monitoring and grievance mechanism	2		X	X								
3.4	Review of existing farming systems – Household surveys, SWOT and gap analysis (community / focus group meetings)	4		X	X								
3.5	Improve market access through visioning, SMART analysis, theory of change exercises and Participatory Market Systems Development	6			X		X		X				
3.6	Training courses on crop diversification, yield maximisation, supply chains, marketing and market access	3							X	X			

3.7	Village (and household where appropriate) level sustainable landuse plans in the PA bufferzone	6		X		X		X				
3.8	An eco-stove design and procurement programme to reduce local fuel wood requirements	9			X			X			X	
3.9	Support the development of forest gardens, including the fast growing timber, for local construction uses/fuel, plus shade grown crops & trees	12			X	X				X	X	
3.10	Impact / Safeguard monitoring - bi-annual data collection	3	X		X		X		X		X	X

## 24. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words)

FFI has responsibility for overall project M&E which will be conducted in a participatory fashion, involving project partners, direct beneficiary farmers and the ten beneficiary villages. FFI will assess progress and impact through on-going monitoring against indicators and milestones, and regular project evaluation.

The in-country project team made up of representatives from each partner organisation will meet six-monthly to review progress against the workplan and output indicators. UK-based staff will review these meeting notes and hold a six-month review call with the FFI Project Manager to feed into this process. Activities will be reviewed and monitored during monthly workplan meetings between the FFI Project Manager and GreenViet Coordinator. This regular analysis and dissemination of M&E information will inform adaptive management of the project to identify challenges, issues and successes early and enable the project team to adapt approaches and management to ensure the project achieves intended outcomes. Each partner organisation will be responsible for monitoring and maintaining records of activity outputs including numbers of direct beneficiary farmer participants, disaggregated by gender; the Project Manager will be responsible for collating this data.

A gender specialist will be involved at the beginning and throughout the project to ensure gender considerations are incorporated throughout the M&E and will conduct a gender evaluation at project end.

Key project indicators related to conservation and biodiversity protection targets, will - under output 1 - include an increased grey-shanked douc langur population, a reduction in incidents of illegal hunting, increase in forest area and connectivity, increase in rangers' and PA management capacity and an increase in local knowledge related to primate and forest conservation. These will be measured using data from ongoing SMART implementation, annual METT and KAB surveys, remote sensing data and household survey data.

Under output 2, landuse, the key indicators will be the existence of new ordnance pertaining to integrated land use; the development of the landscape-level plan and inputs to this; the existence of a provincial Decision or Decree on District-level land use; and the gazettelement of a new Special Use forest in Kon Plong.

Wellbeing under output 3 will be monitored through annual agriculture production surveys including yields, price for crops and amount sold, together with data from the household surveys, and subsequent safeguards information system and grievance redress mechanism. These will be cross-referenced with Participatory Impact Assessments completed in year 1 and year 3. Socio-economic survey will be conducted by the in-country project team, expected to use tablets (handsets) for SMART data collection, with the Open Data Kit platform.

Financial data and key project data will be logged in FFI's central database, FocalPoint, to monitor financial spend in line with budgets.

The project team will capture success and failure and share these findings with peers and stakeholders.

Number of days planned for M&E	100-150 (include in-project METT and SMART)
Total project budget for M&E	£20,000
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	8%

## Funding and Budget

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. You should also ensure you have read the '[Finance for Darwin and Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund](#)' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

**NB:** The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

### 25. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

FFI has been developing and implementing projects in Vietnam for two decades, and has worked in the specific project area for eight years. When developing this project we referred back to previous budgets, nationally and for Kon Plong, using the benefit of hindsight to identify any previous assumptions that proved over-optimistic, or where there was underspend, and ensure this current budget avoids these. The budget was co-created by GreenViet, and reviewed both in Vietnam by the core technical and financial teams, and also in the UK by the finance and Senior Management teams.

All procurement at FFI complies with our procurement policy or the donor regulations, whichever is more stringent. Procurement of any value is required to avoid conflict of interest and ensure value for money. Purchases of £3,000 upwards require quotations to be documented. Decisions may be made according to quality and safety as well as cost.

The close partnership with GreenViet reduces the need for expensive in-country operations and travel costs, cutting overall overheads, while the use of FFI in-house expertise and existing equipment is cheaper than buying in new consultants or equipment, and ensures continuity of support. This project builds on existing information, experience, relationships and legislative frameworks (such as extensive policy work to enable PES payments to support CCTs, and the existing partnership with DARD/FPD) to enable quick start up.

The budget assumes the allocation of around £50,000 to GreenViet for local logistics and components of implementation is appropriate, and similarly that the consultant fees (for supporting FPIC, gender, community development and protected area gazettelement processes) will be sufficient.

In addition, we assume that budget lines for travel, subsistence and equipment (together with co-funding) will be enough to cover costs of field surveys and baseline studies, and that the budget for thorough consultation/FPIC is enough.

### 26. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.

(max 150 words)

None are planned

## 27. Match funding (co-finance)

### a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

#### Confirmed:

HSBC Bank Vietnam, through its Community Development Corporate Social Responsibility (or Sustainability) programme, has provided a one-year grant of \$XX,XXX. Although the end date for this fund is October 2018, additional, follow-on funding, is being discussed.

FFI receives a corporate donation for FFI-Vietnam specifically; this, with the HSBC award will contribute the majority of matched funding for this project.

FFI Vietnam can contribute a further \$XX,XXX-\$XXX,XXX over the duration of this project, using internal unrestricted funds, decided on annual basis, as required.

### 27b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
November 2017	EU REDD+ Facility	€XX,XXX	Small grant to support design and piloting of integrated monitoring in Kon Plong.

### 27c) None

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words)

N/A

## 28) Financial Management Risks

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(max 200 words)

FFI has a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and our anti-bribery policy is fully compliant with the UK Bribery Act (2010). The policy applies to all Members of Council, all FFI employees, volunteers/interns and to consultants, contractors, partner organisations and their employees or any other person or body associated with FFI and performing services on behalf of FFI. FFI procedures address the following areas related to bribery: 1. Direct payments 2. Facilitation payments 3. Payments under duress 4. Gifts and hospitality 5. Partners 6. Suppliers, contractors and other 3rd parties 7. Procurement 8. Conflicts of interest 9. Political donations 10. Whistle-blowing.

The project will be supported by FFI's Asia-Pacific Regional Manager, FFI's SMT and UK Finance Team. The Asia-Pacific financial management, located in Vietnam, has many years' experience in implementing major grants in Vietnam and regionally. Additionally, FFI Vietnam has a triple-signature cash advance/procurement system and regularly spot-checks costs for services and suppliers.

Auditing costs to ensure results-based reporting on project outcomes and budget transparency have been built into the project budget.

FFI's financial and timesheet system (Focal Point) is linked to FFI's Procurement Guidelines to ensure effective financial reporting and transparency.

### FCO Notifications

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

**Yes (no written advice)**  **Yes, advice attached**  **No**

*Advice was received on the project, none was required on security specifically. Please see cover letter for more details.*

## Certification

On behalf of the trustees of Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of £250 000 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

*(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)*

- I enclose CVs for key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

<b>Name (block capitals)</b>	Joanna Elliott
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Senior Director – Conservation Partnerships

**Signed\*\***

**Date:**

29<sup>th</sup> January 2018

**If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.**



## Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you <b>read the <a href="#">Guidance</a></b> ?	X
Have you read and can you meet the current <a href="#">Terms and Conditions</a> for this fund?	X
Have you provided <b>actual start and end dates</b> for your project?	X
Have you provided your <b>budget based on UK government financial years</b> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your <b>budget is complete</b> , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been <b>signed by a suitably authorised individual?</b> (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	X
Have you included a <b>1 page CV for all the key project personnel</b> identified at Question 6 and Question 10?	X
Have you included a <b>letter of support from your <u>key</u> partner organisations</b> identified at Question 9?	X
Have you <b>been in contact with the FCO</b> in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	X
Have you included a <b>signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts</b> for the lead organisation?	X
Have you <b>checked the Darwin website</b> immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 29 January 2018 to [Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk) using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

### Data Protection Act 1998 - Fair Processing Notice

The purpose of this Fair Processing Notice is to inform you of the use that will be made of your personal data, as required by the Data Protection Act 1998.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is the data controller in respect of any personal data that you provide when you complete your application, the grant acceptance and the supplier forms.

Defra will use your personal data primarily for the purpose of processing your application for Darwin Initiative funding. By submitting an application, applicants have agreed to any disclosure of the information supplied (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which Defra considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Funds (as detailed in the paragraphs below).

A completed application form signifies agreement to place certain details of successful applications (i.e. name, title, total grant value, project summary, lead organisation and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative websites listed below. A completed application form also signifies agreement to send data on the project proposals during the application process to British Embassies and High Commissions outside the UK, including those outside the European Economic Area.

<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk>;

<https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/the-darwin-initiative>;

Application form data will also be processed by Defra contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative administration, monitoring and evaluation (working within relevant data protection rules).

Defra may be required to release information, including personal data and commercial information, on request under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 or the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998. The Grantee shall assist and co-operate with the Department (at the Grantee's expense) to enable the Department to comply with its disclosure obligations under these enactments.

We may use information, including personal data, to test computer systems to ensure that they work effectively and efficiently and to develop new systems in order to improve efficiency and the service that we provide to you and other persons. Any use of information for testing or developing computerised systems will be conducted in a secure manner in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 to safeguard the privacy of the information that you have supplied.

Defra's Personal Information Charter, which gives details of your rights in respect of the handling of your personal data, is on the Defra section of Gov.uk. If you don't have access to the internet, please telephone the Defra helpline 08459 33 55 77 and ask to speak to the Data Protection Officer for a copy of the Information Charter.