



Darwin Initiative Main and Post Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2019

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	25-010
Project title	A sustainable landscape for Critically Endangered primates and marginalised communities
Host country/ies	Vietnam
Lead organisation	Fauna & Flora International
Partner institution(s)	GreenViet
Darwin grant value	250,000
Start/end dates of project	1 st July 2018/ 31 st March 2021
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2018 – Mar 2019) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Jul 2018 – Mar 2019 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Josh Kempinski
Project website/blog/Twitter	n/a
Report author(s) and date	Hoang Van Lam Josh Kempinski 24 th April 2019

1. Project rationale

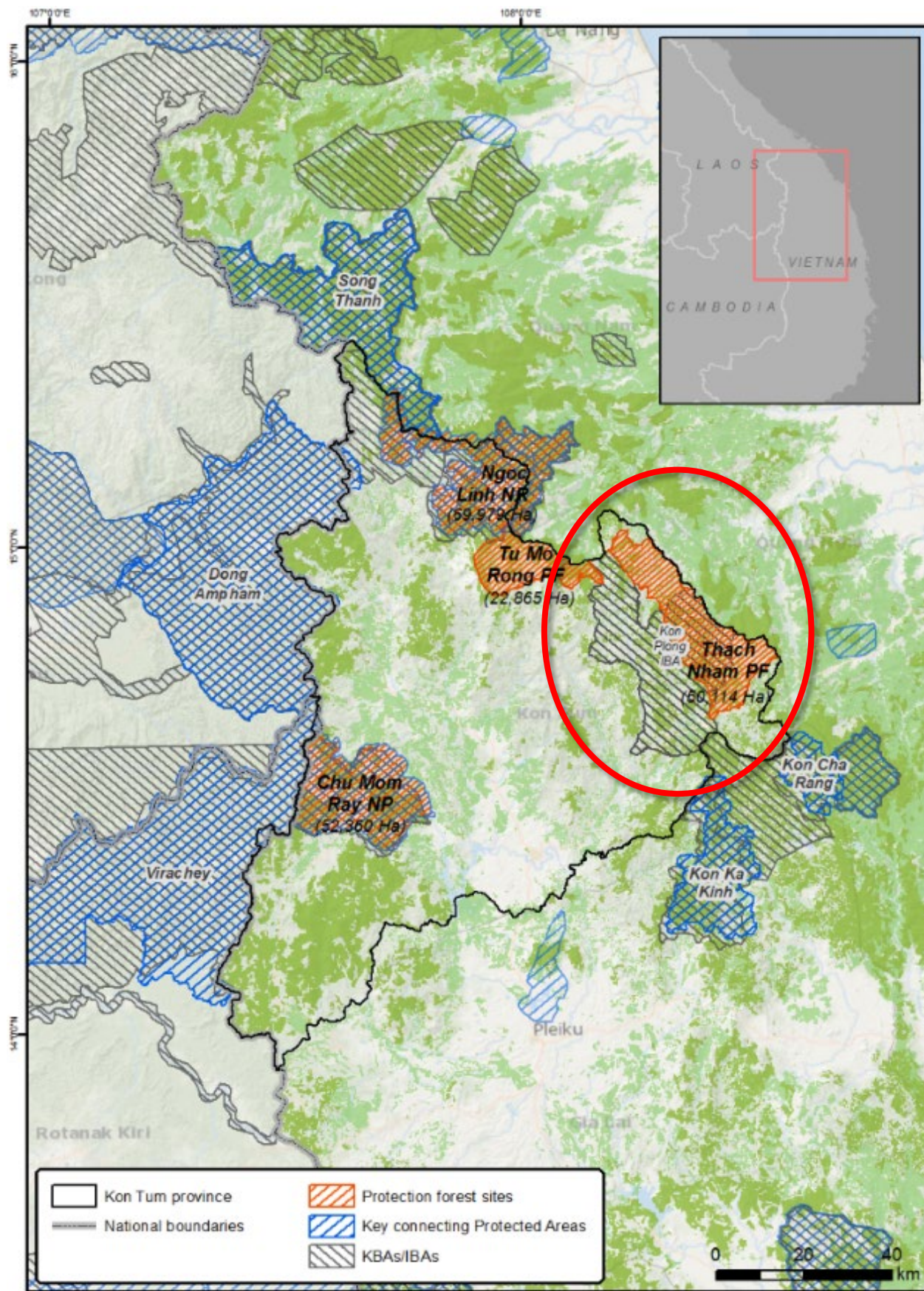
In 2016, FFI discovered a significant and previously undocumented population of c.500 Critically Endangered and endemic grey-shanked douc langurs (*Pygathrix cinerea*) in Kon Plong District, representing 40-50% of the total global population - which is only confirmed to exist in viable numbers at one other site (where the project's local NGO partner, GreenViet, is long established), in Kon Ka Kinh National Park. Kon Plong, in Kon Tum Province, is a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), International Bird Area (IBA) and habitat for another Endangered primate (northern yellow-cheeked gibbon), and 978¹ other recorded species. The KBA has seen dramatic forest degradation and fragmentation in the last ten years, driven by the construction of numerous roads, small hydropower projects, and both formal and informal expansion of agriculture, accompanied by resettlement, illegal logging and hunting. Without action, these remaining forests will be lost within 10-20 years.

Located in the mountainous Central Highlands, in the south-eastern Annamite Range, 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 (commercial) 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), which in turn have forced local people 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).

¹ 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. Annual Report Template 2019

Project site: Kon Plong District / KBA [red circle] - Kon Tum Province, Central Highlands, Vietnam



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2. Project partnerships

FFI has a long-term cooperation with GreenViet (national NGO) on the conservation of primates in Vietnam. The two NGOs work across two provinces, with FFI providing sub-grants, training and technical support, but in many cases it is GreenViet who lead on activities and are also well placed to provide training to FFI staff on certain topics. Under this Darwin project, GreenViet is key partner in project planning and implementation. 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.

Over the last year of project, GreenViet have been central to all project planning, including three planning meetings held at FFI, GreenViet and in the field (Kon Plong). GreenViet staff are working alongside FFI (under general leadership from the Project Coordinator) are key to the majority of on the ground activities, namely in the local-level government liaison, logistics and implementation of field work. Field activities involving GreenViet, or in some cases lead by them, include site/village scoping, baseline biodiversity surveys, participatory processes (FPIC and broader community consultations), socio-economic surveys, an evaluation of local livelihoods, and awareness raising with both local households and in three local schools in Kon Plong. In all cases there has been technical support and oversight from FFI.

Two initial challenges emerged, in terms of the cooperation with GreenViet, namely alignment on work plans and the division of tasks between the two NGOs. These challenges were overcome through a series of planning meetings, in which the Darwin project was positioned within a larger strategic vision for Kon Plong, via a theory of change process, and through a series of planning meetings in which the Darwin project, especially the logframe, was reviewed, broken down further into sub-actions, with these being subsequently allocated to individual in each NGO. There was also agreement on monthly planning process and regular communications which have been adhered to, and have been extremely useful. As with any evolving and growing partnership there have been some challenges, but FFI are pleased with how the relationship has developed and how the NGOs are working closing together, both on the ground and at the management level.

At the provincial level, the Department of Agricultural and Rural Development (DARD) of Kon Tum province is the key government counterpart for this project. Kon Tum DARD 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).

Over the first year of project implementation, DARD/FPD supported the consultations with relevant stakeholders to discuss and engender support for the gazettelement of the new protected area in Kon Plong. DARD/FPD have also participated in all field surveys and scoping trips to date.

Recently, this project has partnership with the Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research (IZW). IZW is an interdisciplinary research institute dedicated to developing the scientific basis for novel approaches to wildlife conservation. In April 2019, IZW – under MoU with FFI – supported the project by providing and helping to set up 120 Reconyx and Panthera camera traps in the forest of Kon Plong. The survey results, together with other biodiversity assessments, will be used to develop a biodiversity database for monitoring purposes, and as a key component with the protected area feasibility study.

Southern Institute of Ecology (SIE), a Vietnamese governmental institution under the Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, was also interested in partnership with this project. Several meetings (via skype) were taken in last two months. SIE agreed to provide human resources to conduct plant and bird surveys in Kon Plong in coming months, at the same time as gibbon/langur and general biodiversity. The survey results will also contribute to the technical proposal for the development of new protected area in Kon Plong.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Scoping study

Whilst not listed as an activity/output, it was our intention to initiate the project with a scoping study in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to further understand and precisely delineate the project site, including the draft protected area (project core zone) boundary, buffer zones / community forests and potential habitat corridors. Following a series of site visits (all undertaken with GreenViet) and meetings with local forest management boards, local communities and the cascade of Vietnamese government authorities and cadres, 20 villages were considered to be living adjacent to the boundary of proposed protected area, of which 10-14 villages are living adjacent to the core habitat of primates (PA core) and were thus considered the target villages of this project. The project produced a map of proposed area for the new protected area based on the consultation meetings with relevant stakeholders and field visits (see Annex 4).

Output 1 - Protected Area management and enforcement capacity is collaborative and observably effective, increasing the voice of marginalised communities in natural resource management

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

Under this activity, the project conducted preliminary consultations and subsequently Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) at 14 key (target) villages within the landscape of Kon Plong forest during the first quarter. In December 2018, project further conducted FPIC, Knowledge-Attitudes-Behaviour (KAB), and assess social economic at additional 6 villages. Although this was an initial step (and FPIC is ongoing), the local communities who are assumed to be affected by the process of establishment of a new protected area have agreed and have given consent for project implementation – which includes the defining of core forest (for the PA) and community forests, and related land-use plans and zoning. The vast majority (+/- 94)% also considered that once established a new protected area will benefit both community development in the buffer zone and biodiversity conservation, through engagement in land use planning and community-led biodiversity/threat monitoring.

6% of local the community were concerned that there might be a negative impact on livelihoods, in terms of agricultural land and also the collection of forest products, which is understandable and will be address in the next phases of consultation and project development.

In combination with village level meetings, the project also collected and updated socio-economic data of households in the target villages. Data will be used subsequently for prioritisation of livelihood development interventions, and together with FPIC results, to develop the 'Impact / Safeguard monitoring' system (Activity 3.10).

Activity 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

The project is in process of developing a feasibility study for the gazettelement of a new protected area in Kon Plong. A protected area and corresponding boundary scoping study has been conducted, consultations with all affected local communities have been conducted, through an FPIC process and two multi-stakeholder workshops. Following FFI's initial grey shanked douc langur survey, a follow up (in 2018) has been conducted by GreenViet, with FFI technical input, to cover some previously un-surveyed forest blocks and fragments. This was followed by a joint, key primate and biodiversity study (terrestrial mammals, birds, reptiles/amphibians, butterflies and plants/trees) survey, including extensive camera trapping (120 units in a course grid). This baseline biological survey has now been conducted (Q1 2019) but at the time of reporting the results are not yet available. These all will contribute to the development of the PA (nature reserve) feasibility study. Project will soon conduct population and habitat viability assessments,

land use planning and zoning exercises, and conduct further consultation workshops, including ongoing FPIC, to finalise the feasibility study.

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

To understand the needs/gaps of forest management capacity of staff and rangers of forest protection management boards, in February 2019 the project conducted a training needs assessment for staff within the forest management units which currently comprise Kon Plong forests. Participants included three technical staff of Kon Plong State Forestry Company, four technical staff of Thach Nham watershed Protection Forest, being the two main land managers of the current forest estate in Kon Plong, and four rangers of Kon Plong Forest Protection Department (FPD) – who provide forest assessment and protection services to the entire area. After the assessment, six key areas of needs have been highlighted, and agreed as priority training needs:

- Knowledge of core habitat recognition and indicator species identification;
- Skills of biodiversity survey and species monitoring;
- Knowledge of community-based conservation;
- Skills of identifying evidence of illegal activities in the field;
- Skills of assessing the demand on natural resources use of local communities.

In addition, the project suggests that protection planning, management and enforcement would also be areas for capacity building, in line with designation and subsequent operationalization of the new PA.

The project will develop a capacity building programme, in Q3/4 2019, for relevant staff, based on these results, including recommendations for how existing roles and personnel, from the two management boards and local FPD, should be included within the new PA staff and structure.

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

The project is in the process of developing the feasibility study to gazette protected area. Collaborative PA management plan will go along with the feasibility study, and will require significant consultation and agreement from relevant authorities. FFI has extensive experience with developing such PA collaborative-management models in Vietnam, and the most successful examples to date are ones in which a parallel steering committee, made up of local (often minority/indigenous) people and other stakeholders, is set up to advise the government's PA management boards – see 1.5 (below).

Activity 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)

The goal of the MAC is to ensure the involvement of local stakeholders, in particular effected communities, in PA management. This concept, which is unusual in Vietnam and new to Kon Tum, was introduced by the project to local stakeholders at a multi-stakeholder workshop. It is still early at to develop regulations, scope and memberships. The project is waiting for the finalising steps of the PA feasibility study to have a clearer PA governance option in order to decide scope and memberships of MAC.

Activity 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

As discussed above, the project delayed in recruiting CCTs but FFI and GreenViet have already engaged potential candidates via the primate and biodiversity surveys and camera trapping, which includes the hiring and training of guides, assistants and porters who know the forest well.

Using criteria for CCT selection, developed by FFI for other sites in northern Vietnam (knowledge of the forest, attitude towards wildlife, reputation/existing relationships with FPD and physical capacity) the top five potential candidates will be recruited and trained in Q2-Q3 2019 with the following core skills: SMART patrols and data collection (using tablet/phone based Cyber-Tracker interface), basic key species monitoring, snare removal and how to communicate with and undertake awareness raising for local people, both those encountered in the forest, and within their own communities, around the forest.

Activity 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)

Project conducted the first KAB survey in 20 villages during project year 1, as part of a phased social-economic data collection process, covering baseline data, KAB and initial FPIC – of which this section will focus on the KAB surveys and results. Household data surveys were implemented in 2 phases in Kon Plong at 4 villages from 10 to 15/5/2018 and 10 villages from 16 to 26/7/2018 of 6 communes of Kon Plong District. The second phase was conducted at 6 additional villages of 3 communes from 15 to 22/7/2018.

Sampling Technique

The research was carried out at 20 villages where project has been being implemented. Households of farmers were key samples collected. There are 2 types of households: participating villages and non-participating villagers. The time of consultation at villages was limited because of the long distance and difficult transportation condition. Therefore, the survey team registered with village management board to interview 10 up to 20 household representatives at each village in all 20 villages. Samples of participatory households were selected at random. Samples of households who did not participate in all sections will be collected when the next round of FPIC takes place in the 10 key or target villages (see following sections).

Selection and Training of Enumerators

A total of 48 local bureaucrats/partners and village's management board members were invited to be surveyors three surveys. They were provided with quick instruction on interview questionnaire. The questionnaire was pre-tested before the 1st survey (in May) and also has been revised before the 2nd survey (7/2018) based on comments from experts and surveyors as well as taking the local context into account. This questionnaire again was slightly adjusted and shortened for the 3rd survey (12/2018). The qualification of local surveyor has been improved (from high school certificate to BA) and they have different experience in household interviews.

Data Collection Methods and Type of Data Collected

The survey team has worked with representatives from six communal PCs to collect the secondary information from socio-economic report in the first six months of 2018.

The survey use household interview/questionnaire in which data is collected at household level using structured questionnaire. The questions are developed to match with research objectives and local context. The interviewee at household level is any member of the family who are directly involved in agricultural and forestry activities. Baseline survey questionnaire was designed to capture key household-based variables on which the project is expected to make a considerable impact in the short and long run. Key information includes:

1. Household Basic Information
2. Household Demography
3. Household Assets
4. Food Security
5. Health care, Education and Infrastructures

6. Agro-forestry Practices

7. Technical and Financial Assistance and Social Network

8. Potential for livelihood development

9. Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviour (KAB) – to include:

- Knowledge of communities at benefits from forest to their lives and environment, specious fauna & flora species and GDL in the forests
- Attitudes and awareness of communities on forest protection and biodiversity conservation
- Behaviour of communities in protected forests

10. Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) – to include:

- Ratio of communities' consent for establishment of a grey-shanked douc Nature Reserve
- Influences/ impacts identified by local people from establishment of the new Nature Reserve to their lives

The number of households interviewed at each village depends on weather conditions, available time of local people, village's public work and transportation condition. A total of 208 household representatives, comprising 65 females (31.25%) and 143 males (68.75%) were interviewed in the first and second survey. Meanwhile, there are 232 households interviewed in the third survey in which number of males are 140 (accounting for 60.34%) and female are 92 (remaining 39.66%) The distribution of the respondents interviewed during the survey per district is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Socio-economic-KAB-Initial FPIC (participants)

Commune	Village	Ethnic group	Number of interviewees	Male	Female
Đắk Nên	Đắk Lúp	Ka Dong	9	9	0
	Tu Thôn (Village 10)	Ka Dong	10	10	0
	Tu Rét	Ka Dong	10	7	3
Đắk Ring	Đắk Chờ	Ka Dong	25	17	8
	Làng Đắk Sao (Village Đắk Da)	Ka Dong	10	9	1
Măng Bút	Đắk Giác	Xê Đăng	11	10	1
	Măng Bút 1	Xê Đăng	7	7	0
	Đắk Lanh (Village 11)	Xê Đăng	13	6	7
	Đăk Pông*	Xê Đăng	31	22	9
Đắk Tăng	Vi Xây	Xê Đăng	19	8	11
	Vi Ring	Xê Đăng	15	3	12
	Đăk Tăng*	Xê Đăng	29	23	6
	Vi Rô Ngheo*	Xê Đăng	20	20	0

Măng Cành	Kon Du	M' Nâm	19	15	4
	Măng Cành	M' Nâm	15	14	1
Ngọc Tem	Đắk Tem	Ka Dong	27	13	14
	Làng Điek Tà Âu	Ka Dong	18	15	3
	Măng Kri (Village 1)*	Ka Dong	36	20	16
	Điek Tem (Village 5)*	H'Rê	4	2	2
	Điek Tem (thôn 5)*	Ka Dong	35	15	20
Total	6 communes, 20 villages	4 ethnic groups	440	283	157

Note: * are 06 villages from the 3rd survey

The total population of 440 household heads (representing over 1,000 people) with interviewees in 17 – 79 age range. Percentage of respondents with education level of secondary school is 35% and primary school is 21% while high school and trade school only accounting for 8.6%. Meanwhile, the rate of people who did not study is extremely high with around 35.4%.

Results - Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviour (KAB)

Most of people answered the questionnaire are mainly doing farming on rice, cassava and corn. Some of households are breeding chickens and pigs primarily for daily use. Specially, the majority of households in Ngọc Tem Commune and Dak Tang Commune are getting money from contracted forest protection activity with amount of money ranging from 3mil. to 5mil. Vietnamese dong per year. Only a few households (22%) have saving from 1 to 5mil. Vietnamese dong during the year and the greater number of HHs still save nothing but earn money enough to maintain the daily life.

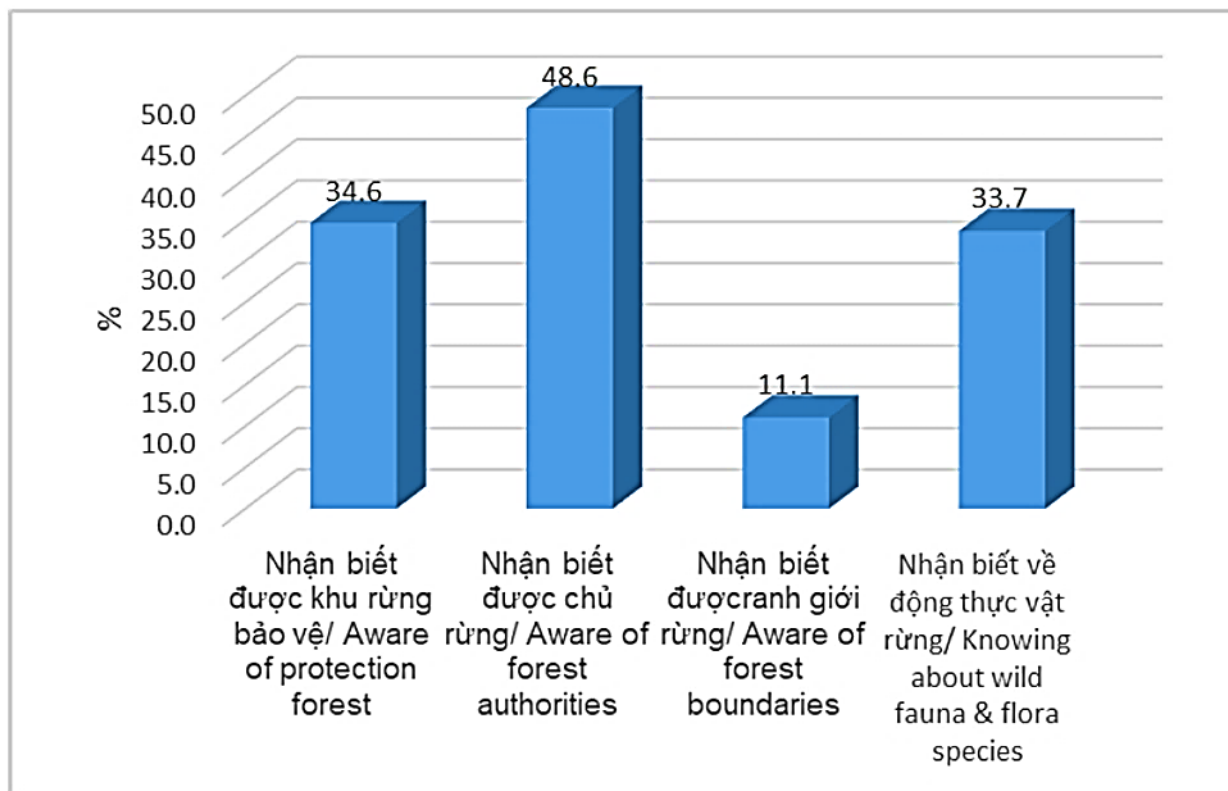
Nearly all responders recognize the importance of forest and understand that if the forest is destroyed, it will badly impact to the fact that local people will lack woods for building houses, and cause erosion. 100% of the answers are “Yes” for the question on the need to protect the forest.

Knowledge

Only a small number of households did not realize or had no information about the numerous benefits from forests. Those are mostly timid women or respondent who was not fluent in the interview process. The majority of people are aware of the benefits from forests such as supplying and maintaining water sources, firewood and preventing floods, erosion, landslide... etc.

The staff of the District Forest Protection Department (FPD), Kon Plong Forestry One Member Company Limited, Thạch Nham Forest Protection and local authorities regularly organize communication activities. Local people themselves are committed to protect the forest and receive payments for forest environment service. However, due to limited qualifications and language barriers, the majority of households are still unaware of their protection forests, forest owners and forest boundaries. Percentage of households from the first 14 villages surveyed recognizing their forest is described in the following chart.

Figure 1. Household Knowledge of Protected Forest Areas and Regulations



Through communication, people are aware of some wildlife animals (gibbons, GDL, monkeys, pangolin, squirrels, bears, flying-civets, porcupines, wild pigs, wild chickens and tigers, elephants) and valuable flora species (in the forest near their village). There is no information about the hunting of grey-shanked doucs at the present. Respondents just mentioned a few cases in the last few years.

Attitudes

Only 7.7% of local people are aware of legal or ecological necessary for protecting the grey-shanked douc langurs. Others do not know this species’ conservation status. About 19.2% of household interviewed rarely involve the forest protection activities because they are elders, unhealthy, solitary or working far away home.

To improve local forest management, most of household representatives at interviews and consultancy meetings suggested that target forest areas should be managed under local authorities and government together with community’s monitoring. Only 2.4% of respondents recommended assigning forest to community (only) for protection and management.

The majority of local people think that forest quality is better than in the last 10 years (83.2%), despite this being at odds with all other evidence, and only one villager claimed that the quality of forest decreased. Most interviewees knew, however, that currently there are serious deforestation issues, driven by overexploitation of timber and encroachment of forest for cultivation. It would seem, therefore, that for some reason (which we can presume relates either to perceptions of guilt, or loss of future benefits, or both) local people are unwilling to accept that the forest has itself declined in cover or quality, while separately acknowledging that it faces serious over exploitation and other threats.

Behaviours

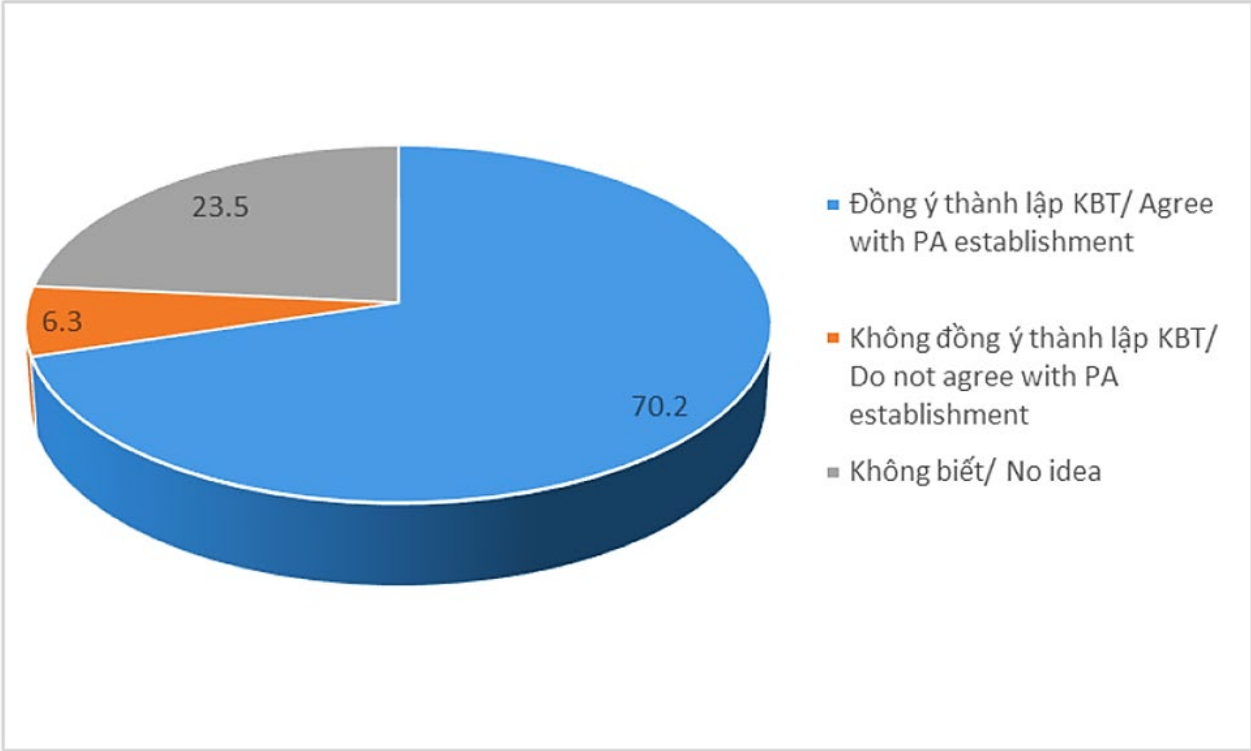
Kon Plong forests have many precious wood-tree species. Thạch Nham watershed Protection Forest area is mainly covered by ‘rich’ forest or ‘average’ forest cover, to use the Vietnamese system (which equate to mature and secondary forests). Illegal logging however remains rare

and most timber cut is for domestic use, usually housebuilding. Non-timber forest products collected are commonly *Thyrsanolaena* – and useful tropical food and medical plants, rattan, young bamboo, and honey. Local people go to the forest to collect firewood by utilizing dead or fallen trees and dry-fallen branches. Hunting is, according to local people rare, and consists mainly of indiscriminate snaring, usually around farms (for pests) areas but also into the forest to some extent, and a small amount of ‘commercial’ hunting, undertaken by professionals and/or ‘outsiders’ to supply the local bush-meat trade, although the majority is for local consumption.

Results - Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

Most people of communities agreed with establishment of a new nature reserve to conserve GDL. Consent ratio is illustrated by below chart.

Figure 2. Consent of Communities for Establishment of a Nature Reserve from 14 Key Villages



Most household’s representatives expect benefits from the establishment of the nature reserve. Only a minority of respondents have no comments (14.9%). Each village selected 2 members of the village management board to work, share information and involve monitoring project pre-post.

For these 6 additional (latter) villages, the project decided not to do the initial FPIC, as had been undertaken in the first 14, and instead FFI / GreenViet intends to conduct full FPIC (whole process) again for all 10 targeted villages, now these have been identified.

Activity 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.

The project organised a picture drawing contests at three local secondary schools to raise awareness about forest protection and specifically the need to conserve the ‘local’, and highly range restricted (and endemic) grey-shanked douc (CR).

Activities began with the drawing contest at Ngoc Tem there were 241 pupils participated; at Mang Canh there were 113 pupils participated; and at Dak Tang there were 80 pupils

participated. Before organising contests, project staff worked with teachers to prepare posters and leaflets with introduction of primates in their forest, functions of forest in daily life. PowerPoint presentation was also prepared and presented at schools for pupils to know more about primates in their forest and to decide topics that they want to draw. Project often post pictures of events/project activities on FFI Facebook page in Vietnam.

There are 48 awards in total including 03 first prize, 06 second prize, 09 third prize and 30 consolation prizes given to winning students from three schools.

Figure 3. School children’s drawings as part of the contest



A – “Protecting rare wild animals” (First prize – Mang Canh secondary school)

B – “Close friend” (Second prize – Mang Canh secondary school)

C – “Saving Grey-shanked douc langur together” (First prize – Dak Tang secondary school)

D – “Together protecting wild animals and environment” (Second prize – Ngoc Tem Secondary school)

Activity 1.17 Establish local volunteer network(s) and undertake annual and ad hoc assessments of local market for illegal wildlife trade, focussing on primates

In March 2019, project created a volunteer network with 185 volunteers who are local villagers from 7 communes in Kon Plong district. Based on the locations where volunteers live, project divided the network into 10 sub-groups as table below:

Table 2 – Volunteer network initial membership list

No.	Name of sub-group	No. of members
1	Ngoc Tem secondary school	33
2	Mang Canh secondary school	15
3	Dak Tang secondary school	26
4	Dak Ring secondary school	29
5	Ngoc Tem commune	12
6	Mang Canh commune	21
7	Dak Tang commune	17
8	Mang Buk commune	27
9	Dak Ring commune	1
10	Kon Plong Centre	4
Total		185

Each volunteer holds two major roles, in supporting biodiversity conservation, which are: (i) Monitoring the illegal local wildlife trade, like local restaurants, traditional healers, wet markets or anything they see or hear in their community, and (ii) raising awareness for other local people in their communities, about the importance of forest protection and wildlife conservation

In case volunteers detect the signs of illegal wildlife trade, they will immediately contact closest ranger stations, commune people committee's authorities or project coordinator @ 0918 402 594. Each sub-group has one leader, one vice-leader, and one secretary. Because the network has just established, project has not been able to develop its operational protocol and work plan.

Output 2 - Key stakeholders are engaged with an integrated, districtwide business plan for sustainable land-use and landscape management, which recognises local perspectives

Activity 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

The project conducted several meetings with relevant governmental and community stakeholders at three levels (provincial – district – commune) to know their development plans and goals, and in particular infrastructure development, land allocation (both to communities, but also to institutions, e.g. Communes, and to outside (including international) investors, and – related - agricultural investment over the next 5 years (or relevant plan period). In addition to this, project also conducted three scoping visits to communities living within Kon Plong forest landscape to better understand current land use, forest land allocations, tenure, and also trends and desires of local people with regard to land requirements and specifically the conversion of forestland to farmland.

The overarching objective of the project, to support the process of establishing a new, equitable protected area in Kon Plong, within a sustainable and resilient landscape, falls under stated, central government priorities (and international commitments), including Decision 628, the Prime Ministerial Decision on the Primate Action Plan to 2025/Vision 2030, the CBD, SDGs, UNFCCC/Paris Accord, and sub-national (Provincial) objectives and obligations to conserve primate species and biodiversity in Kon Plong forest. And as such, aligning project goals with policy and development plans, is essential, and the project has already undertake numerous discussions with relevant authorities, whilst also working to gain the support of civil society, by presenting ion the plan to the Vietnam Primate Working Group (official implementation body of Decision 628), IUCN and to the private sector, some of whom which have interests and so political away within Kon Plong.

In coming quarters (Q2-Q3), the project will document this review process and results of consultations, as a recommendation memo or policy briefing to Kon Plong district government on land use plan and biodiversity conservation planning. This will support and feed directly into

subsequent land use planning, at the landscape scale, within which protected area development is the 'core'. This work will also support, and be supported by, the development of the PA feasibility study, which itself requires local and high level decision maker involvement.

Activity 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

The project organised series of meetings – as above – with local stakeholders to facilitate the development of protected area with potential core habitat areas, rehabilitation zones and buffer zones. The meetings and consultations culminated in large workshop, in which key participants included the management boards of Thach Nham watershed Protection Forest, Kon Plong State Forest Company, District Forest Projection Department – Under the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. To date, there is unanimous support for the establishing the new protected area, but challenges remain with regard to the eventual zoning and boundary, and how this will 'sit' with existing and planned changes to current land use. The project is very much content with progress to date.

In March 2019, following the multi-stakeholder workshop with 54 participants, who are representatives of relevant governmental agencies and local communities, the project organised a study tour for 14 representatives from Kon Tum province (9 governmental officials and 5 project staff). The participants visited a new grey shanked douc conservation area in adjacent Quang Nam Province; a benefit sharing mechanism based on an ecotourism model at Cu Lao Cham island (near Danang), and a red-shanked douc conservation site at Son Tra Nature Reserve. This tour helped key stakeholders understand the need for greater conservation action in Kon Plong, but also what is already happening in Vietnam, and so very much possible in Kon Plong, and also the potential benefits that conservation can generate, as opposed to seeing it only as a cost, or the 'stopping' of development. The tour was also designed to ease the process of conservation making decision, namely on land use planning and protected area gazettement for key decision makers.

Table 3 - Study tour itinerary

Day	Time	Activity	Location	Responsibility
Day 1 (27/3)	7:30 – 15:00	Travel from Kon Tum to Tay Giang	Kon Tum DARD	Vy, Tuan
	15:00 – 17:00	Sharing lessons learnt from conservation activities at Saola Species & Habitat Conservation Area	Saola SHCA	Vy, Tuan, Manager of Saola SHCA
	17:00 – 20:00	Dinner	Tay Giang	Tuan
Day 2 (28/3)	8:30 – 10:00	Meeting with Tay Giang district People's committee on the process of gazetting new protected area in Tay Giang	Tay Giang People's committee	Vy, Tay Giang People's committee
	10:00 – 15:00	Travel from Tay Giang to Tam My Tay of Nui Thanh district, Quang Nam province	Tam My Tay	Tuan
	15:00 – 17:00	Seeing grey shanked douc population at Nui Hon Do, Tam My Tay forest	Nui Hon Do	Tuan + CCT
	17:00 – 20:00	Dinner	Tam Ky city	Tuan
Day 3 (29/3)	7:30 – 9:00	Travel to Cua Dai	Cua Dai	Tuan
	9:00 – 10:00	Travel to Cu Lao Cham (by boat)	Cu Lao Cham	Tuan

	10:00 – 11:30	Visit Cu Lao Cham nature reserve	Cu Lao Cham	Tuan, Management board of Cu Lao Cham NR
	13:00 – 15:00	Sharing lessons on benefit sharing on ecotourism activity at Cu Lao Cham	Cu Lao Cham NR	Tuan
	15:00 – 17:00	Travel to Da Nang	Da Nang	Tuan
	17:00 – 18:00	Visit Son Tra NR, sharing experiences of red shanked douc conservation activities at Son Tra	Son Tra NR	Tuan
	18:00 – 21:00	Dinner	Da Nang	Tuan
Day 4 (30/3)	8:30 – 16:00	Travel back to Kon Tum	Kon Tum	Tuan

Table 4 - List of participants

No.	Name	Organisation	Position	Tel
1	Nguyen Thanh Cao	Kon Tum People's committee	Former Party Leader of Kon Tum	
2	Truong Dat	Department of Resources and Environment	Vice-director	
3	Le Viet Cuong	Department of Agricultural and Rural Development	Head of planning and investment Unit	
4	Le Cong Dinh	Department of Planning and Investment	Head of Economic Unit	
5	Le Viet Nhan	Department of Cultural, Sport and Tourism	Head of Cultural Unit	
6	Nguyen Van Nam	Kon Tum FPD	Vice-director	
7	Lai Duc Hieu	Kon Tum FPD	Head of Forest management and protection Unit	
8	Le Huu Co	Kon Plong FPD	Vice- director	
9	Nguyen Van Hieu	Thach Nham watershed protection forest	Head of technical office	
10	Đang Thanh Liem	FFI	Manager of REDD Project in Kon Tum	
11	Nguyen Thi Tien	FFI	Project Coordinator	
12	Tran Huu Vy	GreenViet	Director	
13	Bui Van Tuan	GreenViet	Project staff	
14	Nguyen Thi Thien Huong	GreenViet	Project staff	

Output 3 – *Locally designed package of technical support to improve local livelihoods is reducing poverty in around 10 communities around the protected area*

Under Output 3 most activities are still in process. Initial actions and progress towards stated aims are described in the follow paragraphs. With regard to livelihoods, it was decided that

internal capacity building was required before much of the on-the-ground implementation could begin. A number of trainings (described below) were provided to project staff, of FFI and GreenViet, who have thus gained sufficient knowledge and skills to facilitate the livelihood development process during project year 2 & 3.

Activity 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

The project conducted the initial step of FPIC at 14 villages in the region but have not yet facilitated the theory of change related to key interventions, e.g. for the livelihood development component at the local scale. With support of an FFI food security and livelihood development specialist from Cambodia (FFI's Darwin Project Manager from Cambodia, Tim Bergman); FFI's REDD+ project team in Kon Tum; and together with project partner GreenViet, the project organised a three-day training workshop on project planning, monitoring and evaluation, and gender to project staff, following by a field visit to four key villages and Kon Plong landscape. Through this training workshop and field visit, the project developed a detailed work-plan, decided a revised list of key/target villages and the details for each project intervention, including agreement on sub-activities/steps and the FFI/GreenViet staff member responsible for each. Workplanning, refinement of the project zone, key villages and the division of tasks was all based upon the consultation with experts, relevant stakeholders and community representatives.

To further support livelihood development interventions later, the project assigned staff (one from FFI and three from GreenViet) to also attend a training course on Asset Based Community-led Development (ABCD) approach, building on market-based and PMSD approached introduced by the FFI specialist. The ABCD approach, in combination with market-based approach will better help project create sustainable livelihood development interventions that well fit in local conditions.

In 2019, the project will undertake a second round of FPIC, aimed at the 10 key villages and will simultaneously focus on engagement of local people in co-creating and supporting a sustainable livelihoods model. The project (and its staff) are now in a position to undertake this work, including the theory of change, and to thus facilitate the design of interventions that will make a meaningful impact on local poverty rates and enable both women and men to improve market access for their goods locally.

Activity 3.10 Bi-annual data collection on impacts / safeguards (see Activity 3.3 – baselines and design of monitoring) – On-going monitoring (M&E)

In addition to all necessary data and information on FPIC, KAB and socio-economic conditions from the 14 villages within the landscape of Kon Plong forest, conducted at the first quarter, the project conducted follow-up KAB and social economic assessment at additional 6 villages in Q 2019. Based on these, the project is now developing the first iteration of an Impact / Safeguard monitoring system; the first part of which – a Benefit Sharing Mechanism and associated Grievance Redress Mechanism – has already been completed (and is available). The integrated M&E system is already drafted, and includes benefits, grievances and safeguards, and the project intends to have this M&E system fulling operational by Q3 2019.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. Protected Area management and enforcement capacity is collaborative and observably effective, increasing the voice of marginalised communities in natural resource management

At this stage, project has received full support from local government, local stakeholders and local communities to gazette a new protected area. Moreover, stakeholders agree in principle to the collaborative management of the protected area, considering this the “best” option of management.

Further research and data collection, including biodiversity and social surveys are being undertaken. FPIC, KAB and social economic assessment have been conducted at 20 villages, but (additional) FPIC and theory of change processes are planned now for the 10 key villages;

those nearest to and most likely to be affected by the new nature reserve. Biodiversity assessment has been conducted in April 2019 and results are expected in May. As part of this work, 130 camera traps were installed throughout the proposed protected area, using a course grid, random deployment.

Further consultation meetings and workshops are being organised in 2019 to discuss detailed boundary and management options for the new protected area. A final feasibility study to gazette new protected area will be submitted to provincial government for approval in Q4 2019. Once protected area gazetted, the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) will be conducted to measure management effectiveness and improvement over time. The project has not yet been able to show evidence of indicators but its proposed indicators at output level are still the best indicators.

Output 2. Key stakeholders are engaged with an integrated, districtwide business plan for sustainable land-use and landscape management, which recognises local perspectives

A series of meetings with provincial, district, and commune authorities have been held in the last 8 months to explore and discuss sectoral and provincial development plans, forest management context (and plans), and future objectives of the province and relevant departments. The project conducted a multi-stakeholders workshop in March 2019 with 54 participants from local and provincial authorities, forest management boards and forest management/protection authorities. Following this workshop, 13 representatives from relevant government agencies of Kon Tum province were invited to a study tour to Quang Nam and Da Nang to learn models of primate conservation, collaborative management, ecotourism and land-use planning in protected forest the buffer zones. The project will soon hire a professional consultant to work alongside FFI and GreenViet staff to facilitate village level land-use planning in Kon Plong, in 10 key villages.

Output 3. Locally designed package of technical support to improve local livelihoods is reducing poverty in around 10 communities around the protected area

Project organised several trainings on participatory approaches, gender analysis, community-based forest management, market-based agro-livelihood development and ABCD livelihood development tool, for project staff. FPIC, KAB, and social economic assessment have been conducted at 20 villages (FPIC at 14 villages, and this will be continued in Q2-Q3 2019). This helped project staff understand the local livelihood contexts and develop the sufficient skills and capacity to facilitate the livelihood planning and development. The project will also soon hire a livelihood expert to help staff in the design of a package of technical support to improve local livelihood.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The outcome of this project is as follows: *'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.'*

As of this reporting time, FFI have been implementing this project for 8 months and therefore we have made modest progress towards reaching the overarching project outcome, as described above. Local stakeholders i.e. Managers of DARD/FPD, Directors of Thach Nham watershed protection forest management board and Kon Plong Forest Company, Kon Plong District FPD rangers have been fully engaged in discussions and field activities towards sustainable forest and conservation planning.

Teachers and school-age children at three schools have been fully engaged in and have positively benefited from awareness raising campaigns. At the national level, a combination of social media posts (UK and Vietnam), blog posts, short films and print media have been used to raise awareness about grey-shanked douc conservation in Kon Plong, alongside meetings with primate experts, central government (Department of Protected Areas and Protection Forests) and the private sector.

Local, ethnic minority villagers at 20 communities have engaged in project development, and thus biodiversity conservation and forest protection. Preliminary results and project progress to date appear to demonstrate that FFI and GreenViet will achieve this outcome. Tangible evidence and measures of progress towards the Outcome are numerous, but reflect the relatively early stage of the project, and include socio-economic/KAB/FPIC reports; awareness raising materials and evidence of the schools programme; biodiversity survey results (report to follow); project/staff workplans; project management tools (developed for this project); the protected area (project) scoping report; short reports on staff training and a report covering local meetings/consultations and the study tour for key Kon Tum representatives.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The assumptions made regarding project outcome and outputs have not changed dramatically. After 8 months of implementation, we confirm that the majority of project assumptions at outcome and output levels still hold true, and some of them were realised during project year 1. However, two assumptions will need to be recalibrated somewhat, as follows:

Assumption: The PA will be gazetted in the expected timeframe (Q2 2019).

Comment: This assumption will need to change its timeframe to Q2 2020 because the process of completing the feasibility study and proposal to gazette new protected area will take longer time than the project expected. The project already organised the first consultation meeting in March 2019 to seek support from local stakeholders and decision makers to there has been considerable progress. And as of the end of the current reporting period, the project has conducted a full biodiversity baseline assessment for Kon Plong, which will provide the scientific evidence (component) of the feasibility study for protected area gazette (along with the already collected social and KAB data).

Assumption: Political entities will enable 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).

Comment: Local governments are tasked with the allocation of this fund to whole community, via household level payments, instead of a group of forest patrollers within a community. As such, the project will need to facilitate a process to develop a second tier payment or allocation, within the allocation, which will include sharing lessons of success (with this CCT model) from other provinces.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

At the close of this reporting period, the project is yet at a stage where we have an evidence base to substantiate any of our original indicators regarding the higher goal/impact of biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation. However, with our facilitation, we received strong support from local governments and stakeholders towards the gazette of protected area in Kon Plong. This later will achieve major positive impact on biodiversity conservation. By engaging in conservation, local communities will also receive benefits to contribute to their livelihood development. We do already have evidence of strong community participation and involvement in project development, and awareness raising, and significant progress has been made towards understanding biodiversity values, and conservation 'hotspots' within the landscape, as the first steps towards measurable (positive) impact on biodiversity and poverty.

Project Year 1 Highlights

- A scoping study around core habitat of proposed new protected area focusing on potential protected area boundary and social economic conditions of communities in the buffer zone;
- Three-day training workshop for project staff and partners (six FFI staff and two GreenViet staff) on project planning, monitoring and evaluation, and gender, following by a field visit to four key villages and Kon Plong landscape;
- Three-day training course for one FFI and three GreenViet staff on Asset Based Community-led Development (ABCD) approach;
- Three-day training workshop on Theory of Changes, protected area governance, community-based forest management for five FFI staff and three GreenViet staff;
- Conducted FPIC, KAB and updated social economic baselines at 20 villages living around proposed new protected area;
- Created a volunteer network with 185 volunteers who are local villagers;
- Conducted first annual assessment of illegal wildlife trade at 12 villages;
- Organized picture drawing contests at three schools as part of local awareness raising on forest and primate conservation;
- Conducted Training Needs Assessment for 11 local rangers, from FPD and the two management boards, with a view to them becoming PA rangers;
- Conducted a multi-stakeholders workshop with 54 participants, on conservation of primates and gazettement of new protected area in Kon Plong;
- Organised a study tour for 13 key stakeholders from Kon Tum to visit conservation areas and witness co-management models in practice, Quang Nam province and around Da Nang.

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

The project has not yet achieved, or has evidence to show, that indicators towards the expected contribution to the SDGs, although this is to be expected after less than one year of implementation. Through the process of protected area gazettement, local people will be involved in land-use and resources use planning, forest habitat will be more secured with improved forest governance and protection (contribution to SDG 15). Project staff have conducted FPIC, KAB, and social economic assessment at 20 villages with intention to further support livelihood development at least 10 target villages. The project is going to facilitate the livelihood development with particular attention on supporting women to access to wider livelihood opportunities e.g. forest gardens, medicinal plants (contributing to SDG 1, 2, 5 & 6).

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

As for Section 4, the project has not yet been able to provide evidence to show positive outcomes towards supporting to the Conventions, at this early point in project implementation (and reporting). The project fully expects to make a measurable contribution towards

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

No evidence is yet available to demonstrate poverty alleviation impact, as per section 4. The main intended beneficiaries are local villagers at around 10 target village living adjacent to the core habitat of primates.

The project expects to achieve direct impact on improving living standards of local ethnic minority people in the region by helping to define needs and barriers, using Theory of Change, ABCD and PMSD tools, and subsequently to co-design a programme of livelihood improvement, and an accompanying technical package. The project expects to achieve this in Project Year 3. By end of Project Year 1, there are no noticeable achievements beyond scoping, setting baselines (KAB and socio-economic) and beginning the sensitisation and FPIC processes.

7. Project support to gender equality issues

This project intended to support gender equality by balancing gender involvement in consultations/project design, and thereafter forest management. The project has as a core theme support to marginalised women accessing livelihood development opportunities such as women's agricultural cooperatives, savings and loans (self-help) groups, market system development and transferable skills (e.g. literacy, computer usage and maths). Through FPIC process, KAB surveys, consultations, and social economic assessment, the project fully addressed roles of women.

The project will also assess barriers for these women to also become involved in collaborative management of protected area through MAC. This could potentially increase/ secure their voices and incomes by affording more control over their own agricultural products and sales. Over the first 8 months of implementation, there has not yet been measurable achievements, beyond the inclusion of women in all meetings and local consultations, with women comprising a reasonable – although not ideal – 36% (approx.) of local (household level) participants/respondents. The project needs more time to facilitate this long process and achieve its stated aims.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

As it was the first year of project implementation, the project used its original logframe as the main metric to measure project indicators against its outputs and outcomes. FFI assigned its Country Programme Manager to provide overarching management and oversight to this project, with a full-time Project Coordinator hired to provide crucial day to day coordination and implementation. Monitoring missions, by the Programme Manager, have been conducted once a month to ensure project implementation is in line with the logframe and workplan.

A detailed annual work-plan is now in place, with key milestones committed to on monthly basis, and this is being used to monitor project progress. A copy is available.

The second annual KAB survey will be conducted to measure the changes in K-A-B of local people towards biodiversity conservation as impact of project. Project will develop a biodiversity baseline to measure (monitor) the changes of key species indicator as impacts of project towards biodiversity conservation. To measure the changes in livelihood, the project used social economic data assessed during the first year as baseline data, and hereafter monitoring – with annual social economic updates and safeguard monitoring (will be) used to compare with baseline.

With support from Tim Bergman, [Darwin] Project Manager in Cambodia, project developed its own monitoring system on MSEXcel format. This allows project regular collect data of activity on monthly basis. However, this form needs further adjustment and project will soon have it in place in project year 2.

9. Lessons learnt

This project ran smoothly during the first reporting period with the full engagement and support from local governments, local forest managers, and local communities.

Interestingly, the project's initial interactions with Kon Plong Forestry Company (production forest) was not successful because the managers were not interested in conservation, being themselves foresters, and potentially viewed the project as some kind of threat. The project, however, consistently engaged the company managers, in several consultation meetings and workshops (on primate conservation interventions and forest management options) and now receives full support from the company. This has been a clear example (lesson) of the need for effective communications, clear messaging and also perseverance, in order to change perceptions, and in this case, to make those changes possible for a key stakeholder.

At the end of this first phase, it is also evident (as above) that proposing a protected area, whose forests habitats current belonging (are managed by) three main different owners, and where there competing interests in the land, will need a long process of communication, advocacy and co-

design of new governance options and process of participatory protected area zoning and delineation.

Raising awareness among local communities through village level meetings was in places challenging because meeting facilitators were unable to speak local minority languages, and thus had to work through local interpreters. Posters and ceremonies (events) were the most successful means of awareness raising at the local level (communities). The lessons here are that the project needs to train and employ local facilitators or interlocutors, to help facilitate communication and liaison, and that all materials need to be translated (where appropriate) into local languages, as well as into Vietnamese.

The local livelihoods of forest-edge communities, around the core habitat, is based primarily around small scale agriculture/harvesting and livestock free-grazing. Dependence on natural forest resources is still at high rate, including water resources, medical plants, building materials and in some cases food (although some of this is also illegal). The project recognises that it will take time and a series of steps to facilitate, co-develop and apply livelihood development models to communities, as way to incentive them, and also offset any potential impacts. Village level land use and resources use planning are fundamental to this process, by defining and improving community land rights, forest land use and productivity, and addressing barriers to market access (among other issues), in order to facilitate livelihood development and reduce forest (resource) dependency.

The scope of the project is 20 villages, focusing on the key 10 villages living nearest to and/or most dependent upon natural resources, and with a project area of around 40,000 hectares of forest. This is a large area and in the initial months of the project, while training and planning was underway, there were some shortages of human resources. These shortage caused some additional delay in project implementation. Project partner GreenViet and FFI both assigned its full-time staff to this project with support from local partners and part-time staff, and now the project is well resourced. FFI also mobilised staff from other project in Kon Tum (REDD+ project) to support field activities, thus filling any remaining gaps.

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

Not applicable.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project was somewhat delayed in the first quarter because of a delay in recruiting project staff and also because of a delay in finalising the contracting process for the sub-grant to GreenViet. To solve this issue, as mentioned in Section 9, FFI and GreenViet assigned full-time staff to this project and mobilised more staff from other projects, in the last quarter. The project is now back 'on track' with the original logframe ad phasing.

Drafting the feasibility study is somewhat delayed due to weather conditions that did not allow field surveys in forest in last quarter, but these are now complete. FFI delayed the process of recruiting CCT but engaged potential candidates in biodiversity survey in April 2019. Through this on-ground activities, and training, they will be equipped with core skills on forest patrolling and knowledge of biodiversity monitoring.

12. Sustainability and legacy

This is the first year of project implementation and we only 8 months from the start date, as covered in this report, but steps toward sustainability and legacy have been made. The project is gaining significant profile with the demonstration from local governments and stakeholders who have been fully supportive of the project plan and strategy. The project is facilitating development of the new protected area, with notable successes already in terms of agreeing the overall concept and governance options for the reserve, and moreover having gained agreement (from decision makers) that community representatives will play a significant role in decision making.

Building on success at other sites, the project will continue to work to secure a proportion of local payments from PES to be allocated for more specific forest patrolling and species monitoring. This will be a crucial output. This will have a direct impact on policy revision of the government for a more effective (performance based) payment method and benefit sharing mechanism.

13. Darwin identity

The project always includes the Darwin Initiative logo in all documents, reports, and publication of project e.g. posters, calendars. In all technical reports, project used this phrase 'This work has been done/carried out with financial support from Darwin Initiative'.

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2018/19 Grant (£)	2018/19 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2018-2019

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>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.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A network of 185 volunteers to report on illegal wildlife trade will contribute positive impacts on biodiversity conservation; - Awareness raising events at three secondary schools provided significant information of primates and biodiversity values to local people; - Consultation meetings and workshops provided information of primates and biodiversity values and received supports of all relevant stakeholders towards sustainable forest management. 	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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%</p>	<p>This project has just started since July 2018 (9 months) and therefore there is negligible progress to date.</p>	<p>Concentrate on finalising feasibility study to gazette protected area; Fully engage relevant stakeholders in discussion of PA management; Facilitate land use planning and local livelihood development.</p>

	<p>report wellbeing improvements (with gender disaggregated data)</p> <p>0.4 By June 2021, populations of grey shanked douc langur are stable, or increasing, inside the PA, against the baseline (i.e. stable at roughly 500 and showing signs of increase to at least 550)</p>		
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>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>Limited progress to date, beyond site scoping, baselines studies and securing overall and general support for key stakeholders / decision makers, for a new PA, due to long process of gazetting new protected area.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Preliminary consultations and FPIC with effected / bufferzone villages regarding a new PA in Kon Plong</p>		<p>Project conducted initial step of FPIC at 20 villages</p>	<p>Project will conduct second round of FPIC and consultation meetings at villages regarding new PA in Kon Plong during project year 2 along with feasibility study finalisation</p>

Activity 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	Project conducted FPIC, KAB, social economic at 20 villages, conducted scoping study, organised consultation meetings and workshops, conducting biodiversity survey	Consultation meetings and workshops at village – commune – district – provincial levels; land use planning; protected area boundary zoning
Activity 1.3 Training needs assessments/training courses developed towards the improvement of forest protection department management board capacity	Project conducted training needs assessment for 11 technical staff and rangers	Develop and training programme and conduct trainings
Activity 1.4 Collaborative PA management plan development (facilitated discussion and technical input / drafting)	No progress to date (this cannot start until the PA is designated or at least officially agree to)	Will go along with the development of feasibility study and designation process
Activity 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)	Idea of MAC involvement in PA management was introduced by project to local stakeholders at multi-stakeholders workshop	Facilitate the development of regulations, scope and memberships for approval
Activity 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).	No progress to date	Organise trainings
Activity 1.7 Training: District FPD rangers / PA management board trained on SMART management, data analysis/database and the creation of SMART reports	No progress to date	Organise trainings
Activity 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	Project engaged potential candidates in biodiversity surveys	Recruit five best candidate for CCT, provide necessary trainings and equipment
Activity 1.9 Develop a sustainable incentive programme for PA rangers and CCT to help motivate them, beyond salary and performance-monitoring (SMART-based)	No progress to date	Once project recruit CCT members, project will develop a sustainable intensive programme
Activity 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)	Project conducted KAB surveys at 20 villages	Project will conduct annual KAB surveys during project year 2 & 3
Activity 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.	Project conducted picture drawing contests at three schools, provided posters, leaflets, and new year calendars to local communities, posted pictures and news of events and activities on Facebook page in Vietnam	Organise village ceremonies, posters, and social media campaigns (Facebook etc.)

<p>Activity 1.12 PA zoning and boundary demarcation in the field using GPS and tablets/SMART phones (also for SMART patrolling)</p>	<p>No progress to date, beyond the development of the draft PA boundary / project zone</p>	<p>Project will hire consultants to do zoning and boundary demarcation as part of feasibility study development during project year 2</p>
<p>Activity 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)</p>	<p>No progress to date</p>	<p>Project will facilitate the development of livelihood development technical package during project year 2. Conservation agreement will also be developed along with livelihood development support.</p>
<p>Activity 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</p>	<p>No progress to date</p>	<p>Recruit CCT members, provided SMART trainings, implement SMART patrols</p>
<p>Activity 1.15 Implement METT; baseline, mid-term and project end</p>	<p>No progress to date</p>	<p>Project will conduct METT right after the gazettement of protected area</p>
<p>Activity 1.16 Develop and implement a bio-monitoring protocol, for doucs and key indicators species (TBC), in addition to SMART monitoring</p>	<p>120 camera traps are being set up in Kon Plong forest in April 2019</p>	<p>A biodiversity database will be created</p>
<p>Activity 1.17 Establish local volunteer network(s) and undertake annual and ad hoc assessments of local market for illegal wildlife trade, focussing on primates</p>	<p>Project established a volunteer network with 185 volunteers</p>	<p>Provide trainings on wildlife trade monitoring skills</p>
<p>Output 2.</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</p>	<p>Limited progress to date beyond the first phases of socio-economic data collection, and KAB, and sensitisation and consultation (including FPIC part one) with local people</p>

	<p>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>Activity 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</p>	<p>Project conducted series of consultation meetings at villages and workshops</p>	<p>In coming quarter project will document this review/results as a recommendation memo or policy briefing to Kon Plong district government on land use plan and biodiversity conservation planning.</p>	
<p>Activity 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 gazettelement components of the project, culminating in approved policy reforms or sub-national plans</p>	<p>Project conducted multi-stakeholders workshops and study tour</p>	<p>Project will organise more group meetings to facilitate land use planning and protected area gazettelement</p>	
<p>Activity 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</p>	<p>No progress to date aside from introductory and 'hi-level' meetings in which the key concepts, including designating the new nature reserve, within a land use plan, have been discuss and agreed</p>		
<p>Activity 2.4 Draft the plan for circulation, review and iteration; finalise and seek PPC endorsement (Decree or Decision)</p>	<p>No progress to date</p>		
<p>Activity 2.5 Monitor update and usage of the landscape plan via assessment inclusion of local communities in decision making (interviews / questionnaires),</p>	<p>No progress to date</p>		

<p>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)</p>		
<p>Output 3. 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 have diversified their livelihoods, and are on track for</p>	<p>Somewhat limited progress to date, aside for researching/setting the socio-economic and KAB baselines, and the design of the BSM and drafting of the integrated monitoring system</p>

	<p>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 conservation values / ecosystem services</p> <p>3.7 By January 2012, communities members report a 50% reduction in fuelwood consumption as a result of 'eco-stoves'</p>		
Activity 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		Project conducted first initial FPIC at 14 villages (a second phase of FPIC is planned for 2019)	Project will conduct more FPIC-based consultation process to facilitate livelihood development interventions
Activity 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.		Baseline work is complete, but data to be updated on the 10 'key' villages, and the participatory needs assessment which take place in Q2-Q3 2019	
Activity 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.		Progress to date includes the initial KAB/FPIC/socio-economic baseline setting, which will be followed by the SIA and development of the safeguards / indicators and monitoring system. Work on the grievance mechanism and benefit sharing mechanism are quite advanced, with drafts already available	
Activity 3.4 A review of existing farming systems – SWOT and gap analysis		Limited progress to date, as part of the social baselines assessments (above)	
Activity 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)		No progress to date, beyond building staff capacity (training) in relevant tools	
Activity 3.6 Training courses (delivered in ethnic minority languages) on crop diversification, yield maximisation, supply chains, marketing and market access, as identified through PMSD		No progress to date	
Activity 3.7 Village (and household where appropriate) level sustainable landuse / resource use plans in the PA bufferzone, which also support local people to		No progress to date	

obtain clarification of land tenure (understanding which land uses are permitted for villagers, by Vietnam's complex system of leases, contracts and certificates)		
Activity 3.8 An eco-stove design and procurement programme to reduce local fuel wood requirements	No progress to date	
Activity 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	No progress to date	
Activity 3.10 Bi-annual data collection on impacts / safeguards (see Activity 3.3 – baselines and design of monitoring) – On-going monitoring (M&E)	Project conducted KAB and social economic assessment at 20 villages	Based on results of KAB and social economic data, project will develop a baseline data and further conduct bi-annual to collect data on impacts / safeguards

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>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.</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>0.5 By March 2021, the intact core forest area is maintained against baseline 2018 levels, and the PA (approx. 30,000ha) is operational and effective</p> <p>0.6 By March 2021, there is a 75% reduction in hunting of key primate species within the core area (PA), against a 2018 baseline</p> <p>0.7 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)</p> <p>0.8 By June 2021, populations of grey-shanked douc langur are stable, or increasing, inside the PA, against the baseline (i.e. stable at roughly 500 and showing signs of increase to at least 550)</p>	<p>0.1 Remote sensing and forest biomass surveys, METT scores</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>0.4 Final population census for grey-shanked doucs (combined with annual langur population (SMART and biomonitoring) data collected during the life of the project, in line with a monitoring protocol, and also covering gibbons and indicator species)</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>

<p>Outputs: 1. Protected Area management and enforcement capacity is collaborative and observably effective, increasing the voice of marginalised communities in natural resource management</p>	<p>1.6 By January 2021, PA management effectiveness shows demonstrable improvements against a 2019 baseline</p> <p>1.7 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>1.8 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>1.9 By April 2019, two CCTs (with minimum 10 members) are set up, trained, and on patrol</p> <p>1.10 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>2.5 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>2.6 By December 2019, the districtwide plan sets out a shared</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>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>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>2.7 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>2.8 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>2.4 Workshop outputs and final report containing review of the plan and its implementation, decision making and land use (including maps)</p>	<p>Political entities will enable 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>
<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>3.8 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>3.9 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>3.1 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>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</p>

	<p>3.10 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>3.11 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>3.12 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 have diversified their livelihoods, and are on track for increased agricultural production and/or income</p> <p>3.13 By December 2020, 85% of respondents demonstrate awareness and appreciation of local primates, and forest conversation values / ecosystem services</p> <p>3.14 By January 2012, communities members report a 50% reduction in fuelwood consumption as a result of 'eco-stoves'.</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>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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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
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- 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 gazettelement 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)

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
6A	Trainings on livelihood development for project staff	2 F 7 M	Vietnamese	10	10	0	10	20
6A	Trainings on project management; participatory approach; and CFM	3 F 4 M	Vietnamese	7	5	0	7	12
6A	Trainings on SMART for CCT and rangers	Mainly M	Vietnamese	0	20	20	0	40
6B	Weeks training on camera trap	Mainly M	Vietnamese	0	1	0	0	1
6A	Trainings on illegal wildlife trade monitoring	Mainly M	Vietnamese	0	185	0	0	185
6B	Weeks training on biodiversity monitoring	Mainly M	Vietnamese	0	3	3	0	6
6A	Trainings on livelihood development for local farmers	150 F & 150 M	Vietnamese	0	200	100	0	300
9	Policy brief on land use planning	M & or F	Vietnamese	0	1	1	0	2
10	Biodiversity monitoring manual	M & or F	Vietnamese	0	1	0	0	1
12A	Computer based biodiversity database	M & or F	Vietnamese	0	1	0	0	1
14A	Village meetings	M & F	Vietnamese	20	40	20	20	80

14A	Conferences and workshops	M & F	Vietnamese	10	6	3	10	19
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Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Y
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	N
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Y
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. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	N
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Y
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Y
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	