



## Darwin Initiative: Final Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note:  
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>).

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

### Darwin Project Information

Project reference	25-010
Project title	A sustainable landscape for Critically Endangered primates and marginalised communities
Country(ies)	Vietnam
Lead organisation	Fauna & Flora International
Partner institution(s)	GreenViet
Darwin grant value	250,000
Start/end dates of project	1 <sup>st</sup> July 2018/ 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021
Project leader’s name	Josh Kempinski
Project website/blog/social media	
Report author(s) and date	Hoang Van Lam and Josh Kempinski 21.06.2021

## 1 Project Summary

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. This species 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 district in Kon Tum Province is a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), Important Bird Area (IBA) and habitat for another Endangered primate (northern yellow-cheeked gibbon), and 978<sup>1</sup> 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. A wind farm is a new threat for 2020. Without actions on forest management and biodiversity conservation, these remaining forests will be lost within 10-20 years.

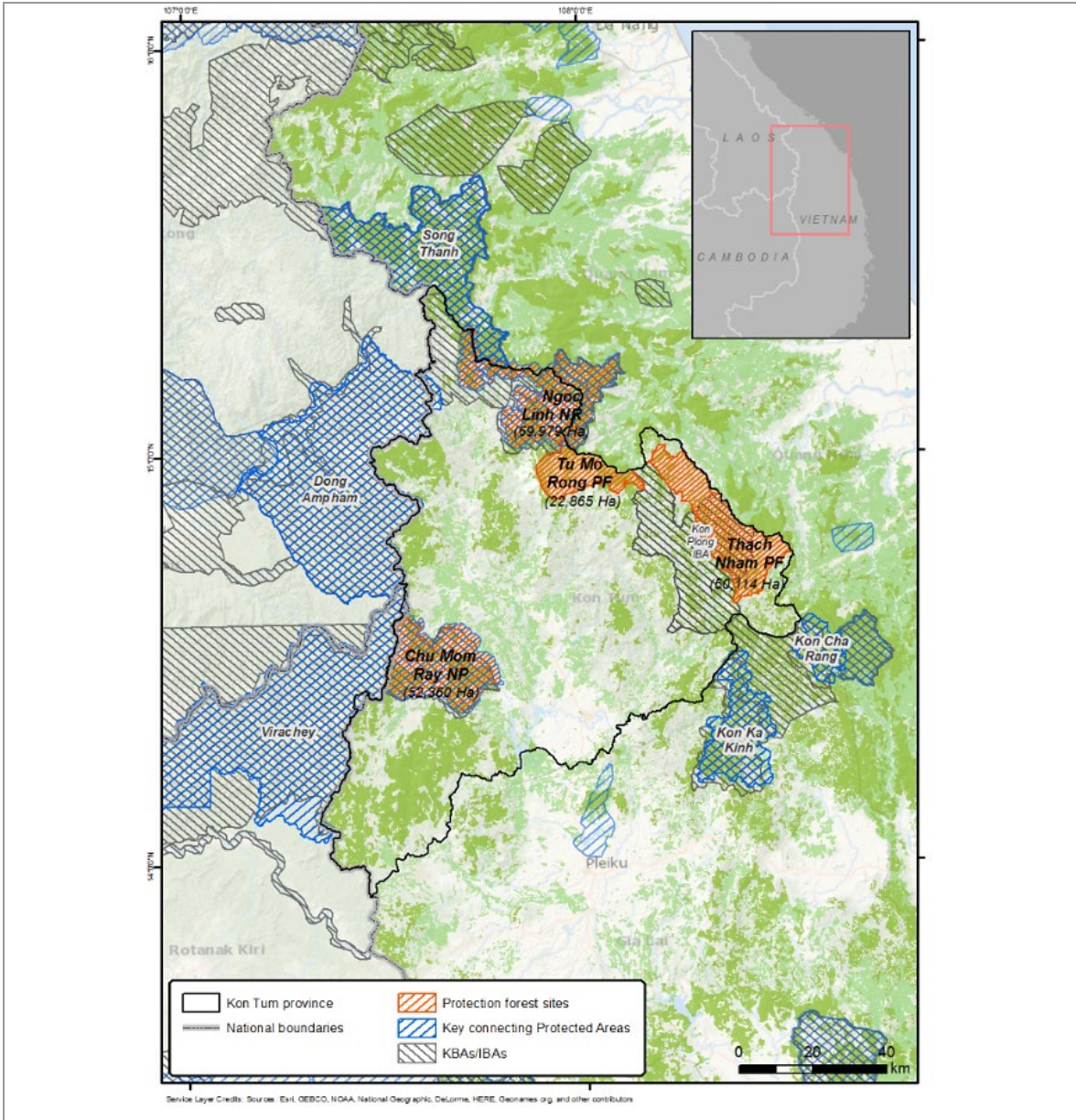
Located in the mountainous Central Highlands, in the south-eastern Annamite Range, Kon Plong is also among the poorest districts in Vietnam, with poverty rates over 75% in its 9 communes, all of which feature on Vietnam’s list of its poorest 60 communes. Over 90% of the population belong to minority ethnic groups whose livelihoods are centred around small-scale subsistence farming, livestock husbandry, increasingly professional (commercial) hunting, and gathering of

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

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 aimed to 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).

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



**2 Project Partnerships**

The success of the project has been built on close partnerships with national and international NGOs, local government agencies and all relevant stakeholders.

FFI has a long-term cooperation with **GreenViet** on the conservation of primates in Vietnam and under this project, are the 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.

During the implementation of this project, GreenViet was a key partner, involved in the local-level government liaison, logistics and implementation, including participatory process and FPIC, gender-sensitive community consultations, socio-economic surveys and livelihoods, and biodiversity surveys, with strong technical support and oversight from FFI. Through the implementation of activities, FFI and GreenViet worked closely together to develop bi-annual and annual project work plans, provided technical support to each other, and assigned sufficient staff and budget to implement project activities. In preparing this final report, GreenViet provided FFI with their activity reports and annual report, in the Darwin Initiative format. FFI and GreenViet will continue this partnership in Kon Plong, using new funding sources, to facilitate the development of the new special use forest and to support biodiversity conservation in Kon Plong.

In 2019, to support the gathering of biodiversity data and scientific research, the project built a formal partnership with the **Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research (IZW)**. A large-scale camera trap programme was conducted in Kon Plong forest by FFI with technical expertise and equipment from IZW, in collaboration with GreenViet. This partnership was, effectively, in-kind co-funding, through provision of cameras-traps and some additional advisory input, to this Darwin project through the biodiversity baseline survey – an essential part of the protected area feasibility and gazettement process.

The bio-baseline/camera trap survey brought tremendous results, confirming a high diversity of mammal and bird species in Kon Plong forest. A full and detailed biodiversity report (also covering the yellow-cheeked gibbon and grey-shanked douc langur surveys).

The entire bio-baseline/survey activity would not have been possible without GreenViet's additional human resources and technical knowledge, as they undertook about 30% of the camera trap installation and retrieval, and supported the primate surveys by covering one forest block themselves. They were also instrumental in supporting, or at times leading on, community consultations (including FPIC) and the collection of socio-economic data.

In addition, FFI also built a partnership with the **Southern Institute of Ecology (SIE)**, Vietnam, for further research on flora, amphibians and reptiles. FFI supported all administrative procedures and introduced SIE to local project partners in Kon Plong in order to conduct field surveys, and, in return, receive survey data.

From April 2019, FFI maintained strong relations with local stakeholders at all levels, from community to provincial. Kon Tum Forest Protection Department (FPD), under the management of Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), plays a key role in allowing and assisting FFI's conservation activities in Kon Plong. Kon Tum FPD and DARD strongly supported the gazettement process for a new protected area in Kon Plong, as it will help to achieve current national and provincial forest protection strategies. FFI's projects are contributing to forest protection and management in Kon Tum province where Kon Plong FPD, Thach Nham Protection Forest Management Board (PFMB) and Kon Plong Forestry Company (FC) are key stakeholders and owners of these forests. Therefore, FFI works closely with these three key local partners, maintaining strong working relationships. The project team from FFI and GreenViet was honoured to be invited to present our work in Kon Plong at the Vietnam National Forestry Day Festival, organized by Kon Tum Forestry Association in Kon Plong on 28th November 2019.

At the commune and village levels, the relationship between project team and stakeholders was also enhanced through their participation in project implementation. The project always consults or informs the Commune People's Committee (CPC) before conducting activities, and extensive consultation, attitudinal surveys and FPIC has been undertaken with local communities (detailed later). At project end, we are still receiving strong support from local stakeholders and communities, with no major complaints or grievances reported.

In summary, the project has built strong partnerships at all levels, receiving strong support from them all. While our funding capacity to support livelihood development was limited, our

participatory approach and long-term commitment to work in the region received support of local stakeholders and communities, and will sustain project impact into the future.

### 3 Project Achievements

#### 3.1 Outputs

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

Although the key element of this output requires a protected area to be in place, the project achieved this output through a series of actions that engaged marginalised communities in the process of PA development, and built the capacities of forest management actors; i.e. Forest Protection Department (FPD) rangers and Management Board of Thach Nham Protection Forest (PF). The METT scores of Thach Nham PF increased from 47, in October 2019, to 67 in March 2021. This represents a significant change in the efficacy of forest management at Thach Nham PF, which will later be upgraded to the management board of the protected area.

The project intended to create a Management Advisory Committee (the PA collaborative management forum), consisting of representatives from local communities and relevant stakeholders, to engage in PA management decision making. However, due to the local contexts and the protracted nature of the gazettelement process, it was decided collectively with local stakeholders that an interim 'CSO' would be established in its place; the Village Union, made of village leaders and other representatives for all nine target communities. Its focus is to coordinate snare removal teams and agri-livelihoods improvements. It was established in 2020 and the first meeting was held in Jan 2021. This body also helps local communities voice any concerns through the grievance redress mechanism. This strengthened the voices of local people from vulnerable communities in natural resource management.

The original output was "PA Management Plan has been developed". This is not possible (legally or practically) before gazettelement. As such, in its place the project has spent considerably more time and resources on the gazettelement process, which is highly complex, social and political in nature, and requiring community, local and central government consultation, as well as all the FPIC, technical and baseline assessments, and policy and legal reviews. The most important was the completion of a biodiversity assessment of Kon Plong forest in 2020.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the multi-stakeholder workshop was postponed several times but was eventually, and successfully, held in Kon Tum in July 2020. Following the workshop, with the support of stakeholders, the Kon Tum Department of Agricultural and Rural Development (DARD) submitted a request letter to Kon Tum government proposing that 29,000 hectares of protection forest, in Kon Plong, be designated as special use forest. The PA management plan is now referred to as Forest Sustainable Management Plan (FSMP), under Government Decree 156. The project engaged in this FSMP development process, provided significant input to the section on biodiversity conservation. This is an important document of Thach Nham PF for the period of 2021 – 2030. Once upgraded to special use forest, this document will be updated accordingly.

Community Conservation Teams (community forest patrols) were set up and in operation. Due to the slow speed of gazettelement, and the very significant and urgent threats posed by snaring, the project and its partners/stakeholders agreed to a revised model of community-based patrols. The new model is for a focused and dedicated community snare removal team, who will also collect, *ad hoc*, other data on threats and species observations. This model is already developed, with the full support of the existing Thach Nham PF Management Board (who will provide oversight and mandate), local Forest Protection Department (FPD) and local people. Training on forest patrols, snare removal and SMART data collection were provided to the Forest Guards of Thach Nham PF and FPD rangers. The model now is in operation under the supervision of Thach Nham PF management board, with on-going technical support from FFI.

The project developed conservation commitments for local communities at nine target villages, and awareness raising programmes, focusing on forest and wildlife conservation, through village meetings, posters, presentations and local radio broadcastings. As a result, and as evidenced by KAB surveys (see below) the understanding, attitudes and behaviours of local people has

greatly increased, in comparison to previous years. Key findings of the KAB survey, when compared to those from 2019, include that:

- local understanding of the ecological values of forests increased by 20%
- knowledge of primates and rare animals increased by 52%
- the majority (98%) of those interviewed want to protect the forest
- 89% - 95% of households see the protection of rare primates and animals as necessary
- 95% of households agree to the establishment of a new special use forest in Kon Plong
- 97% of households have stopped hunting
- human activity in the protection forest decreased by 38%.

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

Although it has been a somewhat slower process than expected, the project has achieved this output. The project engaged multiple stakeholders, focusing on the impacted communities and decision makers, through their engagement in a scoping study of PA boundaries, KAB surveys, consultation village meetings on forest protection, village level land use mapping and livelihood development, FPIC meetings, and PA consultation workshops. The successful multi-stakeholder workshop, held on July 2020, suggested a vision towards changing land-use planning for Kon Plong forest. This was acknowledged by the provincial government and so 29,000 hectares of protection forest, in Kon Plong, is being planned for special use forest.

The project conducted land use planning at 10 villages, reviewed policies on social economic development plans of Kon Plong, created Village Unions, and engaged local farmers in livelihood development and market access interventions, creating opportunities for local stakeholders and contributing to the district-wide business plan. By December 2019, a district-wide land-use vision for Kon Plong was devised, setting out a shared understanding of the landscape conditions, challenges and opportunities (including sources of blended finance, such as Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)) and proposing collaborative actions. The plan is aligned with government policy and international commitments on zero deforestation, low carbon-green growth and equitable development pathways.

Knowing that the province is developing a master plan for the whole province, of which Kon Plong is a part, FFI is in the process of hiring a national expert on forestry planning to facilitate the forestry section. This will include the registration of the change of status of protection forest in Kon Plong to special use forest, ensuring that this critical habitat is being strictly planned for conservation, including habitat corridors linking Kon Plong to other forest blocks/special use forests in the region.

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

The project achieved this output through a series of activities, including: FPIC meetings; KAB survey, and social economic assessments of 20 villages during the PY1, and repeated KAB survey; land use planning; resource use mapping; social economic assessment; farming system review, and market chain analysis for major crops/products, at 10 key villages in PY2-3. In March 2021 the project conducted training for 216 farmers from targeted villages, linked to previous work on visioning (improving local farming), and improving market access. The project was also able to connect private cooperatives with 73 farmer households and village leaders to find out the needs of cooperatives and the production capacity of groups of households. The Southern Institute of Ecology (SIE) was able to support the product display booth in District 5, Ho Chi Minh City. Once local farmers have organised and produced crops, the booth is available to them for promotional purposes; an opportunity for them to improve their sustainable livelihood.

For accessing customers online, the project also actively connected the network selling NTFPs online, on the CBNE website (community based NTFP - enterprises). It is hoped that, in the near future, local products will be developed, certified and ready to be sold on both online and more traditional markets. Towards the planting of 15,000 hectares of trees in Kon Tum province, the project is also creating a link with a provincial youth business club, encouraging them to join local

authorities and local people in implementing a tree planting campaign. The campaign supports intercropping of fruit trees, and other crops, to gradually form forest garden models that bring income to local people and investment opportunities for businesses.

In terms of land-use planning, pursuant to the Law on Planning, there is no land-use planning at village/commune level. However, villagers from 10 target villages engaged in land-use mapping and proposed boundaries for the new PA. This contributed to the development of a provincial master plan for the period 2021 – 2025, which is still on-going.

TK90 fuelwood saving stove is a type of eco-stove that has been tested, by FFI, in other project sites. Therefore, this stove was chosen to apply for the piloting stage in Kon Plong District. 90 stoves, including 50 small and 40 average size stoves, were ordered and transported to four villages: Dak Tang (Dak Tang Commune), Dak Cho (Dak Ring Commune), Mang Ri (Ngoc Tem Commune) and Mang Canh (Mang Canh Commune). These four Communes can be divided into two groups: cold weather zone (Dak Tang and Mang Canh) and hot weather zone (Ngoc Tem and Dak Ring).

Twenty eco-stoves, including 10 mid-size ones and 10 small-sized, were provided to 20 registered households in each village. Another 10 small stoves were given to forest ranger stations in the area. Small stoves can be used for daily cooking while the larger stoves are more useful for cooking vegetables to feed to livestock. The project team made a quick assessment, to gather information of each household before using those stoves. The assessment will be repeated after six months to evaluate their effectiveness in reducing firewood demand as well as to compare rates of use between the two weather zones.

In general, it is quite difficult to assess the amount of firewood that each household uses but, according to most local people, the mixture of different dry type of trees are collected as fuel wood. Before receiving the stoves, village leaders signed a commitment to inform all receivers about protecting the stoves, at least during pilot stage.

The project received positive feedback from local people who engaged in the eco-stove programme. More and more people are asking the project for help in buying these eco-stoves, as they hear how dramatically they reduce the amount of firewood needed for cooking (an average of 20kg of wood is used every 3 to 8 days with traditional stoves; an eco-stove reduces this by around 50%, to 10kg in 5-7 days). For those households also using eco-stoves to cook food for livestock, they confirmed it reduced firewood consumption by around 25%. It is confirmed that this programme can contribute much to forest protection and contribute to the development of livelihoods as they can save time from firewood collection activities.

### **3.2 Outcome**

The outcome of the project, as agreed in the log-frame, is “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” and has been achieved. In terms of political will, the Kon Tum Provincial People’s Committee now supports the option of upgrading 29,000 hectares of Thach Nham Protection Forest to a new special use forest (most likely a nature Reserve). The project continues working with partners to develop a feasibility study, following the procedures under Decree 156 of the government. In addition, the biodiversity surveys carried out by the project provide evidence of very high-quality forest areas with high biodiversity value and containing many threatened species. Some of these important areas are not included in the special use forest planning proposed by Provincial People’s Committee (PPC), as they are outside the 29,000ha put forward for upgrading. Therefore, FFI will continue to facilitate and advocate to PPC (and their subordinates) for adjusting its special use forest plan to include those significant forest areas. If we manage this, the area of the eventual PA will likely increase to an area of up to 40,000ha.

The effective management of the Kon Plong forest is supported by an increase in the METT scores of Thach Nham PF, from 47 (in 2019) to 67, in 2021. With project efforts to promote forest protection, awareness raising campaigns, consultations, meetings and workshops, as well as in supporting livelihood development through training and market access for around 200 farmers, the forest of Kon Plong was well managed in 2020. According to data provided by Kon Plong

district People's Committee, only 2.17 hectares was lost in 2020, this due to the conversion of forest for slash and burn cultivation by local farmers.

In terms of livelihood development, the project was unable to measure wellbeing improvements. Through engagement in project activities (FPIC meetings, awareness raising, land use mapping, and livelihood training), it was anticipated that all villagers from 10 key villages living adjacent to the proposed PA, would benefit from the project. This is particularly relevant to the 200 farmers that received direct benefits from livelihood training and from the eco-stove programme.

In terms of biodiversity conservation, the updated biodiversity survey report in 2020 estimate there to be at least 500 langurs in the area. A comparison of the 2019 and 2021 KAB surveys shows significant changes in KAB amongst the villagers. Their activities in the proposed PA decreased by 38%; from 67% in 2019 to 29% in 2020. Hunting with guns decreased sharply from 4% to only 0.4%. The logging of timber, for house construction, decreased from 11% to 3% and wood for furniture decreased from 3% to 0%. The collection of orchids also decreased, from 10% to 6%, whilst collecting dry firewood decreased from 11% to 6%. These all have made great contributions to forest protection and wildlife conservation, especially primates, as no evidence of hunting primates was recorded in the previous two years.

### **3.3 Monitoring of assumptions**

#### **Project Outcome:**

Landscape-wide planning, forest protection and improved sustainability of local livelihoods will reduce encroachment and forest degradation, benefiting douc langurs while improving the wellbeing of targeted ethnic minority farmers/hunters.

#### **Assumptions:**

- The timeframe (approximately two harvests following interventions) is sufficient for forest and livelihoods interventions to lead to significant and measurable improvements in wellbeing, forest cover, and key species populations.
- Community members (mostly Mo Nong and Co Doong ethnic groups), maintain current support for the PA and interest in benefits (i.e. forest management, land-use planning, tenure clarification and agri-livelihood improvements). Evidence for local 'buy-in' comes from preliminary local consultations by FFI and GreenViet.

#### **Comments:**

The assumptions made regarding project outcome have not changed through the lifetime of the project. The project was unable to definitively measure improvements in wellbeing but, through engagement in project activities, we confirmed some improvement in wellbeing, well managed forest cover and wildlife populations.

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

#### **Assumptions:**

- The PA will be gazetted in the expected timeframe (Q2 2019).
- Younger community members, who speak local languages and Vietnamese, will facilitate community representation (e.g. in the MAC).
- 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.

#### **Comments:**

The expected timeframe (Q2 2019) to gazette the new protected area changed. The project realised this administrative process under Decree 156 and, therefore, the project focused on field activities, including biodiversity surveys, socio-economic assessments, and consultations. This is a long process, gathering information on biodiversity and social contexts, along with a series of consultation meetings with local communities, relevant stakeholders and decision makers. The development of MAC changed to the development of a Village Union to better reflect the local

context. Towards to end of the project cycle, the assumptions made regarding this output still hold true.

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

**Assumptions:**

- 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').;
- 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.;
- Political will enables PES payments to be allocated 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).

**Comments:**

The process of advocating a district-wide business plan and landscape management plan progressed slowly. However, this does not create any impacts on achieving Output 2 towards the end of project. All consultations relating to districtwide business plans for sustainable land-use management and landscape management were considered in the process of developing the provincial master plan. The Thach Nham PF is using PES to cover salaries for forest guards and local communities for forest protection activities. Therefore, the assumptions made regarding this output still hold true.

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

**Assumptions:**

- Local people will co-create and support sustainable livelihood 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.
- There are assumptions around the numbers of direct beneficiary individuals and communities, as these will depend on the exact boundaries of the PA, and the results of FPIC, determining which villages wish to be involved (though see Outcome assumptions for evidence of local buy-in).
- 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.

**Comments:**

The project was slow in designing a full package of technical support to improve local livelihoods during project years 1 and 2. By end of project, the team had already conducted a series of meetings with local farmers, including FPIC, social economic assessment, participatory land use planning and resource use mapping, a farming system review, market chain analysis, training and access to potential market for local crop products and NTFPs. The local villagers fully supported all project activities. We therefore confirm all assumptions made regarding this output were true.

**3.4 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation**

The project has had notable impact on the higher goal/impact of biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation. Foremost is the biodiversity baseline data which demonstrates that Kon Plong is still of the highest global importance for biodiversity conservation and is arguably the most important forest in Vietnam, outside of the PA network. In addition, FFI raised concerns over direct threats to the biodiversity in Kon Plong forest and received strong support from local governments and forest owners in strengthening the forest patrol forces (by establishing two Community Conservation Teams) with engagement by local people and forest guards. This



intervention initially focuses on snare/trap removal in Thach Nham PF, considered the most important forest habitat of Kon Plong.

The wildlife protection volunteer network, with more than 200 members in the region, is playing a significant role in investigating wildlife crime and raising local awareness. Moreover, the provincial government agreed in principle to gazette a new protected area in Kon Plong. This created a strong incentive for forest owners, local governments and local communities to protect the Kon Plong forest while waiting for the formal protected area designation. By engaging in a wide array of community-level initiatives (FPIC, KAB, land use planning, farming system reviews) and directly benefitting from project activities (co-designed livelihood development support, training in livestock husbandry and crop maintenance, eco-stove distribution programme, market access improvements), local community livelihoods were significantly improved by end of project.

## **4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives**

### **4.1 Contribution to Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)**

Through the process of protected area gazettement, local people have been involved in land-use planning and resources use mapping, and forest habitat is being well protected with improved forest governance and protection (contribution to SDG 15). The project has conducted FPIC, KAB, and social economic assessments at 20 villages [PY1] and 10 villages [PY2], repeated the KBA survey [PY3] with the intention to further support livelihood development at 10 key villages. The project supported the development of a technical package to support livelihood development with more attention on supporting women access to wider livelihood opportunities e.g. forest gardens, medicinal plants, market access (contributions to SDG 1, 2, 5 & 6).

### **4.2 Project support to the Conventions or Treaties (e.g. CBD, Nagoya Protocol, ITPGRFA, CITES, Ramsar, CMS, UNFCCC)**

The project has not yet been able to provide tangible evidence of positive outcomes towards supporting the Conventions or Treaties. It has indirect and direct contributions to the CBD, and Aichi targets, in terms of driving forward a globally important conservation and PA gazettement process in Kon Plong for the conservation of CR and EN primates and other species.

*Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity...* The project contributed to this target at all levels of society in Kon Tum; local people in 20 villages in Kon Plong attended awareness raising campaigns; stakeholders from commune to provincial levels engaged in the PA consultation process; tourists coming to Kon Plong can see signboards with messages of biodiversity values in Kon Plong.

*Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems ...* the process of developing a new special use forest in Kon Plong is on-going with the livelihood development programme in the buffer zone communities.

*Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.* The project has made important progress to ensure the long-term protection of the forest in Kon Plong. The provincial government supported the 29,000 hectares of protection forest to be special use forest, and more strict regulations will be in place.

*Target 12: By 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained ...* there were no accurate data of primate species in Kon Plong forest before this project. It was great that this project was able to provide these facts to governments at all levels. Without the efforts of this project, the CR and EN primates of Kon Plong forest are unprotected, with no interventions to prevent their extinction.

### 4.3 Project support to poverty alleviation

No hard evidence is yet available to demonstrate any impact on poverty alleviation, but significant progress has been made, which will underpin this. In PY2 a detailed livelihood and farming review was undertaken, building on the socio-economic baseline and KAB work. The project also undertook policy, land use and market chain analyses, and later we supported the process to develop the Participatory Market System Development Plan, connecting farmers with enterprise. FPIC and land use planning has been robust and consultation herein, around the proposed PA boundary, land use and zoning, has led to agreements on retaining specific forest for community management – to allow for and include firewood and NTFP collection.

The main intended beneficiaries are local villagers, at around 10 target villages living adjacent to core primate habitat. The project fully achieved direct impacts on improving living standards of local ethnic minority people in the region by providing training on livestock husbandry and crop maintenance, supporting an eco-stove distribution programme (a reduction in the demand for firewood also meant a reduction in the time spent collecting firewood), and connecting farmers with enterprises that can support selling local crops and products.

### 4.4 Gender equality

This project supported gender equality by balancing gender involvement in forest management and supporting marginalised women to access 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). At all village meetings and consultations, the project communicated with village leaders on gender equality issues. A high proportion of women were present in all meetings and consultations.

### 4.5 Programme indicators

- **Did the project lead to greater representation of local poor people in management structures of biodiversity?**

Yes. The project used the participatory approach at all levels, working with local communities and establishing a village-level management advisory body [Village Union], village-level volunteering groups for wildlife prevention, and engaging local farmers in forest patrols and snare removal.

- **Were any management plans for biodiversity developed and were these formally accepted?**

Yes. The project engaged in the process of developing a Forest Sustainable Management Plan of Thach Nham PF for period 2021–2030, providing key inputs to the section on biodiversity conservation. It is in process of approval by Kon Tum People's Committee.

- **Were they participatory in nature or were they 'top-down'? How well represented are the local poor including women, in any proposed management structures?**

The process for developing the new PA in Kon Plong was entirely bottom-up. The project at first visited the site, conducted a scoping study and consulted with local people, among the poorest in the region.

- **How did the project positively influence household (HH) income and how many HHs saw an increase?**

It was not feasible to separate HH incomes from other economic influences. The project benefitted more than 3,000 local people through awareness raising campaigns and directly supported around 200 farmers in developing farming skills, as well as with the provision of eco-stoves, and access to the wider market. Whilst these are not directly translatable into income, they address a fundamental human need.

- **How much did their HH income increase (e.g. x% above baseline, x% above national average)? How was this measured?**

N/A

## **4.6 Transfer of knowledge**

The project's approach to knowledge transfer has mainly been through direct communication to individual stakeholders and policy makers; through village meetings, communal and district level meetings and workshops, and provincial multi-stakeholder workshops. Printed materials i.e. posters, leaflets, annual calendars, and signboards have been produced and distributed to communities and stakeholders in Vietnamese.

## **4.7 Capacity building**

The project team included, from FFI, Hoang Van Lam (Country Programme Manager and Project Manager), Nguyen Thi Tien (Project Coordinator), Nguyen Thi Bich Ngoc (Community Facilitator), Nguyen Van Phuong (Project Field Assistant), and Duong Van Khai (Livelihood Advisor) (three men and two women). Project team members from GreenViet included Tran Huu Vy (Project Coordinator), Nguyen Thi Tinh (Community Outreach Officer), Nguyen Thi Thien Huong (Project Officer), and Asiu (Project Field Assistant) (two men and two women). All have developed considerable capacity through implementation of the project.

With the project coordination and management skills learned during this project, in March 2021 Nguyen Thi Bich Ngoc was promoted to Project Manager for Kon Tum of FFI; Nguyen Thi Tien moved to FFI's marine conservation programme and was promoted to Project Lead. In April 2020 [PY2] Nguyen Thi Thien Huong successfully registered and admitted to a PhD programme at Vietnam National Forestry University. Her research topic is on the engagement of local community in biodiversity conservation, taking Kon Plong as the study site.

Not considered as a project staff, Nguyen Van Huy from GreenViet participated in a camera trap programme, with technical support from experts of FFI and IZW, and participated in a gibbon survey with the FFI team; this, we believe has taught him much and significantly improved his capacity in biodiversity research design and methodology. He is now a Team Leader of Biodiversity at GreenViet.

## **5 Sustainability and Legacy**

The project was the first biodiversity conservation project in Kon Plong. Its biodiversity survey provided scientific evidence of the largest known population of grey-shanked doucs, as well as around 140 family groups of yellow-cheeked gibbon and many other wildlife species. This database will be used by government agencies and conservation actors for their conservation planning. This result will also contribute to the decision of upgrading Kon Plong protection forest to a special use forest, resulting in a stricter regime of management regulations, with investment by the government.

FFI has a well-established and long-term commitment to biodiversity conservation in Vietnam. The Darwin funded project in Kon Tum helped FFI contribute to the conservation of at least two primate species and the protection of the most important forest habitat in Vietnam. FFI therefore raised further funding in order to continue its work in Kon Plong. All project staff and resources are secured for a further two years, and will work towards gazettelement of the new protected area, to support biodiversity conservation and livelihoods development, and to build local capacity in conservation management. All of these have been built on the work carried out under this Darwin Initiative project.

## **6 Lessons learned**

Overall, the project ran smoothly, with full engagement and support from local government, local stakeholders, and local communities. However, some delays in activity implementation, and early difficulties with local partnerships, were noted.

The project was ambitious in its goal to gazette the new protected area and maybe should have better predicted the amount of time needed, as well as the complexity of administrative procedures. This should be carefully consulted with partners when designing such projects so that its outcomes and activities reflect current contexts.

When implementing project activities, it is advisable to coordinate with local authorities and functional agencies.

The project was weak at engaging policy-makers at provincial and national levels. For on-going activities at the site, we will need to allocate more time towards building high-level relations, engaging them more in biodiversity conservation discussions.

It has also become clear that, where a project relies on local partners, a capacity building programme should be undertaken i.e. gap assessments, training modules, and post-training actions.

The awareness raising programme was a key part of the project and needed to support long-term conservation of biodiversity in the region. However, threats often come from people far away; in the case of Kon Plong the key wildlife hunters are from Quang Ngai province. To reduce threats from hunting/snaring/trapping, future projects should target those hunters.

Local communities were willing and happy to attend any meetings organised by the project. However, it was reported by FPD rangers that there were too many meetings, not only organised by the project, but also by other projects in the region. For future projects, attempts should be made to keep meetings to a minimum, possibly by combining with those organised by local government agencies, where possible. Livelihood development support was the big concern of local authorities and the big expectation of local communities. It was hard to convince them that this is not a livelihoods development project, but rather part of a wider process.

Building a network of volunteers for wildlife crime prevention was considered a good intervention to promote community-based biodiversity conservation and forest protection. However, it needs a good programme of work to avoid risks associated with illegal wildlife hunters and traders.

Although the project has a detailed log-frame, it was slow in developing an M&E system. For future projects, there is a need to allocate more time and effort at the start on work-planning and monitoring, linking that to the specific M&E with indicators from the log-frame.

## **6.1 Monitoring and evaluation**

There were no major changes in project design once the logframe had been approved. In the first year of project implementation, the project used the original logframe as the main metric to measure project indicators against its outputs and outcomes. FFI assigned its Country Programme Manager to manage this. Monitoring missions have been conducted once a month to ensure project implementation is on the right track. Starting from project year 2, a detailed annual work-plan, with key milestones committed on a monthly basis, has been used to monitor project progress.

Towards the conclusion of project year 2, we internally recognised the need to make our M&E system even more effective, so that project implementing staff can better integrate it into their day-to-day work and make use of it in their regular planning and assessment of progress. We also needed a system that was more transparent and that would make project reporting much easier. To this end, we internally reviewed all of our M&E data and collected this into one single database, that is clearly organised and consistent across outputs. Importantly, we have made the links explicit between indicator measures (calculated at a high level, usually annually) and the actual underlying data upon which they are based. Project staff have consulted with M&E experts in FFI's central office on the structure of this new integrated database. Implementing staff also received professional training in M&E.

## **6.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews**

*After receiving PY1 annual report review we discussed the feedback internally within the project team, including FFI and GreenViet. Feedback from that report has been responded to as below:*

Training needs assessments have still not been fully undertaken so the request to share all the evaluation and training materials is still not possible, but details of proposed training are included in the text (report) and supporting documents.

The donor logo and support of DI was recognised at the project site and was represented in all project publications i.e. New Year calendar, posters, presentations, and reports (provided in annual report 2).

The logframe has been reviewed. The project has updated and developed a full M&E system, based on analysis of the original logframe (provided in annual report 2).

The request for a communication plan as well as the materials themselves can be found in the Annexes and Publications (note the communication plan is part of the KAB reports).

Evidence as requested, of training, consultation, meetings and workshops are provided in annual report 2.

Annual workplan was requested and is annexed (provided in annual report 2).

*After receiving PY2 annual report review we discussed the feedback internally within the project team, including FFI and GreenViet, and addressed the comments as below:*

The wind farm project in Kon Plong is still under consideration for approval by government. The project checked the information with partner – Kon Tum DARD and was told that if it is built, it doesn't create any major impacts to the forest being proposed for the new protected area.

Several activities i.e. 1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 1.8, 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5 were impacted by COVID-19. The project was fully aware of this and the team tried their best to adapt with the evolving situation.

In responding to the potential pressure from eco-tourism, the project built several billboards on the main road from Kon Plong town to some of the key communes, bearing information on the significance of Kon Plong forest and its wildlife.

The government authorities supported the gazettelement of new protected area in Kon Plong. To date, the written evidence is the letter from Kon Tum DARD to Kon Tum People's Committee.

The project also contacted DI representatives to request some changes in the original log-frame. However, those proposed changes were rejected with recommendations to address in the final report.

## 7 Darwin identity

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

## 8 Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

Impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic led to the cancellation, several times, of the multi-stakeholder workshop in Kon Tum. It first was proposed in early 2020 but, by July 2020 it was successfully organized. The project had to cancel many proposed trips to communities during the lockdown period and had to adjust work-plans and limit long-distance travel i.e. no staff from Hanoi were allowed to travel to Kon Tum. The project team in Kon Tum (if safe) conducted activities with remote communication and support from the Hanoi office. To communicate with partners, we used emails and online meetings via zoom. The project staff strictly followed the government's Covid-19 prevention guidelines i.e. during the lockdown period there were no meetings and no travel. It was a lot of changes and the project adapted. However, in future, post-Covid19, we would like to adopt some of these ways of working e.g. communicating with partners at district and provincial level via emails and virtual meetings, but with local people it still needs to be face-to-face meetings.

## 9 Finance and administration

### 9.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain any variance )
Staff costs (from Section 5)				

Consultancy Costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (from Section 6)				
Others (from Section 7)				
Audit costs				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

<b>Staff employed (Name and position)</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>
Josh Kempinski, FFI Vietnam Country Director	
Hoang Van Lam, FFI Vietnam Country Programme Manager	
Nguyen Thi Tien, FFI Vietnam Protected Areas Manager	
Nguyen Thi Bich Ngoc, FFI Vietnam Protected Areas Manager	
Trinh Dinh Hoang, FFI Vietnam Biodiversity Technical Advisor	
Oliver Wearn, FFI Vietnam Biodiversity Technical Advisor	
Nguyen Van Phuong, FFI Vietnam Community Outreach / Comms Officer	
Kiran Mohanan, FFI FPIC & Gender Officer	
Stephen Browne, FFI Director of Operations, A-P	
Le Yen Anh, FFI Vietnam Finance & Admin Manager	
Nguyen Thanh Thao, FFI Vietnam Finance & Admin Officer	
Le Hong Viet, FFI Vietnam Finance & Admin Officer	
Ha Thang Long, GreenViet Technical Advisor / Chairman	
Tran Huu Vy, GreenViet Director	
Truong Thi Thuy Dung, GreenViet Finance & Admin Manager	
Nguyen Thi Thien Huong, GreenViet Protected Areas Coordinator	
Hoang Quoc Huy, GreenViet Biodiversity Assistant	
A Siu, GreenViet Community Consultation Assistant	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

<b>Capital items – description</b>	<b>Capital items – cost (£)</b>
GreenViet - Field equipment	
GreenViet - Publications	
FFI - Publications	
FFI – Equipment Running & Maintenance	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

<b>Other items – description</b>	<b>Other items – cost (£)</b>
FFI - Bank charges	
FFI - Communications	

FFI - Office utilities	
FFI - Postage & courier	
FFI - Stationery	
GreenViet - Bank charges	
GreenViet - Communications	
GreenViet - Health & safety (first aid kit etc)	
GreenViet - Office utilities	
GreenViet - Postage & courier	
GreenViet - Stationery	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

## 9.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
<b>TOTAL</b>	

## 9.3 Value for Money

With the Darwin Initiative's support for this project over the last three years, a long-term conservation programme has been initiated, catalysing the opportunity for the long-term protection of the most important forest habitat in Vietnam and the viability of two key populations of primates.

The project was able to achieve value for money by being focussed on initial steps to convince decision makers at all levels, communicating conservation messages and engaging them in conservation discussions. Being able to achieve this much across such a large geographical range on the budget provided was possible due to strong conservation expertise of the project personnel and the strong relationships with partners at all levels. The project has left a strong legacy in all components of work.

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

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





## Annex 1 Project’s original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your Stage 2 application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert the Stage 2 logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: <b>(Max 30 words)</b></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: <b>(Max 30 words)</b></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% 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>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. 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>1.1 By January 2021, PA management effectiveness shows demonstrable improvements against a 2019 baseline</p> <p>1.2 By June 2019, the MAC has held its first meeting, with representation from approximately 10 communities (400 stakeholders), the Women’s Union, and with minimum 25% of MAC positions reserved for women</p> <p>1.3 By April 2020, a PA Management Plan is in place (drawing on training needs, socio-economic, land-use and biodiversity data and involving PA Management Board, FPD, Department of Nature Conservation, local authorities and MAC/communities stakeholders)</p> <p>1.4 By April 2019, two CCTs (with minimum 10 members) are set up, trained, and on patrol</p> <p>1.5 By December 2019, 90% of planned patrols by both ranger teams and CCTs are taking place, and generating SMART data, in accordance with patrol plans</p>	<p>1.1 METT data and training needs assessment (baseline) and annual re-testing</p> <p>1.2 Official documents produced and available (MAC TOR and working groups notes)</p> <p>1.3 PA Management Plan, SMART data collected/collated (monthly) and SMART reports, and meetings minutes or notes</p> <p>1.4 CCT selection and training records, contracts and SMART patrol data</p> <p>1.5 SMART patrol data, and patrol plans</p>	<p>The PA will be gazetted in the expected timeframe (Q2 2019)</p> <p>Younger community members, who speak local languages and Vietnamese, will facilitate community representation (e.g. in the MAC)</p> <p>FFI’s experience supporting PAs and CCTs in other sites in Vietnam is applicable to strengthen community support and avoid negative social impacts, and illegal activities, at this site</p>
<p>2. Key stakeholders are engaged with an integrated, districtwide business plan for sustainable land-use and landscape management, which recognises local perspectives.</p>	<p>2.1 By Jan 2019, around 10 ethnic minority communities, three unions (Farmers’ Union, Youth Union, Women’s Union), three sectors (energy, transport and agriculture and forestry), and key government bodies (especially the PPC), are involved in cooperative dialogue and action-setting</p> <p>2.2 By December 2019, the districtwide plan sets out a shared understanding of the landscape conditions, challenges and opportunities (including sources of blended finance such as PES), and</p>	<p>2.1 Minutes/attendance lists and vote counts; records of communication demonstrating PPC engagement</p> <p>2.2 Plan (document and maps)</p> <p>2.3 Local policy and ordinance; documented evidence of provincial/district level decision making reference to the plan</p> <p>2.4 Workshop outputs and final report containing review of the plan and its</p>	<p>The PPC, facing competing sectoral goals, continues to support improved forest and biodiversity conservation, in line with the April 2017 Prime Ministerial Decision 628 (‘On Approving the Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates’)</p> <p>Key agencies, civil society and the private sector, at the provincial and district levels, will invest time in feeding into the business plan, and then implement its actions</p> <p>Political will enables PES payments to be allocated in this in this landscape to local</p>

	<p>proposes collaborative actions. The plan is aligned with government policy and international commitments on zero deforestation, low carbon-green growth and equitable development pathways</p> <p>2.3 By June 2020, (i) the plan is approved and actively used by the PPC, at least four provincial government departments, and key non-state actors, and (ii) identified priority actions are being implemented</p> <p>2.4 By March 2021, FFI can report on positive results of the plan's implementation, in terms of inclusion of local communities in decision making, proportion of legally secured forest, and local ethnic minority participation in protected area and land-use planning</p>	<p>implementation, decision making and land use (including maps)</p>	<p>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>3.1 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</p>	<p>3.1 FPIC reports/photos and vote counts</p> <p>3.2 Socio-economic baseline report and needs assessment (including a gender analysis)</p> <p>3.3 Social impact assessment report, safeguards report including key indicators of socio-economic condition and grievance mechanism</p> <p>3.4 Number of resource use/land-use plans and area covered; area of clarified tenure</p> <p>3.5 Number of beneficiaries (with change measured against baseline poverty rates); change in number of crops grown and/or income derived; barriers to local investment or market (access) identified</p>	<p>Local people will co-create and support sustainable livelihoods interventions, and the project can deliver these at a scale to make a meaningful impact on local poverty rates and enable both women and men to improve market access for their goods locally.</p> <p>There are assumptions around the numbers of direct beneficiary individuals and communities, as these will depend on the exact boundaries of the PA, and the results of FPIC, determining which villages wish to be involved (though see Outcome assumptions for evidence of local buy-in).</p> <p>Land tenure is clarified for target communities in the timeframe expected. FFI has several years of Forest Land Allocation and tenure clarification experience from Kon Plong specifically, and the associated (and necessary) political support required to do so.</p>

	<p>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 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, community members report a 50% reduction in fuelwood consumption as a result of ‘ecostoves’</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>	
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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 / buffer-zone 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 underpin adaptive PA management through identification of illegality hotspots and trends).
- 1.7 Training: District FPD rangers / PA management board trained on SMART management, data analysis/database and the creation of SMART reports

- 1.8 Local engagement in conservation will include selection of two 5-person Community Conservation Teams (CCT), selected from key 5-10 communities, established and trained to support FPD rangers with SMART patrols, key species monitoring, snare removal and awareness raising
- 1.9 Develop a sustainable incentive programme for PA rangers and CCT to help motivate them, beyond salary and performance-monitoring (SMART-based)
- 1.10 Knowledge-Attitude-Behaviour (KAB) surveys in each year: baseline, mid-term and project end (relates also to Output 3 and associated means of verification - See Logframe)
- 1.11 Develop an awareness raising and communication strategy for the three levels (scales) and the project – to be delivered through local trainings, events and schools (inputs to the local curricular, plus printed materials and talks/slide-shows), sub-national workshops and study tours, and national fora, combined with FFI's website (dedicated webpage) and social media sites, including a Facebook page in Vietnamese.
- 1.12 PA zoning and boundary demarcation in the field using GPS and tablets/SMART phones (also for SMART patrolling)
- 1.13 Conservation agreements signed – these will set out the project benefits (land-use planning, livelihoods support etc) and the expectations and responsibilities for communities (reduced hunting, protection of the PA forests etc)
- 1.14 Implement SMART patrols by rangers and CCT, and provide support to data analysis and the creation / use of SMART reports for PA management
- 1.15 Implement METT; baseline, mid-term and project end
- 1.16 Develop and implement a bio-monitoring protocol, for doucs and key indicators species (TBC), in addition to SMART monitoring
- 1.17 Establish local volunteer network(s) and undertake annual and ad hoc assessments of local market for illegal wildlife trade, focussing on primates
- 2.1 Policy review related to sub-national development plans and goals, related law / policy at national and local levels, pertaining to land use, tenure, community-based forest management, collaborative management, protected areas and primate conservation
- 2.2 Policy development process, which includes policy briefings and study tours, the sharing of lessons nationally, through working groups and seminars, and aims to facilitate the land use planning and protected area 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), buffer-zone, 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 land-use / resource use plans in the PA buffer-zone, 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 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p><b>Impact:</b></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>Our primate and other biodiversity surveys, and additional data from forest patrols and community consultations, strongly suggest that the grey-shanked douc langur is thriving within the target forest / proposed protected area at the heart of this project, and that the capacity and wellbeing of local people has improved.</p> <p>The proposed Nature Reserve is not yet fully (legally) gazetted but all project outcomes are already contributing to a positive impact on biodiversity and improved livelihoods, and in the long run (post-gazettement) these will increase and be increasingly more observable.</p> <p>The significant effort, far beyond what was originally proposed to Darwin, on gathering biodiversity data for this project and associated PA gazettal has clearly identified and defined the values, long-term conservation needs and alerted key stakeholders regarding urgent actions.</p> <p>The ‘message’, regarding the extremely high biodiversity value, the new reserve, and associated community livelihoods (e.g. ecotourism development) has been accepted and institutionalised into government planning – with the Provincial People’s Committee (highest authority) decreeing that Kon Pong People’s Committee must ‘develop’ both. This was echoed by significant media interest with at least 65 separate articles in Vietnamese newspapers and online news sites, as well as both provincial and national TV coverage.</p> <p>Moreover, the technical and communications/advocacy process of convincing government, at all levels, to gazette a new protected area contributed to landscape-wide planning i.e. is featured in the provincial master plan. This will help local communities stabilise their living conditions and pursue more sustainable livelihoods. Biodiversity conservation will benefit from the master plan as it clearly seeks to balance both social/economic development and conservation goals.</p> <p>Community outreach/awareness raising was a significant project intervention, and it measurably improved local attitudes toward conservation values and goals, and the capacity of local people in livelihoods development.</p> <p>Livelihoods development, through a process of facilitated review/evaluation of goals, barriers and solutions (theory of change) and associated training, appears to have yielded improvements, but empirical data on these impacts is not yet available. Nevertheless, the communities are also benefiting from governmental ecosystem</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		service payments – a sustainable resource for conservation in the landscape – through engaging in forest protection, which was facilitated by the project.
<p><b>Outcome</b></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% 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>0.1 Partly achieved. The forest area of Kon Plong was well maintained, including the proposed approx. 30,000ha PA. Only 2.17 hectares were lost or degraded [108,894.92 hectares of natural forest in February 2020 to 108,892.75 hectares in February 2021, data provided by Kon Plong district People’s Committee]. Because the PA was not fully designated, it was not possible to present on the effectiveness of the PA’s operation and management. However, Thach Nham Protected Forest (PF) Management Board (considered to later become the managers of new PA, once the PF is upgraded and reclassified to a Nature Reserve) are managing their 29,000ha well, with support from the project. The PF (board) METT scores increased from 47 in 2019, to 67 in 2021.</p> <p>0.2 Achieved. A series of awareness raising activities have been conducted in the last three years, including events, school programmes and printed materials, all linked to conservation and livelihoods improvement activities. The project also engaged in the process of developing a Sustainable Forest Management Plan for the PF (proposed PA) and, in particular added/recommended a section on biodiversity conservation. This will improve the efforts of forest patrol personnel (forest guards) with a focus on trap/snare removal, following FFI’s biodiversity (and threat) data. The plan is now being approved by provincial government. Furthermore, as evident in our KAB surveys, in early 2021 [reported in section 3.2], it was confirmed that hunting by gun / firearm activities decreased sharply from 4% to only 0.4%.</p> <p>0.3 Achieved. Also reported in section 3.2, there were around 200 local farmers engaged in project activities related to livelihood development. Although land-use planning at the village level doesn’t exist in national laws, the participation of local farmers in the process of PA boundary and related local land planning is leading to clarify land tenure of local farmers living adjacent to the PA, and improve their land-use. Training on livestock husbandry and crop cultivation, as recommended after the farming system reviews, have been a success. These have improved market access by linking farmers to potential buyers and helping them to better visualise and overcome barriers; and as verbally reported to FFI and GreenViet during local meetings, these are beginning to show improvements in local wellbeing, including how people feel.</p>



Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		<p>0.4 Achieved. The completion of biodiversity surveys/reports confirmed the high and global importance of protecting the forest habitat in Kon Plong with its two flagship primate species. These outputs also confirmed strong, stable populations of both, the EN northern yellow-cheeked gibbon and CR grey-shanked douc (plus the presence of other rare species like Sunda pangolins, Asiatic black bears, small-clawed otters, endemic birds etc). While we cannot at this time re-confirm the exact grey-shanked douc population, which appears stable, we can confirm that the gibbon (<i>Nomascus annamensis</i>) population is far higher than previously estimated (to roughly around 100-150 groups), and thus potentially increasing, with 430 family groups estimated after systematic sampling. The results of the survey were well presented at local and high-level workshops and the report was shared widely with stakeholders at all levels, from local to central government. The results, and the outputs, were key drivers, pushing the PA planning discussion and process forward. The impacts are, and will increasingly be, improved protection of forest and species, and connection of key habitat/corridors, contributing to a future increase in the grey-shanked douc population.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.</b> 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>1.1 Completed. The improvement of management effectiveness was demonstrated by METT scores from 47 in 2019 to 67 in 2021.</p> <p>1.2 Completed. Instead of PA Management Advisory Committee (MAC), the ‘Village Union’, with representation from all nine target villages (30 members with 21 men and nine women), was formed. This decision was made because the PA is not gazetted yet. The ‘Union’ provides a forum and CSO framework to amplify the voice of local people, and ensure that women are equally heard, to steer the project and crucially, the PA design process. It represents the views and interests of local villagers in these and related actions, related to land use, rights, safeguards and livelihoods.</p> <p>1.3 On-going. The project has completed a series of activities that supported the process of developing the new PA in Kon Plong (i.e. completion of PA scoping study, completion of FPIC meetings, completion of consultation meetings/workshops, completion of biodiversity baseline survey, engagement in developing the Sustainable Forest Management Plan for the proposed PA area, and improving local forest protection/enforcement capacity (of future PA staff)).</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
	<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>However, the actual PA Management Plan is not yet finalised or approved because it needs a new PA to be in place and formally established first.</p> <p>1.4 Partially Completed. While not termed “Community Conservation Teams” (CCT), the existing Forest Guards of Thach Nham have been expanded and their capacity improved, in collaboration with Thach Nham management board. SMART, biodiversity monitoring and snare removal trainings were provided to a total of 41 rangers, technical staff and forest guards. Moreover, as started under this Darwin grant, and continuing after its close, FFI are now in process, with Thach Nham and FPD, to set up an auxiliary CCT/snare removal team(s) to augment and work alongside the Forest Guards.</p> <p>1.5 Partially Completed and on-going. FFI has – and is – supporting Thach Nham PF and Kon Tum FPD to use SMART protocols in their forest patrols, through training (in SMART implementation/data collection and reporting), and ongoing oversight – even beyond the grant period. The three Forest Guard teams trained in SMART are using it 100% of the time, and FPD report to us that since training, ‘all rangers’ are using SMART too (but we cannot verify that). Thach Nham are now in process, with FFI, to develop their own, new data model for SMART, i.e. in preparation for the new PA.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 Preliminary consultations and FPIC with effected / bufferzone villages regarding a new PA in Kon Plong</p>		<p>Completed. The project has completed this activity in 2018, 2019 and 2020 – with several rounds of village meetings / preliminary consultations on the project, its scale, scope and potential impacts, culminating in a full FPIC process in 2019. In 2020, additional consultations were held with all nine target villages to review progress and address any safeguard issues or other grievances (none were raised). See also <b>Output 3.1</b> and <b>Activity 3.1</b> for details and the FPIC report.</p>
<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</p>		<p>On-going. By the end of October 2020, the Kon Tum provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) had sent a letter to Kon Tum PPC with the official recommendation to allocate 29,000 hectares of Thach Nham Protection Forest into the special use forest (protected area) plan for the period of 2021 to 2025.</p> <p>At the meeting in February 2021 with Kon Plong district, the Communist Party Leader of Kon Tum province agreed to plan for a new PA in Kon Plong and asked Kon Tum DARD to send the letter to MARD on the proposed new PA in Kon Plong to register in the national forest planning 2021-2030. Kon Tum DARD is now waiting for the confirmation from PPC before sending to the central government. To support this</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		process, FFI also completed the biodiversity report (and other social, land-use, policy review documents) and shared all with Kon Tum DARD. In addition, FFI also shared this report with Kon Tum governmental stakeholders and VNForest. Please find here the final report for Kon Plong.
Activity 1.3 Training needs assessments/training courses developed towards the improvement of forest protection department management board capacity		Completed. Based on the training (assessment) needs of the local forest protection force on improving forest patrolling and reporting in Thach Nam, in collaboration with Kon Tum Forest Protection Department (FPD), the project organized a 4-day SMART patrol training course for 10 forest rangers (FPD) and five forest guards (Thanh Nham), as well as staff of forest owners in Kon Plong district, from 23 <sup>rd</sup> to 26 <sup>th</sup> March 2021. The project also took this opportunity to include technical staff from nine other district FPDs and from two national parks of Kon Tum province in order to introduce SMART patrolling province-wide
Activity 1.4 Collaborative PA management plan development (facilitated discussion and technical input / drafting)		In progress. Collaborative PA management plan will be developed once the PA is formally established. Therefore, the project was unable to achieve this because the process of PA establishment takes longer than initially anticipated.
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)		Completed. Instead of developing a Collaborative Management Advisory Committee (MAC), the MAC was envisaged as A Union of key Villages for Conservation, either as a prelude to the MAC (i.e. after PA gazettal), or instead of. The project organized a meeting with 29 local stakeholders (31% women) including 3 commune leaders, 18 village representatives, 4 forest guards, 1 Kon Plong FPD ranger, 1 Kon Tum FPD, 1 district Women's Union, 1 Farmer Association and Tay Nguyen farm, to discuss the roles of local stakeholders in PA management, once it is established, and the details regarding institutional arrangements, governance and structures for the 'Union of Key Villages'.
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 underpin adaptive PA management through identification of illegal hotspots and trends).		Completed. As described in [Activity 1.3 above] the project conducted a 4-day SMART training course for 15 forest rangers and staff of forest owners in Kon Plong District, technical staff of nine district FPDs and two representatives from two national parks in Kon Tum, from the 23 <sup>rd</sup> to 26 <sup>th</sup> March 2021. This not only built the capacity of rangers and technical staff (forest owners in Kon Plong), but also demonstrated the ideal direction and some best practices for strengthening the law enforcement capacity for rangers. Please find this SMART Training 2021 and this SMART Training 2020.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		After the training, Thach Nham Protection Forest, Ngoc Linh nation park, Chu Mo Ray natural reserve have all applied SMART in forest patrolling. Please find this SMART patrol data at Ngoc Linh.
Activity 1.7 Training: District FPD rangers / PA management board trained on SMART management, data analysis/database and the creation of SMART reports		Completed. By conducting training needs assessments [Activity 1.3] and providing the training [Activity 1.6] described above, the project conducted training for a total of 41 rangers and technical staff, to date. The most important results were that project partner, Kon Tum FPD, realized the need of applying SMART in forest patrolling and biodiversity monitoring. SMART is now being applied in Kon Plong, and other districts. Please see this video clip on potential of using SMART in forest patrolling in Kon Tum [Kon Tum TV]
Activity 1.8 Local engagement in conservation will include a 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		<p>Completed. The forest patrol activity, with the involvement of local people, is on-going under the forest protection contracts between Thach Nham Protection Forest Management Board and local people, using Payment for Forest Ecosystem Services (PFES) revenues to cover salaries.</p> <p>During the development of the conservation agreement with each village, the project informed villagers about what should be done during the patrol, emphasizing the importance of removing snares from the forest whenever the team encounters them. Besides, local people in the village meeting agreed to inform village leaders if seeing the wildlife hunter/trapper inside the forest. FFI is supporting Kon Tum FPD to apply SMART or at least monitoring and patrolling forms during the patrol and the data should be shared to FFI for further analysis.</p>
Activity 1.9 Develop a sustainable incentive programme for PA rangers and CCT to help motivate them, beyond salary and performance-monitoring (SMART-based)		In progress. Within this project we were unable to develop a sustainable incentive programme for PA rangers and CCT because of the national Covid-19 lockdown, which required us to delay the process. FFI keeps supporting Kon Tum FPD using SMART in forest patrol and therefore this is on-going as a legacy of this Darwin funded project.
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)		Completed. KAB surveys were undertaken in all years. Please find this final KAB survey report 2021.
Activity 1.11 Develop an awareness raising and communications 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		Completed. In addition to the awareness raising campaigns at villages during PY1 and 2, since October 2020, the project has been working with a company to install seven billboards (one big billboard of 2.4m x 4m in Mang Den, and six small billboards of 1.5m x 2.5m in the centre of five communes, as well as Mang Den Town). In addition

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
(dedicated webpage) and social media sites, including a Facebook page in Vietnamese.		<p>to the key message, of the need to protect primates and their habitat, the billboards also contain messages relating to the penalty level if caught hunting and trading this critical endangered species.</p> <p>Additionally, the project printed around 103 A0-size posters listing names and photos of 33 most threatened species in Kon Plong forest. These species are currently on the list of high protection priority under Vietnam law (Decree no. 64/2019/NĐ-CP on criteria to identify species and management system of species in the annex of rare and endangered species). These posters were hung on the walls of local traditional community houses, schools and local groceries to get the attention of local people.</p> <p>The project has been working with Kon Tum and Kon Plong Radio &amp; TV Station to develop five radio news programmes, in Vietnamese main language and minority ethnic languages, to share the message of protecting Kon Plong forest and its wildlife to targeted villages and communes. This was finalized and broadcasted from March 2021.</p> <p>FFI and GreenViet have actively coordinated with the Provincial Forest Protection Department to promote communication activities on forest and wildlife protection on mass media such as Kon Tum newspaper, radio programme, television and articles on the local governmental websites such as: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development has posted on its website about Kon Plong Forest Video, developed by FFI</p> <p>Provincial FPD has also posted on its website on strengthening communication on wildlife protection</p> <p>Provincial Forest Protection Department collaborated with FFI, Provincial Radio and Television to develop a report with the topic “Prospects from SMART application in forest patrol and protection”:</p>
Activity 1.12 PA zoning and boundary demarcation in the field using GPS and tablets/SMART phones (also for SMART patrolling)		In progress. Boundary zoning is partly completed during FPIC consultation meeting and the proposed core area is defined. However, it is still in the process of negotiation and the approval of government to add Kon Tum forest into the national special use forest system before finalise the PA zoning.
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)		Completed. Conservation agreement was adjusted to be forest protection commitment and signed by village leaders. Further discussions with forest owners, who sign PFES contracts with villagers, to integrate all terms of this commitment to PFES contracts - for forest protection commitments. This combination will enhance and make it a legally binding commitment. Conservation agreements on forest

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		protection and wildlife conservation have been updated and adjusted at the stakeholder meeting, as described in activity 1.5 above.
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		In progress. Although the project completed SMART training for rangers and CCTs [Activities 1.6 & 1.7 above], it is an on-going activity as FFI continues to work at this site.
Activity 1.15 Implement METT; baseline, mid-term and project end		Completed. First METT with Thach Nham PF MB in 2019 and final METT in 2021. Please find this METT data 2019 and this METT data 2021.
Activity 1.16 Develop and implement a bio-monitoring protocol, for doucs and key indicators species (TBC), in addition to SMART monitoring		Completed. In the training under Act. 1.6 & 1.7 above, the project used the draft monitoring forms, developed in April 2020, to discuss with all participants to revise and then to develop a more appropriate form. There are two main forms: one to record any human activities in the forest and another to record any rare animal signs. These forms are designed to get the data for / entry into SMART software. It is now in operation, with further technical support from FFI.
Activity 1.17 Establish local volunteer network(s) and undertake annual and <i>ad hoc</i> assessments of local markets for illegal wildlife trade, focussing on primates		<p>Completed. Local volunteer network, with up to 207 members, was established in Year 1. The project kept supporting this network by providing training. Please find this Training for Volunteer group report.</p> <p>The Facebook group of the wildlife trade volunteer network in Kon Plong still remains active and continues to provide updates and information on any relevant news regarding wildlife trade and crimes.</p> <p>The project conducted IWT survey in 2019 but was unable to re-conduct it in 2020 because of the long-time national lockdown. FFI will keep conducting IWT surveys in 2021, once the situation (Covid-19) allows and develop a Wildlife Crime Prevention Strategy. Please find this IWT survey report 2019.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.</b></p> <p>Key stakeholders are engaged with an integrated, district-wide 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>2.1 Completed. The process of developing the new PA in Kon Plong engaged all relevant stakeholders through consultation meetings (formal and informal), village level meetings and awareness raising activities in 10 villages, consultation workshops at commune and district levels, followed by a national level workshop in Kon Tum in July 2020.</p> <p>2.2 Completed. The biodiversity survey report also highlighted the significant areas for conservation, integrated with village level consultation meetings/workshops, and policy review, the provincial master plan which is on progress of development will</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
	<p>2.2 By December 2019, the districtwide plan sets out a shared understanding of the landscape conditions, challenges and opportunities (including sources of blended finance such as PES), and proposes collaborative actions. The plan is aligned with government policy and international commitments on zero deforestation, low carbon-green growth and equitable development pathways</p> <p>2.3 By June 2020, (i) the plan is approved and actively used by the PPC, at least four provincial government departments, and key non-state actors, and (ii) identified priority actions are being implemented</p> <p>2.4 By March 2021, FFI can report on positive results of the plan's implementation, in terms of inclusion of local communities in decision making, proportion of legally secured forest, and local ethnic minority participation in protected area and land-use planning</p>	<p>include/take use of recommendations. PES is in place and supporting forest protection by local communities and forest guards.</p> <p>2.3 Partly achieved. The plan is on-going. The prioritised actions are on-going snare removal campaigns and patrol forest using SMART.</p> <p>2.4 Partly achieved. By March 2021, the project provided reports i.e. biodiversity report, consultation results, recommendations from workshops to provincial government and relevant agencies. These contributed to the planning process of master plan.</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>Completed. The project completed the policy review. It was an important document contributing to the process of PA development and provincial master planning. Please find this Policy Review report.</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 gazettement components of the project, culminating in approved policy reforms or sub-national plans</p>		<p>Completed. The project completed the policy review and its brief. The policy brief was shared with stakeholders at all levels and also presented at the workshop in July 2020. Please find Policy brief.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
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), buffer zone, agricultural and development zones and habitat corridors		In progress. As discussed under Output 2, the project can only contribute to the master plan of province, which will include Kon Plong district based on results and recommendations from series of activities undertaken by project.
Activity 2.4 Draft the plan for circulation, review and iteration; finalise and seek PPC endorsement (Decree or Decision)		In progress. The proposed/suggested critical areas for conservation was shared and discussed with stakeholders at workshops and meetings [also referred to Biodiversity Report]. But as discussed above [Act. 2.1 – 2.3], the project can only provide evidence, results of surveys/research, and recommendations to this process. The plan is being developed by government.
Activity 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)		Completed. The project engaged local communities in the process of developing and proposing the boundary for the new PA through consultation meetings, FPIC meetings, land-use mapping, local villagers engaged in forest patrol and snare removal campaigns [referred to KBA survey report].
<b>Output 3.</b> Locally designed package of technical support to improve local livelihoods is reducing poverty in around 10 communities around the protected area	3.1 By December 2018, an FPIC process has ensured 10 target villages are informed of the proposed actions, able to influence these, and determine if they will participate  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)  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	3.1 Completed [refer to Act. 1.1 below].  3.2 Completed. Conservation agreement was adjusted to be forest protection commitment and signed by village leaders of 10 villages [also referred to Act. 1.5 & 1.13].  3.3 Completed. A grievance redress mechanism was developed at each village (10) adjacent to the proposed protected area. So far, the project received no major complaints from communities, except two described under Activity 3.3.  3.4 Partially achieved. The project conducted a series of meetings to help local farmers plan for their land-use and resource use.  3.5 Completed. About 200 farmers received training from the project and also received support to connect with potential markets for their local crop products. This helped them step by step improve their incomes.  3.6 Completed. Through KAB surveys, the knowledge of local people about primates has significant increased. In the 2021 survey, 71% interviewees could tell the names of grey-shanked douc langur (59% in 2019); 52% interviewees recognized the yellow-cheeked gibbon (30% in 2019). With regards to forest conservation values, the number of people with knowledge of the establishment of a PA increased from 35% (2019) to 60% (2021), people who did not know the purpose of establishing the PA decreased from 50% in 2019 to 10% in 2021.



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	<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 increased agricultural production and/or income</p> <p>3.6 By December 2020, 85% of respondents demonstrate awareness and appreciation of local primates, and forest conversation values / ecosystem services</p> <p>3.7 By January 2012, community members report a 50% reduction in fuelwood consumption as a result of 'eco-stoves'</p>	<p>3.7 Completed. The assessment of eco-stoves confirmed that there was a reduction of 50% firewood demand for normal meal cooking and 25% firewood demand for cooking food for livestock. This data was extracted from interview sheets. The project will complete the report and provide more eco-stoves to communities through other funding sources.</p>
<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</p>		<p>Completed.</p> <p>In 2018 FFI undertook consultation meetings at 14 villages to introduce the project and ideas around improved forest protection and a new PA.</p> <p>In 2019 full FPIC was undertaken in 10 target villages, via meetings held with 441 participants (242 female and 199 male). 100% of the participants connected, and voted in favour of PA establishment;</p> <p>In 2020 GreenViet undertook follow-up awareness raising (as part of continued FPIC) at nine target villages (after a revision of key villages), with 221 participants (82 female and 139 male).</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		<p>The project has completed the FPIC activity in combination with [Activity 1.1] above – although FPIC is a continuous process and extremely important, especially for PA gazettement. Women are always encouraged to attend and raise their voices in these meetings and in all project activities. For example, women took account for 44% of attendants in recent livelihood discussing and related training activities. Please find here the FPIC Report.</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>Completed. This activity has been done completely by 2019. In combination with the KAB survey and the eco-stove distribution programme, in early 2021 the project KAB survey interviewed 233 households [27%] at 10 villages of four communes living around the proposed PA. The poor households are still at the ratio of 27% [the data in 2019 was 26%]. Please this KAB Report 2021 and this KAB Report 2021.</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>Completed. After consulting with and seeking consensus from local people about the grievance mechanism and feedback receiving system, the project sent all related forms and tools to village leaders.</p> <p>At the time of writing, the project received two complaints from recent village meetings including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dak Tang village suggested that the project could help to create a local patrol group and provide a small financial support to this group during patrolling.</li> <li>- Some villages such as Diek Not, Diek Tem, Mang Kri (Ngoc Tem Commune) and Dak Cho (Dak Ring Commune) complained about human-wildlife conflict (i.e. macaques raiding and destroying crops), which is somewhat beyond the scope of the current project.</li> </ul> <p>For these two issues, the project already discussed with partner Provincial FPD that the project will soon engage local people in biodiversity monitoring and find alternative interventions to improve livelihoods through human-wildlife conflict mitigation.</p>
<p>Activity 3.4 A review of existing farming systems – SWOT and gap analysis</p>		<p>Completed. This activity had been conducted by the end of 2019. Based on the results of this review, the project supported some livelihood activities focusing on supporting key farmer groups. Please find this Social economic and Farming system review report.</p>
<p>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)</p>		<p>Completed. The project organized five meetings to connect private cooperatives with 73 farmer households, village leaders to find out about the needs of cooperatives and the production capacity of groups of households. The project has a connection with</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		<p>the Southern Institute of Ecology and SIE supports a product display booth in District 5, Ho Chi Minh City. For accessing customers online, the project also actively connected with the network selling NTFPs online via the website of CBNE (community based NTFP - enterprises). Hopefully in the near future, local products will be further developed with certification as a CBNE (NTFP) product, and/or, organic production, net positive biodiversity or social impact, etc., and thus sold at higher prices on both online and offline systems.</p> <p>The government programme of planting 15,000 hectares of trees in Kon Tum province will soon start; and the project has also created a link to promote the provincial youth business club to join the local authorities and local people in a tree planting campaign. The campaign will support intercropping of fruit trees and other crops to gradually form forest garden models that bring income to local people and for investment businesses, and will be used to buffer the new PA and to maintain broader habitat connectivity (corridors).</p>
<p>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</p>		<p>Completed. From 11th to 18th March 2021, the project had conducted trainings for 216 farmer groups from nine targeted villages, linked to previous work on visioning (improving local farming), and improving market access.</p> <p>The project provided training for local farmers on husbandry techniques and disease prevention for cattle, pig, and poultry husbandry, to address problems encountered in breeding, such as disease, care and food preparation for cattle and poultry. The training content is designed with two parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The theory focuses on discussing the problems and difficulties people are facing, explaining the techniques in animal husbandry and the medicines that should be used;</li> <li>2) Guide right at the livestock barn to observe cattle, barns, food to help advise and share directly to households.</li> </ol>
<p>Activity 3.7 Village (and household where appropriate) level sustainable land-use / resource use plans in the PA buffer zone, 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)</p>		<p>Largely completed but some are still in progress. The project is supporting villagers with village-level sustainable land-use/resource-use plans as an input to the boundary development of the new PA. Although there is no formal land-use plan / resource-use plan at village level, it is still important to help local farmers use their resources in sustainable way.</p>
<p>Activity 3.8 An eco-stove design and procurement programme to reduce local fuel wood requirements</p>		<p>Completed. It was great that the project received positive feedback from local people who used this eco-stove in the pilot period. More and more people are asking the project for helping to buy this eco-stove. The project team will gather a list of all</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
		<p>villagers and buyers before connecting with the supplier. Due to a limited budget, the project may not provide financial support but will help local people contact with suppliers and to buy eco-stoves.</p> <p>In March 2021, the project conducted a survey to evaluate the efficiency of using this eco-stove after nearly six months of piloting. The project interviewed 37% local farmers using eco-stoves and all confirmed that it was very useful, can save a lot of firewood, quickly cook and saves the time for women collecting firewood.</p> <p>Before (the stoves) many households were using firewood with an average of between 3 and 8 days to consume 20kg of wood; after receiving an eco-stove this was reduced by 50%, to 10kg in 5-7 days [just counted for meal cooking]. For those households using eco-stoves to cook food for livestock (too), they confirmed it reduced firewood consumption by around 25%. It is confirmed that this programme can contribute great support to forest protection. The project therefore will seek further funding and continue supporting local farmers with eco-stoves.</p>
Activity 3.9 Support and monitor the development of forest gardens, including the fast-growing timber, for local construction use, and fuel, plus shade grown crops and fruit trees		No progress. The project failed to support the development of forest gardens.
Activity 3.10 Bi-annual data collection on impacts / safeguards (see Activity 3.3 – baselines and design of monitoring) – On-going monitoring (M&E)		<p>Completed. As discussed in Act 3.3, up to now, the project received two complaints from recent village meetings including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dak Tang village suggested that the project could help to create a local patrol group and provide a small financial support to this group during patrolling.</li> <li>- Some villages such as Diek Not, Diek Tem, Mang Kri (Ngoc Tem Commune) and Dak Cho (Dak Ring Commune) complained about the HWC (i.e. macaques raiding and destroying crops), which is somewhat beyond the scope of the current project.</li> </ul> <p>For these two issues, the project already discussed with partner Provincial FPD that the project will soon engage local people in biodiversity monitoring and find alternative interventions to improve livelihood through HWC mitigation.</p>



## Annex 3 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Title or Focus	Language	Comments
<b>Training Measures</b>							
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis						
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained						
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained						
3	Number of other qualifications obtained						
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training						
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students						
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)						
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students						
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification (e.g., not categories 1-4 above)						
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	9	Vietnamese	6 M & 3 F	Training on livelihood development for project staff	Vietnamese	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	8	Vietnamese	5 M & 3 F	Training on project management; participatory approach; and CFM for project staff	Vietnamese	

6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	8	Vietnamese	3 M & 5 F	Training on facilitating FPIC consultation meeting for project staff and local supporters	Vietnamese	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	4	Vietnamese	2 M & 2 F	Training on SMART for project staff	Vietnamese	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	15	Vietnamese	15 M & 0 F	Training on SMART for CCT and rangers	Vietnamese	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	15	Vietnamese	15 M & 0 F	Training on camera trap for rangers and project staff	Vietnamese	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	183	Vietnamese	95 M & 88 F	Training on monitoring illegal wildlife trade for local volunteers	Vietnamese	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	46	Vietnamese	37 M & 9 F	Training on communications skills for wildlife and forest protection for local volunteers	Vietnamese	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	216	Vietnamese	120 M & 96 F	Training on livelihood development for local farmers	Vietnamese	

6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	26	Vietnamese	25 M & 1 F	Training on collecting patrol data and using GPS for rangers	Vietnamese	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	11	Vietnamese	10 M & 1F	Training on QGIS for Kon Plong Forest Protection Department	Vietnamese	
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	1	Vietnamese	1 M & 1 F	Training week on SMART for project staff	English	
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	1	Vietnamese	9 M & 0 F	Training workshop for local partners on biodiversity monitoring using GIS	Vietnamese	The training workshop was held for a full working week from 11 – 15/05/2020, and each training day is a full working day (8 hours)
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (describe training materials)						
<b>Research Measures</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Language</b>	<b>Comments/ Weblink if available</b>
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country(ies)						Participatory process?



10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.						
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals						
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere						Location?
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	1	N/A	N/A	Camera trap database for Kon Plong?	English	The database is co-owned by a Vietnamese PhD student, and our local partner – GreenViet has full writes to the data but the government does not. This is because the area is not currently managed for wildlife conservation and the government is not equipped to receive the data, yet.

12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country						
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)						
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)						

Dissemination Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	1	N/A	N/A	Biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihood development in Kon Tum city	Vietnamese	
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	1	N/A	N/A	Application of remote sensing technology, GIS and bioclimate data in research and biodiversity conservation planning in the Central Highlands and South	Vietnamese	

Dissemination Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
					Central region		

Physical Measures		Total	Comments
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)		
21	Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established		
22	Number of permanent field plots established		Please describe

Financial Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
23	Value of additional resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work <i>(please note that the figure provided here should align with financial information provided in section 9.2)</i>						

## Annex 4 Aichi Targets

	Aichi Target	Tick if applicable to your project
1	People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	x
2	Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	x
3	Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, considering national socio-economic conditions.	
4	Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	
5	The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	x
6	All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem-based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	
7	Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	
8	Pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	
9	Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	
10	The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	
11	At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	
12	The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	x
13	The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	

14	Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, considering the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	
15	Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	
16	The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	
17	Each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
18	The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	
19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	
20	The mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	

## Annex 5 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link, contact address etc)
Poster	Poster on precious and endangered species, FFI, 2021	N/A	UK	N/A	N/A	
Radio news	Radio news on conservation topics in Vietnamese and ethnic minority language, GreenViet, 2021	N/A	Vietnam	N/A	Kon Tum Radio Television, Kon Tum	
Calendar	2021 Year Calendar, FFI, 2021	N/A	UK	N/A	N/A	
Leaflet	Leaflet on penalties for forest and wildlife violations and actions for forest and wildlife protection, GreenViet, 2021	N/A	Vietnam	N/A	N/A	

## Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

<b>Ref No</b>	25-010
<b>Project Title</b>	A sustainable landscape for Critically Endangered primates and marginalises communities
<b>Project Leader Details</b>	
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<b>Partner 2</b>	
Name	Vy Tran
Organisation	Greenviet Biodiversity Conservation Centre (GreenViet)
Role within Darwin Project	Project Coordinator
Address	

Fax/Skype	
Email	



## Annex 7 Supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

<b>Title</b>	<b>Type</b> (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	<b>Detail</b> (authors, year)	<b>Gender of Lead Author</b>	<b>Nationality of Lead Author</b>	<b>Publishers</b> (name, city)	<b>Available from</b> (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Kon Plong Biodiversity report	Report	FFI, 2021	N/A	UK	N/A	
Kon Plong Biodiversity presentation	Presentation	FFI, 2020	N/A	UK	N/A	
Media report on FFI's SMART training	News post	KonTum Forest Protection Department, 2021	N/A	Vietnamese	KonTum Forest Protection Department, KonTum	
A post of KonTum Forest Protection Department on FFI's communication activities	News post	KonTum Forest Protection Department, 2021	N/A	Vietnamese	KonTum Forest Protection Department, KonTum	
A post of KonTum Department of Agricultural and Rural Development showing Ryan Deboodt's Grey-shanked foug clip	News post	KonTum Department of Agricultural and Rural Development, 2021	N/A	Vietnamese	KonTum Department of Agricultural and Rural Development, Kon Tum	
Feedback content for KonTum Department of	Manual	FFI, 2021	N/A	UK	N/A	

Education and Forest Protection Department on teaching materials on biodiversity for 6 <sup>th</sup> graders						
Project Communication Strategy for Grey-shanked douc project	Strategy	FFI, 2021	N/A	UK	N/A	
Conservation topics handbook for Grey-shanked douc project	Manual	FFI, 2021	N/A	UK	N/A	

### Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, <b>do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 10)?</b>	Yes
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?</b> 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.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes

Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	