
DIR28S2\1016

People, Primates, Plants: Co-managing Biodiversity and Improving Livelihoods in Vietnam

Tuyen Hoa's (Central Vietnam) forest biodiversity, including the rare Hatinh langur and ebony and legume trees, are threatened by habitat conversion and resources over-exploitation. This project will build local people's capacity to draw on alternative livelihood options through agroforestry and participation in forest restoration. Collaboratively developed by the local communities and authorities, these activities will provide practical examples of community co-management of Special-use forest in the short-term, whilst serving as models for replication in national policy frameworks in the long-term.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name Joachim

Surname Gratzfeld

Organisation Botanic Gardens Conservation
International

Tel [REDACTED]

Email [REDACTED]

Address [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name Joachim
Surname Gratzfeld
Organisation Botanic Gardens Conservation International
Tel [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Botanic Gardens Conservation International
Phone	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Title:

People, Primates, Plants: Co-managing Biodiversity and Improving Livelihoods in Vietnam

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR28S1\1123

DIR28S1\1114

Q4. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1

Tropical-subtropical forests

Biome 2

No Response

Biome 3

No Response

Conservation Action 1

Land/water protection (area/resource/habitat)

Conservation Action 2

Education & awareness (incl. training)

Conservation Action 3

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

Threat 1

Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Threat 2

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threat 3

Invasive & other problematic species, genes & diseases

Q5. Summary

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Tuyen Hoa's (Central Vietnam) forest biodiversity, including the rare Hatinh langur and ebony and legume trees, are threatened by habitat conversion and resources over-exploitation. This project will build local people's capacity to draw on alternative livelihood options through agroforestry and participation in forest restoration. Collaboratively developed by the local communities and authorities, these activities will provide practical examples of community co-management of Special-use forest in the short-term, whilst serving as models for replication in national policy frameworks in the long-term.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q6. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country Vietnam
1

Country *No Response*
2

Country *No Response*
3

Country *No Response*
4

Do you require more fields?

No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:

01 June 2022

End date:

31 March 2025

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

2 years, 10 months

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total request
Amount:	£171,469.00	£219,310.00	£180,289.00	£ 571,068.00

Q9. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %



Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Matched funding through the provision of staff time will be made by BGCI, ICRAF and CEGORN (see Q.21 Project Partners). CEGORN will also make contributions through the provision of office rent and equipment. In addition, matched funding for the project will also be supplied by CEGORN through their participation in the Viet Nam Afforestation Program implemented in the project area. The local community (in particular Kinh ethnic group) will also provide matched funding for livelihood improvement activities, such as inputs to agroforestry pilots. During the project, additional matched funding will be sought from other sources such as crowd-funding as practised by ICRAF in other initiatives to scale up project activities, for instance for further training in sustainable agroforestry approaches.

Q10b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)



Q10c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

Not applicable.

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q11. Problem the project is trying to address

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

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your

additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the methodology page).

Tuyen Hoa district in Vietnam's Quang Binh province, located in the Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspot, boasts exceptional natural and cultural wealth. The region's evergreen tropical forests are home to unique fauna and flora. This includes the Endangered (IUCN) and CITES Appendix II listed Hatinh langur (*Trachypithecus hatinhensis*), and threatened tree species such as the Critically Endangered ebony *Diospyros mun* and the Endangered legume *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*. Illegal cutting of valuable timbers, wildlife hunting, in particular of the Hatinh langur, agricultural expansion, and indiscriminate collection of non-timber forest products, are key drivers of biodiversity loss. Quang Binh province therefore has approved the establishment of over 500 hectares of Special-use forest (SUF) in Tuyen Hoa. The SUF presents important biodiversity conservation opportunities but also challenges for livelihood security of some 2,770 households, half of whom are poor and dependent on wild forest resources, farming and raising livestock in the SUF area. The establishment of SUF directly impacts their livelihoods as legal restrictions apply to agricultural activities and collection of forest products.

Based on consultations with the affected local communities during the project proposal development phase as evidenced by the letters of support provided by the Tuyen Hoa District People's Committee and Voluntary Conservation Group, and building on initial data about the conservation status of the Hatin langur as carried out in 2020 under the umbrella of the Mekong Region Land Governance initiative, the project will address these issues by:

- Strengthening livelihood security of the Kinh and other local ethnic groups through sustainable agroforestry models. This will enhance household engagement in developing new value chains and markets for local products, thereby mitigating livelihood losses and providing alternative opportunities to those directly affected by SUF establishment.
- Developing practical SUF co-management models that involve and recognise the voluntary community groups as a key mechanism to protect native forest resources. For instance, this will include establishing ecological connectivity for langurs through planting of native timber and fruit tree species, connecting currently fragmented patches of SUF. In turn, these actions will generate recommendations for community-based conservation at the national level as there is still no overall legal framework in place regulating such initiatives.
- Enhancing technical capacity on ecological restoration and sustainable agroforestry to reduce the lack of knowledge and practical knowhow among local communities about the links between langur conservation and the restoration needs of the wider habitat. Moreover, there is also a dearth of awareness of potential zoonotic infections of humans from regular interactions with wild animals such as with the native langur. The project will deliver a series of training courses focussing on these technical areas, and initiate practical forest restoration and agroforestry models.
- Promoting policy recommendations on best-practice models for SUF community co-management, sustainable agroforestry and forest ecological restoration with local, provincial and national authorities for policy dialogue and integration in ongoing and future policy frameworks and strategies for sustainable forest co-management. These will highlight and strengthen the role of local people as the primary custodians of their forest biodiversity.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment

Please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

The project contributes to the implementation of following national and international policies by providing evidence on sustainable management of biodiversity and livelihood improvement of the poor communities, in particular through co-management of biodiversity, planting of native tree species and agroforestry:

Vietnam:

NBSAP: Task 1-Conservation of natural ecosystems; Task 2-Conservation of wildlife and endangered, rare and precious species; Task 3-Sustainable use, fair and equitable access, and sharing of benefits derived from ecosystems and biodiversity; Task 4-Control activities that have negative impacts on biodiversity; and Task 5-Biodiversity conservation in the context of climate change.

National climate strategy: Task 2-Ensure security of food and water supply; Task 4-Protect and sustainably develop forests, increase greenhouse gas sequestration and conserve biodiversity; and Task 7-Build climate resilient communities.

National Forest Development Strategy 2021-2030, vision to 2050: Objective b-improve livelihoods and reduce poverty rate of local people, Objective c-improve forest cover and conserve the forest biodiversity.

National One billion tree planting programme 2021-2025: Task 1-plant 690 million scattered trees, Task 2- plant 180,000 ha of forest or 310 million trees.

The Vietnam National Action Plan to implement the 2030 Agenda for SDGs (see relevant goals below under International policy).

International:

Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the CBD and SDGs: Capacity building for local community members in science-based agroforestry and ecological restoration will contribute to knowledge sharing and cooperation (Target 19; SDG 17.6) and restoration of degraded land to reconnect native forest fragments (Target 5 and 15), in turn contributing to protecting watersheds and improved soil health (Target 14 and 7). Promoting gender equality (SDG 5) is an integral part of the project (see Q.18). Enhancing knowledge of the risk of zoonotic infections resulting from regular interactions with wild animals will support healthy lives and well-being (SDG 3). Through an increase in diversified agroforestry for subsistence and income, the project will enhance resilient farming systems for local community members (SDGs 1.5; 5) and sustainable food production (SDG 2.4). The project will also contribute to the improved connectivity of native, evergreen tropical forest and address issues of past degradation in the project area (SDGs 15.1; 15.2; 15.5).

In the long-run, forest restoration activities under this project also support the UNFCCC and contribute to stabilising and reducing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere (Art. 2). It will also support Vietnam's commitment to the Paris Agreement, especially as regards enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change (Art. 7).

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design. Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, etc.).

The project partners capitalise on a wide range of experiences in designing and managing community-based projects linking biodiversity conservation and improvement of human livelihoods. Currently, BGCI and ICRAF are implementing a similar project in Cambodia funded by the Darwin Initiative (27-015). Survey and training methods employed in this project

will build on previous work carried out by CEGORN, ICRAF and others, including the study on the conservation status of the Hatinh langur carried out under the umbrella of the Mekong Region Land Governance initiative. This project will also draw on experiences in livelihood improvement and biodiversity conservation made in neighbouring Ha Tinh province implemented by ICRAF, where agroforestry and ecological restoration as alternatives to tree plantations and crop monocultures have been trialled. CEGORN and ICRAF have extensive experience in policy support and advocacy in Vietnam, particularly in community-based natural resource management and nature-based solutions. Working with representatives from local communities and authorities facilitates linkages to relevant governmental departments and ministries, to feed experiences into the provincial and national policy processes. BGCI's regional and global conservation networks, in particular the Southeast Asia Botanic Gardens Network, will be used as major conduits to share and promote best-practice in biodiversity conservation from this project and other countries.

Activity 1: In Year 1, baseline socio-economic surveys, semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions (with male and female groups) carried out by CEGORN and ICRAF will evaluate pre-project use of forest products and household income sources in Tuyen Hoa, including the dependency of local communities on the langur and its habitat. Agroforestry characterisation surveys and value chain studies using rapid market assessment methods will provide the foundation for new agroforestry models. These include approaches that integrate annual and perennial crops including native forest trees, apiculture, fish raising, etc. to ensure sustainability in food production, stable short- and long-term incomes, and a quick return of investment. Based on available and newly collected data and published resources, and working through participatory processes with male and female farmers, village leaders and agricultural extension staff, agroforestry pilot plots will be established in Year 2. An end-of-project socioeconomic survey in Year 3 will monitor the intended project impact concerning income and dependence on forest resources.

Activity 2: Throughout Years 1-3, CEGORN, ICRAF and BGCI will undertake multi-stakeholder discussions with communities and authorities on forest rehabilitation and SUF co-management options. These include the improvement of the ecological connectivity among fragmented patches of SUF, such as establishing natural fences and bridges along and over roads, and enhancing the areas surrounding SUF patches with threatened timber species based on their ecological needs (e.g. *Diospyros mun*, *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, *Dalbergia tonkinensis*, *Erythrophleum fordii*). Based on an eco-geographical survey, BGCI and CEGORN will work with concerned stakeholders to develop a forest restoration plan. The potential of human-langur interaction and associated risks of zoonotic infection will also be reviewed to further inform habitat conservation measures. Community members will plant and care for some 70,000 seedlings of at least 5 native tree species including *Ficus microcarpa* and *Spondias lakonensis*, known as the langur's food sources, in addition to the above-mentioned threatened species.

Activity 3: Throughout Years 1-3, BGCI and ICRAF will deliver capacity development to the local communities in propagation and cultivation techniques of species for forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry. The supply of tree seedlings for restoration and fruit production for home consumption and sale will be scaled up through the construction of 2 nurseries (producing 10,000 seedlings/year from Year 2) managed by CEGORN and community members. The planting of the seedlings will also contribute to Vietnam's One billion tree planting programme. Establishment of a community led train-the-trainer (TOT) mentorship group of 25 people (~50% women) representing village leaders, CEGORN and government staff, will ensure training of at least 200 community members to support forest restoration, upscaling of sustainable agricultural practices, and other areas of concern including prevention of zoonotic disease transmissions. These efforts will be accompanied by a series of public engagement campaigns reaching at least 10,000 people in support of the TOT mentorship programme.

Activity 4: ICRAF, CEGORN and BGCI will document the project activities and prepare best-practice recommendations on forest restoration, sustainable agroforestry, and community co-management for consideration in national and sub-national policies. To support effective policy advocacy, authorities from local to national levels will be engaged throughout Years 1-3, as part of the project's outreach work.

The project will be monitored and evaluated through a Steering Committee managed by BGCI, comprising all project partners and meeting at regular intervals.

Q14. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and the post-project value to the country.

At the organisational level, technical capacity of CEGORN and VCG will be strengthened in areas such as planning, service delivery, financial management, and communications, particularly through their direct project involvement and participation in the training series.

At the individual level, through outreach and training activities on SUF co-management models, sustainable agroforestry, nursery management, small-scale business development, and prevention of zoonotic disease transmission, the project will strengthen the capacity of representatives from local communities and authorities.

To sustain learning and employment of skills after the project ended, and to reach people at scale, the project will first employ the train-the-trainers (TOT) approach to around 25 selected community members and CEGORN staff. The TOT participants will eventually provide training (combining online and field visits to agroforestry demonstrations) to at least 200 community representatives. Training disciplines will include but not be limited to biodiversity survey, farm-business planning, low-emission agroforestry, nursery management, and apiculture.

The project will build on existing training resources and tools such as BGCI's global tree portal and online capacity building modules in conservation, and ICRAF's technical training materials on agroforestry for climate resilience and rapid market appraisal.

Post-project, organisational and individual capacities developed through the project will become important assets for Quang Binh province and beyond. CEGORN and VCG will be able to contribute to other areas with similar challenges where co-management of SUF can provide a solution.

Training materials will be made available in English and Vietnamese and shared through the project's website, existing formal and informal networks in Vietnam (such as NGO Climate Change network, Agroforestry network, and social forestry training). The materials will also be made available to websites of government agencies (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development). These resources will be further promoted at policy advocacy events engaging authorities at national and subnational levels.

Q15. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans.

Although gender equality is being considered in the development process of Vietnam's land and forest policy and regulations, with the Land Law (2013) already mainstreaming gender equality, the Forestry Law (2017) is lacking clear provisions on the rights of gender equality. Vietnamese men are the family breadwinners, empowered to make the decisions on forest-related activities, land and household management.

The project will promote gender equality in development and implementation of SUF co-management models by prioritising, training and assisting women and other groups affected by inequalities on the basis of their sexuality, ethnicity, etc., to participate effectively in all activities. The mainstreaming methods include: (i) Designing conservation activities with women's participation targets to monitor project advances with respect to conservation. (ii) Ensuring women effectively participate in meetings, training, workshops and advocacy. This includes a target of at least 50% of participants being women and giving specific attention to assist women to speak up and participate in the activities which will be co-led by women and men facilitators. (iii) Ensuring that the concerns of women's union, the umbrella organisation specially focusing on supporting women's rights, are reflected in the project's activities.

In addition, the project will also monitor other gender features, including inter-gender, ethnicity, age and disability.

Implementation of gender equality will be embedded across all activities of the project. Based on gender affiliation, there are differing perceptions, roles and responsibilities related to natural resources management in the Tuyen Hoa district. Therefore, gender disaggregated data collection and intervention identification will be applied to ensure due consideration of different perceptions and needs.

Q16. Awareness and understanding

How will you raise awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues in your stakeholders, including who

are your stakeholders, what approaches/formats/products will you use, how you will ensure open and free access to all data, and how will you know that the messages are understood?

Raising awareness and understanding of the biodiversity-poverty issues will relate in particular to the following:

Strengthening livelihoods of at least 200 households (800 people) in the four project communes through sustainable agroforestry and co-management of SUF:

ICRAF and CEGORN are organisations based in Vietnam, with comprehensive knowledge of the local biodiversity-poverty issues and practical knowhow to address these. Socio-economic and forest use surveys at the start of the project will inform value-chain-based enterprise development and model agroforestry practices.

Developing SUF co-management models that involve local communities and recognise the Voluntary Conservation Group (VCG) as a key mechanism to manage and monitor native forest resources including the Hatinh langur populations:

Engaging local communities in the development work of the nurseries to source seedlings of native trees for ecological restoration and crop species for agroforestry, will raise further awareness of at least 2,770 households (10,000 people) about the long-term benefits of forest conservation and sustainable use as opposed to short-term fulfilment of livelihood needs through indiscriminate forest resources exploitation. VCG will play a key role in these efforts, providing data on wild resources use including langur hunting.

Strengthening awareness of local people of potential health risks posed by wildlife hunting:

Through schools engagement and community awareness programmes different demographics will be trained to learn about signs, symptoms and prevention of zoonotic disease transmissions. These programmes will target individual stakeholder's needs.

Environmental sensitisation resources will be made available freely through social media and other public outreach channels, and promoted at the local nurseries, community library, government buildings, etc.

Impact will be measured through opinions surveys and physical actions such as on diversity levels of agroforestry trials, ecological connectivity of fragmented SUF patches, or increase in numbers of members in the VCG, in particular women.

Q17. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and poverty reduction, and links between them, this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail - number of households should be the largest unit used.

In the short-term, at least 200 households are expected to directly benefit from enhanced knowledge and practical skills gained through training in sustainable agroforestry, value chain development, forest ecological restoration, and zoonotic disease prevention. Male and female community members will draw on new skills to generate at least 2 additional sources of income and an increase of 7% in their farm income by the end of the project. At least 30 community members will benefit from the employment at 2 new nurseries, which will produce at least 70,000 seedlings of native forest and crop trees during the project lifetime, including the threatened *Diospyros mun* and *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, and fruit-bearing species such as *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Dialium cochinchinense* and *Syzygium cumini* for use in restoration efforts and planting in farmers' fields. This work will create an explicit link between income opportunities and sustainable management of the forest by local communities, in turn reducing the pressure on the Hatinh langur and its habitat. The conservation status of this threatened primate is expected to be further improved through enhancing ecological connectivity of fragmented Special-use forest (SUF) patches by planting native trees including species of dietary importance to the langur (e.g. *Ficus microcarpa* and *Spondias lakonensis*). The development of capacity of local government staff and community leaders to teach sustainable agroforestry and forest restoration techniques to the wider community in Tuyen Hoa district is expected to deliver impact on livelihood improvement across the 2,770 households in

the project area and beyond the project site and duration (2025) in government extension programmes.

In the long-term, the nurseries will continue to generate incomes through production of seedlings to consolidate tree planting in the langur conservation site and beyond in support of the implementation of the National program on one billion tree planting in Quang Binh province, which implies a huge demand for seedlings of native tree species. The nurseries will also serve as demonstration and training hubs for conservation horticulture and agroforestry-based approaches, providing sustained opportunities for skill transfer to and among community members, which CEGORN will continue to facilitate.

Working closely with local community and authority representatives will ensure that best-practice in local community-based forest restoration, sustainable agroforestry and small-scale business development,, is incorporated in SUF management. This will also change and enhance communication and exchange of knowledge and experiences between government and local communities. Through the support to the development of co-management models, the project seeks also to create change in local forest management structure. Facilitated by the Voluntary Conservation Group, local communities are gradually enabled to take the lead in managing the SUF sustainably.

Promoting policy recommendations on best-practice in SUF community co-management is expected to draw increased attention from relevant policy makers at national and sub-national levels. Integration of these recommendations in ongoing and future plans or policy reviews such as of Vietnam's 2021-2030 Forest Development Strategy and its extension at sub-national levels, would further promote and strengthen the role of local people as primary caretakers of their forest biodiversity in the long-term.

Q18. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

Through the socio-economic, agroforestry and market surveys, the income source, market situation, and households' dependence on forest resources in Tuyen Hoa district can be assessed and understood (Output 1) by Year 1. Building on this information, community-based forest restoration, market-based agroforestry trials, and small-scale farm business development (Outputs 1, 2, 3) can be initiated in Year 2.

Drawing on best-practice experiences from the implementation of these activities, the restoration and co-management plan for the Special-use forest (SUF) and surrounding areas can be developed (Output 2) in Years 2 and 3, including specific measures for langur conservation and recommended agroforestry models. These will be promoted as new initiatives for consideration in relevant sub-national and/or national policies (Output 4) in Year 3.

The technical support, knowledge and capacity development, multi-stakeholder consultations, and policy advocacy of community-based forest management and agroforestry development, will reduce pressure on forest biodiversity, including threats to the Hatinh langur and endangered native tree species, thereby achieving the project Outcome.

The long-term Impact from continuous improvement of local livelihoods through community-based agroforestry and engagement in forest restoration will be enhanced protection of Vietnam's tropical forests, including national recognition of the role of local people in biodiversity conservation.

Q19. Exit Strategy

How the project will reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? Will the activities require funding and support from other sources, or will they be mainstreamed in to "business as usual"? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled?

As highlighted in Q.16, this project will change awareness, understanding and practices of local communities and government officials related to agriculture, forest restoration and management of biodiversity with lasting impact beyond the life of the project. As highlighted in Q14. Capability and Capacity, training in sustainable agriculture, small-scale enterprise development and ecological restoration planting will strengthen skills at multiple levels to ensure continued learning and implementation of the work initiated by the project. The train-the-trainers (TOT) training will create a group of trainers, both members of the community and local government officials, who will continue to provide training to other people and scale up the learning from the project after its end. The national One billion tree planting initiative will require,

besides massive stocks of trees, technical expertise in areas such as agroforestry, and this demand will offer opportunities for the people who have participated in the project, to pass on their knowledge incentivised by new employment openings.

Project experiences and training resources will be shared with other organisations and institutions, such as academic training networks for agroforestry social forestry.

The tree nurseries established under the project run by trained local community members will continue to operate after the project has ended, as a source of income and to serve as training hubs for continued capacity building in conservation horticulture and agroforestry practices.

The development of market oriented, sustainable agroforestry that is resilient to environmental hazards and climate change, will provide short- to long-term benefits for food security, health, income and economic stability.

At the policy level, best-practice recommendations made by the project and shared with policy-makers, will be available for incorporation of these experiences in national and sub-national policies to support and shape future policy on community co-management of Special-use forest.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:

No Response

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q20. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the [Risk Guidance](#). This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft their initial risk register using the [Risk Assessment template](#) provided, and be prepared to submit this when requested if they are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Partners receiving sub-grants do not use the funds for the intended purpose.	Severe	Rare	Major	Mitigated by working with known partners that BGCI has collaborated with before. ICRAF is a large organisation with track project management record.	Minor
Safeguarding Project partners breaking the code of conduct and ignoring principles of safeguarding during training courses, practical field work and when collaborating with local communities.	Moderate	Rare	Minor	Mitigated by ensuring all partners agree and adhere to BGCI's Code of Conduct including Safeguarding Policy. Mitigated by including the Code of Conduct, Safeguarding and other policies as part of training and project initiation. Mitigated by working with reputable organisations.	Minor

Delivery Chain Extreme weather events like typhoons, heavy rains and flooding affecting project progress.	Major	Possible	Major	The activities will be planned carefully in an appropriate timeframe to avoid the season of typhoons or other extreme weather events.	Major
Risk 4 COVID-19 or other national/global disruption preventing the deployment of local expertise for project implementation or the deployment of international expertise to lead training and development.	Severe	Possible	Severe	Deployment of expertise risk is mitigated by online training than face-to-face capacity building.	Minor
Risk 5 One or more partners leaving or unable to support the project so that applicable Outputs are at risk of not being undertaken.	Major	Rare	Moderate	Yearly grant agreements for project funds will require at least three months' notice for any partner leaving the project, providing time to address issues and identify new partners, if needed. BGCI will ensure meetings and updates will help to address issues as they arise, reducing the possibility of partners leaving.	Moderate
Risk 6 Native mother timber trees not providing propagules for the production of seedlings.	Major	Possible	Major	The project will focus on a diversity of species and populations so that the risk of all the trees not producing seed in one year is low. In addition, project staff will be given ecological information on the target species, including phenology calendars for targeted collection.	Minor

Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Word template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

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

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q22. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance](#)).

M&E will be a core part of BGCI staff time on the project. The Project Manager from BGCI will spend 23% of her time funded by the project on M&E each year (average ██████ per year), whilst 6% of the Project Leader's funded time will be spent on M&E (average ██████ per year). (Note that 39% of BGCI's total travel costs will be incurred for M&E purposes).

A project Steering Committee (SC) will be established, which will be primarily responsible for M&E throughout the project. The Committee will be convened by BGCI at regular intervals at least every six months to review progress, address issues, and adapt activities if required and as appropriate. In addition to periodically meeting online, ideally (and pandemic permitting), one SC meeting per financial year should be convened face-to-face in the location of the project in Tuyen Hoa, but coinciding with other activities bringing all project partners together, including training courses and public outreach events, in order to avoid unnecessary expenditure on travel.

During meetings the following will be reviewed:

- i) Progress against the project implementation timetable and delivery standards. If delays have occurred or activities are not meeting the standards, steps will be identified to ensure that delays do not occur again and activities are re-scheduled accordingly within the overall project framework, and/or remedial action is taken to improve delivery if needed.
- ii) Expenditure against project budget. If there is an under- or over-spent against the project budget, the reasons for this will be assessed and necessary steps taken to address the issues.
- iii) Review of the risk register as established by the project at the inception, including identification of new potential risks and mitigating measures.

A report will be prepared after each meeting to provide documentary evidence of project progress and to record any steps taken (adaptive management), or changes made to the implementation timetable. Meetings of the SC will be synchronized with Darwin Initiative reporting deadlines.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£ ██████
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	█
Number of days planned for M&E	63

Section 10 - Logical Framework


Q23. Logical Framework


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


- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below. – **please do not edit the template structure other than adding additional Outputs if needed as a logframe submitted in a different format may make your application ineligible.** Copy your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

 [final PPP_logframe_Stage2R28](#)

 31/01/2022

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 pdf 136.98 KB

Impact:

Vietnam's evergreen tropical forests, home to unique species such as the Hatinh langur, enjoy community-managed protection incentivised by enhanced knowledge and novel agroforestry practices that support improved health and livelihoods.

Outcome:

Forest biodiversity degradation including threats to the Hatinh langur in Vietnam's Tuyen Hoa district is decreased through active community participation in Special-use forest (SUF) management and livelihoods' improving agroforestry models.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

The socio-economic status, income sources and market situation of households in Tuyen Hoa district are assessed and market-based agroforestry practices are established (ICRAF, CEGORN)

Output 2:

The SUF community co-management plan is jointly developed and implemented with community members and local authorities (BGCI, CEGORN, VCG, ICRAF)

Output 3:

Knowledge of and capacities and capabilities of local communities in Tuyen Hoa district in forest restoration, sustainable and income generating agroforestry, small-scale farm businesses, and prevention of zoonotic diseases from close animal-human interaction, are increased (CEGORN, VCG, BGCI, ICRAF)

Output 4:

Best-practice of development and implementation of community-based management of SUF, including forest ecological restoration and sustainable agroforestry models, is promoted for integration in national and sub-national policies by the end of the project (2025) (CEGORN, ICRAF, BGCI)

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have fewer than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

Overarching, project management level activity: A project steering committee will be established to oversee project implementation, monitor progress and enable adaptive management.

1. The socio-economic status, income sources and market situation of households in Tuyen Hoa district are assessed and market-based agroforestry practises are established:

1.1. Design and conduct household surveys (years 1 and 3) to characterise and assess the project's impacts on local livelihoods, farming systems, and forest uses (years 1 and 3).

1.2. Characterise good local agroforestry practises in the 4 communes of Dong-, Son-, Thach- and Thuan Hoa, as options for agroforestry interventions (year 1).

1.3. Design and conduct market opportunities and value chains, with a special focus on gender roles and equality, of at least 4 key agroforestry products (year 1).

1.4. Implement participatory development of market-led agroforestry pilots with local communities in the 4 project communes (years 1-2).

1.5. Provide ongoing support to local communities for monitoring and evaluation of agroforestry pilot farms (years 2-3).

2. The SUF community co-management plan is jointly developed and implemented with community members and local authorities:

2.1. Organise multi-stakeholder, participatory workshops (years 1-3) to develop the community co-management plan, including options for ecological connectivity of SUF patches through as a key measure to regenerate the Hatinh langur's habitat.

2.2. Carry out an eco-geographical survey of the SUF and surrounding areas (year 1).

2.3. Assess the potential of human-langur interaction and associated risks of zoonotic infection (years 1 and 2).

2.4. Carry out forest restoration (years 2 and 3) engaging local communities and local authorities, including enrichment planting with native tree species raised in the new nurseries to demonstrate implementation of the SUF co-management plan.

3. Knowledge of and capacities and capabilities of local communities in Tuyen Hoa district in forest restoration, sustainable and income generating agroforestry, small-scale farm businesses, and prevention of zoonotic diseases from close animal-human interaction, are increased:

3.1. Conduct a gender disaggregated needs-assessment, and develop training materials and programmes for training of trainers (TOT) and farmers engaged in new agroforestry models development (years 1 and 2).

3.2. Provide TOT training for community representatives and local officials on market, small-scale farm businesses, forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry (years 2 and 3).

3.3. Support TOT participants to provide on-site trainings for community members on forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry (years 2 and 3)

3.4. Establish and maintain 2 community-based nurseries for production of seedlings of native tree and crop species, and assess their market potential (years 1-3).

3.5. Undertake public awareness campaigns using local and national outreach channels on SUF biodiversity conservation needs and opportunities, and prevention of diseases from zoonotic transmissions (years 1-3).

4. Best-practice of development and implementation of community-based management of SUF, including including forest ecological restoration and sustainable agroforestry models, is promoted for integration in national and sub-national policies by the end of the project (2025):

4.1. Conduct participatory suitability mapping for upscaling sustainable agroforestry models from the project site to the district scale (years 2 and 3).

4.2. Document project best practices of community-based management of SUF, and incorporate in the SUF co-management plan (year 3).

4.3. Produce policy recommendations for local, provincial and national authorities on community-based management of

SUF, as well as public awareness materials, and share them widely through local and national media channels (years 2 and 3).

4.4. Promote the integration of policy recommendations on best-practice models for SUF community co-management in ongoing and future policy frameworks and strategies for sustainable forest management at meetings with local, provincial and national authorities (years 2 and 3).

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q24. Budget





Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that all Darwin Main should be using the over £100,000 template. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.

- [Budget form for projects over £100k](#)

Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.

N.B.: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload your completed Darwin Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

 [budget updated for latest Darwin template Jan 22](#)
 31/01/2022
 22:11:42
 xlsx 277.44 KB

Q25. Financial Risk Management

Explain how you have assessed the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud, bribery or corruption, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange, delays in procurement or recruitment and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.

BGCI is experienced in working with a global network of partners, including managing and transferring funds in different currencies to multiple partners. To mitigate potential risk of fund mismanagement, BGCI works with partners with good performance history, many of whom are past collaborators. ICRAF is an international organisation with an established reputation for technical delivery and financial management. CEGORN is a well established NGO in Vietnam with funding from large multilateral and bilateral donors (e.g. EU, SDC).

BGCI will govern all aspects of this project, including financial accounting and use of time, working closely with our Finance team to monitor costs, evaluate potential risks and take actions, as necessary. The project budget managed by BGCI will be sub-granted to ICRAF and CEGORN on annual basis, with end-payments subject to delivery. In the grant agreements, BGCI's Anti-bribery and corruption and Anti-money laundering policies will be clearly stated. Documentation of expenditure (e.g. receipts, invoices, etc.) is required for all partners.

All project partners, contractors and other parties involved in the project will be vetted. Project steering committee members will communicate frequently and transparently to quickly deal with any issues arising during the project. Independent auditors will perform the financial audit.

Q26. Funding

Q26a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

New Initiative

Please provide details:

This is a new initiative but builds on the knowledge developed under the Mekong River Land Governance (MRLG) project completed in December 2021.

Between 2018 and 2021, activities to support the work of Voluntary Conservation Group (VCG) for conservation of langurs were implemented by CEGORN and partners under a grant provided by the MRLG project. CEGORN conducted awareness raising and training for members of VCG and local authorities, and lobbied for the issuing of the provincial decision for the zoning of the langur forest habitat as 'Special-use forest - SUF'. A langur survey was also conducted to inventory the number of individuals to establish the baseline for future monitoring of the impacts of conservation efforts. A community-based conservation plan was also discussed with concerned stakeholders. The project particularly focused on activities to support the community to improve skills and legal awareness related to managing and conserving langur populations in the SUF. The project will draw on the data and knowledge generated by these efforts in order to establish the project baselines.

Q26b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

Yes

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

A number of community-based conservation management efforts are under way in Vietnam, with around one million hectares of conservation area being managed by local communities. Examples include genetic resources conservation of *Lagerstroemia tomentosa* by the Thai ethnic community in Nghe An province, or conservation of *Pygathrix nemaeus* in Quang Nam province.

Although the local community in the project site has participated voluntarily and proactively for the last 8 years in biodiversity conservation of the SUF, no significant support from the State has been received. Therefore, the proposed Darwin Initiative will make a difference compared to other ongoing projects, to develop and propose a community-based conservation model for the State to recognize local people as the official actors in biodiversity conservation in Vietnam. Contacts and exchanges with other community-based initiatives will be maintained throughout the duration of the project to share information about progress, incorporate lessons learnt from each other, and to devise joint action to advocate for recognition of sustainable SUF community management in national policies.

This project will also contribute to MRLG's aims to support development of national SUF co-management guidelines under 2017 Forestry Law by providing evidence of community management of SUF for ecological and economic benefits.

Q27. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

Capital items in the order of some 11% of the project budget are needed to provide inputs for setting up nurseries and water storage system, inputs (seedlings) for agroforestry pilots, tree planting in and between SUF patches to enhance ecological connectivity, inputs for farm business development (simple processing units to improve value addition to local products) and other equipment (e.g. binoculars, protective suits) for VCG members. However, VCG will not manage project funds directly, therefore no specific amount has been allocated in Question 33 (Project Partners).

All the capital items procured by the project will stay with VCG and the local community after the project ends to sustain the project impacts.

Q28. Value for Money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

The project has been designed with strong Value for Money in mind. It will engage local partners to co-implement and co-monitor the project as much as possible ensuring efficient integration of activities into partners' work programmes and plans. The project will draw on existing technical resources and experiences of project staff, contributing to save time for the development of training materials, testing tools and intervention models. Interventions will be co-designed with local farmers to integrate local and research-based knowledge. Work also builds on existing best-practice and addresses the needs of local farmers so that they feel incentivised to co-invest in the agroforestry and restoration activities. The project also applies a Nature-based solutions approach where the impact of interventions are not only considered at the plot level but also at the landscape level to achieve benefits at a wider scale. Ecosystem services will be considered in the interventions' design to increase climate change adaptation capacity and the sustainability of the interventions.

The project also contributes 11,3% of matched funding of the total project budget.

In line with BGCI practice, the Project Manager will hold quarterly meetings with BGCI's Head of Finance where management accounts for the quarter are reviewed, variations against budget investigated and remedial steps agreed. 'Costs to complete' are considered to identify any project variations or potential overspends so that appropriate action can be taken. Despite serving a global community, BGCI has a modestly staffed secretariat, yet a reputation as an efficient organisation, achieving high impact for its size.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q29. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place.

Please confirm the Lead Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Please outline how you will implement your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner. Please highlight any key safeguarding risks, including human rights issues, their assessment and measures to mitigate and manage them.

The conduct of BGCI staff and BGCI sub-contractors is guided by BGCI's Code of Conduct (available online only: <https://www.bgci.org/legal-and-policies/code-of-conduct/>) which includes: Anti-bribery and corruption; Anti-harassment and bullying; Dignity at work; Anti-money laundering; Equality, diversity and inclusion; Safeguarding children, young persons and vulnerable adults; and Whistleblowing (<https://www.bgci.org/legal-and-policies/>).

BGCI staff and contractors must formally agree to conform to these policies by signing our standard contracts and grant agreements (copies available on request). Similarly, all partners of this project will formally agree to adhere to BGCI's policies when signing project agreements.

As highlighted in Q.20, a safeguarding risk could entail project partners breaking the code of conduct and ignoring principles of safeguarding during training courses, practical field work and when collaborating with local communities. However, this has been mitigated by obtaining assurance from all partners to adhere to the safeguarding policies which have been shared with partners prior to project inception. All partners present reputable organisations with a track record in ensuring safeguarding policies are abided by. This will also regularly be monitored by the Project Steering Committee.

Q30. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key ethical principles, as outlined in the guidance.

This project is designed to meet all legal and ethical obligations of both the United Kingdom and Vietnam.

It will ensure that access and benefit sharing best practice is followed through a strong emphasis on leadership and participation from the project partners in Vietnam as demonstrated in Q33. This will enhance the perspectives, interests and well-being of the local people engaged in this project. It recognises the value and importance of traditional knowledge as demonstrated by Output 3.

It will respect the rights, privacy, and safety of people who are impacted by project activities and uses Prior Informed Consent principles as articulated in the Outcome statement of the project, emphasising active community participation.

It will protect the health and safety of project staff by regularly reviewing the project's risk register as part of the work of the Steering Committee (SC). The SC will also regularly monitor that key principles of good ethical practice are being adhered to.

Ensuring the project upholds the credibility of evidence, research and other findings is of vital importance to the project to validate positive impacts so that others can take the lessons learnt as intended by Output 4 of the project.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q31. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin Initiative in any country.

No

Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q32. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the [Finance Guidance](#).

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Joachim Gratzfeld	Project Leader	15	Checked
Greetha Arumugam	Project Manager and Southeast Asia Regional Coordinator, BGCI	35	Checked
Dominic Grantley-Smith	Project Outreach, Education and Communications Coordinator, BGCI	15	Checked
Nguyen Quang Tan	Policy cum community-based forestry specialist, ICRAF	12	Checked

Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Rachmat Mulia	Agroforestry specialist, ICRAF	25	Checked
Le Thi Tam	Project coordinator, ICRAF	50	Checked
Tran Thi Minh Ngoc	Market and value chain expert, ICRAF	25	Checked
Nguyen Thi Toan	Agroforestry field technician, ICRAF	80	Checked
Le Hai Hue	Finance and accounting, ICRAF	13	Checked
Nguyen Minh Hien	Admin support, ICRAF	13	Checked
Tran Ha My	Communication and outreach, ICRAF	13	Checked
Ngo Van Hong	Project manager, CEGORN (plus 3 more CEGORN staff as listed in project budget, but the electronic system does not allow to list them all)	30	Checked


Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 [One Page CV Combined](#)

 31/01/2022

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 pdf 2.28 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes


Section 15 - Project Partners

Q33. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner - i.e. the partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) which you will be asked to submit if your project is recommended for funding.

Lead partner name:	Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI)
Website address:	https://www.bgci.org/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>BGCI is the world's largest plant conservation network with over 650 member organisations in >100 countries, and >3,000 botanical and forestry organisations on our digital register. There are an estimated 60,000 scientists, horticulturists and educators in BGCI's network, and we co-ordinate global consortia engaged in tree red listing (https://globaltreeassessment.org/); tree conservation (https://globaltrees.org/), and; ecological restoration (https://www.erabg.org/). BGCI led the recent State of the World's Trees report, which involved >500 contributors, highlights that at least 30% of the world's tree species are threatened with extinction and has generated threat and spatial data for c.48,000 tree species. BGCI's main strength is its partner institutions, which have unparalleled technical knowledge relating to botanical diversity. BGCI will play the lead co-ordinating role on this project, including sub-contracting funds, overall technical oversight and specific technical input (e.g. ecological restoration, management plan development), monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Moreover, international support will be provided by members of networks facilitated by BGCI including the Ecological Restoration Alliance of Botanic Gardens (www.erabg.org), the IUCN/SSC Plant Conservation Committee and the Southeast Asia Botanic Gardens Network; these draw on a wide range of expertise areas including forest restoration, species identification and selection for restoration, horticulture, and integrated ex and in situ conservation.</p>
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	
Represented on the Project Board	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: International Center for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), also known by the brand name as the World Agroforestry - Vietnam

Website address: <https://www.worldagroforestry.org/country/Vietnam>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): ICRAF is the only organisation that does globally significant agroforestry research for all of the developing tropics. Through long-established partnerships and the diverse skills of over 700 staff, ICRAF delivers both research and development outcomes. Knowledge produced by ICRAF enables governments, development agencies and farmers to utilise the power of trees to make farming and livelihoods more environmentally, socially and economically sustainable at scales.

ICRAF officially registered in Vietnam in 2007. Since then, ICRAF Vietnam has worked directly with rural communities to develop market-based agroforestry options that simultaneously improve farm productivity and income, expand tree species diversity, enhance coping mechanisms, and match trees, soil and crop species to sites and systems. ICRAF Vietnam involves in policy influence and planning processes at sub-national, national and ASEAN levels.

In the proposed project, ICRAF will lead Output 1 to assess the socio-economic status, income sources and market situation of households and establish market-based agroforestry practises. ICRAF will contribute to Output 2 and take lead in providing capacity development in agroforestry, business development under Output 3. ICRAF will co-lead Output 4 on advocating best-practises from the project in forest restoration, community-based wildlife management, and sustainable agroforestry for inclusion in national and sub-national policies.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

2. Partner Name: Center for Highland Natural Resource Governance Research (CEGORN) - Vietnam

Website address: <https://cegorn.org/en/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

CEGORN is a local NGO based in Quang Binh province with nine full-time staff, and an expert network covering environment protection, natural resources management, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Its experience includes ethnic minorities support, building alliances and partnerships, resilient livelihoods, community-based forest and natural resources management and policy advocacy.

CEGORN is the coordination organization of the FORLAND (Forestry land alliance) which works to improve forest and land governance and securing the tenure rights of smallholders. CEGORN also engages in policy advocacy, collecting practical evidence and providing policy recommendations for policy and legislation development on natural resources management from the local to the national level.

Currently, CEGORN is supporting two pilots on community-based forest management through community enterprise-based value-chain development and forest co-management for biodiversity conservation under the Mekong Region Land Governance project.

CEGORN, with other local NGOs, form an alliance to support the implementation of the forestry law through improved practices on the ground by piloting the development of different community-based forest management models.

CEGORN will work closely with VCG, and local authorities to promote community co-management, build capacity of local villagers, and conduct field research activities including project surveys.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

3. Partner Name: Langur Conservation Voluntary Group (VCG), Tuyen Hoa district - Vietnam

Website address: <https://www.facebook.com/Hatinhlangur>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The Voluntary Conservation Group (VCG) was initiated by Mr. Nguyen Thanh Tu, a retired border-army officer. Once, when climbing Hung Su mountain to cut and burn trees and bushes for his cultivation activities, he discovered langur populations. Aware of the threats from illegal hunting, trapping and forest resource collection by the local villagers, Mr. Tu asked for support from his friends and relatives to protect the langurs, by voluntarily visiting the langur sites to remove traps, talk to people not to cut the trees and not to burn the forest. These activities formed into the creation of the VCG. The protection efforts by VCG helped to stabilise the langur population. Since 2012, VCG plays a major role in the conservation of this endangered langur and its habitat. Members of the group have voluntarily patrolled the forest regularly to prevent illegal wildlife hunting and timber extraction. Yet, VCG still lacks full recognition by authorities of the vital conservation work carried out by the group.

VCG will play a field facilitator role in this project and participate in all activities as project beneficiary.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes
 No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00


Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes
 No


If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.


No Response


Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.


 [PPP letters of support](#)

 31/01/2022

 22:39:49

 pdf 1.76 MB

 [PPP Cover letter for DIR28 S2 1016](#)

 31/01/2022

 22:27:39

 pdf 1.09 MB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q34. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

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

Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
27-015	Joachim Gratzfeld	Farms and Forests: Boosting biodiversity and livelihoods in Northern Cambodia
27-016	Paul Smith	Responsible exchange of plant genetic resources for research and development
26-017	Kirsty Shaw	Maximising Conservation and Community Benefits from Plants of Mount Mulanje
25-020	Kirsty Shaw	Supply and Demand: Restoration in Uganda for people and biodiversity
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q35. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI)

I apply for a grant of







I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the

information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.





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

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, logframe, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application)
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.





Checked

Name	Joachim Gratzfeld
Position in the organisation	Regional Programmes Director
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 JG  31/01/2022  21:10:16  jpg 8.71 KB
Date	31 January 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

-  [BGCI Annual Report 2019 and 2020](#)
-  31/01/2022
-  21:12:04
-  pdf 3.94 MB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

-  [Safeguarding-Children-Young-Persons-and-Vulnerabl
e-Adults-Policy](#)
-  31/01/2022
-  21:15:11
-  pdf 264.85 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked

I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 32, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 33, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner’s safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 29.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).