Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":
(https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/).

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

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Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	29-006
Project title	People, Primates, Plants: Co-managing Biodiversity and Improving Livelihoods in Vietnam
Country/ies	Viet Nam
Lead Partner	Botanic Garden Conservation International (BGCI)
Project partner(s)	International Center for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), World Agroforestry – Viet Nam
	Center for Highland Natural Resource Governance Research (CEGORN) – Viet Nam
	Langur Voluntary Conservation Group (VCG), Tuyen Hoa district – Vietnam
Darwin Initiative grant value	£571,068.00
Start/end dates of project	01 June 2022 / 31 March 2025
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2022 – Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	June 2022 - March 2023 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Joachim Gratzfeld
Project website/blog/social media	BGCI: https://www.bgci.org/our-work/projects-and-case-studies/people-primates-plants/
	ICRAF: https://worldagroforestry.org/project/people-primates-plants-co-managing-biodiversity-and-improving-livelihoods-vietnam
	ICRAF's fanpage: https://www.facebook.com/groups/ICRAFVietnam
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1. Project summary

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 *Erythrophleum fordii*. Illegal cutting of valuable timbers, wildlife hunting, 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 (**Figure 1**). 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.

Figure 1. Map of communes in the Special-use forest (SUF) at Tuyen Hoa.
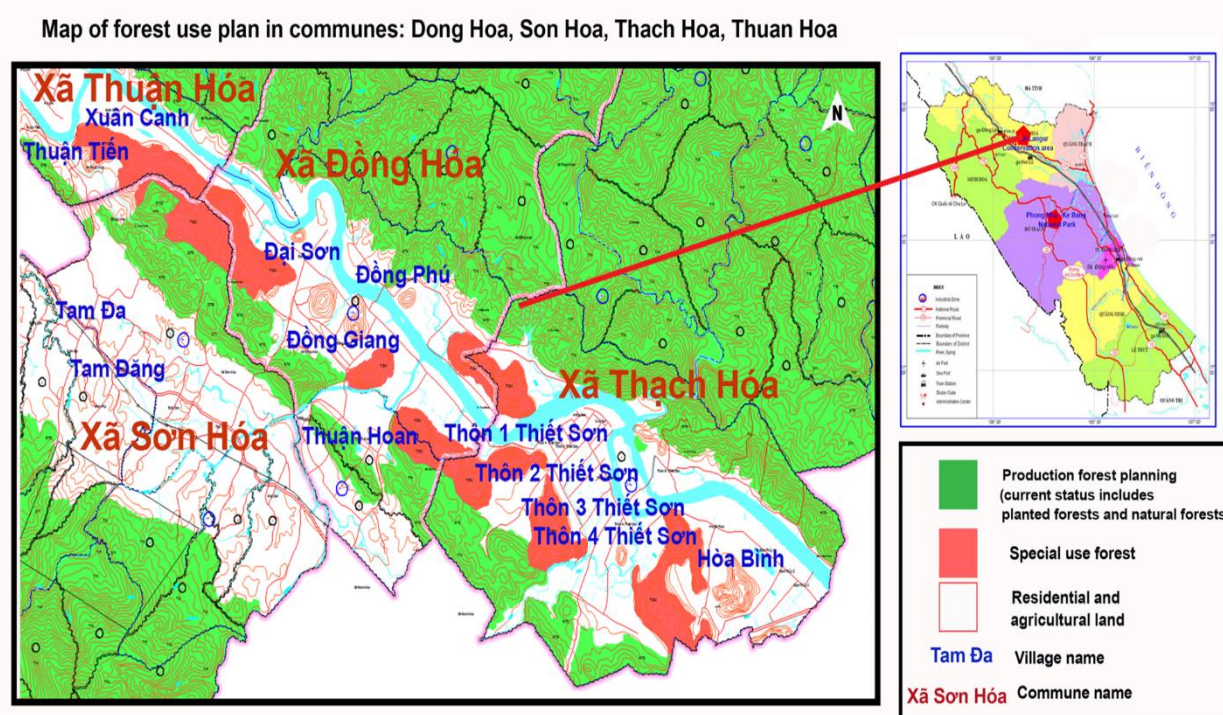
Based on consultations with the affected local communities during the project proposal development phase as evidenced by the letters of support provided by the Tuyen Hoa District People's Committee and Voluntary Conservation Group, and building on initial data about the conservation status of the Hatin langur as carried out in 2020 under the umbrella of the Mekong Region Land Governance (MRLG) initiative, the project addresses 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 the creation of 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

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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.

2.   Project stakeholders/ partners

The project partners capitalise on a wide range of experiences in co-designing, managing, and monitoring community-based projects that link biodiversity conservation and improvement of human livelihoods. BGCI and ICRAF implemented a similar project in Cambodia funded by the Darwin Initiative (27-015). Survey and training methods employed in this project build on previous work carried out by CEGORN, ICRAF and others, including the study on the conservation status of the Hatinh langur carried out by the Mekong Region Land Governance (MRLG). This project also draws on experiences in livelihood improvement and biodiversity conservation approaches in neighbouring Ha Tinh province implemented by ICRAF, where agroforestry and ecological restoration as alternatives to crop monoculture have been successfully trialled and scaled out (see). Policy advocacy work carried out in the first year by CEGORN and ICRAF has also been based on close partnership with other Vietnamese and international NGOs in Viet Nam. For example, the langur conservation case in the project site was shared at a meeting with Ethnic Minority Council on the revised land law in January 2023. BGCI's regional and global conservation networks, in particular the Southeast Asia Botanic Gardens Network, serve as major conduits to share and promote best-practice in community-based conservation from this project and other countries.

In the first year of the project, BGCI, ICRAF and CEGORN have been working closely to achieve objectives and milestones including conducting a baseline survey and a comprehensive agroforestry and market survey for agricultural products in the study area, and developing co-management agreement with project stakeholders. Particularly, ICRAF signed a sub-contract with local departments including the Centre of Agricultural Services in Tuyen Hoa District to co-collaborate in implementing the market survey (**Annex 4.1**). CEGORN also established strong partnerships with various organisations and agencies to support forest co-management initiatives (**Annex 4.2**) including with the People's Committee of Tuyen Hoa district, the Quang Binh Provincial Forest Protection Sub-Department,,the Information Center of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (**Annex 4.3**), and the Gianh River forest restoration programme (**Annex 4.4)** to draw also on experiences of SUF and threatened species management in other parts of the country, connections were made with Voc Chà Vá Chân Xám, Tam My Tay Commune in Quang Nam province, and Tuong Dương district in Nghe An province.

The project partners have gained strong support from national, provincial, and local policy makers. A meeting was held on March 14, 2023, with Hoang Thi Thanh Nhan, Vice-Deputy of the Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Agency (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources) and national focal point for biodiversity conservation, to discuss collaboration and using the project's outcome as a model case study of SUF co-management (**Annex 4.5)**. Additionally, meetings were held with the Sub-Department of Forest Protection in Quang Binh province (**Annex 4.6**) and leaders of the Tuyen Hoa district People's Committee (**Annex 4.7**) to introduce the project and enhance partnerships for joint implementation (**Figure 2**).

Meetings were also held with Fauna & Flora International (FFI) on 13 [h] March 2023, and with the British Embassy in Ha Noi (Le Bich, Energy Attaché, and Phan Thanh Tung, Climate Attaché) on 20th March 2023, opening new opportunities to exchange conservation objectives, garner support, and use case studies generated by the project to influence biodiversity conservation policy.

Figure 2. Meetings with policy makers. From the left- to right- hand side: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Quang Binh Provincial Sub-Department of Forest Protection, People's Committee of Tuyen Hoa District and Communes in the project site.

The project team also visited the Center for Rescue, Conservation and Creature Development in Phong Nha Ke Bang (PNKB) National Park (close to the project site) to discuss with PNKB representatives native tree seed supply and experiences in establishing and maintaining nurseries for endangered, endemic species. The team is also in discussion with other organisations in and nearby Tuyen Hoa district to explore collaborative market development options for agroforestry products (**Figure 3**).

Figure 3. Meeting with PNKB National Park representatives; native plant nursery panel.

3.   Project progress

3.1   Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 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.

Activity 0.1 Establish project steering committee to guide project activities, monitor progress and adaptively manage project.

A Project Management Team (PMT), consisting of nine members (three from CEGORN, four from ICRAF and two from BGCI), is responsible for reviewing progress, addressing issues, and adapting activities as necessary. During the first year, the PMT convened two times. The project inception meeting was held on 16th September 2022 (**Annex 4.8**) and the project review and forward planning meeting on 16th March 2023 (**Figure 4; Annex 4.9**). In addition, PMT members gathered between November to December 2022 to review the questionnaire and survey methodology for the baseline survey. Meetings in January and February 2023 discussed the preliminary results of the baseline survey and plans for the agroforestry survey, as well as to

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prepare the upcoming PMT's annual project review meeting in Quang Binh (March 2023) and to meet with local, provincial and national project stakeholders (**Annex 4.10**).

Besides that, in June 2022, a further, local level committee consisting of six members from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Forest Protection Department, and representatives of four communes was formed for further project monitoring support (**Annex 4.11**).

Figure 4. Second PMT meeting, 16 March 2023 in Quang Binh.

Activity 1.1. Design and conduct household surveys to characterise and assess the project's impacts on local livelihoods, farming systems, and forest uses.

In December 2022, the household baseline survey was conducted (**Annex 4.12**). The survey gathered information from 351 households, representing 12.5% of the total population in 13 villages across four communes. The households were randomly selected based on their income levels, farm sizes, and gender equality. The survey covered a wide range of data, including socio-economic and livelihood systems, farming practices, forest and wild plant use, and perspectives on langur. A baseline database recording the information has been created (**Annex 4.13**).

Results of the preliminary analysis of the baseline data show that most households in the selected villages rely on income from livestock raising and crops, including cassava, spring onion, and taro. By and large, farming practices are based on monoculture, and the products are primarily sold in the local market. Therefore, promoting more sustainable farming systems that diversify sources of income provide better market access and build the capacity of residents to engage in small-scale entrepreneurship, is crucial to enhance the livelihoods of the members of the community.

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

Based on literature review and the findings from the baseline survey (Activity 1.1), the project team developed and conducted a further survey on key agroforestry practices. A focus group discussion (FGD) was conducted on 14 February 2023 with staff of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Forest Protection, Farmers' Union and Woman Union at district level, and heads of four communes and 13 villages (**Figure 5**). Knowledge and experiences were shared on climate conditions, existing agricultural practices and proposed agroforestry models adapted to the needs of the communes.

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Figure 5. Focus group discussion on sustainable agroforestry models.

The project also conducted in-person interviews with 46 households in the four communes Dong Hoa, Son Hoa, Thach Hoa, and Thuan Hoa identify current agroforestry models and assess their economic benefits and climate resilience. The findings indicate that local people are aware of the benefits of agroforestry as a more sustainable farming practice due to its ability to generate diverse products and sources of income. In the four communes, pomelo and orange are currently the main commercial agroforestry fruit trees. Crops including spring onion, taro, pumpkin, turmeric as well as free-range chicken also provide significant incomes. Households also plant native tree species such as the threatened *Aquilaria crassna* and *Dalbergia tonkinensis, as well as Prunus arborea, Michelia tonkinensis and Chukrasia tabularis* in their home gardens. Planting native tree species in agroforestry not only provides for windbreak and timber but also contributes to soil enrichment, restores ecosystem functions, and supports *ex situ* conservation. Despite these benefits, agroforestry development in the four communes faces several challenges, including limited land size, lack of technical knowledge of appropriate agroforestry design and suitable plot management options, and limited market access (**Annex 4.14**).

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.

Based on the agroforestry survey, ten agroforestry products were selected for further assessment during the market survey. In March 2023, the ICRAF team conducted focus group discussions (FGDs) with representatives from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Farmers' Union, Women's Union, Agricultural Service Center, and two cooperatives in Tuyen Hoa district. Meetings were also held in four communes (Dong Hoa, Son Hoa, Thach Hoa and Thuan Hoa) with the participation of the Commune People's Committee leader, agricultural extension staff, the women's union representative at commune level and four farmers (**Figure 6**). Furthermore, interviews were carried out with two households, two traders, two processing enterprises, and three customers to assess the challenges and advantages of cultivating, harvesting, and processing products, market requirements for product quality, packaging, labelling, and after-sales services.

Preliminary findings from the market and value chain opportunity assessment show that most households cultivate at small-scale of less than one hectare, which is not able to meet market demand. Moreover, most of the products are sold in the local market without any further added-value processing and with out-of-date machinery. Some products highly rated by the households include grapefruit, peanut, sim fruit (*Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*), and turmeric as well as honey and

free-range chicken. Weak market linkages and lack of processing facilities, as well as no quality certification are the main challenges for successful market development.

Figure 6. Focus group discussions with communities of the four communes to rate products for market development.

In the second year of the project, the team will collaborate with the Agricultural Service Centre in Tuyen Hoa district to conduct market opportunity assessments and develop value chains for three of the above-mentioned agroforestry products. Interviews will be conducted with 62 farmers, 20 local traders, six processing facilities, nine distributers, 48 end users, and six representatives from state management agencies.

Activity 1.4. Implement participatory development of market-led agroforestry pilots with local communities in the 4 project communes.

This work is scheduled to be initiated in the second year and will include:

- Seminars in local area to report survey results, potential agroforestry models and products for market develop (May-June 2023);
- FGDs with stakeholders and key farmers to identify plot location and size for experiment (June 2023);
- Establishment of farmer groups to share and support in production and business development (June 2023);
- Capacity building and implementation of agroforestry pilots (July 2023).

Activity 1.5. Provide ongoing support to local communities for monitoring and evaluation of agroforestry pilot farms.

This work is scheduled to commence in the first quarter of the second year.

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

Activity 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 as a key measure to regenerate the Hatinh langur's habitat.

In March 2023, the project worked with the Voluntary Conservation Group (**Figure 7**) and the Tuyen Hoa District People's Committee, the Dong Hoa Commune People's Committee, and the Forest Protection Unit to further discuss the development of the SUF community co-management plan.

Figure 7. Project team meeting with the Voluntary Conservation Group.

Also, in March 2023, a consultation meeting was held to discuss the establishment of a cooperative (**Annex 4.15**) aimed at generating new income alternatives. The cooperative's objectives would be to develop and operate nurseries, support eco-tourism development, and process and sell medicinal plant products. The cooperative is expected to formally establish in April 2023.

Activity 2.2. Carry out an eco-geographical survey of the SUF and surrounding areas.

Terms of reference were developed and experts contracted to conduct a botanical and a soil survey (**Annexes 4.16 and 4.17**). The surveys are scheduled between 15 April and 31 May 2023.

Botanical survey

1. Describe and map the main forest vegetation type(s) including keystone tree, shrub and herbal species, and, as possible flagship animal species;
2. Train for voluntary conservation group identify and collect project target species in the field (seeds and vegetative parts) and in appropriate propagule quantities;
3. Finetune project target species list with a view to recommend to local, provincial and national authorities a diverse range of native, wild plant species for use in Viet Nam's Forest restoration schemes and international commitments.
4. Support the project team to develop the project tree nurseries based on the ecological requirements of the project target species;
5. Support the project team and the zoonotic disease expert in the identification of key food plant species of the Hatinh langur, condition of the species as well as other habitat aspects relevant for the langur (threats, phenology, etc.).

Soil survey

The soil survey will be conducted in different locations within the four communes (Son Hoa, Dong Hoa, Thuan Hoa, and Thach Hoa) of Tuyen Hoa district to assess the soil properties for developing agroforestry models and propagation requirements of project target tree species.

Activity 2.3. Assess the potential of human-langur interaction and associated risks of zoonotic infection.

Terms of reference have been prepared and a zoonotic expert has been contracted to conduct a series of activities in April and May of the second year (**Annex 4.18**), including:

1. Undertake a comprehensive review of existing literature on zoonotic diseases. This will involve examining scientific research papers, government reports, and other sources of information to gain a thorough understanding of the current state of knowledge about zoonotic diseases and pathways for disease transmission.
2. Identify potential pathways for disease transmission, including human activities such as hunting, farming, and deforestation.
3. Undertake a field-based survey to assess which of the pathways from step 2 are relevant for the area of Tuyen Hoa, Quang Binh. This will include interviews and observations with local people as well as observations of langur behaviour.

Activity 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.

From December 2022 to March 2023, the project supported local communities in Son Hoa and

Dong Hoa commune to plant 17,000 seedlings of native tree species (**Table 1**) over a total SUF area of 11.33 ha including buffer zones, specifically, 5 ha of SUF in Tam Da village, Son Hoa commune, and 6.33 ha of SUF buffer zones in Dong Phu and Dai Son villages, Dong Hoa commune (**Figure 8**). Seedlings were provided by Phong Nha Ke Bang national park and two private nurseries from Tuyen Hoa district.

Table 1. Name and number of native speices were planted in the first year

No.	Common name	Scientific name	Number of seedlings
1	Huỷnh	*Tarrietia javanica*	2000
2	Lim xanh	*Erythrophleum fordii*	9059
3	Giổi	*Michelia tonkinensis*	2521
4	Lát hoa	*Chukrasia tabularis*	1851
5	Gáo vàng	*Nauclea orientalis*	1002
6	Sưa đỏ	*Dalbergia tonkinensis*	567
		Total	**17000**

Figure 8. Planting native forest tree seedlings in Son Hoa and Dong Hoa communes.

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

Activity 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).

The gender disaggregated needs assessment was included in the baseline survey undertaken in December 2022 and will be further fine-tuned in the second year alongside the development of training materials in June 2023. More than 75% of respondents (58% female) in 13 villages reported a need for technical knowledge in tree planting and tending.

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Activity 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).

This activity is scheduled for the second and third year.

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

This activity is scheduled for the second and third year.

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

Terms of reference for the community-based nurseries were established, and a consultant was hired to assist the community to build and further develop the nurseries throughout the project (**Figure 9; Annex 4.19**). The first nursery located in Dong Hoa commune has been completed and will be fully operational by May 2023. The second nursery site has been selected in Dai Son Village, Dong Hoa.

Figure 9. Training on nursery development in Dong Hoa commune.

Activity 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).

In the first year of the project, a series of actions were carried out to promote biodiversity conservation needs as well as raise awareness of zoonotic disease transmissions and prevention thereof:

- *Broadcast of the project inception workshop:* Information on the inception workshop was broadcasted on local TV channels such as Quang Binh TV.
  https://www.facebook.com/cegorn/videos/663446445004945
- *Project brochures*: These were distributed to a range of audiences including the British Council, which has disseminated these further to their networks (**Annex 4.20**).
- *Project video*: A short video introducing the project was created and posted on ICRAF fanpage, YouTube and ICRAF Viet Nam Facebook page. The ICRAF Viet Nam facebook page has over 2.2 thousand followers.https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SJjd3TG8WCE https://www.facebook.com/groups/ICRAFVietnam/posts/1882243922158409/

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)

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

This activity is scheduled for the second and third year.

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

This activity is scheduled for the third year.

Activity 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).

This activity is scheduled for the second and third year.

Activity 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).

This activity is scheduled for the second and third year.

3.2   Progress towards 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.

Indicator 1.1. The socio economic, agroforestry and forest products surveys in the project communes at baseline (2022) and end of project (2025), are used to guide forest restoration and protection, agroforestry and agribusiness planning and implementation.

Key achievement: Baseline survey data on socio-economic and livelihood systems, farming systems, forest and wild plant use were collected from 13 villages of the four communes in Tuyen Hoa district and are used for agroforestry and agribusiness assessment and planning.

Indicator 1.2. Market opportunities and value chain report for key agroforestry products from the region in year 1 (2022).

Key achievement: Focus group discussions were held in March 2023 on the selection of key agroforestry products for market and value chain development in the four communes. A value chain survey will be conducted in year 2 of the project with a comprehensive analysis being prepared following completion of the survey, by the end of May 2023.

Indicator 1.3. Market opportunities tested for at least 4 crop species by the end of year 3 (2025), and at least 100 agroforestry trial plots, including apiculture and fish raising, established by the end of year 2 (2024).

Key achievement: A preliminary market survey has been conducted on four agroforestry products for market development and establishment of agroforestry trial plots in year 2 and 3 of the project.

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

Indicator 2.1. The number of days annually spent collecting forest (timber or non-timber) products for subsistence or income generation reported by community members decreased by 20% between the start of the project (2022) and the end (2025).

Key achievement: During the baseline survey (Output 1), respondents reported spending three days per week in the SUF to collect honey. This information will serve as the basis for impact assessment at the end of the project. Moreover, a report on wildlife poaching prepared by the Voluntary Conservation Group in 2022 will be used to gauge the change of forest products collection.

Indicator 2.2. SUF community co-management plan developed and approved by community members and local authorities, including natural and assisted regeneration by the end of the project (2025) and reflected in the site's SUF designation.

Key achievement: Working with the Voluntary Conservation Group, the Tuyen Hoa District People's Committee, the Dong Hoa Commune People's Committee, and the Forest Protection Unit, the project team held discussions on the design of the SUF community co-management plan (see Activity 2.1).

Indicator 2.3. At least 70,000 forest trees planted of at least 5 native tree species by the end of the project (2025).

Key achievement: In the first year, 17,000 seedlings of native tree species have been planted provided by Phong Nha Ke Bang national park and two private nurseries (see Activity 2.4), and two new nurseries will become fully operational in year 2 to source a continuing supply of native tree species seedlings for forest restoration.

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.

Indicator 3.1. At least 25 people consisting of village leaders, commune leaders and district authority staff (50% female) are engaged in a train-the-trainer mentorship group in years 1 and 2 (2022-23, 2023-24) and are facilitating further training sessions in years 2 and 3 (2023-24, 2024-25) for at least 200 community members.

Key achievement: Baseline and agroforestry practices surveys have been conducted to inform capacity building needs and topics. Trainings are scheduled to start in July 2023.

Indicator 3.2. At least 40% of the 200 community members are women and trained in sustainable agricultural practices for high-value crops, small-scale business development, and prevention of zoonotic diseases by the end of year 3 (2025).

Work related to this Indicator is scheduled for years 2 and 3.

Indicator 3.3. At least 30 community members (at least 50% women) are employed in nursery management, tree planting and restoration activities by the end of the project (2025) and beyond as the nurseries continue to generate incomes through production of seedlings for restoration and agroforestry.

Key achievement: Three women, who are members of the cooperative that will form in the second year of the project (see Activity 2.1), have been employed in the new nursery. Further women will be recruited in the nurseries when they are becoming fully operational in year 2.

Indicator 3.4. Two new nurseries of forest and fruit producing tree species are built with a total holding capacity of 30,000 seedlings by the end of year 2 (2023-24).

Key achievement: Two new nurseries have been established. Extending over a total area of 1,500 m2, the nurseries will become fully operational in year 2.

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).

Indicator 4.1. Land-suitability analysis conducted for selected tree species and participatory mapping used to identify suitable sites for new agroforestry development in year 2 (2023-24)

Work related to this Indicator is scheduled for year 2.

Indicator 4.2. Policy recommendations on forest restoration, agroforestry practices and small-scale business development for livelihood improvement and community-based biodiversity conservation produced and promoted beyond Quang Binh province with other national and sub-national policy-makers by the end of the project (2025)

Work related to this Indicator is scheduled for years 2 and 3.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

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.

In year 1, the project achieved significant milestones towards reducing forest biodiversity degradation and threats to the Hatinh langur. The project empowered the Voluntary Conservation Group (VCG) through a range of activities, including equipping them with patrolling and protecting devices,. As a result, the VCG's efforts and impact strengthened, raising their visibility and recognition among the local community (**Figure 10**). The project also provided initial training to community members on propagation techniques and business-orientated nursery operations. In the first year, the project also planted 17,000 seedlings of native tree species, achieving 24% of the targeted number as per Outcome Indicator 0.2. Additionally, baseline and agroforestry surveys identified potential agricultural products and models for trialling in the agroforestry pilots to improve the livelihoods of households impacted by restrictions following the SUF establishment. Overall, the project has made good progress towards achieving the Outcome by 2025.


Figure 10. Releasing native wildlife back into the nature during the patrol activities of the VCG.

0.1 At least 80% of households in Tuyen Hoa district supported by the project have at least 2 additional sources of farm income and an increase of at least 7% between the start of project (2022) and the end (2025).

Key achievement: Data on production and income have been collected from 351 households, serving as the baseline (2022) for measuring the change from project start and end (2025). Good agroforestry practices have also been gathered to develop locally-adapted models to diversify livelihood improvement options.

0.2. At least 90% of the seedlings planted in the project site including at least 5 native forest tree species, survive at the end of project (2025).

Key achievement: Tam Da village (Son Hoa commune), Dai Son and Dong Phu villages (Dong Hoa commune) of Tuyen Hoa district have been successfully engaged in the project providing 17,000 seedlings from existing nurseries in Lam Hoa commune, Tuyen Hoa district for outplanting and monitoring in the SUF project area (**Figure 11; Annex 4.21**).
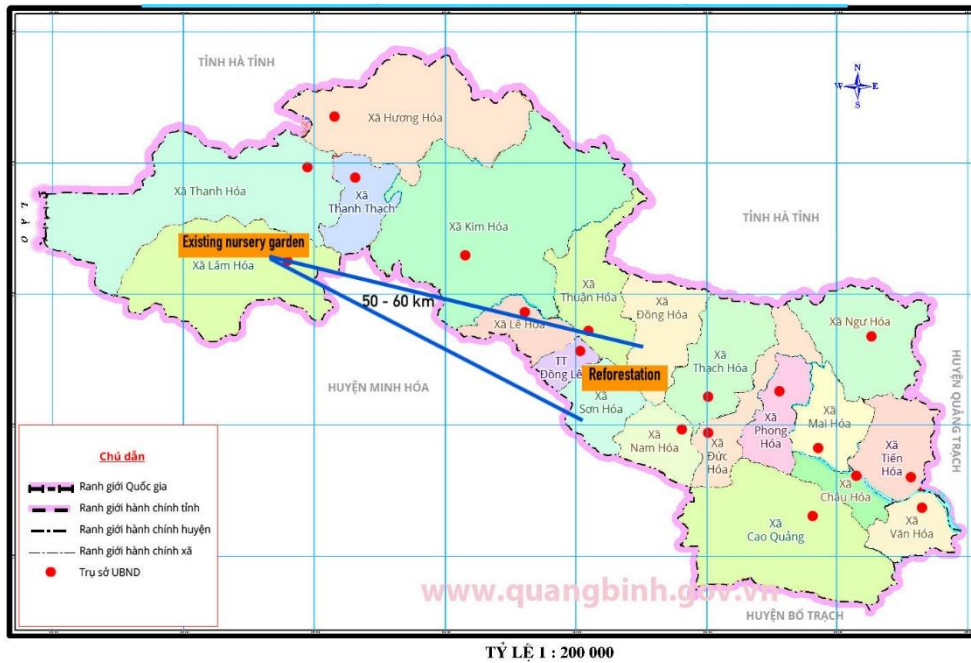
Figure 11. Nursery locations in Tuyen Hoa district.

0.3 Reduction of langur poaching in the conservation area by at least 20% between 2022 and 2025.

Key achievement: The report of the Voluntary Conservation Group on poaching incidents in 2022 (**Annex 4.22)** will provide information for measuring success of reducing langur poaching by the end of the project.

0.4 The local communities in Tuyen Hoa district are formally included in Special-use forest (SUF) management at the project end (2025).

Key achievement: Policy advocacy on community co-management led to the Tuyen Hoa District People's Committee issuing Decision 999/QD-UBND on June 16, 2022. This decision promotes the regulation of coordination forest management and biodiversity conservation in the planning area of the SUF in Tuyen Hoa district. According to the decision, related parties, such as state management agencies in Tuyen Hoa district, the residential community, and the Voluntary Conservation Group (VCG), must coordinate the management and conservation of Hatinh langurs and other wild animals and plants in the SUF planning area of Tuyen Hoa. The decision specifies that activities of forest conservation and development must be based on the principles of co-management conservation and development of special-use forests to ensure harmonization of interests of the community and VCG. Additionally, the decision outlines the rights and responsibilities of stakeholders, particularly the Voluntary Conservation Group and the community living adjacent to the special-use forest in forest protection (**Annex 4.2**).

The project activities actively support and promote this policy to achieve full community engagement in the SUF planning area of Tuyen Hoa by project end (2025).

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome level

Assumption 1: Participatory development and implementation and awareness raising on forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry can be implemented under the absence of severe impact from the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the first year, the project continued to make significant progress towards its objectives, with the implementation of various activities such as the establishment of new nurseries whilst not further encountering pandemic related issues. The project has also identified potential agricultural products and models for improving livelihoods. However, vigilance and preparedness including

mitigation measures are always needed to ensure that the project's activities can continue to be implemented effectively and safely if a new pandemic occur.

Assumption 2. Extreme weather events such as drought, floods, etc. will not occur or greatly impact forest restoration and agroforestry trials.

The project has not reported any significant weather-related disruptions or damages affecting its work. However, it is important to note that weather patterns can be unpredictable, and extreme events could occur at any time. Therefore, it is crucial for the project team to employ adaptive management in the event of weather-related disruptions to minimize their impacts.

Assumption 3. Mother trees and viable propagules of project target species are available and identified for home gardens, agroforestry and forest restoration activities (some species don't produce seed every year).

Tuyen Hoa district has the second largest area covered by tropical forest in Quang Binh province (77% of forest cover of the total area), including many native, threatened tree species. The botanical survey to be conducted in April/May 2023 will map and monitor phenology of project target species to estimate seed generation magnitudes and anticipate optimal seed collection times. The project also supports the establishment of two new nurseries with an ultimate holding capacity of approximately 60,000 seedlings, which will provide an important and secure stock of plants including native trees, fruit trees, non woody crops and ornamental species to supply agroforestry, home garden and restoration activities. Additionally, the project site is close to the Centre for Rescue, Conservation and Creature Development in Phong Nha Ke Bang national park, which is a further source for the provision of seeds and seedlings of a variety of species native to the project area.

Output level

Output 1.

Assumption 1: Community members can see the benefits of agroforestry as a more sustainable agricultural model and participate in agroforestry pilot trials.

The results of the baseline survey show that although agroforestry has not been widely adopted in the project site, a higher number of local community members prefer agroforestry over monoculture (85 and 64 households respectively) due to benefits related to a more stable and diverse income, decrease of soil erosion and negative effects of extreme weather. These households are interested to plant native tree species (e.g. *Erythrophleum fordii, Tarrietia javanica, Dalbergia tonkinensis, Prunus arborea, Michelia tonkinensis*) and fruit trees (pomelo, orange and guava) (**Annex 4.12**). The project has received tremendous support from district, commune and village leaders to promote engagement of community members in the agroforestry pilot trials (e.g. meeting minutes with People's Committee of Tuyen Hoa district and four communes, **Annex 4.7**).

Assumption 2: Extreme weather events will not occur or greatly impact agroforestry and restoration activities.

See Assumption 2 of the Outcome.

Output 2.

Assumption: Community members and local authorities have collective views on the development and implementation of forest restoration and co-management plan of the Hatinh langur's habitat

The communities have demonstrated their interest in participating in the project work such as shown by their engagement in the planting of 17,000 native tree species seedlings (see Activity 2.4) in the SUF are of Tuyen Hoa.

Output 3.

Assumption: Women are able to participate, and the outreach and capacity development activities can be implemented should social distancing measures related to the COVID-19 pandemic be reintroduced.

Gender considerations are given prominence throughout the project. Women are able to participate in the project, and outreach and capacity development activities with women can be implemented even if social distancing measures related to a new pandemic outbreak are reintroduced. The project can utilise various remote communication methods, such as virtual training sessions, webinars, and online platforms to ensure that women continue to engage in activities without the need for physical contact. The project team also works with local partners to identify and implement appropriate measures to ensure the safety of all participants in adherence to government guidelines and protocols related to COVID-19.

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

Project 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.

The project contributed to biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction by initiating a series of activities as described above to boost community participation in SUF forest co-management and use novel agroforestry practices to improve local people-s livelihoods.

Through socio-economic, agroforestry and market surveys, the income source, market situation, and households' dependence on forest resources in Tuyen Hoa district were assessed and understood (Output 1). Building on this information, community-based forest restoration, market-based agroforestry trials, and small-scale farm business development (Outputs 1, 2, 3) will be initiated in Year 2.This will support local people in producing goods with higher prices to improve their income and reduce dependence on the exploitation of forest resources.

The successful experiences drawn from the implementation of community-based management activities in biodiversity conservation and forest restoration for the Special-use forest (SUF) and surrounding areas will be replicated (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 for community-based forest management and agroforestry development, will reduce pressure on forest biodiversity, including threats to the Hatinh langur and endangered native tree species. The project team is therefore confident that not only will the project Outcome be achieved but also that a foundation will be established for achieving the project's aspirations in the longer term.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

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

NBSAP: 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).

Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the CBD and SDGs: Capacity building for local community members in science-based agroforestry and ecological restoration are contributing 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 supports 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 (SGDs 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). This also supports Vietnam's commitment to the Paris Agreement, especially as regards enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change (Art. 7).

During the first year, the project held various meetings with key policy stakeholders in Viet Nam. Specifically, the project team met with the Agency of Biodiversity Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (CBD National Focal Point). The purpose was to introduce the project and explore collaboration opportunities, including exploring the options for presenting the project results as a model case study for forest co-management supporting biodiversity conservation in Vietnam. Furthermore, the project team also met with Fauna & Flora International and the British Embassy in Ha Noi (Le Bich, Energy Attaché, and Tung Phan, Climate Attaché) to explore collaboration opportunities.

5.   Project support to poverty reduction

This project aims to benefit local community members who rely on wild forest resources, farming, and livestock-raising in the SUF area. However, the establishment of SUF imposes legal restrictions on agricultural activities and the collection of forest products, directly affecting the people's livelihoods. To address these challenges and support poverty alleviation, the project is implementing several strategies, including transitioning from traditional monoculture practices to agroforestry, to diversify income generation, enhance food security, and soil conservation, and improve adaptative capacity to climate change. Additionally, the project provides community farming knowledge and applies new agroforestry techniques through training and knowledge exchange. It also offers new enterprise development options, and enhances nursery capacity to grow fruit trees and other socio-economically significant crops, as well as threatened native forest trees for agroforestry and restoration.

In the first year of the project, progress has been made towards reducing poverty in the longer term. This includes the collection and analysis of baseline data on socio-economic status through a household and agroforestry characterization survey (Indicator 1.1), studying the market and value chain of agricultural crops to identify potential crops for agroforestry implementation (Indicator 1.3), establishing two new nurseries with an ultimate minimum holding capacity of 60,000 seedlings (Indicator 3.4), and planting 17,000 seedlings of native species over 11.33 hectares of SUF and associated buffer zone area to enrich tree species diversity (Indicator 2.3). Furthermore, the project has made strides towards gender equity by having 25% of women of the total nursery employees (Indicator 3.3), see also below.

6.   Gender equality and social inclusion

To promote gender equity, the project has actively encouraged women to get involved in all project activities, including participating in surveys, meetings and practical action. As a result, 25% of our nursery members (three out of 12 members) are women. Further female members will join the project in the second and third year, engaging them in forest restoration, biodiversity conservation and agrobusiness development activities to achieve Indicator 3.3.

Furthermore, we have engaged participants in a meaningful way by ensuring that their voices are heard and taken into account throughout the project. We have conducted regular consultations

with community members and other stakeholders to identify their needs and concerns and have used this feedback to shape our project activities and outcomes.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board[1].	55% (BGCI: 3; ICRAF: 2; CEGORN:1)
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women[2].	1 of 3 (BGCI)

7.   Monitoring and evaluation

In order to monitor and evaluate progress, the project employs various approaches. Regular reporting every six months at the meetings of the Project Management Team on project Activities and Outputs enables to track progress towards achieving the project Outcome. The level of achievement of the indicators is measured through baseline and endline surveys and reports.

The project team also shares information and updates regularly with community members, local authorities, and other stakeholders through meetings, communicating survey results, and other outreach channels (https://www.facebook.com/Hatinhlangur).

Whilst the project team believes that the M&E systems and processes put in place have been effective in helping to track progress some areas for improvement have been identified, such as the need for more robust data management and analysis systems. We also plan to increase community involvement in M&E by further engaging them in the data collection and analysis process. This will assist in capturing a comprehensive picture of the project's impact on the community.

8.   Lessons learnt

Throughout the first year, we have learned a number of valuable lessons that we believe will help us to improve and adapt project implementation going forward.

During the survey work and in meetings, we encountered some issues with participants being selected solely based on the recommendations of the village head. This approach led to inequality and a lack of transparency in project implementation. In the future, we will involve a wider range of stakeholders in the selection process, such as commune staff, community leaders, and local NGO representatives, to ensure fair and representative project member composition. This also assists to build trust with the community.

We found that informing respondents/participants ahead of time is crucial to ensuring effective working. To ensure that respondents/participants are on time for meetings or interviews, a reminder system will be put in place. This involves sending out text messages, phone calls or asking the village heads to inform the participants a day before the meeting to confirm attendance. This can help to ensure that the project is not delayed due to poor attendance.

Lastly, we learned that connecting with local authorities is essential for gaining support and aligning project activities with local government strategies. Going forward, we will continue to build strong relationships with local authorities to ensure that our project activities are aligned with local development plans. To build stronger connections with local authorities, the project team is already involving representatives in project planning and implementation. This includes regular meetings with local authorities to update on progress, and seek feedback, and ensure that project activities are aligned with local government strategies. Building stronger relationships is also a key ingredient to ensure ongoing support for the project and beyond.

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[1] A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

[2] Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

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

The review of the proposal was addressed during the half year reporting in October 2022 (**Annex 4.23**).

10.   Risk Management

Based on our project records and assessments, no new risks have arisen in the last 12 months that were not previously accounted for. Additionally, the project has not had to make any significant adaptations to the project design to address changes to risk. Our risk management plan remains effective, and we are confident in our ability to address any unforeseen risks that may arise in the future.

However, we will continue to monitor the situation closely and make any necessary adjustments to our project design and risk management plan as needed to ensure the success and sustainability of the project.

11.   Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project has been enhanced through valuable experience gained from a previous Darwin Initiative project in Cambodia (Farms and Forests: Boosting biodiversity and livelihoods in Northern Cambodia, 27-015). Lessons that are drawn on to improve the project in Vietnam include:

- The conversion of forest land to intensive cassava farming in Cambodia has resulted in serious impacts on the environment (soil degradation and a reduction in biodiversity) and sustainable income of farmers. In the Vietnam project site, the area of cassava and acacia has increased over the last few years due to the ease of selling, even at low prices. To address this issue, the project team in Vietnam will include training for farmers on the importance of trees in sustainable farming and the drawbacks of monocultures. It is also crucial to develop agroforestry models that increase the quality of fruit trees, integrate annual crops, and link them to the market in a sustainable and profitable manner while preserving the environment. By doing so, farmers can diversify their income sources and reduce their reliance on low-value crops like cassava and acacia, while also promoting soil health and biodiversity.
- Setting up a nursery in the project participating households' own garden can help farmers reduce their dependence on seed companies and reduce input costs. Therefore, the project will also include training on selecting and preserving seeds, and propagation skills to maintain home garden nurseries for farmers in Vietnam.
- Another lesson learned from the previous project in Cambodia is the importance of finding innovative ways to save water during droughts. Some households in Cambodia built small tanks/reservoirs combining frog/snail raising, which helped save water while increasing additional income. This practice can be integrated into the agroforestry model design in the project area in Vietnam, which also faces drought for several months of the year.

By incorporating these valuable lessons from the previous project in Cambodia, the project in Vietnam can effectively promote the agroforestry and conservation of native tree species while improving the livelihoods of local communities.

Alongside progress made in the project so far, there have also been a few challenges. This has included finding a langur zoonotic expert and developing a comprehensive approach to address the zoonotic issues in Vietnam. There is currently limited knowledge on potential zoonotic diseases associated with the Hatinh langur and therefore limited in country expertise. To address this challenge, the project has recruited a Vietnamese expert with knowledge of langur behaviour. This expert will assess the potential pathway of risk through interactions between langurs and humans, as well as with other animals (both domestic and wildlife). While this is a positive step, there is still a gap in knowledge between the langur's biological characteristics and their potential to transmit zoonotic diseases. To fill this gap, the project team is actively discussing the recruitment of an international zoonotic expert who can collaborate with the Vietnamese expert and provide additional support. By incorporating this knowledge, the project can develop a more comprehensive and effective approach to addressing the zoonotic issues in the langur, such as

implementing a public awareness campaign about the risks of zoonotic disease transmission from Langurs to humans.

12.   Sustainability and legacy

The project has received significant attention and recognition for its efforts to co-manage and improve livelihoods for local communities surrounding SUF. It is the first project in the area to address the nexus of biodiversity conservation and forest restoration, human well-being, and health (including zoonotic disease aspects). Following the inception meeting and introduction of the project to stakeholders and through various outreach channels, it has garnered high levels of interest and support from local communities, local and national authorities, and other organisations managing similar projects. Some of these include social media, conferences, and workshops. These efforts have helped to increase the project's profile and attract more interest from stakeholders and potential collaborators.

As part of the project's open access plan, the team is planning to make project data and findings publicly available whilst ensuring the Darwin Initiative identity is recognised. This includes publishing papers in open access journals, sharing data through online repositories, and presenting findings at conferences and workshops. These efforts have helped to increase transparency and accessibility of project information and facilitate collaboration with other researchers and stakeholders.

Regarding sustainable benefits post-project, the project team is committed to ensuring the long-term sustainability of project outcomes. The project aims to empower local communities not only in economic development but also in health protection and their role in co-managing the forest. Moreover, the comprehensive approach of the project, which addresses different issues through capacity building, awareness raising, and sustainable market-based agroforestry models, is expected to continue even after the project ends. Specifically, the project team is actively engaging with stakeholders in policy advocacy to ensure that these benefits are sustained beyond the project's lifetime.

13.   Darwin Initiative identity

At the start of the project, the Darwin Initiative project was introduced to the project staff and local community during the project inception workshop (**Figure 12; Annex 4.8**). The logo of the Darwin Initiative, along with that of project partners, is included in all project-related materials, presentations, and meetings. We also developed a brand identity for the project Given that several Darwin Initiative projects have been or are being implemented in Vietnam, it is likely that the host country and relevant government agencies and non-governmental organizations, including the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Fauna & Flora International and other stakeholders, are familiar with its objectives. In year 2, the project team plans to establish closer ties with some of these organizations, and expand the use of public outreach channels, including social media linked to the Darwin Initiative. These will be developed once the project baseline (data collected in year 1) has been completed.

Figure 12. Project inception.

14. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes/No [*If yes, please provide their name and email*] No
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes/No [*If yes, please provide date and details of training*] No
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: % [and number] Planned: % [and number]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. There have been no safeguarding incidents or concerns in year 1 of the project. Should safeguarding incidents occur, these will be addressed by the Project Management Team. The safeguarding policies of the project's lead, BGCI, have been shared with all project partners and are referred to in the collaboration agreements with the partners.	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. N.a.	

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure <u>during the reporting period</u> (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	171469	159367	-7	

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.	███████████████	███████████████
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)	███████████████	███████████████

16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

We agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section.

Tuyen Hoa district is known for having one of the highest forest covers (77%) in Viet Nam and for being home to unique animal and plant species, including the Hatinh langur (*Trachypithecus hatinhensis*), and threatened tree species such as the Critically Endangered ebony *Diospyros mun* and the Endangered legume *Erythrophleum fordii*. To protect threatened flora and fauna from poaching, logging, and agricultural expansion, a 500-hectare Special Use Forest (SUF) was established. However, the establishment of the SUF has direct impact on the livelihood security of 2,770 households in the area which depend on wild forest resources, farming, and raising livestock, as legal restrictions apply to agricultural activities and collection of forest products.

The project's novel approach lies in its integrated efforts to promote flagship animal and plant species, simultaneously contributing to forest conservation and human livelihood improvement. Its partnership with Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), the International Center for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), the Center for Highland Natural Resource Governance Research (CEGORN), and the local Voluntary Conservation Group (VCG) has resulted in a successful model of combined conservation efforts.

The VCG has been significantly empowered by the project through a range of activities, including equipping them with patrolling and protecting devices and promoting their vital role in forest management and livelihood improvement. The VCG's activities have contributed significantly to raising awareness among local communities and preventing illegal wildlife hunting and forest degradation through planting seedlings of native tree species. The initial training provided in propagation techniques and nursery operations, supports the provision of on-site seedlings for forest restoration while increasing income for local communities. Baseline and agroforestry surveys have also identified potential agricultural products and models for use in the agroforestry pilots to improve the livelihoods of households impacted by the establishment of the SUF.

The project's accomplishments in its first year sets an important foundation for achieving its Outcome by 2025. Its integrated approach promoting SUF co-management by the local communities, and combined efforts of the various partner organisations and local communities in forest conservation and human livelihood improvement makes it a model for future biodiversity conservation efforts.

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Video	Project introduction https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SJjd3TG8WCE			Yes

Darwin Initiative Main Annual Report Template 2023

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
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.		Baseline information was gathered pertaining to the socioeconomic conditions of households, forest usage, and attitudes towards langurs. Co-management initiatives were introduced, which included the formation of a management board (name the institutions part of it!). Support provided to the efforts by the voluntary conservation group (VCG) included the provision of equipment for patrolling, and by giving them a voice in meetings with local authorities and other stakeholders. Furthermore, reforestation efforts were launched, involving the planting of 17,000 tree seedlings of native species in two communes. A cooperative was established including also members from the VCG to, amongst others, promote business-orientated running of nurseries.	██
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.	0.1 At least 80% of households in Tuyen Hoa district supported by the project have at least 2 additional sources of farm income and an increase of at least 7% between start of project (2022) and end (2025) 0.2. At least 90% of the seedlings planted in the project site including at least 5 native forest tree species, survive at end of project (2025) 0.3 Reduction of langur poaching in the conservation area by at least by 20% between 2022 and 2025	0.1 A socio-economic survey was conducted and report prepared based on 351 households, providing baseline data for measuring change at the end of the project. 0.2 17,000 seedlings of native tree species have been planted and marked for survival monitoring . 0.3. Langur poaching incidences have recorded by the VCG to compare numbers over the three-year project period.	- Implementation of market-based agroforestry plots. - Undertaking a botanic survey to collect information on the diversity of wild plants in the Special-use forest and on the propagation potential of target species for forest restoration, amongst others. - Further propagation and planting of native trees in the second and third year for forest restoration. - Undertaking Langur survey including population size, behaviour, movement,

	0.4 The local communities in Tuyen Hoa district are formally included in Special-use forest management at the project end (2025)	0.4 A cooperation agreement between the local authority and community recognising local community participation in Special-use forest management at project end (2025)	food needs, etc. in the second and third year of the project. - Development of agroforestry pilot schemes.
Outputs: **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)	1.1 The socio economic, agroforestry and forest products surveys in the project communes at baseline (2022) and end of project (2025), are used to guide forest restoration and protection, agroforestry and agribusiness planning and implementation 1.2 Market opportunities and value chain report for key agroforestry products from the region in year 1 (2022) 1.3 Market opportunities tested for at least 4 crop species by the end of year 3 (2025), and at least 100 agroforestry trial plots, including apiculture and fishing raising, established by the end of year 2 (2024)	1.1 In December 2022, a baseline survey was conducted to gather data on the socio-economic and livelihood systems, farming practices, and the utilisation of forests and wild plants across four communes. This data was utilised to assess and plan for agroforestry and agribusiness activities. 1.2. An agroforestry survey was carried out in February 2023 to select potential products for further market assessment. In March 2023, a market survey was conducted to prioritise the four most promising products. These will be further evaluated as regards their market and value chain potential in May 2023. 1.3 Findings from the market and value chain study will be used to inform the design of agroforestry models and related guidance documents.

0.1. A project steering committee will be established to oversee project implementation, monitor progress and enable adaptive management.	- The project steering committee known as Project Management Team (PMT) was established, with members from BGCI, ICRAF and CEGORN and formally convened in September 2022 and March 2023.	- Convening periodic PMT meetings in year 2.
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).	- The household baseline survey was conducted in December 2022. The survey gathered information from 351 households representing 5% of the total	

		population in 13 villages across four communes in the project site. - Households selected for the survey have different economic status, farm size and gender equality. - Data have been recorded in a database and the analysis has been carried out.	
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).		- A characterization of 46 successful local agroforestry practices in four communes has been carried out. - Data have been entered into a database.	
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).		- Focus group discussions with project stakeholders have been conducted to rate the most promising products with market potential.	- Further in-depth market and value chain survey for four key species (May 2023).
1.4. Implement participatory development of market-led agroforestry pilots with local communities in the 4 project communes (years 1-2).		No Activity under 1.4 in the reporting period.	- This work is scheduled to be initiated in the second year and will include the following activities: - Seminars in local area to report survey results, potential agroforestry models and products for market develop (May-June 2023). - Focus group discussionsFGD with stakeholders and key farmers to identify plot locations and size for trialsexperiment (June 2023). - Establish farmer groups to share and support in production and business development (June 2023).
1.5. Provide ongoing support to local communities for monitoring and evaluation of agroforestry pilot farms (years 2-3).		No Activity under 1.5 was carried out in the reporting period.	- This work is scheduled to be completed in June.
2. The SUF community co-management plan is jointly developed	2.1 The number of days annually spent collecting forest (timber or non-timber)	2.1 Langur poaching incidences have been recorded by the VCG as a baseline to compare numbers over the three-year project period.	

and implemented with community members and local authorities (BGCI, CEGORN, VCG, ICRAF)	products for subsistence or income generation reported by community members decrease by 20% between start of the project (2022) and the end (2025) 2.2 SUF community co-management plan developed and approved by community members and local authorities, including natural and assisted regeneration by the end of the project (2025) and reflected in the site's SUF designation 2.3 At least 70,000 forest trees planted of at least 5 native tree species by the end of the project (2025)	2.2 Initial discussion held with the local project stakeholders to devise the elements of the co-management plan. 2.3 17,000 native tree species seedlings have planted over an area of 5.5 ha of SUF and adjoining buffer zone. This closely aligns with the current planting programme by Tuyen Hoa district. Seedlings have been sourced from the nearby nursery. A new nursery has been established in March 2023.
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 as a key measure to regenerate the Hatinh langur's habitat.	- Several meetings with project stakeholders been held.	- Continue to organise multi-stakeholder gatherings in the second year to further progress with the development of the community co-management plan.
2.2. Carry out an eco-geographical survey of the SUF and surrounding areas (year 1).	- Contract with expert was signed.	- This work including the botanical survey is scheduled for April-May 2023 and the soil survey is planned for July 2023.
2.3. Assess the potential of human-langur interaction and associated risks of zoonotic infection (years 1 and 2).	- Contract with expert was signed.	- The survey will be conducted in May-June 2023.
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.	- 17,000 native tree species seedlings were planted over an area of 5ha of SUF and 6ha of buffer zone area.	- In the second year, the seedlings for forest restoration will be provided by the nurseries of the project.
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	3.1 At least 25 people consisting of village leaders, commune leaders and district authority staff (50% female) are engaged in a train-the-trainer mentorship group in years 1 and 2 (2022-23, 2023-24) and are facilitating further training sessions in years 2 and	3.1 Baseline and agroforestry practices surveys have been conducted to inform capacity building needs and topics. Trainings are scheduled to start in July 2023.

interaction, are increased (CEGORN, VCG, BGCI, ICRAF)	3 (2023-24, 2024-25) for at least 200 community members	3.2 Work related to this Indicator is scheduled for years 2 and 3.	
	3.2 At least 40% of the 200 community members are women and trained in sustainable agricultural practices for high-value crops, small-scale business development, and prevention of zoonotic diseases by the end of year 3 (2025)		
	3.3 At least 30 community members (at least 50% women) are employed in nursery management, tree planting and restoration activities by the end of the project (2025) and beyond as the nurseries continue to generate incomes through production of seedlings for restoration and agroforestry	3.3. Three women have been employed in the new nursery. Further women will be recruited in the two nurseries when they are becoming fully operational in year 2.	
	3.4 2 new nurseries of forest and fruit producing tree species are built with a total holding capacity of 30,000 seedlings by the end of year 2 (2023-24)	3.4. Two new nurseries have been established. Extending over a total area of 1,500 m2, the nurseries will become fully operational in year 2.	
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		The gender disaggregated needs-assessment partially was integrated in the baseline survey in December 2022	Further assessments together with development of training materials in June 2023.
3.2. Provide TOT training for community representatives and local officials on market, small-scale farm businesses, forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry		Compilation of the training materials based on existing sources started.	ToT training for agroforestry, forest restoration and small-scale business development will be conducted in July-August 2023.
3.3. Support TOT participants to provide on-site trainings for community members on forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry		Compilation of training resources.	This activity will be conducted in August 2023.
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).		One nursery was established and in operation from April. The nursery is run by the local community (Cooperative for Investment and Management of Special-use Forests of Tuyen Hoa District).	A second nursery will be completed in year 2.

		Members were trained on propagation techniques and running a business.	
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).		The project has been promoted through various means, such as broadcasting the kick-off workshop on local TV channels, distributing project brochures to partners, and posting a video about the project on the ICRAF Fanpage and other relevant platforms to increase awareness and reach a wider audience on biodiversity conservation.	Project newsletter will be produced quarterly and posted on the fanpage of ICRAF, CEGORN. Further public outreach activities will be conducted in year 2 and 3 of the project.
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).	4.1 Land-suitability analysis conducted for selected tree species and participatory mapping used to identify suitable sites for new agroforestry development in year 2 (2023-24) 4.2 Policy recommendations on forest restoration, agroforestry practices and small -scale business development for livelihood improvement and community-based biodiversity conservation produced and promoted beyond Quang Binh province with other national and sub-national policy-makers by the end of the project (2025)	No activity was scheduled during the reporting period.	
4.1. Conduct participatory suitability mapping for upscaling sustainable agroforestry models from the project site to the district scale (years 2 and 3).		No activity was scheduled during the reporting period.	
4.2. Document project best practices of community-based management of SUF, and incorporate in the SUF co-management plan (year 3).		Idem.	
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 - 3).		Idem.	
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).		Idem.	

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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.	0.1 At least 80% of households in Tuyen Hoa district supported by the project have at least 2 additional sources of farm income and an increase of at least 7% between start of project (2022) and end (2025) 0.2. At least 90% of the seedlings planted in the project site including at least 5 native forest tree species, survive at end of project (2025) 0.3 Reduction of langur poaching in the conservation area by at least by 20% between 2022 and 2025 0.4 The local communities in Tuyen Hoa district are formally included in Special-use forest management at the project end (2025)	0.1 Socio-economic survey reports for 2022 and 2025 0.2 Monitoring and evaluation report of the forest restoration plan in 2025 0.3 Langur survey report at the end of the project (2025) 0.4 Cooperation agreement between the local authority and community recognising local community participation in Special-use forest management at project end (2025)	Participatory development and implementation and awareness raising on forest restoration and sustainable agroforestry can be implemented under the absence of severe impact from the COVID-19 pandemic Extreme weather events such as drought, floods, etc. will not occur or greatly impact forest restoration and agroforestry trials Mother trees and viable propagules of project target species are available and identified for home gardens, agroforestry and forest restoration activities (some species don't produce seed every year)
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)**	1.1 The socio economic, agroforestry and forest products surveys in the project communes at baseline (2022) and end of project (2025), are used to guide forest restoration and protection, agroforestry and agribusiness planning and implementation	1.1 Baseline and end-of-project socio-economic survey reports for 2022 and 2025, and agroforestry characterization report for 2023 1.2 Results of analysis of market opportunities and value chain of selected products	Community members can see the benefits of agroforestry as a more sustainable agricultural model and participate in agroforestry pilot trials Extreme weather events will not occur or greatly impact agroforestry and restoration activities

	1.2 Market opportunities and value chain report for key agroforestry products from the region in year 1 (2022) 1.3 Market opportunities tested for at least 4 crop species by the end of year 3 (2025), and at least 100 agroforestry trial plots, including apiculture and fishing raising, established by the end of year 2 (2024)	1.3 Adopted market guidance and agroforestry models by community members	
Output 2 The SUF community co-management plan is jointly developed and implemented with community members and local authorities (BGCI, CEGORN, VCG, ICRAF)	2.1 The number of days annually spent collecting forest (timber or non-timber) products for subsistence or income generation reported by community members decrease by 20% between start of the project (2022) and the end (2025) 2.2 SUF community co-management plan developed and approvedby community members and local authorities, including natural and assisted regeneration by the end of the project (2025) and reflected in the site's SUF designation 2.3 At least 70,000 forest trees planted of at least 5 native tree species by the end of the project (2025)	2.1 Baseline and end-of-project socio-economic survey reports for 2022 and 2025 2.2 Community co-management plan jointly developed by community members and local authorities 2.3 Forest tree planting records	Community members and local authorities have collective views on the development and implementation of forest restoration and co-management plan of the Hatinh langur's habitat
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**	**3.1 At least 25 people consisting of village leaders, commune leaders and district authority staff (50% female) are engaged in a train-the-trainer mentorship group in years 1 and 2 (2022-23, 2023-24) and are facilitating further training sessions**	3.1 Training participation records 3.2 Training participation records and training evaluation; survey and analytics to measure success of training	Women are able to participate, and the outreach and capacity development activities can be implemented should social distancing measures related to the COVID-19 pandemic be reintroduced

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zoonotic diseases from close animal-human interaction, are increased (CEGORN, VCG, BGCI, ICRAF)	**in years 2 and 3 (2023-24, 2024-25) for at least 200 community members** **3.2 At least 40% of the 200 community members are women and trained in sustainable agricultural practices for high-value crops, small-scale business development, and prevention of zoonotic diseases by the end of year 3 (2025)** **3.3 At least 30 community members (at least 50% women) are employed in nursery management, tree planting and restoration activities by the end of the project (2025) and beyond as the nurseries continue to generate incomes through production of seedlings for restoration and agroforestry** **3.4 2 new nurseries of forest and fruit producing tree species are built with a total holding capacity of 30,000 seedlings by the end of year 2 (2023-24)**	3.3 Employment and tree planting records 3.4 Nursery production records	
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).	4.1 Land-suitability analysis conducted for selected tree species and participatory mapping used to identify suitable sites for new agroforestry development in year 2 (2023-24) 4.2 Policy recommendations on forest restoration, agroforestry practices and	4.1 Results of participatory mapping of vulnerable areas within the district and land suitability analysis for selected tree species 4.2 Policy recommendations made available to national policy stakeholders	Spatial and other data are available and accurate to support the promotion of sustainable agroforestry models at larger (e.g. district) scale Consultation meetings with national and sub-national policy makers as part of policy advocacy can be organised

	small -scale business development for livelihood improvement and community-based biodiversity conservation produced and promoted beyond Quang Binh province with other national and sub-national policy-makers by the end of the project (2025)		according to the time plan without much delay due to the COVID-19 pandemic

Activities

Overarching, project management level: 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 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 - 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).

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

The Biodiversity Challenge Funds (BCFs) use high quality and accessible Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) to enable scaling, replication and increase the impact of the funds and the projects we support.

By asking project teams to align indicators with the Darwin Initiative Standard Indicators, we aim to increase our contribution to the global evidence base for activities that support biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction and capability & capacity.

The tables below are provided to assist project teams in reporting against Standard Indicators. Please report against the Standard Indicators that you have selected specifically for your project in Table 1 below. Refer to the Standard Indicator Guidance & Menu available on the Darwin Initiative website for guidance on how to select indicators, as well as how to disaggregate reporting within your chosen indicators.

New projects should complete the Y1 column and also indicate the number planned during the project lifetime. Continuing projects should copy and paste the information from previous years and add in data for the most recent reporting period.

We recognise that our menu cannot cover all the potential monitoring needs for all projects – where necessary you can select indicators from other sources or develop your own. See our BCF MEL guidance on best practices for selecting and developing indicators.

Table 1   Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A01	At least 25 people consisting of village leaders, commune leaders and district authority staff (50% female) are engaged in a train-the-trainer mentorship group in years 1 and 2 (2022-23, 2023-24)	Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training.	People	Men Women		13 12	13 12	0 0	13 10
DI-A04	Voluntary Conservation Group is improved capacity on forest restoration (tree nursery, monitoring tree phenology), zoonotic diseases and agroforestry techniques Local cooperatives are trained in business development	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project.	Number		1	1 4		1	1 4
DI-A05	Trainers are facilitating further training sessions in years 2 and 3 (2023-24, 2024-25) for at least 200 community members	Number of trainers trained reporting to have delivered further training by the end of the project	People	Men Women		13 12	13 12		13 12
DI-A06	100 agroforestry trial plots, including apiculture and fishing raising, established by the end of year 2 (2024)	Number of people with improved access to services or infrastructure for improved well-being.	People			100	100		100
	3.2 At least 40% of the 200 community members are women and trained in sustainable agricultural practices for high-value crops, small-scale business development, and prevention of zoonotic diseases by the end of year 3 (2025)								
DI-A07	At least 25 people consisting of village leaders, commune leaders and district authority staff are	Number of government institutions/departments with enhanced awareness and	Government institutions	Local commune staff and head of villages		17			

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	raised awareness on zoonotic diseases, conservation of langurs and native tree species, and agroforestry practices	understanding of biodiversity and associated poverty issues.		Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Forest Protection at Tuyen Hoa District					
DI-A11	2 new nurseries of forest and fruit producing tree species are built with a total holding capacity of 30,000 seedlings by the end of year 2 (2023-24)	Number of sustainable livelihood enterprises that are profitable (at least a year after establishment).	Number			2			
DI-B10	At least 80% of households (100 households) in Tuyen Hoa district supported by the project have at least 2 additional sources of farm income and an increase of at least 7% between start of project (2022) and end (2025)	Number of individuals / households reporting an adoption of livelihood improvement practices as a result of project activities.	Households			80			80
	At least 30 community members (at least 50% women) are employed in nursery management, tree planting and restoration activities by the end of the project (2025) and beyond as the nurseries continue to generate incomes through production of seedlings for restoration and agroforestry					30			30
DI-B12		Number of policies developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities.	Number						
DI-B01	Land-suitability analysis conducted for selected tree species and participatory	Number of new/improved habitat management plans available and endorsed	Number				1		1

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DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	mapping used to identify suitable sites for new agroforestry development in year 2 (2023-24)								
DI-C12		Social Media presence	Number	- month/year - platform	4 times/year Facebook	4 times/year Facebook	4 times/year Facebook		12
DI-C14		Number of decision-makers attending briefing events.	Number						
DI-C15		Number of Media related activities.		Internet/Print/Radio/Television, and sub-national/national/international Biodiversity (Species occurrence, Utilisation); Socio-economic (Livelihood, poverty, products), database					
DI-C18		Number of papers published in peer reviewed journals	Number						
DI-C19	Policy brief on forest restoration agroforestry practices and small - scale business development for livelihood improvement and community-based biodiversity conservation produced and promoted beyond Quang Binh province with other national and sub-national policy-makers by the end of the project (2025)	Number of other publications produced	Number	- Agroforestry - Market development - Co-management in biodiversity conservation and forest restoration					

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
				- Ex situ conservation					
DI-D04	At least 70,000 forest trees planted of at least 5 native tree species by the end of the project (2025) Number of Langur population increase	Improved species population (relative abundance/ distribution) within the project area	% Increase; Area (ha or km2	- Special Use Forest - Bufferzone					
DI-D15	-20% Reduction of illegal hunting cases	Net change in incidences of human wildlife conflict.	Number	- Conflict typology					
DI-D16	At least 80% of households (100 households) in Tuyen Hoa district supported by the project have at least 2 additional sources of farm income and an increase of at least 7% between start of project (2022) and end (2025) At least 30 community members (at least 50% women) are employed in nursery management, tree planting and restoration activities by the end of the project (2025) and beyond as the nurseries continue to generate incomes through production of seedlings for restoration and agroforestry	Number of households reporting improved livelihoods. Households As measured through household surveys, livelihood metric (income, education, health etc.).							

Table 2　　　Publications

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

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

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the **correct template** (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and **deleted the blue guidance text** before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	N.a.
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.	