Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":
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It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2024

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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 2023 – Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2023 - March 2024 Annual Report 2
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
Report author(s) and date	██████████████████████████████ ██████████████████████████████ ██████████████████████████████ 30th April 2024

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*. Unfortunately, illegal cutting of valuable timbers, wildlife hunting, agricultural expansion, and indiscriminate collection of non-timber forest products have become 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.
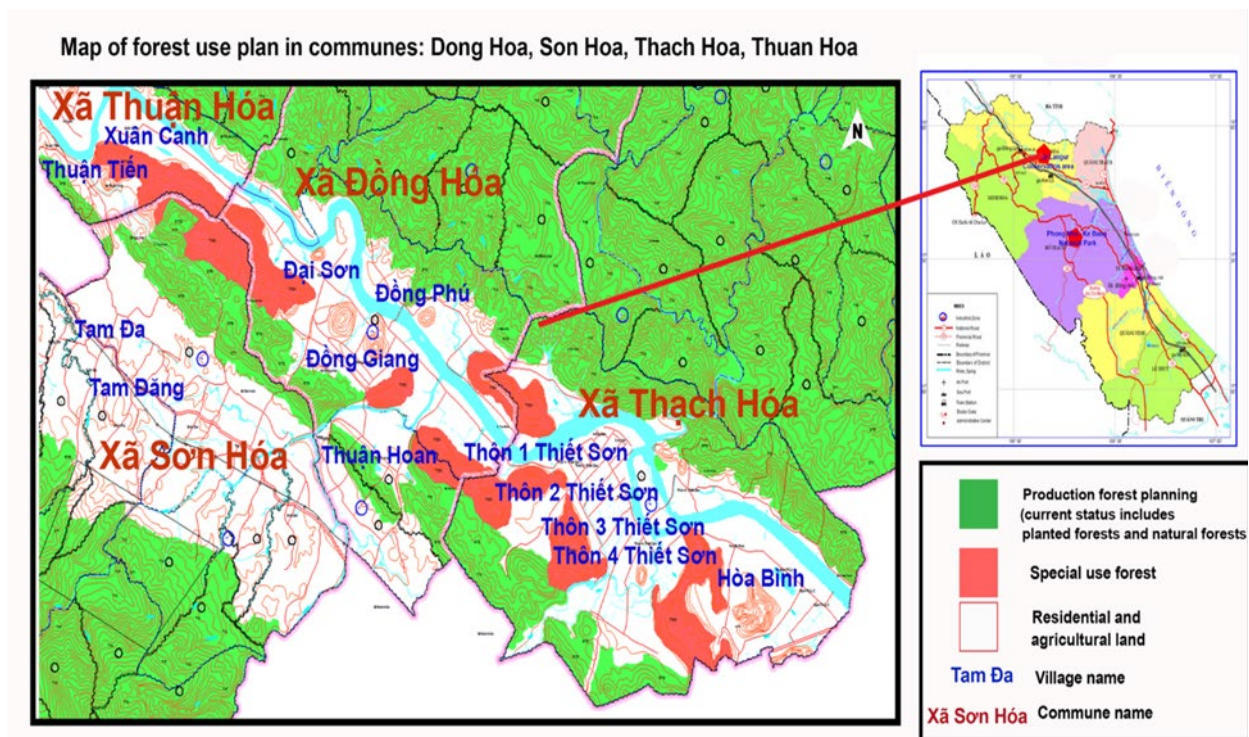

Figure 1. Map of Project areas

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 (VCG), and building on initial data about the conservation status of the Hatinh 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 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

Close collaboration with local partners and stakeholders continued in the execution of all Project activities.

On 19 May 2023, a consultative workshop was held to review activities for 2024. Topics such as training contents for TOT (Training of Trainers) and TOF (Training of Farmers), as well as the criteria for selecting households to participate in agroforestry pilots and irrigation support were discussed. Participants included representatives from communes, members of VCG, participants from TOT classes, and experts (Annex 4.1).

Similarly, meetings with communes and farmers were conducted for selected households to review suitable agroforestry models (Annex 4.2). On 11 March 2024, a workshop involving local stakeholders who are focused on biodiversity conservation and SUF protection was conducted to assess progress made related to Decision 999/QD-UBND issued on 16 June 2022 (Annex 4.3a, 4.3b) on co-management and biodiversity conservation within the SUF planning area in Tuyen Hoa district (Annex 4.4, **Figure 2**).

The project team also conducted direct discussions with members of VCG providing insights on regular patrolling activities, challenges during patrols, and solutions to engage communities to join in conservation (Annex 4.5). Regarding livelihood enhancing activities, a workshop on March 16, 2024, served as a platform for knowledge sharing among approximately 100 farmers participating in agroforestry pilots, reinforcing the participatory approach to project implementation. This collaborative effort increased awareness of the Project's potential to enhance both the income of local farmers as well as biodiversity conservation efforts (**Figure 3**).

Figure 2. Workshop on assessment of the implementation of the regulations for co-management and biodiversity conservation in Tuyen Hoa SUF

Figure 3. Workshop on implementation and discussing challenges and opportunities in chicken and beekeeping

The Project also engaged with Tuyen Hoa District People's Committee (Annex 4.6, **Figure 4**) and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) of Quang Binh Province (Annex 4.7, **Figure 5**) on 13 and 15 March 2024 respectively, ensuring their active participation in project progress updates and decision-making. This solidified the commitment of local leaders in support of the project's objectives and stakeholders.

Figure 4. Meeting with District People's Committee and DARD, Tuyen Hoa District

Figure 5. Meeting with DARD, Quang Binh Province

To strengthen the project partnership at a higher level, BGCI and ICRAF held meetings with the British Embassy in Hanoi and the Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Agency (NBCA) under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) on 11 March 2024 to update about project progress and explore future cooperation opportunities. The British Embassy representative was impressed by the achievements of the project made to date and highlighted its significance for biodiversity conservation, particularly noting the discovery of a new species (Annex 4.8). Mr. Tung, the Climate Attache, highly appreciated the integration of livelihood approaches for sustainable conservation and recommended up-scaling up in a future project phase. The British Embassy expressed interest in visiting the Project site and sharing information on activities and achievements through their social media channels (Annex 4.9).

In the meeting with NBCA, Ms. Nhan, Deputy Director General of NBCA, also expressed great satisfaction with the progress and achievements of the Project made to date, offering NBCA's support for the dissemination of the project's outcomes, and interest in continued collaboration. NBCA shares the Project partners' concerns for the needs of plant conservation, noting the existing policy imbalance between wildlife and plant conservation efforts. As such, NBCA is keen to collaborate with the Project partners to leverage their expertise and exchange experiences in support of Vietnam's efforts for the implementation of national biodiversity conservation objectives (Annex 4.10).

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out Project Activities

Activity 0.1 Overarching, project management level: A project steering committee will be established to oversee project implementation, monitor progress and enable adaptive management.

During Year 2, the Project Management Team (PMT) held three meetings. Two were online meetings in June and September 2023 to address reviewer comments on the Annual Report Y1 (AR1) and discuss implementation progress of Year 2 activities. The in-person meeting held on 12 March 2024 in Tuyen Hoa district reviewed Year 2 and planned Year 3 activities (Annex 4.11). The PMT meetings in 2023-2024 included the participation of the members of the VCG. Further technical meetings covering topics including market survey, agroforestry pilots, TOT training, zoonotic disease risks, and public awareness activities were regularly organised to ensure effective project implementation (Annex 4.12).

Activity 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 baseline survey was completed in Year 1 (Annex 4.13) and the endline survey will take place in Year 3.

Activity 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).

The agroforestry characterization survey was completed in Year 1 (Annex 4.14).

Activity 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).

Findings from the value chain surveys for pomelo, honey, chicken, and fish in Tuyen Hoa district indicate that products are currently sold at lower prices compared to neighbouring provinces. Households predominantly produce and sell small quantities independently, lacking connections to groups or cooperatives. Access to market information and distribution networks is severely limited. Products are sold raw without processing or branding strategies. Despite high consumer ratings for product quality, these goods struggle to reach markets beyond Tuyen Hoa district. To enhance the value of these products, it is essential to develop branding through national standard certification (e.g., Vietnam Good Agricultural Practices-VIETGAP), implement labelling for traceability, and promote product processing. Establishing business groups is crucial to mobilise resources and standardise products to meet market demand. Moreover, capacity building for households in business skills such as marketing across various channels and financial management will provide them with the foundation to commercialise products and establish small businesses (Annex 4.15). Because of the need for additional data on fish value chains, extra information was collected in January 2024. The data are currently being analysed (Annex 4.16).

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

In Year 2, the Project successfully carried out a series of activities that aimed at establishing market-led agroforestry pilots in the four Project communes, despite the delays in obtaining Project approval from Quang Binh province in Year 1 (approval given in November 2023, Annex 4.17), through surveys and meetings with the communes, 110 suitable households for participation in the pilots were identified. The preferred models included those integrating fruit trees such as pomelo, orange, and guava, which are resilient to flooding. Additionally, annual crops like spring onion, taro, and turmeric are favoured due to their ability to thrive in sandy soil with minimal labour and chemical inputs, less affected by flood or dry spells. Besides that, chicken rearing and apiculture were identified as lucrative ventures with a ready market beyond the district, requiring a minimal land area (Annex 4.2). The project also promoted the use of organic fertilisers, aiming to reduce dependency on chemical fertilisers, improve soil quality, and increase climate resilience in the project area.

Subsequently, two Training of Trainers (TOT) (Annex 4.18a, 4.18b) and three Training of Farmers (TOF) sessions (Annex 4.19a, 4.19b, 4.19c, **Figures 6 and 7**) were held, involving a total of 249 participants. The three TOF training sessions on beekeeping, chicken raising, and fruit tree planting and agroforestry design were attended by 224 farmers with 137 (61%) being women. It's noteworthy that many women, for the first time, learned apiculture techniques, a domain they often perceived as suitable only for men. Following the training, these women have become actively involved in beekeeping, either by teaching their husbands or by tending the beehives themselves while their husbands are away from home (Annex 4.20).

Figure 6. TOF training on apiculture. Participants shared the frames they had personally crafted for beekeeping

Figure 7. TOF training on chicken raising

In December 2023, the project provided 5,125 free-range chickens to 58 households and 174 beehives to 61 households. In March 2024, tree planting and vermiculture activities were initiated as part of establishing market led agroforestry pilots for the project (**Figure 8**).

Figure 8. Project supported the provision of fingerlings, beehives, earthworms, chicken breeds and fruit trees for households as part of the market-led agroforestry pilots

The households initially generated income from the sale of chicken, earning between 4 to 20 million VND (126-630 GBP), 200,000 VND (8 GBP/chicken). Regarding apiculture, most of households doubled the number of bee boxes provided after four months from the bee boxes provided by the Project. Honey harvesting has just commenced (revisit Annex 4.20; Annex 4.21a, 4.21b, 4.21c). Excited about their yields, households enthusiastically shared their chicken and honey harvests on the fanpage of the VCG (Link 1, Link 2).

To address market access challenges and small land sizes, farmer groups have been formed in each commune, initially comprising participants in the agroforestry pilots. These groups facilitated the sharing of information and mutual support among members throughout the pilot implementation phase. Additionally, in January 2024, four business groups were established, focusing on raising chicken and fish, apiculture, and growing pomelo aiming to support business development in the project area (Meeting minutes in Annex 4.22, **Figure 9**).

Most importantly, the project supported livelihood activities that use reduced levels of harmful chemical pesticides and herbicides in agriculture and enhance local, adaptive capacity to climate variability. The use of micro-organisms for composting helps reduce reliance on chemical fertilisers, and the income from apiculture is expected to incentivize farmers to keep their farms chemical-free. The tree species and varieties selected for agroforestry pilots are tolerant to the main climate threats (such as drought and flooding) in the region, allowing farmers to be more resilient to climate hazards.

Figure 9. Business groups discussing their development challenges, plans and regulations

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

To ensure effective monitoring of the pilots, the Project established a dedicated team at both district (Annex 4.23a) and commune levels (Annex 4.23b), comprising members of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) in Tuyen Hoa district and vice-chairmen of the communes along with agricultural staff. These teams regularly convened meetings and discussed implementation progress via group chat/online meetings, providing

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regular reports to ICRAF (Annex 4.24, revisit Annex 4.21a, 4.21b, 4.21c). Regular backstopping from commune leaders, DARD staff, and project personnel has helped ensure a smooth execution of activities (**Figures 10 and 11**). Furthermore, informal catch-up sessions have been held regularly between farmers and project staff from ICRAF and CEGORN to address challenges encountered in chicken raising and beekeeping. Notably, in March 2024, representatives from ICRAF, CEGORN, and BGCI visited the project site, to monitor progress and challenges of the pilots and provide further technical support.

Figure 10 (left and centre)**.** Local staff regularly monitor agroforestry pilots and support households in different stages of production.

Figure 11. Project team visit a household participating in the agroforestry pilot.

To promptly support the communities during the implementation of the agroforestry pilots, chat groups via social media (Zalo and Facebook messenger) were established. Households can share problems they are facing to get technical advice from trainers of the TOT courses, staff in communes and districts, and the project team (**Figure 12**).
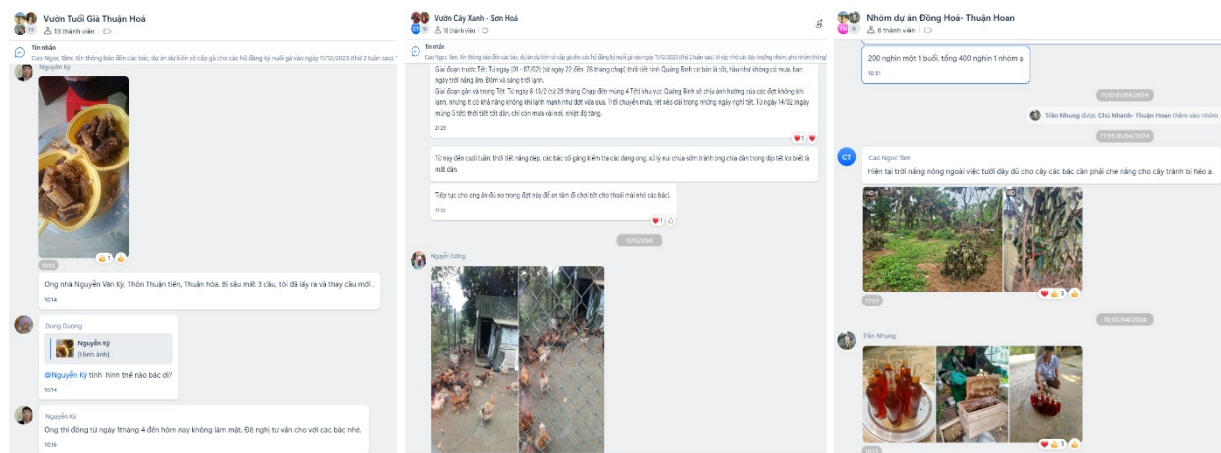

Figure 12. Communication channels between households and the project are regularly maintained to provide timely support and guidance.

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 June 2022, the People's Committee of Tuyen Hoa district (DPC) issued Decision No. 999/QD-UBND prescribing the coordination mechanism for managing, conserving, and developing biodiversity in the planned SUF areas within Tuyen Hoa district (presented in AR1).

On 11th March 2024, CEGORN and the Tuyen Hoa District Forest Rangers jointly organised a workshop to assess the implementation of this regulation. The conference was attended by 28 participants, including 5 women, comprising leaders of the Forest Ranger Department, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Department of Culture and Information, the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, VCG, local forest rangers, leaders of the

People's Committees and administrative officers from the communes of Thach Hoa, Dong Hoa, Thuan Hoa, and Son Hoa, as well as staff of CEGORN.

During the workshop, the commune People's Committees and related parties provided specific reports on the implementation of the regulation. Participants also made numerous proposals and recommendations to better implement the regulation, such as enhancing closer collaboration among communes in conducting patrols and protecting the Special-use forest areas (at least twice a year), allocating additional budgetary resources for VCG for patrol and protection activities, promoting calls for investment from businesses to develop eco-tourism to boost local economic development, and providing strong support for organisations/units which implement projects related to conservation and livelihood development for local residents (Annex 4.4).

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

A botanical survey was completed in May 2023 and reported in HYR2 (Annex 4.25). Results showed 577 plant species in the SUF, with 33 species classified as rare and precious species, of which 5 are recorded in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (2021), 11 in the Vietnam Red Book (2007), 21 in the Decree 84/2021[1], and 20 in the CITES annexes (2023). Report data was used to establish a more fine-tuned list of target native tree species, including those upon which the Hatinh langur relies. This list was recommended to local, provincial, and national authorities for use in Vietnam's forest restoration schemes. The survey also resulted in the description of a new species; this has been published in Taiwania (Annex 4.8).

The soil survey was also completed and reported on in HYR2 (Annex 4.26).

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

In Year 2, building upon the findings of the zoonotic diseases survey, an expert on zoonotic diseases and transmission was hired to develop and implement public awareness and training activities (Annex 4.27a). Two training courses on zoonotic disease prevention and biodiversity conservation were conducted. The first training session on "Zoonotic Disease Prevention and Biodiversity Conservation" took place on December 28-29, 2023, with 51 participants, including 11 women (21.5%), representing various stakeholders, including Project Communes' People's Committees, village leaders, local schools, VCG, Tuyen Hoa District Forest Rangers, the Project Steering Committee, Monitoring and Support Unit including both district and commune staff, training experts, and CEGORN (Annex 4.27b).

The second training course, held on March 5-6, 2024, focused on "Enhancing Capacity in Identifying Biodiversity Resources and Understanding their Value for Community Life." It was attended by 38 participants with 13% being women, including commune administrative officials, local forest rangers, members of the Project Steering Committee, VCG, heads of 13 project villages, and CEGORN (Annex 4.28).

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.

In 2023, CEGORN collaborated with the People's Committees of Thach Hoa, Dong Hoa, Thuan Hoa, and Son Hoa communes, the Project Steering Committee and VCG to support households in forest restoration by planting native trees through the following activities: assessing areas suitable for forest planting, providing seedlings, and monitoring planting after seedling distribution.

In Year 2, an additional 88 households (from 11 in Year 1, totalling 99) were supported in forest restoration of about 54 hectares, planting 43,694 new native trees (from 16,633 in Year 1, totalling 60,327). Native species planted included *Erythrophloeum fordii, Chukrasia tabularis, Dalbergia tonkinensis, Tarrietia javanica*, and *Michelia tonkinensis*, with 22,000 seedlings coming from the

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[1] Government's Decree 84/2021/ND-CP of Vietnam Government on Management of Endangered, Rare and Precious Species of Forest Fauna and Flora and Observation of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

established nurseries. Forest restoration approaches were divided into 2: agroforestry and home garden development (86 households; 20,320 native trees), and planting in larger areas of 0.3 hectares or more (13 households, 43,694 native trees). Zonation was also considered, with 21 households/communities planting trees in areas near the SUF planning/buffer zone (15,139 trees) and the rest planting outside the SUF planning zone (Annex 4.29). Currently, the survival rate of native trees exceeds 90%, as monitored by the Project Steering Committee and the support monitoring team in project communes.

Activity 2.5 Generate periodic reports on Langur poaching to be presented by VCG at the multi-stakeholder workshop as per activity 2.1 (Years 1-3)

At the beginning of 2023, members of the VCG were supported by the Project with equipment (e.g. smartphone, protective clothes) to conduct patrols and protect the SUF planning area. The smartphones have been used to update patrol results using Kobotool software, for which guidance was provided by CEGORN and Tuyen Hoa District Forest Rangers, who manage the aggregated data. The VCG extracted data from the Forest Rangers and submitted monthly reports (Annex 4.30a and 4.30b, **Figure 13**). CEGORN compiled the protection patrol results of the VCG between April 2023 and March 2024, as follows:

- 137 patrol sessions with 708 participants.
- 41 regular planned patrols with 6-7 participants per session;
- 88 patrols combined with production work in nearby agricultural field (some members of the group have agricultural plots near the SUF area), with labour involving 4-5 participants per session;
- 8 patrols coordinated with the Commune People's Committees and Forest Rangers with 62 participants per session;
- 53 violations related to the designated SUF area were recorded, including 18 cases of natural forest encroachment; 10 trapping cases; 7 cases of grass cutting for livestock; 5 wildlife hunting cases; 2 cases of honey collection; 2 cases of logging; 1 forest fire case; 1 case of non-wood forest product extraction; 4 cases of unauthorised forest access, and 3 other cases. The VCG promptly notified local authorities and forest management agencies to prevent further violations.
- An illegally captured Golden monkey was discovered in Thuan Hoan village - Dong Hoa and transferred to the Wildlife Rescue Center of Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park in August 2023.

Figure 13. VCG patrolling in the SUF

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).

Capacity and capability needs assessments were conducted in Year 1. Resources developed in Year 2 are now being utilised for training purposes (Link 3).

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).*

Two TOT sessions for 25 local core officers, head of villages and members of the VCG were held on August 8-10 and October 3-6, 2023 focussing on the development of agroforestry models (Annex 4.18a), as well as on apiculture and poultry farming (Annex 4.18b), respectively. These courses enhanced the trainers' knowledge in these topics and specialised trainer groups were established for future community training. Post-training evaluations showed that 100% of participants felt adequately prepared to train others, with 95.65% ready to train households engaged in the Project. Subsequently, half of the TOT members assumed roles as trainers or assistants, effectively leading training sessions for community members. Also, in December 2023 and March 2024, TOT training sessions for 51 participants on zoonotic diseases and biodiversity conservation were conducted as mentioned in Activity 2.3 (Annex 4.27b, 4.28). A TOT on agricultural business development is planned for May 2024.

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

CEGORN collaborated with ICRAF and the People's Committees of Thach Hoa, Dong Hoa, Thuan Hoa, and Son Hoa communes to organise 3 training courses covering beekeeping techniques, poultry farming and disease prevention, and agroforestry model development. The results include:

- Total number of TOT trainers delivering courses: 12 trainers, including 7 for poultry farming, 3 for beekeeping, and 2 for agroforestry.
- Total training days: 11 days, with beekeeping training lasting 4 days, poultry farming training 4 days, and agroforestry model design training 3 days.
- Total number of participants: 224 individuals, including 137 women (61.1%).

These training courses garnered substantial community involvement, with trainers who had previously completed TOT training organised by the Project. This ensured the imparting of crucial knowledge to households before receiving seedlings and support for breeding activities. The courses comprised detailed theoretical exercises and practical sessions, enabling participants to apply the gained theoretical knowledge directly. Participants assessed these courses as effective and meaningful, providing them with valuable insights (Annex 19a, 19b, and 19c).

Activity 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).*

The project has been working with experts and the Hatinh Langur Cooperative (the legal entity of the VCG) to operate, and expand two nurseries with an area of 2,500m2 in Thuan Tien village, Thuan Hoa commune, yielding over 30,000 tree seedlings in Year 2:

- Nursery 1: This nursery covers an area of 2000 m^2 relocated from Thuan Hoan village, Dong Hoa commune, as the families in this area needed space for their house construction, resulting in the decrease of the nursery area. In the new location, however, the Project was fortunate to find farmers with experience and skills in native tree seed production, adequate irrigation and soil improvement for crop growth, whilst offering convenient access for seed delivery using large trucks. This nursery has the capacity to produce approximately 25,000 seedlings per year, mainly of native timber and fruit tree species.

- Nursery 2: This nursery covers an area of 500 m^2 with a production capacity of at least 5,000 seedlings per year, focussing mainly on medicinal plants and food trees for the Hatinh langur.

- Nursery operation results:

Seedling production: The two nurseries areas have generated 32,000 seedlings, including 22,000 native trees for the forest restoration in Activity 2.4 (e.g. *Erythrophloeum fordii, Chukrasia tabularis, Dalbergia tonkinesis, Tarrietia javanica, Michelia tonkinensis*), 2,000 fruit trees (jackfruit, pomelo, guava, etc.), 3,000 timber trees (*Acacia* sp.), 3,000 medicinal plants (e.g. *Celastrus hindsii, Lactuca indica*), and 2,000 langur and gibbon food trees (e.g. *Spondias lakonensis, Cleistocalyx operculatus*).

Business activities: In 2023, the nursery sold 30,000 seedlings, with 8,000 sold to households and 22,000 sold for reforestation activities.

Income generation: The nurseries have started to generate business activities, creating initial income for 32 workers, including 30 women (93.7%). Most workers are casual, earning a daily wage of 200,000 VND (around 7 GBP) per person (on average, they work 28 days per year). Their main tasks include potting, tending and organising the delivery of the seedlings (Annex 4.31).

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).

At the local level, TOT training sessions were conducted to educate Forest rangers in Tuyen Hoa district, Commune People's Committees; Village Heads; Representatives of Schools in project communes; and VCG members on SUF conservation and zoonotic disease prevention measures in December 2023 and March 2024 (Annex 27a, 27b). Additionally, leaflets and posters are in preparation to disseminate to local communities and schools in Year 3.

At the national and international levels, the project leveraged social media platforms, including accounts managed by ICRAF (2,300 followers), CEGORN (280 followers), SEABG Network (1,100 followers), BGCI (17,000 followers), and the VCG (1,000 followers), harnessing their substantial follower bases to promote the Project's objectives. Furthermore, open letters and project highlights were sent to stakeholders such as the British Embassy, MONRE, district meetings, local communes, and provincial departments of agriculture and rural development to solicit support and foster collaboration. Following the meeting with the British Embassy, the Project has received their support to disseminate success stories and lessons learnt using the Embassy's social media conduits.

Additionally, VCG promoted information about biodiversity conservation during village meetings and patrols, totalling 69 sessions and reaching approximately 265 individuals (Annex 4.30a).

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).

A participatory mapping workshop had been conducted on 15 March 2024 with local stakeholders and communities to discuss climate hazards, water supply, land tenure, and local policies related to the development of fruit tree plantations (Annex 4.32). Data on growing conditions of fruit trees including pomelo, and guava were collected in Year 2. Habitat suitability mapping will be conducted during Q3 and Q4 of Year 2.

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

No scheduled action during the reporting period.

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).

At the international level, the Project approached the British Embassy to share case studies highlighting community-based management and livelihood improvement. These case studies could serve as advocacy tools for policy changes in Vietnam and may be used for promotion by the British Embassy at CBD COP 16. Discussions with MONRE aimed to delineate the Project's benefits and challenges, while exploring advocacy opportunities within the relevant ministries. At the local level, regular posts on conservation were shared through the VCG Facebook fanpage to raise community awareness. Meetings attended by partners such as ICRAF and CEGORN played a vital role in planning and coordinating efforts on SUF management. An event organised by CEGORN on March 29, 2024, aimed to involve stakeholders, including the National Assembly and MONRE in discussions on forest law matters, underscoring the Project's commitment to fostering dialogue and collaboration.

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).

The newly approved Land Law on January 18, 2024, includes a provision (Article 186; Item 1) for the allocation of SUF land to communities (Link 4). This provision enables local communities to actively participate in biodiversity conservation efforts in Vietnam. The approval of this law marks the culmination of approximately 10 years of lobbying efforts by various stakeholders in Vietnam, and its successful enactment is a significant achievement.

Experiences on community-based forest management and legal gaps were shared by Project members of ICRAF and CEGORN at consultation meetings on land governance held by national parliamentary agencies in Hanoi, Can Tho, and Dak Lak in 2023. In particular, experiences made with the VOC conservation model were reiterated in these meetings to help relevant parties better understand the current practical challenges regarding the need for legal frameworks that engage local communities in biodiversity conservation. The Project is continuing to advocate on these issues in other related legal documents concerning biodiversity conservation, such as the Forestry Law and Biodiversity Law.

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: Data for the baseline survey on socio-economic and livelihood systems was collected from 13 villages of the four communes in Tuyen Hoa district in December 2022 (Year 1). The survey results as elaborated upon in sections 1.3, 1.4, 2.2 and 2.3 are used for building agroforestry pilots and agribusiness plans in Years 2 and 3.

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

Value chain surveys for 4 products (related to chicken, honeybees, pomelo, and fish) were carried out from May to August 2023 (and an additional survey in January 2024), and comprehensive data has been analysed. The results of the surveys have been used for the development of market and value chains of these products - see Indicator 1.3 below.

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).

A total of 110 households participated in the agroforestry pilots, with 58 households raising chicken, 61 households developing apiculture, 60 households growing fruit trees and annual crops, 6 households raising fish, and 9 households performing vermiculture. Additionally, business development plans have been created for 4 products (chicken, honey, pomelo, and

fish), and four business groups have been established to facilitate business activities and connections among farmers and the market.

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).

In Year 2, livelihood enhancement activities (see sections 1.1 - 1.5) such as the promotion of apiculture were introduced to reduce pressure on biodiversity in the SUF from collecting wild products and planting non-native trees (e.g. *Acacia mangium*). In Year 3, this will be further analysed through an endline survey.

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.

The Project continued to support the development of the community co-management plan (see Activity 4.4). A workshop with the local project stakeholders was held on 11 March 2024 to assess the co-management regulation (see section 2).

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

A total of 60,327 (including 17,000 from Year 1) native tree species seedlings including *Erythrophloeum fordii, Chukrasia tabularis, Dalbergia tonkinesis, Tarrietia javanica* and *Michelia tonkinensis* were planted with the participation of 99 households (see Activity 2.4) over an area of some 54 hectares. Two new nurseries are in operation providing at least 30,000 seedlings for forest restoration and fruit trees for local communities (see Activity 3.4).

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.

In Year 2, 25 local staff and village leaders (52% women) received TOT training in beekeeping, poultry raising, and agroforestry practices, while 51 participants (22% women) underwent TOT training on zoonotic diseases and biodiversity conservation.

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).

In Year 2, the TOT participants provided 3 TOF training sessions for 224 farmers, with 61% of them being women, focusing on apiculture, chicken raising, and tree planting techniques. In Year 3, TOF training will persist with a focus on business development and zoonotic disease prevention for the local community.

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.

The nurseries have generated initial income for 32 workers since its operation in April 2023, with 30 of them being women (93.7%). Most workers are employed casually, earning a daily wage of 200,000 VND (7 GBP) per person, and typically work an average of 28 days per year (Annex 4.31).

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).

Two nurseries, covering an area of 2,500 m^2 (expanded by 1000m2 compared to the previous year, as the nursery in Thuan Hoan village of Dong Hoa commune had been relocated to Thuan Tien village, Thuan Hoa commune), have started to generate over 30,000 seedlings in total, annually ([Annex 4.31](#)).

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)

Secondary data on climate, land use, and soil conditions were collected during Year 1. A participatory mapping workshop in March 2024 was conducted in the district to engage local stakeholders and communities in discussions concerning climate hazards, water supply, land tenure, and local policies related to the development of fruit tree plantations ([Annex 4.32](#)). The participants provided information through questionnaires (Expert's consultation questionnaire). This will be integrated in the land use map alongside climate data to complete the analysis.

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 policymakers by the end of the Project (2025)

Project experiences related to biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement have been discussed at national level in particular with MONRE and other institutions including the British Embassy (see section 2 and Activities 3.5 and 4.3).

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 2, significant strides were made to reduce forest biodiversity degradation and mitigate threats to the Hatinh langur in Vietnam's Tuyen Hoa district through enhanced community involvement in SUF management and the adoption of improved agroforestry practices. The VCG conducted monthly patrols, totalling 102 patrols with 403 participants. Efforts to combat wildlife poaching yielded positive results, with a decrease noted compared to previous years. Additionally, plant diversity surveys in the SUF inventorised also species recorded in Vietnam's and IUCN's red lists whilst a new species was discovered; this garnered attention from local and national government levels regarding the need to increase biodiversity conservation in the region. Furthermore, 99 households actively participated in forest restoration initiatives by planting native trees. The Project also provided support to 110 households to establish agroforestry pilots, aimed at improving livelihoods, and facilitated the construction of a water storage system benefitting 35 households. Moreover, successful engagement of local stakeholders in biodiversity conservation was achieved through various meetings, workshops and TOT and TOF training.

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: In Year 2, the project introduced various models to enhance livelihoods for 110 households, offering diversified income sources beyond the four main products. This included diversification related to fruit tree varieties and annual crops such as turmeric, taro, spring onion, and beans. Apart from this, CEGORN and VCG also initiated contact with a company to explore future support for native tree species planting and promotion of medicinal plants for households in Thach Hoa commune.

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: 60,327 native trees (including 17,000 trees from Year 1) including *Erythrophloeum fordii, Chukrasia tabularis, Dalbergia tonkinesis, Tarrietia javanica* and *Michelia tonkinensis* have been planted to date over an estimated area of about 54 hectares, with the tree species survival rate exceeding 90% ([Annex 4.29](#)).

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

Key achievement: VCG continued to report on poaching incidents in Year 2 (Annex [30a](#) and [30b](#)) to gauge progress made in 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: In June 2022, Decision 999/QD-UBND on co-management and biodiversity conservation within the SUF planning area in Tuyen Hoa was issued (see section 2). The decision specifies the rights and responsibilities of stakeholders, particularly the VCG and the community living adjacent to the SUF in forest protection ([Annex 4.3a](#)). In Year 2, the Project continued to support affected households with livelihood improvement and biodiversity conservation activities in the SUF. A review workshop conducted in March 2024 with the district authorities to assess progress made and to discuss the plans for the coming year ([Annex 4.4](#)).

3.4   Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome level

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

Key activities included the successful completion of two TOT sessions and three TOF sessions, benefiting a total of 300 participants. Moreover, we successfully established agroforestry pilots for 110 households and planted 60,327 native trees. Fortunately, we did not encounter any major disruptions in the wake of the pandemic. However, we remain vigilant and prepared, recognizing the need for ongoing mitigation measures to ensure the effective and safe continuation of the Project activities. This is supported by regular online and in-person meetings between the Project team and frequent catch-up session with commune staff to monitor Project progress.

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

It is important to acknowledge that unforeseen weather patterns can indeed affect Project progress. For instance, there was a possibility that heat spells in early April 2024 could have potentially influenced the fruit tree seedlings planted in March. To be prepared for extreme events, the Project has selected drought-tolerant species for the agroforestry pilots. Farmers have also been instructed to maintain regular watering schedules and provide shade for the tree saplings to shield them from the adverse effects of heat, thereby minimising potential negative impacts on the forest restoration and agroforestry work (**Figures 14, 15, and 16).**

Figure 14. Guiding farmers to protect seedlings from heat by providing shade and introducing drought-tolerant species

Figure 15. Agroforestry pilot plot irrigation system

Figure 16. water pipe system installation for 59 households with limited water access

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, encompassing the second largest tropical forest area in Quang Binh province (constituting 77% of the total area), harbours numerous native tree species under threat. A botanical survey in May 2023 mapped the distribution and phenology of targeted species for estimating seed production and determining optimal collection times. Furthermore, the project established two new nurseries with a combined capacity of over 30,000 seedlings, ensuring a reliable supply of native trees, fruit trees, non-woody crops, and ornamental species for agroforestry, home gardening, and restoration efforts. Additionally, the Project benefits from its proximity to the Centre for Rescue, Conservation, and Creature Development in Phong Nha Ke Bang National Park, enhancing with its nursery facilities access to a diverse array of native seeds and seedlings.

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 conducted in Year 1 revealed a significant preference among local community members for agroforestry over monoculture. Specifically, 85 households expressed a preference for agroforestry, while 64 households favoured monoculture. This inclination towards agroforestry can be attributed to its perceived benefits, such as providing a more stable and diverse income and its potential to mitigate soil erosion and withstand extreme weather conditions. Moreover, the Project has received substantial support from district, commune, and village leaders, who have actively advocated for community involvement in the agroforestry pilot trials. This endorsement is evidenced in meeting minutes with the People's Committee of Tuyen Hoa district and four communes ([Annex 4.33](#)).

Additionally, there is a palpable enthusiasm among households to participate in the agroforestry pilots, with many expressing a keen desire to join. As a result, the recruitment of 110 households for participation in the pilot trials encountered no difficulties, highlighting the strong interest and willingness of the community to engage in agroforestry initiatives.

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 the Project work with 99 households participating in planting of 60,327 native tree species seedlings ([Annex 4.29](#)) in the buffer zone of the SUF (15,139 trees) and beyond (45,188 trees).

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 prioritised throughout the project, ensuring that women are actively engaged in the Project. 53.6% of participants in various trainings (e.g. Activities 1.4, 2.3, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5) were women, accounting for 161 out of 300 individuals. Furthermore, women actively participate in Project-related chat groups on platforms such as Zalo and Facebook Messenger, where they share their insights and promptly seek clarification when needed. Hence, even in the event of reintroduced social distancing measures related to a potential new pandemic outbreak, outreach and capacity development activities involving women will remain feasible.

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.

In Year 2, the Project achieved significant results contributing to biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction. Based on the socio-economic and market assessment conducted in Tuyen Hoa district in Year 1, the Project strategically evolved to focus on market-based agroforestry trials and small-scale farm business development (Outputs 1, 2, 3). Through careful selection, 110 households were supported to diversify their livelihood options through fruit tree-based agroforestry, chicken and fish raising, apiculture, and vermiculture. These initiatives were chosen based on their high potential for market viability and suitability to local land conditions, as determined through consultations at both district and commune levels and direct engagement with households participating in the Project ([Annex 4.2](#)).

In addition to providing essential support such as seedlings and breeding stock to diversify income sources, the Project places a strong emphasis on capacity building in agroforestry techniques and business development. This empowers individuals with the skills and knowledge needed for further self-development and improved livelihoods. Notably, the Project developed business plans for Year 3 including obtaining Vietnam good practice certificates, establishing branding and marketing strategies through product traceability and labelling, and forming business groups to foster collaboration among households. These measures enable households to professionalise their operations, enhance the value of their products, and access wider markets more effectively.

The establishment of business groups, particularly the Hatinh Langur Cooperative officially recognized by the government in Year 2, represents a sustainable solution for livelihood improvement. This cooperative framework facilitates networking among smallholder farmers, enabling them to collectively improve product quality, expand their market reach, and diversify their income streams. As a result, livelihood improvements are expected to continue even after the Project's conclusion.

In terms of biodiversity conservation, Year 2 saw continued success in forest community-based management, particularly with the VCG playing a pivotal role in conserving biodiversity and restoring forests within the SUF and its surrounding areas (Output 2). The number of voluntary patrols and participants increased, leading to successful interventions in preventing wildlife

poaching and releasing animals back into their natural habitat. Moreover, the langur population showed signs of growth as indicated by an increase in observable occurrences.

Additionally, the project contributed to forest restoration efforts by replacing acacia plantations and crop cultivation areas with native trees, thereby promoting habitat recovery ([Annex 4.29](#)). These successful practices in community-based management will be documented and advocated for as innovative initiatives for inclusion in relevant sub-national and national policies in Year 3 (Output 4).

Furthermore, biodiversity surveys conducted in the area revealed the presence of numerous plant species listed on the IUCN Red List, along with the discovery of a new species. These findings have raised awareness among local communities and government stakeholders regarding the importance of protecting the SUF, and provide new data for national and international biodiversity inventories.

With these achievements made in Year 2, the Project team is therefore confident that not only the Outcome will 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 local communities through co-management of biodiversity, planting of native tree species and the implementation of sustainable agroforestry:

NBSAP: all Project activities contributed to **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), and **Task 5** (biodiversity conservation in the context of climate change). Project activities under Output 2 contributed to **Task 4** (control activities that have negative impacts on biodiversity).

National climate strategy: Project activities under Output 1 contributed to **Task 2** (ensure security of food and water supply); Project activities under Outputs 1 and 2 contributed to **Task 4** (protect and sustainably develop forests, increase greenhouse gas sequestration and conserve biodiversity); and project activities under Outputs 1 and 3 contributed to **Task 7** (build climate resilient communities).

National Forest Development Strategy 2021-2030, vision to 2050: Project activities under Output 1 contributed to **Objective B** (improve livelihoods and reduce poverty rate of local people); Project activities under Output 2 contributed to **Objective C** (improve forest cover and conserve the forest biodiversity).

National One billion tree planting programme 2021-2025: Project activities under Output 1 contributed to **Task 1** (plant 690 million scattered trees); Project activities under Output 2 contributed to **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).

Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Capacity building for local community members in science-based agroforestry and ecological restoration will contribute to knowledge sharing and cooperation (**GBF Target 20; SDG 17.6**) and restoration of degraded land to reconnect native forest fragments (**GBF Targets 2; 4 and 11**), in turn contributing to protecting watersheds and improved soil health. Promoting gender equality (**SDG 5**) is an integral part of the Project. Enhancing knowledge and prevention of the risk of zoonotic diseases support healthy lives and well-being (**SDG 3**). Through an increase in diversified agroforestry for subsistence and income, the Project enhances resilient farming systems for local community members (**GBF Target 10; SGDs 1.5; 5**) and sustainable food production (**SDG 2.4**). The Project also contributes to the improved connectivity of native, evergreen tropical forest and addresses issues of past degradation in the Project area (**Target 2; SDGs 15.1; 15.2; 15.5**) through the promotion of participatory, community-based management approaches (**GBF Target 1**).

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

Building on the contacts established in Year 1, the Project continued to strengthen its connections with the Agency of Biodiversity Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and the British Embassy. This involved sharing Project achievements and demonstrating how it aligns with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

5. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

This Project aims to address poverty among local communities who rely on wild forest resources, farming, and livestock-raising within the SUF area. The targeted beneficiaries include households whose livelihoods are directly affected by legal restrictions on agricultural activities and forest product collection imposed by the establishment of the SUF. By transitioning from traditional monoculture practices to agroforestry and implementing various strategies to diversify income sources, enhance food security, and conserve soil, this Project improves the economic well-being of the communities engaged in these activities.

Direct poverty impacts expected from the Project include increased household and community income resulting from agroforestry initiatives, improved personal security for community members through the prevention of wildlife poaching, and enhanced job opportunities through the establishment of nurseries and agro-business production cooperatives. In the long-term, the project is also expected to contribute to poverty alleviation through various indirect impacts. These include improved ecosystem services resulting from forest restoration efforts, increased awareness about the value of wildlife leading to sustainable resource management practices, and improved community governance facilitated by the formation of voluntary conservation groups and business cooperatives. These initiatives not only empower local communities economically but also foster resilience to manage future challenges.

In the second year of the Project, significant strides have been made towards poverty reduction in the long-term. Baseline data from household and agroforestry characterization surveys in Year 1 led to the establishment of agroforestry pilots benefitting 110 households in Year 2 (Indicator 1.1). After studying in Year 1 the market and value chain of agricultural crops, 4 business groups were established in Year 2 to foster development of pomelo, chicken, honey, and fish products in Year 3 (Indicator 1.3).

As of Year 2, two nurseries spanning a total area of 2,500 sq.m. have been established and are being maintained with the support of agro-business production cooperatives focusing on forestry and voluntary conservation (Indicator 3.4). These nurseries have successfully sold 17,000 lime trees, 2,000 poinsettia trees, 1,000 pomegranate trees, and 200 pomelo trees, while also preparing 10,000 seedlings of trees for langur food and 10,000 medicinal plants. Moreover, thus far in Year 2, a total of 60,327 native trees have been planted in the SUF and its associated buffer zone to enhance tree species diversity, up from the 17,000 seedlings planted in Year 1 (Indicator 2.3). Furthermore, notable progress has been made towards gender equity, with 53.6% of women participating in TOT and TOF training sessions (Indicator 3.1. 3.2) and a significant proportion (93.7%) of total nursery employees being women (Indicator 3.3).

6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board[2].	55% (BGCI: 3; ICRAF: 2; CEGORN:1)
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which	2 of 3 (BGCI and ICRAF)

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[2] 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.

	have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women[3].	

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	X
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	X (some "empowering" contexts were noticed throughout the Project, i.e. women farmers trained by the Project in apiculture trained their husbands in turn or taking over apiculture business, which was often considered men's work)
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	X

Gender equality and social inclusion have been central priorities of our Project. We have actively promoted involvement of women in all activities, encouraging their participation in surveys, meetings, and practical actions.

The Project's TOT and TOF trainings involved a total of 249 participants. In TOT trainings, 25 local staff and village leaders (52% women) received training in beekeeping, poultry raising, and agroforestry practices, while 51 participants (22% women) underwent TOT training on zoonotic diseases and biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, TOT participants provided 3 TOF training sessions for 224 farmers, with 61% of them being women, focusing on apiculture, chicken raising, and tree planting techniques. Apiculture, a domain often perceived as suitable only for men was well received by women participating in the Project. Following the training, these women have become actively involved in beekeeping, either by teaching their husbands or by tending the beehives themselves while their husbands are away from home (Annex 4.20). Furthermore, the nurseries developed by project to create income for 32 workers, includes 30 women (93.7%).

Women also participated in key meetings in particular the workshop on March 2024 co-organised by CEGORN and Tuyen Hoa District Forest Rangers to assess the implementation of the community co-management plan. A total of 28 participants attended the workshop, including 5 women.

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[3] 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.is

7.   Monitoring and evaluation

The Project employs various internal systems and processes to monitor and evaluate progress throughout the reporting period. In the second year, 3 PMT meetings and various regular technical meetings focusing specific topics (i.e. market survey, agroforestry pilots, TOT training, zoonotic disease transmission risks and public awareness) were conducted to ensure activities are carried out effectively and achieve the milestones (see Section 3.1). Furthermore, during PMT meetings progress was tracked towards achieving the Project outcome by assessing outputs and the corresponding activities (Annex 4.11). At the end of Year 3, the achievement of indicators will be measured through baseline (Year 1) and endline (Year 3) surveys, and technical reports.

For timely monitoring and facilitation at commune-level, a Project implementing group has been established to monitor agroforestry pilot activities (Annex 4.23a, 4.23b). This group consists of representatives from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) and commune staff members. DARD collaborates with commune authorities to conduct regular monitoring and report on the implementation of the agroforestry pilots in the households. Moreover, participating members of the local community were further engaged in the data collection and analysis of agroforestry models using logbooks provided by the Project to assist in capturing a comprehensive picture of the Project's impact on the community.

For internal reporting, the PMT shares a Google Drive folder where information on Project progress, survey data, reports, meeting minutes, images and relevant reading materials are kept and updated regularly.

For external data sharing, PMT actively shares information and updates, including updates on meetings and survey results, with community members, local authorities, and other stakeholders through the Project's Facebook page (https://www.facebook.com/Hatinhlangur).

The Project team believes the current monitoring and evaluation approach has proven effective in tracking progress and ensuring accountability. By meeting regularly, the Project team is identifying areas for improvement for more robust data management and analysis.

8.   Lessons learnt

Local government support: The Project effectively engaged local staff in all activities by establishing project teams at the district and commune levels, with approval from the respective chairpersons. This ensured the commitment of staff members to the Project. Clear delineation of tasks and benefits upon joining the Project, along with regular sharing of results, challenges, and plans with local authority leaders, further bolstered support. Moving forward, we will continue to prioritise clear communication (see below), mutual understanding of objectives, and ongoing engagement to ensure sustained support.

Effective communication channels: The Project implemented multiple channels for maintaining open communication with local staff and households, including chat groups and group meetings, which proved vital in facilitating timely support and coordination among the community, project teams, and local government. Moving forward, we will prioritise the maintenance and enhancement of these channels, utilising various conduits such as phone calls, face-to-face meetings, and social media platforms to ensure efficient communication and collaboration.

Climate change adaptation: Recognising climate change risks, especially adverse weather, the Project integrates adaptation solutions. This includes native fruit trees, diverse, non-woody and drought-tolerant crops, as well as bioproducts to reduce chemical inputs, plus vermiculture. These strategies aim to boost farmer income, resilience, and cut input costs. Overall, they create sustainable farming systems benefiting farmers and the environment.

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

All of the issues raised by BCF in the AR1R have been addressed during the course of Year 2.

Delays: Delays in completing Activity 1.3, commencing Activity 1.4, and launching the TOT mentorship group (Activity/Output Indicator 3.1) in Year 1 were promptly addressed and reported on in HYR2 (Annex 4.15). To more strongly recognise involvement of VCG, MoV 0.3 was expanded and Activity 2.5 added as reflected in the revised log frame following consultation with the BCF team (Annex 4.34). Members of the VCG were also invited to PMT meetings and involved in the decision making.

More detail on the status of co-management plan discussions with local stakeholders and the specific elements of the plan: In June 2022, Decision 999/QD-UBND on co-management and biodiversity conservation within the SUF planning area in Tuyen Hoa was issued (see section 2) The decision specifies the rights and responsibilities of stakeholders, particularly the VCG and the community living adjacent to the SUF in forest protection (Annex 4.3a). Since then, CEGORN has been playing an active role in attending meetings with Commune People's Committee to further develop and co-ordinate action plans based on the regulations of Decision 999/QD-UBND (Annex 4.35). In Year 2 of the Project, CEGORN with other Project partners continued to promote and support local communities and authorities to implement the co-management regulation effectively. In March 2024, a review workshop was conducted with the district authorities to assess progress made and to discuss the plans for the coming year (Annex 4.4).

Safeguarding: Representatives from both, ICRAF and CEGORN, act as Safeguarding Focal Points. They attended a Safeguarding Training delivered by BGCIs Safeguarding Officer, Ane Zabaleta on 12 March 2024, based on BGCI's updated Safeguarding Policy (Annex 4.36a). For more detail on the training please refer to Section 13. In addition, ICRAF conducted a BSAFE e-learning course for its staff with certification.

Please provide brief further narrative detail around significant project underspends in future years: See Section 14.

Standard Indicator: The Standard Indicators were revised based on the reviewers' comments in AR1R. This includes consistent gender disaggregation in DI-A06 and inclusion of unit revision to households. As to the comment to report against at least 5 Core Indicators, the Project previously had reported against 4 Core Indicators DI-A01, DI-A04, DI-A05, and DI-B01 in AR1. The Project has added 2 more core indicators DI-B03 (Number of new/improved community management plans available and endorsed) and DI-D01 (Hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices) as per reviewer's recommendation. Furthermore, indicators that cannot be mapped were removed or captured under other relevant indicators, i.e. 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)) was mapped in the DI Indicator DI-A06. In the Table 1 Project standard indicators below, actual cumulative numbers of each indicator were noted for each Y1, Y2 and Y3 columns.

10. Risk Management

Based on our 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 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. The Project will continue to monitor potential risks 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. Sustainability and legacy

The Project has received significant attention and recognition for its efforts to co-manage and improve livelihoods for local communities surrounding the SUF. It is the first project in the area to address the nexus between biodiversity conservation and forest restoration, human well-being, and health (including zoonotic disease aspects). In Year 1, the inception meeting and introduction of the Project to stakeholders, and promotion subsequently through various outreach channels, garnered high levels of interest and support from local communities, local and national authorities, and other organisations managing similar projects. In Year 2, the Project team

continued to engage with key stakeholders to communicate on progress and explore collaboration opportunities. Key achievements of the Project were also shared via social media, face-to-face meetings, and workshops. These efforts have helped to increase the Project's profile and attract more interest from stakeholders and potential collaborators (Annex 4.9 and 4.10).

As part of the Project's open access plan, the team continues to share data and findings through open access journals, online repositories, presenting findings at conferences and workshops whilst ensuring the Darwin Initiative identity is recognised. This includes 1 recent open-access journal publication of a new plant species discovery, *Begonia tui*, which was the result of the botanical survey conducted in the project site (Annex 4.8). 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 long-term sustainability. The Project aims to empower local communities not only through economic development but also by protecting their wellbeing and health and promoting their role in co-managing the forest. Moreover, the comprehensive approach of the Project, which addresses biodiversity conservation and livelihoods improvement 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.

12.   Darwin Initiative identity

In Year 2, the Project has actively promoted the Darwin Initiative through the prominent display of the Initiative's logo on project materials and communications, while also utilising various channels such as project websites, social media platforms, and newsletters to highlight project achievements. Acknowledgment of the UK Government's contribution to the Project's work has been evident in official documentation and reports and was reiterated in meetings with key stakeholders (e.g. meeting with MONRE, DARD), underscoring the importance of this support. Furthermore, the Project developed a specific brand identity given that several Darwin Initiative projects have been or are being implemented in Vietnam.

While the Darwin Initiative funding is recognised with a clear identity, efforts have been made to integrate it within larger programme contexts where relevant. Within the host country, key stakeholders involved in biodiversity conservation and environmental management, including MONRE, DARD were introduced to the Darwin Initiative in the first year of the Project, whilst in Year 2, the team continued to update stakeholders on Project progress. Outreach materials (i.e. leaflets) on project highlights as well as presentations (e.g., Annex 4.37) all contain the logo of the Darwin Initiative and of all the Project partners.

In Year 2, the Project's social media presence (e.g. Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn) were further strengthened. The Project uses the LinkedIn and Twitter Channels of the Senior Communications Officer of CIFOR-ICRAF Viet Nam, BGCI's official Facebook Page, SEABG Network's official Facebook page, and other social media platforms to post contents related to the Project, tagging Darwin Initiative/Biodiversity Challenge Fund. This has generated active interaction through these social media channels. In its third year, the Project is considering creating an information hub to reach broader audiences.

13.   Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point? BGCI: Ane Zabaleta: ▮▮▮▮▮ ICRAF: Tuyet Thi Anh, Truong: ▮▮▮▮▮ CEGORN: Pham ▮▮▮▮▮	Yes [*If yes, please provide their name and email*]

Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months? Both representatives from ICRAF and CEGORN, acting as Safeguarding Focal Points, attended a Safeguarding Training run on the 12th of March 2024. This training was delivered by BGCIs Safeguarding Officer, Ane ██████. Details of the training added in Annex 4.36b (safeguarding training slides) and Annex 4.36d (safeguarding training overview).	Yes [*If yes, please provide date and details of training*]
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding? The training on Safeguarding that took place on the 12th of March was delivered to all the key staff members participating in the Project. These included: 3 members of BGCI, 4 members of ICRAF, 4 members of CEGORN and 11 members of the Langur Volunteer Conservation Group.	Past: 0% Planned:100%

Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.

In the past 12 months, there have been no reported challenges related to safeguarding within the Project. Notably, comprehensive training was conducted on March 12th, resulting in increased awareness and readiness among team members to effectively detect and address any potential safeguarding issues that may arise in the future.

Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.

In the forthcoming 12 months, the Project will implement proactive measures to uphold safeguarding standards. Specifically, regular meetings will be arranged between safeguarding focal points and the BGCI safeguarding officer to ensure ongoing vigilance and adherence to protocols. Additionally, a virtual refresher session is scheduled for September 2024 for all key staff members of the Project, to reinforce awareness and best practices among the Project personnel.

Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.

Over the past 12 months, community sensitisation efforts have included the participation of members from the Langur Volunteer Conservation Group in the training session conducted on March 12th, 2024. Moving forward, there are plans for further engagement with the communities involved in the Project. Specifically, the safeguarding focal point from CEGORN, Pham Sam, will make sure that we run facilitated discussions with the communities involved in the Project to emphasise the significance of safeguarding principles. These discussions will include: understanding what safeguarding is, recognizing and identifying different forms and signs of abuse and clarifying the avenues for reporting safeguarding concerns.

Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.

No Health, Safety and Security concerns were raised over the past year. A policy is in place to tackle these concerns if any potential Health, Safety and Security may arise in the future (Annex 4.36c).

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure <u>during the reporting period</u> (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				BGCI project M&E and seminars £1500 covered under staff time
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				Due to underspend in ICRAF
Travel and subsistence				Slight underspends in BGCI and CEGORN
Operating Costs				BGCI project M&E and seminars £1500 covered under staff time
Capital items (see below)				ICRAF inputs for AF/Farm pilots ▮ reported under Other, rather than Capital
Others (see below)				ICRAF inputs for AF/Farm pilots reported under Other, rather than Capital
TOTAL	**219,310**	**219,311**	**0%**	

The variance +/- 10% under budget lines Capital Items and Other Costs is due to the fact that part of the budget is reported under its original budget lines as opposed to the new budget line that is in accordance with the approved Change Request 1 (CR1; Annex 4.38).

Note: All figures are draft as we are still reviewing the receipts

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			ICRAF
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			

15. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Project registration: The delay in the livelihood improvement activities and tree planting in agroforestry pilots in Year 2 was largely due to the long time it took to register the project component that ICRAF is responsible for with the provincial government. The new government decree on registration of foreign funded non-ODA projects (Decree 80/2020/ND-CP dated 8 July 2020) caused this delay. This could be an issue for future projects and ICRAF has kept the British

Embassy in Ha Noi informed about this. The Embassy plans to communicate this issue to the Government of Viet Nam.

Extreme weather: Vietnam has been experiencing prolonged and intense heat waves since late March, with Tuyen Hoa being particularly hard hit. Although most species and varieties targeted by the Project for the agroforestry pilots are generally well adapted to periods of dry spell, annual crops could not be planted during this time. Hence, due to unfavourable climate conditions, annual crops will be planted in Year 3, yet all preparations have been made for the annual crop cultivation. On the other hand, the Project planted almost 60,000 native trees more than what was previously targeted for Year 2. This was due to availability of good quality native tree seed/seedlings, knowledge and accessibility to the forest area, and the support from district departments and local community. The Project has committed to plant further 20,000 native trees in Year 3.

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

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes:

Tuyen Hoa district is known for having one of the highest forest covers (77%) in Viet Nam and for being home to rare 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 fauna and flora from poaching, logging, and agricultural expansion, a 500-hectare Special-Use Forest (SUF) has been decreed. However, the establishment of the SUF has a 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 centres on its efforts to integrate forest biodiversity conservation and human livelihood improvement through sustainable agroforestry practices, whilst promoting charismatic and threatened animal and plant species as icons for public outreach. The partnership of 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 Langur Voluntary Conservation Group (VCG) has resulted in a successful model of combined conservation efforts.

In its second year, the Project made remarkable strides in both biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation, generating tangible impacts on local communities. Leveraging insights from a comprehensive socio-economic survey and market assessment conducted in the first year, the Project strategically moved forward to implement market-oriented agroforestry trials and small-scale farm business development. This is empowering some 110 households to diversify their livelihoods through various income-generating activities such as fruit tree-based agroforestry, poultry and fish farming, beekeeping, and vermiculture. Moreover, the Project prioritized capacity building in agroforestry techniques, forest biodiversity conservation and restoration, and prevention of zoonotic disease transmission risks, conducting four Training of Trainers (TOT) sessions with 51 participants and three Training of Farmers (TOF) sessions for 224 farmers. The establishment of four business groups for four plant and animal-based products (pomelo, honey, poultry and fish farming) and the creation of the Hatinh Langur Cooperative are emerging as sustainable solutions to facilitate networking among smallholder farmers, enhancing product quality, market expansion, and income diversification.

During the second year, the Project also witnessed continued progress in forest community-based management, particularly through the active involvement of the VCG. With 102 voluntary patrols conducted monthly, VCG contributed to successful interventions for wildlife protection and habitat restoration within the SUF and its environs. Moreover, the langur population is exhibiting signs of, which indicates the Project's positive conservation impact.

Furthermore, the botanical survey recorded 33 rare and threatened plant species, including five listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Additionally, the discovery of a new species described in the journal Taiwania has raised awareness among local communities and government stakeholders of the unique values of their native forest, underscoring the significance of the designation as SUF. The Project also contributed to forest restoration by removing plantations of exotic species and planting over 60,300 native trees, fostering habitat revitalisation. Two community-based nurseries covering an area of 2,500 m2 generated some 30,000 seedlings and income for 32 local community members, including 30 women.

Looking ahead, and drawing on its experiences, the Project will continue to advocate for community-based management practices at the national and sub-national levels, consolidating the groundwork established for sustained impact beyond the Project's lifespan. With these achievements in the second year, the Project team is poised to fulfil its objectives and establish a lasting legacy for biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction in the region.

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Graphic	icrafcifor-my.sharepoint.com/personal/n_minh_cifor-icraf_org/Documents/Attachments/PPP_Brochure_Eng 3.pdf	Brochure English		Yes
Graphic	ProjectHighlight_Eng.pdf (sharepoint.com)	Project highlights		Yes
Image	https://www.facebook.com/groups/ICRAFVietnam/permalink/2097228660659933/ https://www.facebook.com/groups/ICRAFVietnam/permalink/2100640940318705/	Activities of project in March 2024	ICRAF Facebook Page	Yes
Image	https://x.com/NMinh_ICRAF/status/1772812907828723770 https://x.com/NMinh_ICRAF/status/1776110257342996950	Nursery and forest plantation of the project	Twitter: #PPPDarwinProject	Yes
Image	https://shorturl.at/ikyO5	Activities of project in March 2024	LinkedIn	Yes
Image	https://www.facebook.com/groups/ICRAFVietnam/permalink/2109830219399777/	New species found by the project	ICRAF Facebook Page	Yes
Graphic	https://www.facebook.com/groups/ICRAFVietnam/permalink/2100640940318705/	Project highlights year 2	ICRAF Facebook Page	Yes

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	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.*	In Year 2, the Project supported 110 households to establish agroforestry pilots to improve livelihoods. Successful engagement of local stakeholders in biodiversity conservation was achieved through stakeholder engagement workshops and other meetings. The Langur Voluntary Conservation Group (VCG) conducted monthly patrols, totaling 102 patrols with 403 participants. Efforts to combat wildlife poaching yielded positive results with a decrease noted compared to previous years. Additionally, plant diversity surveys in the SUF identified 33 rare and threatened species in which 5 are recorded in the red lists of IUCN and Vietnam; Also, the discovery of new species (*Begonia tui*) garnered local and national attention from national to local government level. Furthermore, 99 households actively participated in forest restoration by planting 60,327 native tree species. Two nurseries became operational providing 30,000 seedlings and creating jobs for 32 local people (98% of them are women). Moreover, 4 TOT (25 participants) and 3 TOF (224 participants) trainings were conducted amounting to a total of 300 participants. As part of the community co-management, VCG members continued to patrol and monitor conservation activity in the SUF. Progress and the way forward were discussed during the workshop on 11 March 2024 (Annex 4.4) attended by 28 members including commune leaders, district forest rangers and VCG members. In Year 2, the Project developed and implemented a Public Awareness Strategy, positively impacting community views on biodiversity conservation values and enhanced knowledge of zoonotic disease transmission risks.	
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		

Outcome indicator 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)	In Year 2, 110 households were supported with the provision of fruit trees (pomelo, orange, guava, etc) livestock (chicken and fish raising, apiculture, vermiculture) to establish pilot agroforestry models and diversify income sources. The Project completed the market value chain research for 4 products (pomelo, chicken, fish and honey). Further to this, the Project formed 4 business groups for the 4 selected products to prepare for business development activities in Year 3.	Monitoring of the pilots and assessing economic changes before and after the project will be carried out. Training in business development and food processing for TOT and TOF will be held. Market development activities for the 4 selected products will be implemented. The questionnaire for the endline survey will be developed and the survey carried out. Data from the endline survey will be used to estimate the income.
Outcome indicator 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)	60,327 seedlings of native tree species have been planted and marked for monitoring (over an area of 54 hectares).	A further 20,000 native tree seedlings will be out-planted in Year 3.
Outcome indicator 0.3 Reduction of langur poaching in the conservation area by at least by 20% between 2022 and 2025	Langur poaching incidence has been recorded by the VCG periodically to monitor changes over the three-year period of the Project (Activity 2.5).	The Project team will continue to monitor activity in the SUF to estimate langur poaching incidence.
Outcome indicator 0.4 The local communities in Tuyen Hoa district are formally included in Special-Use Forest management at the project end (2025)	A cooperation agreement between the local authority and community recognising local community participation in the SUF for monitoring, patrolling, and business development, was established in June 2022 of Year 1, serving as a legal foundation for all Project activities carried out in the SUF in Year 2.	In Year 3, Cooperative members will continue to work in the SUF with endorsed legal status.
Output 1. The socio-economic status, income sources and market situation of households in Tuyen Hoa district are assessed and market-based agroforestry practices are established (ICRAF, CEGORN)		
Output 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	1.1. Following the baseline survey carried out in Year 1 (Annex 4.13), serving as a foundation for the agroforestry pilot designs in Year 2.	The endline survey will be conducted in Year 3 to assess the impact of the Project.
Output indicator 1.2. Market opportunities and value chain report for key agroforestry products from the region in Year 1 (2022)	1.2. Four plant and animal-based products including pomelo, chicken, honey, and fish were selected in Year 1 and were further analysed in market opportunities and value chain report (Annex 4.15) in Year 2.	The fish market value chain report will be completed.

Output 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 fishing raising, established by the end of Year 2 (2024)	1.3. 100 agroforestry pilots were established. Plans for market development of 4 target products were prepared for implementation in Year 3.	Training in business development for TOT and chicken raising and honey processing for TOF will be conducted.
Output 2. The SUF community co-management plan is jointly developed and implemented with community members and local authorities (BGCI, CEGORN, VCG, ICRAF)		
Output 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 decrease by 20% between start of the project (2022) and the end (2025)	2.1 In Year 2, livelihood enhancement activities (including apiculture) were initiated to reduce the pressure exerted from collecting forest products in the SUF. As a result of the Project interventions, planting of *Acacia mangium* in the SUF ceased during Year 2.	The endline survey will be carried out to assess the change made by the Project interventions regarding the number of days annually spent on collecting forest products.
Output 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	2.2 The Project continued to support the local community with the development and implementation of co-management plan. A workshop was held on 11 March 2024 with the local project stakeholders to review the implementation status of the co-management regulation.	The status of development and implementation of the co-management plan and next steps will be further discussed through community consultation.
Output indicator 2.3. At least 70,000 forest trees planted of at least 5 native tree species by the end of the project (2025)	2.3. 60,327 (including 17,000 from Year 1) native tree species seedlings have been planted over an area of 54 ha (including 5.5 ha from Year 1) of the SUF and the adjoining buffer zone.	A further 20,000 native tree seedlings will be planted in Year 3.
Output 3. Knowledge of and capacities and capabilities of local communities in Tuyen Hoa district in forest restoration, sustainable and income generating agroforestry, small-scale farm businesses, and prevention of zoonotic diseases from close animal-human interaction, are increased (CEGORN, VCG, BGCI, ICRAF)		
Output 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	3.1 25 local staff and village leaders (52% of whom were women) received training on agroforestry practices, while 51 participants underwent training on zoonotic diseases and transmission risks, and biodiversity conservation (22% of whom were women).	Further TOT on business development and food processing will be conducted for business groups and village leaders.
Output 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)	3.2. In Year 2, three TOF trainings were held for 224 farmers, with 61% of them being women, focusing on apiculture, chicken raising, and tree planting techniques.	In Year 3, TOF training will continue with a focus on business development and zoonotic disease prevention for the local community as well as for students.

Output 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	3.3. In Year 2, a total of 32 community members were employed (full-time and part-time) in the 2 nurseries established by the Project. 98% of the community members employed by are women.	The number of community members employed will be maintained in Year 3.
Output 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)	3.4. 2 nurseries covering a total area of 2500 m^2 and holding capacity of 32,000 seedlings were established and are fully operational.	Maintenance of the nurseries will continue to source seedlings for the Project and beyond.

Output 4. Best-practice of development and implementation of community-based management of SUF, including forest ecological restoration and sustainable agroforestry models, is promoted for integration in national and sub-national policies by the end of the project (2025) (CEGORN, ICRAF, BGCI).		
Output 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)	4.1. Secondary data (climate, land-use, soil condition) was collected during Year 1. A participatory mapping workshop was held in March 2024 to consult with local stakeholders of the district and communes on climate hazards, water supply, land tenure and local policy related to fruit tree plantation development.	Data collected is being analysed and a report will be produced in Year 3.
Output 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 policymakers by the end of the project (2025)	4.2. Based on the Decision No. 999/Q D-UBND dated June 16, 2022 of the People's Committee Tuyen Hoa district on Co-management regulation of conservation and development of biodiversity in the Special-Use Forest planning area in Tuyen Hoa district, concerned agencies and organisations including VCG have developed an action plan to implement the co-management regulation (Annex 4.4). The conclusion of the co-management meeting in 2024 indicated that local villagers can play a central role in forest conservation and co-management when authority recognises and respects them as a custodian of the SUF. In Year 24, the Project continued to promote and support the stakeholders to carry out the co-management regulation effectively. In Year 2, the Project team informed the British Embassy and MONRE on Project progress to strengthen the ties established in Year 1.	In Year 3, lessons learned from other projects will be documented and policy recommendations will be prepared, shared and discussed with policy makers at provincial and national levels. The British Embassy and MONRE will be invited to join the final Project workshop in Quang Binh and to visit the implementation sites. National and local media will also be invited to join the events. CERGON and ICRAF will continue to share lessons learned and recommendations from the Project with national and sub-national policy makers at relevant events, even after the Project ends, particularly in combination with the process of reviewing and revising the 2017 Forestry Law which will take place in 2025-2026, thereby incorporating project experience in the relevant policy document.

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), including data collected by VCG periodic patrolling 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 1.2 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	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

	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 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)	2.1 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 zoonotic diseases from close animal-human interaction, are increased (CEGORN, VCG, BGCI, ICRAF)**	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 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	3.1 Training participation records 3.2 Training participation records and training evaluation; survey and analytics to measure success of training 3.3 Employment and tree planting records 3.4 Nursery production records	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

	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)		
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 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 policymakers by the end of the project (2025)	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 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 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.
2.5 Generate periodic reports on Langur poaching to be presented by VCG at the multi-stakeholder workshop as per activity 2.1 (years 1 - 3)

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/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

Table 1   Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A01	Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training.	People	Women		12		12	12
DI-A01	Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training.	People	Men		13		13	13
DI-A04	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project	Number			30		30	30
DI-A05	Number of trainers trained reporting to have delivered further training by the end of the project	People	Men		9		9	9
DI-A05	Number of trainers trained reporting to have delivered further training by the end of the project	People	Women		3		3	3
DI-A05	Number of trainers trained reporting to have delivered further training by the end of the project	People	Women		3		3	3
DI-A06	Number of households with improved access to services or infrastructure for improved well-being.	Households			110		110	100
DI-A06	Number of people with improved access to services or infrastructure for improved well-being.	People	Men		87		87	120
DI-A06	Number of people with improved access to services or infrastructure for improved well-being.	People	Women		137		137	80
DI-A06	Number of households with improved access to services or infrastructure for improved well-being	Households			59		59	59
DI-A07	Number of government institutions/departments with enhanced awareness and understanding of biodiversity and associated poverty issues.	Government institutions	Local staff of 4 communes, leaders of 13 villages, Department of Forest Protection at Tuyen Hoa District, farmer union, women union, youth union, VCG and 8 schools		30		30	30

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A11	Number of sustainable livelihood enterprises that are profitable (at least a year after establishment).	Number			2			0
DI-B01	Number of new/improved habitat management plans available and endorsed	Number						1
DI-B03	Number of new/improved community management plans available and endorsed*.; Typology of community management plans	Number		1			1	1
DI-B10	Number of individuals / households reporting an adoption of livelihood improvement practices as a result of project activities.	Households	Participate in agroforestry model		110			100
DI-B10	Number of individuals / households reporting an adoption of livelihood improvement practices as a result of project activities.	Households	Employed in the nurseries		32			30
DI-C12	Social Media presence	Number	Months per year (Facebook page)	4 times per year	4 times per year		8	12
DI-C14	Number of decision-makers attending briefing events.	Number	Natural Biodiversity Conservation Agency-Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (6 people); Quang Binh Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (5 people); Tuyen Hoa Commune People's Committee (3 people); People's Committee of 4 Communes (4 people)	18	18		18	18

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
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	1-Television about kick off meeting 1-brochure printed	1-project highlight printed		3	6
DI-C18	Number of papers published in peer reviewed journals	Number	Journal article		1		1	
DI-C19	Number of other publications produced	Number	- Agroforestry - Market development - Co-management in biodiversity conservation and forest restoration - Ex situ conservation					2
DI-D01	Hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices.	ha	Native tree replaced for acacia/forage grasses in the Special use forest	15	39		54	70
DI-D01	Hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices.	ha	Monoculture (e.g. acacia, cassava) or ineffective agricultural land use converted to fruit tree-based agroforestry		25		25	25
DI-D15	Net change in incidences of human wildlife conflict.	Number	Conflict typology					
DI-D16	Number of households reporting improved livelihoods. Households As measured through household surveys, livelihood metric (income, education, health etc.).	Household	Participate in agroforestry model		110		110	100
DI-D16	Number of households reporting improved livelihoods. Households As measured through household surveys, livelihood metric (income, education, health etc.).	Household	Employed in nurseries		32		32	30

Table 2   Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, 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)
Begonia tui, a new species of Begonia sect. Coelocentrum from Quang Binh Province, Central Vietnam	Journal	Trinh Ngoc BON, Joachim GRATZFELD, Truong Thi Anh TUYET, Che-Wei LIN	Male	Vietnamese	National Taiwan University & Biodiversity Association of Taiwan, Taiwan	https://taiwania.ntu.edu.tw/pdf/tai.2023.68.412.pdf

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.	
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.	Yes
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
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see Section 16)?	NA
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.	