



Darwin Initiative Annual Report



Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	16-014
Project Title	Co-management of Forests and Wildlife in the Bi Doup-Nui Ba (BD-NB) Nature Reserve, Vietnam
Country(ies)	Vietnam
UK Contract Holder Institution	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
Host country Partner Institution(s)	WWF Greater Mekong Programme – Vietnam Country Office
Other Partner Institution(s)	Bi-Doup Nui-Ba National Park Management Board
Darwin Grant Value	£179,712
Start/End dates of Project	July 2007 to July 2010
Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..)	1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 Annual report #3
Project Leader Name	Ivan Bond with support from James MacGregor
Project website	http://www.iied.org/sustainable-markets/keyissues/environmental-economics/co-managementforests-and-wildlife-vietnam
Author(s) and main contributors, date	Chris Sandbrook, with support from Nhan Pham Trong, Kate Lee, James MacGregor 30 th April 2010

1. Project Background

Bi Doup-Nui Ba (BD-NB) National Park was decreed in 1986. It is one of the larger protected areas in Vietnam, encompassing 72,573 ha. It is mountainous and forms a vital watershed to three distinct water catchments. It falls within a landscape that has been independently identified by leading national and international scientists as one of the highest conservation priorities within the Greater Annamites eco-region.

The human population in the buffer zone surrounding BD-NB is growing with concomitant pressure on land and natural resources both inside and adjacent to the protected area. In addition, the integrity and the bio-diversity of BD-NB is threatened by infra-structure and potentially uncontrolled tourism development.

The Bi Doup-Nui Ba Management Board identified that encroachment into the Park was an important threat and was in part a failure of the collaboration between the Park Management Board and the ethnic communities in the buffer zone. Through IIED and WWF-GMS, the project is taking steps to develop and implement co-management approaches to working with such communities that succeed in providing incentives for sustainable landuse both in the buffer zone and the protected area¹.



Figure 1: 3D map of Bi Doup-Nui Ba NP made with project support in the previous financial year – removed for now as the file is too large to send

2. Project Partnerships

The core partnership in this project is between the BD-NB Management Board, WWF-GMS and IIED in the UK.

WWF was one of the first iNGOs (International Non-Governmental Organisations) to work in Vietnam. After 20 years of operations, WWF continues to be highly respected and able to work closely with our counterparts in the Vietnamese Government. WWF is responsible for the in-country supervision of the project and the employment of the three project staff who are based in DaLat. Project supervision, guidance and support come from two senior members of staff, both based in Hanoi.

During the reporting period Ivan Bond left IIED, and handed over responsibilities for overall project management, guidance and liaison with the Darwin Initiative (DI) to James Macgregor

of IIED. Chris Sandbrook, an independent consultant, was hired by IIED to provide remote technical support to the field team, to monitor project progress and to lead on report writing. During the reporting period there have been some difficulties of communication between IIED and WWF Vietnam, largely due to changes in personnel at both organisations. This was discussed in the half year report. This situation has now been improved through three field trips of IIED staff to Vietnam, and the introduction of regular skype conferences to keep everybody up to date. The management structure of the project has been clarified, as there was some confusion over who was to provide technical support to the field team in Dalat. This support is now being provided by Chris Sandbrook via skype, with the WWF Hanoi office responsible for managing the finances of the field team and ensuring on time reporting. All changes in personnel have been approved by Darwin where necessary.

In the last year the project has embarked on a significant new collaboration with a new project in the BD-NB area that is funded by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). This project has similar goals to the Darwin Project and launches directly before the close of our project, so we are working directly with them to ensure that our activities are carried on following the project end.

No direct contacts have been made the Ministry of Environment who serve as the contact point for the Convention on Bio-Diversity (CBD).

3. Project progress

As was discussed in the half year report, some important changes have been made to the project this year. This is mainly because the original log-frame proved difficult to implement due to unforeseen legal difficulties with collaborative management in Vietnam. Unfortunately, communication difficulties following personnel changes during the first part of the financial year resulted in slow progress to revise the project log frame in light of this situation. However, following a visit to Vietnam by the IIED team in October 2009, the log frame was revised (and approved by Darwin), and rapid progress has been made with implementation.

The original Output 1 related to developing a legally binding collaborative management agreement, which has not been possible due to the highly centralised legal framework for national park management in Vietnam. In effect this is a failure of the assumption 'Legal objections are not raised' in the original log frame. As a result of this problem the log frame was revised to place more emphasis on the remaining original outputs and to revise the activities to deliver meaningful conservation outcomes by the end of the project. The revised log frame reflects circumstances on the ground and remains true to the original project vision of linking local livelihoods to conservation, but through non-extractive activities (tourism) rather than resource harvesting. The tourism activity also more directly addresses the problem of inappropriate tourism development, which is a major new threat to biodiversity in the park. At the same time, the revised log frame aims to create new opportunities for local people to be involved in monitoring of wildlife and illegal activities, and to take part in a participatory process to mark and enforce the boundary between community and park land.

Progress against the new log frame is detailed in the following sections, along with details of activities undertaken against the old log frame where relevant.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1: Communities have institutional capacity to negotiate access to benefits from natural resources

1) Following the successful construction of a 3D model of the entire BDNB park in a participatory workshop in the second project year, a 3D model of the Da Chais Commune project area within and neighbouring the park was constructed using the same methodology. This activity was undertaken during the first half of the year under the old log frame. The

finished 3D model is now kept at the BDNB park office in Da Chais Commune, where it is used to help plan monitoring patrols. A report on this activity is attached, along with photographs.

2) Following the decision to focus on community-based tourism as a potential mechanism for sharing benefits of natural resource use with local people, a need for training those people in what might be involved was identified. As a result the project team set up and facilitated meetings of a tourism learning group in the Da Chais community. Four meetings were held with six local people at each, including 2 heads of villages and 4 commune officials. A report on this activity is attached

3) As several different projects are operating in the BDNB area with similar goals, it was decided to hold regular meetings between projects to avoid repetition of efforts and creating confusion for the target communities. 6 such meetings have been held, and the project team attended a stakeholder meeting organised by the park management board that included all relevant actors. Brief minutes of the meetings organised by the project team are attached

4) A tourism study tour for the learning group to the nearby Cat Tien National Park was planned for this financial year, but did not happen due to a lack of time and budget shortages. It has now been decided that as the new JICA project will be doing similar activities this is not essential and resources could be better used elsewhere

Output 2: Core protection zone and surrounding land use boundaries established; community monitoring groups established

1) It was discovered that a small-scale pilot boundary marking project had been carried out by the park management board early in the financial year. An assessment of this programme was carried out to find out its strengths and weaknesses. A report on this activity is attached

2) Before deciding on any strategy for boundary marking, it was necessary to fully understand the complex drivers of community encroachment on park land, and all the possible strategies that could be adopted to address the problem. As well as Activity 1, this involved a major piece of social research conducted by the project team. A consultant was hired to assist the team with writing up the research and identifying a way forward, and the final report of this activity is attached. A major opportunity identified by this report was a recent increase in the value of Forest Protection Contracts (FPPs) signed between local people and the park management board. These are Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) contracts that require local people to protect areas of forest, but until now they were in effect a payment for nothing, as payment was not linked to performance. The new idea from the report was to link these payments to the protection of agreed and marked lengths of the boundary between farmland and protected forest, thereby creating new incentives for park protection.

3) To try to implement this idea, a participatory process of meetings was undertaken to discuss boundary marking and reach agreement. Four meetings were held, one with park managers, one with the local commune authority and village heads, one with the delegates from these two earlier meetings, and one with park staff and local people living next to the boundaries. Following these meetings the new proposal was agreed, including a methodology for implementation. A report on this meeting process is attached

4) The next stage in this process is boundary marking in the field. So far 3 households have signed agreements and had trees marked on their boundary with the park, as a pilot. The signed contracts and their translations are attached. It is planned to roll out this activity as quickly as possible in the final three months of the project

Output 3: Socio-economic status established; economic feasibility study completed; community sustainable financing plan developed

The activities under this output for this year all related to the development of a detailed plan for community-based tourism in Da Chais Commune. This has largely been done using expert consultants, because the project field team do not have any direct experience of tourism.

- 1) As a first step, a consultancy report was commissioned to assess the biological resources that could attract tourists; specifically gibbons and birds. The report is attached.
- 2) As a next step, a more detailed consultancy report was commissioned to evaluate the legal feasibility of different forms of community-based tourism in Da Chais Commune, and to outline a vision for the kinds of facilities and activities that could be developed. The report is attached
- 3) Now that these reports have been completed, the next step is to assess the demand for the proposed tourism products to ensure that any future developments are likely to be economically viable and well-priced. This was intended to take place during the reporting period, but it was not possible due to the over-running of the previous report and the lack of availability of the consultant. It is now being done in the new financial year.

Output 4: Communities monitor their natural resource use and results influence park management

- 1) It was decided that the best way to achieve this output was through the introduction of a Management Oriented Monitoring System (MOMS), which is a community-based monitoring technique pioneered in Namibia and also used in the IIED / WWF Darwin project in Cambodia (14-046). As a first step in this process, the project field manager and the park deputy director went on a learning trip to Cambodia in September 2009.
- 2) Following this trip, a workshop was held to identify the variables to be monitored at Da Chais. This included 20 forest rangers and 8 local people. A second meeting was held with rangers and park management. These meetings identified illegal activities, wildlife signs and encroachment as the key variables to monitor. Training in how to carry out the MOMS process was combined with these meetings, due to a lack of time to get the process started. A report on these meetings is attached
- 3) MOMS datasheets were then prepared by the project team based on the variables identified. These datasheets are attached
- 4) A second study tour to Cambodia to help key local people and park staff learn about MOMS did not happen due to time and budget constraints. However, an extended return visit from a MOMS expert on the Cambodia project is planned for early in the next financial year
- 5) MOMS patrols have now started, and the project is supporting them with resources. Two patrols took place in January and two in February. There were none in March due to financial constraints, but they are now restarting. The patrols include 10 people and last 5-7 days each
- 6) Photo transect activities are ongoing and have revealed considerable ribbon developments along the new highway through the park. This is of conservation concern and the results have been reported to the park management. Three transects have been carried out in the reporting period, and two of the reports are attached

Output 5: Project successes communicated nationally and internationally; lessons for wider replication and policy change across national and regional levels

Communication of project results to a broad audience is planned as part of the concluding project activities in the next 3 months. During the reporting period, the following activities took place:

5

1) English courses were provided for selected BDNB staff during the first six months of the financial year. Unfortunately these were not well appreciated or attended, and they were subsequently cancelled. A report on this process is attached

2) Following this cancellation, it was decided instead to offer English language lessons to project field staff, to help them in particular with communication with the IIED team. These started in December, and the Dalat team have two classes a week, of 1.5 hours each. They are finding these classes very helpful and their English has noticeably improved.

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

As discussed above, the original Output 1 has been dropped from the log frame due to a failure in one of the output level assumptions. Progress against the remaining 5 outputs is discussed below.

Output 1: Communities have institutional capacity to negotiate access to benefits from natural resources

Measurable indicators are land-use mapping complete for the focal commune and training courses completed. Both of these indicators have been achieved during the reporting period, as demonstrated by the attached reports on 3D mapping for Da Chais Commune, the formation of a tourism learning groups, and stakeholder meetings. The output level assumption has remained true.

Output 2: Core protection zone and surrounding land use boundaries established; community monitoring groups established

The measurable indicators are participatory boundary marking process completed and marked boundaries maintained and enforced. As described above, significant progress has been made against this output, and the boundary marking process is now under way, as described in the reports mentioned under Output 2 in Section 3.1 above. It is anticipated that there will not be time to mark the entire boundary of Da Chais Commune in the remaining three months, but a large portion will be done. The rest of the Commune, and other areas of the boundary, are likely to be marked by the park management board if this pilot is successful. It is too early to tell if the boundaries are being enforced, but some evidence for this will be available before the end of the project. The output level assumptions have held true. However, the park authorities have shown some flexibility in allowing boundaries to be marked that grant *de facto*, if not *de jure*, ownership rights to farmers on previously encroached land within the park. The project applauds the management board for this concession that is greatly facilitating the protection of remaining forest.

Output 3: Socio-economic status established; economic feasibility study completed; community sustainable financing plan developed

The measurable indicators are appropriate livelihood activities identified, financing plan developed and proposal supported by the community. The first indicator has been completed, demonstrated by earlier socio-economic surveys from the previous financial year, and the new tourism reports detailed under Output 3 in Section 3.1 above. A financing plan in the strict sense is now unlikely to be achieved by the project end, but donor support for implementation, one of the verifiable indicators, is likely to be achieved through the ongoing collaboration with the new JICA project. A level of community support for community-based tourism has been identified through the learning group activities. The output level assumptions have held true.

Output 4: Communities monitor their natural resource use and results influence park management

The measurable indicators are locally adapted version of MOMs in place, and photo transect monitoring in place. Both of these targets have been achieved during the reporting period, as demonstrated by the attached reports detailed under Output 4 in Section 3.1 above. The verifiable indicators require that there be trends data from the MOMs surveys and that park management be using them to make management decisions. This has not happened to date as the surveys have not been running for enough time, and further training is still needed on analysis and use of the data. It is expected that these will be achieved within the remaining three months of the project. The output level assumptions hold true, although the willingness of the park to include the community in the monitoring process is not as clear as it could be.

Output 5: Project successes communicated nationally and internationally; lessons for wider replication and policy change across national and regional levels

The measurable indicators are holding a concluding workshop and producing & disseminating a lessons learned document. Neither of these things have happened during the reporting period, but they are both anticipated for the final three months of the project.

3.3 Standard Measures

The original project standard measures are now less relevant to the project since some of the changes that have been explained in this report. It was therefore decided to start again with new standard measures based on those provided by the Darwin Initiative, with a few extras uniquely relevant to this project.

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
6A	Training on MOMS, English, Tourism	No training delivered		~30 (English class changed over time)		~30		
6B	Weeks of training	No training delivered		10 sessions		10 sessions		
7	Training materials on forest allocation, rights and responsibilities	No training delivered		Learning group materials prepared				
8	UK Project Staff	Bond 15 days Macgregor 18 days		Bond 11 days, Sandbrook 15 days, Lee 18 days				
14A/B	Workshops, seminars (organised and attended)	Project launch held Tourism workshop held Collaborative management workshop held						
15A/B	National Press releases	Press release on project launch TV coverage on project launch						
17A	Network of organisations working at BDNBNP established			Network with 3 other orgs established. 6+ meetings held				
20	Physical assets	Fully equipped office with 2 lap-tops				2 laptops, telephone, printer	1 laptop, 1 phone	

New - Project specific measures								
?	Community based wildlife monitoring protocol established			Training completed, patrols underway. 6 so far				
	Feasibility and design of community based tourism model			Feasibility & options established				
?	New boundary agreements established and linked to PES			Method agreed, 4 households signed				

Unfortunately none of the project documents are publicly accessible, so Table 2 is left empty. This should change in the next period, when final reports will be produced for wide dissemination.

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

As has been discussed above, changes have had to be made to the original project log frame based on an emerging understanding of the legal and institutional environment for collaborative management in Vietnam. This makes achieving the purpose goal of negotiated access rights for local people impossible. However, progress has been made with other aspects of the overall project purpose during this reporting period.

Biodiversity indicators and forest cover are now being measured through the MOMs patrols and the boundary agreements, respectively. It is too early to evaluate the direction of trends in these indicators as these mechanisms have only recently been put in place. It will be difficult to assess the impact of the project on such trends, but it is definitely expected that the boundary agreements will reduce the level of forest encroachment, with likely biodiversity benefits. These agreements are a big step forward for the third indicator, collaborative boundary management framework in place. For the fourth indicator, sustainable livelihoods schemes developed, great progress has been made towards a model for community-based tourism that will support both biodiversity and local livelihoods. Finally, the community and park wildlife monitoring system is now in place through the MOMs system.

The purpose level assumptions have both held true.

3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

As discussed above, the project's impact on biodiversity is difficult to measure and is likely to be felt only after the project has been completed, when it should be picked up by the new MOMS monitoring process. However, the boundary marking and enforcement process, linked to PES, is creating a clear benefit for local people stemming from the conservation of biodiversity, and future tourism concepts being developed by the project are likely to do the same. It is hoped that these will encourage the conversion of unsustainable use of resources to sustainable use, but again this impact is likely to be felt after the project is completed.

4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

During the reporting period the monitoring and evaluation process has not always been as good as it should be. In the early part of the year, as discussed above, there was a breakdown of communication between the project partners, and this led to a lack of monitoring of progress and a subsequent stalling of activities. In the second half of the year this situation has dramatically improved. Monitoring and evaluation are now carried out in the following ways: (1) all activities are written up by the field team as short reports and circulated to IIED and the WWF country office; (2) WWF submits quarterly reports on progress against an agreed workplan; (3) the field manager and Chris Sandbrook have regular skype text chats to monitor progress and give technical input where needed; (4) there has been much more direct contact between the project partners, because IIED staff have visited Vietnam three times in the second half of the reporting period. Using these approaches more progress has been made, and problems have been identified more rapidly. The system is still not perfect due to the logistical difficulties of internet access and remaining language problems, but monitoring and evaluation is much improved.

The monitoring now in place is sufficient to demonstrate progress towards the project purpose, although the longer term impacts on biodiversity and local livelihoods will not be measurable during the project lifetime.

Many lessons have been learned from this year's work, particularly regarding the importance of communication and monitoring of progress. The project had suffered from considerable difficulties following changes in personnel at both IIED and WWF, but following increased efforts from IIED staff to visit the project in Vietnam and establish a clear workplan and monitoring protocol, the situation has dramatically improved. These protocols will be maintained through to the project end.

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

The half year report responded directly to recommendations from the previous year's review, all of which have now been implemented. Subsequent revisions to the log frame, budget and the project team have been reported and agreed by the Darwin Initiative in separate correspondence.

6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Difficulties encountered during the year and steps taken to overcome them, including improving the project design, are discussed above. In terms of risks, one problem the project has identified is that some of the drivers of threat to the biodiversity in BDNB park are not from local people, as was initially assumed. External drivers such as the handover of park land to private sector operators, such as large-scale fish farms, can push local people off their farmland and force them to encroach as a result. Our project works directly with local people, and not at the scale of these external threats. There is therefore a risk that policies on land-use beyond the scope of the project might continue to create conditions that threaten the livelihoods of local people and of biodiversity. Future projects in the area should be aware of this political dimension to resource use in the park.

7. Sustainability

It is fair to say that to date the project has a low profile within the country, and that not enough has been done to promote the work. However, as discussed in Section 8 below, more progress towards the project goals is now being made and there are now lessons from the project that should be disseminated. There is limited evidence for increasing interest and capacity in biodiversity at a broader level than the park. However, at the local level, where the capacity of the park management board and local people has increased, there is considerable evidence of change, as demonstrated in the relevant reports.

The exit strategy for the project is based largely on a handover of activities to the new JICA project that is beginning in the area. This is a four year, multi-million dollar project that has many of the same goals as our Darwin project. Several meetings have been held with JICA staff, and they are already using many of our project documents to help them design their programme. They will be doing collaborative management activities such as monitoring and boundary marking, and also tourism, so it is hoped that they will continue many of the project activities, including rolling out pilot activities to the full park area. There is a possibility that WWF may be contracted to do some of these activities, allowing direct continuation in terms of project personnel working on these issues.

8. Dissemination

Dissemination has undoubtedly been a weakness of the project, and performance has not improved during the reporting period. This can partly be explained by the various difficulties and challenges the project has faced, which have reduced the amount of useful information that could be disseminated. However, failure of project staff to attend workshops on collaborative management in Vietnam, one of which was organised by another Darwin Project, are unacceptable and we apologise for this. We plan in future to disseminate the results and lessons of the project in a document to be published alongside the final closing workshop. Dissemination activities will not continue after the project has finished, but reports will continue to be made available through the IIED website free of charge.

9. Project Expenditure

Table 3 Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)

Item	Budget (Taken from amended agreed budget with WWF and Darwin)	Expenditure	Variance
Rent, rates, heating, overheads etc			
Office costs (eg postage, telephone, stationery) ((KL – These costs have all come under operating costs on the financial report)			
Travel and subsistence			
Printing (KL – These costs have all come under operating costs on the financial report)			
Conferences, seminars, etc (KL – These costs have all come under operating costs on the financial report)			
Capital items/equipment (specify)			
Others (specify)			

Salaries (specify by individual) Nga MacTuyet - WWF Nham Phamtrong – WWF
Field support – WWF WWF Consultants Kate Lee – IIED Chris Sandbrook – IIED Ivan Bond - IIED
TOTAL

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

We believe that the new agreements linking boundary enforcement to Payments for Ecosystem Services are unique in Vietnam and have the potential to constitute an outstanding achievement of the project. However, as these agreements are very new, we feel it is wise to wait to see how they perform in practice over the remaining months of the project before making such a declaration.

We have good quality images of the project area, including the 3D models, the marked trees on the park boundary, the project team, and general images of the landscape and forest around the park. Please contact Chris Sandbrook (cgsandbrook@gmail.com) for any images required.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2000/10

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2008 - March 2009	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: <i>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve The conservation of biological diversity, The sustainable use of its components, and The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>		<p>Boundary marking linked to Payments for Ecosystem Services provides direct benefits arising from conservation of biological diversity for local people</p>	<p><i>(do not fill not applicable)</i></p>
<p>Purpose To conserve threatened biodiversity in the Bi Doup-Nui Ba (BDNB) National Park in Vietnam through the introduction of collaborative forest and wildlife stewardship models based on negotiated tenure and access rights</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biodiversity indicators 2. Forest cover 3. Collaborative boundary management framework in place 4. Sustainable livelihood schemes developed 5. Sustainable community and park wildlife monitoring system is in place 	<p>Biodiversity and forest cover being monitored but too early to measure impacts. Collaborative boundary management framework now in place and linked to PES. Sustainable tourism model is under development. Pilot community and park wildlife monitoring system is in place.</p>	<p>Roll out pilot boundary marking process as far as possible and monitor the impact. Conclude training process for monitoring methodology and assess its effectiveness. Finalise tourism proposal based on demand survey. Hold final workshop and disseminate results</p>
<p>Output 1. Communities have institutional capacity to negotiate access to benefits from natural resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land-use mapping completed for focal commune - Training courses completed 	<p>3D modelling completed for park and for target commune. Training courses for tourism learning group completed. Meetings with other stakeholders with projects in the area held, although this does not fit well with the 'training courses' indicator</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Construct 3D model of Da Chais Commune using participatory methodology</p>		<p>Activity completed and 3D model now in use</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2 Set up and facilitate tourism learning groups in Da Chais community</p>		<p>Learning group established and training sessions held. Future training to be taken over by new JICA project</p>	
<p>Activity 1.3 Hold regular meetings with other projects operating in BDNB to ensure cooperation and avoid overlap</p>		<p>6 meetings held, and the project team attended a stakeholder meeting organised by the park management board that included all relevant actors</p>	
<p>Activity 1.4 Learning group study tour to Cat Tien NP to see impacts of tourism there</p>		<p>Did not happen due to time and budget pressures. Will be done by new JICA project</p>	

Output 2. Core protection zone and surrounding land use boundaries established; community monitoring groups established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory boundary marking process completed - Marked boundary maintained and enforced 	Boundary marking is underway following the completion of a participatory research and discussion process to agree on new contracts for boundary enforcement based on PES as an incentive. It is too early to measure the extent to which the newly marked boundaries are maintained and enforced
Activity 2.1. Conduct assessment of previous pilot tree marking programme to find out successes / failures		Assessment completed
Activity 2.2. Consultation / research with community in Da Chais to identify drivers of encroachment		Assessment completed
Activity 2.3 Participatory process to discuss boundary marking and reach an agreement between park and people		Process completed and agreement reached
Activity 2.4 Boundary marking in field		Process has started with a few pilot households. This will be rolled out to as many as possible during the next period
Activity 2.5 Feedback meeting with the community to discuss successes / failures / lessons learned		Will be done in the next period
Activity 2.6 Field review to check boundary markers and their impact on encroachment		Will be done in the next period
Output 3. Socio-economic status established; economic feasibility study completed; community sustainable financing plan developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveys completed - Appropriate livelihood activities identified - Financing plan developed - Proposal supported by the community 	Surveys were completed in the previous and this financial year. Economically feasible tourism activities have been identified and are being finalised for handover to the JICA project, which is likely to fund their implementation. Community support has been established through the learning group meetings, and will be further sought in the next period
Activity 3.1 Conducts surveys to determine tourist attractions, the legal feasibility of community-based tourism, and an outline tourism vision		Surveys conducted by consultants and final reports completed
Activity 3.2 Carry out demand survey to assess economic feasibility of tourism vision		Being conducted at the beginning of the next period
Activity 3.3 Community consultation to discuss their views on tourism vision		Tourism learning group established and completed. Further consultation activities are planned for the next period
Activity 3.4 Search for further donor support to deliver tourism vision		Active negotiations with JICA project underway, and will continue in the next period

Output 4 Communities monitor their natural resource use and results influence park management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locally-adapted version of the MOMs system used in Cambodia is in place - Photo transect monitoring is in place 	The MOMS system is now in place, and further training and support is planned for the next period. The photo-transects are ongoing and are revealing considerable developments along the road through the park
Activity 4.1 Community / park staff workshop to identify priority issues which require monitoring		Workshop carried out and variables identified
Activity 4.2 Preparing materials for MOMS (data sheets)		Data sheets prepared
Activity 4.3 Training on using MOMs for park staff and community		This activity was combined with 4.1 above. Training is ongoing but needs to be improved
Activity 4.4 Going for study tour to Cambodia to learn about MOMS and tourism		Field manager and deputy park director went on study tour. Further study tour for monitoring team cancelled due to time and budget constraints
Activity 4.5 Support for implementation of MOMS monitoring patrols in Da Chais		Patrols began in January, and support is ongoing
Activity 4.6 Visit of MOMS expert from Cambodia to help with training and implementation		Delayed to next period. The trip will be extended to compensate for the cancelled study tour of monitoring team to Cambodia
Activity 4.7 Evaluation meeting to assess the effectiveness of MOMS and decide future strategy		Planned for next period
Activity 4.8 Carry out repeat photo transects to assess ribbon development on new highway		Transect ongoing. Carried out 3 times during current reporting period
Output 5 Project successes communicated nationally and internationally; lessons for wider replication and policy change across national and regional levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concluding workshop including national stakeholders - Lessons learnt document produced and disseminated 	No progress has been made against the indicators as all activities are planned for the next period. However, English language training for staff done in this period will help them to prepare materials for international dissemination
Activity 5.1 English courses for selected BDNB staff		Course offered to park staff but was not used properly as they lacked time and interest. Course switched to project staff who are benefiting considerably
Activity 5.2 Closing workshop for WWF / IIED project		Planned for next period
Activity 5.3 Produce final lessons learned document		Planned for next period

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</p>			
<p>Project sub goal Collaborative management of Bi Doup Nui Ba National Park to conserve and protect threatened highland tropical forest and the biodiversity within it and bring equitable and sustainable forms of income to the local community and park.</p>	<p>Ongoing surveys show clear evidence of reduced forest loss and possible increase in biodiversity levels.</p> <p>Equitable income source for park and local community identified</p>	<p>Socio-economic and environmental data from government, community and park surveys and records.</p>	
<p>Purpose To conserve threatened biodiversity in the Bi Doup-Nui Ba (BDNB) National Park in Vietnam through the introduction of collaborative forest and wildlife stewardship models based on negotiated tenure and access rights</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biodiversity indicators 2. Forest cover 3. Collaborative boundary management framework in place 4. Sustainable livelihood schemes developed 5. Sustainable community and park wildlife monitoring system is in place 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management Oriented Monitoring (MOM) results, photo transect results 2. As above 3. Boundary markers in place and enforced, MoU signed between the local community and park. 4. Costed proposal for community based tourism, no. of local people participating in tourism planning meetings 5. Reports on pilot of MOMs-style system 	<p>Communities and local authorities continue to be interested in sustainable and equitable resource use.</p> <p>Government do not change relevant policies nor allow unregulated access to the park.</p>

<p>Outputs</p> <p>1) Communities have institutional capacity to negotiate access to benefits from natural resources</p> <p>2) Core protection zone and surrounding land use boundaries established; community monitoring groups established</p> <p>3) Socio-economic status established; economic feasibility study completed; community sustainable financing plan developed</p> <p>4) Communities monitor their natural resource use and results influence park management</p> <p>5) Project successes communicated nationally and internationally; lessons for wider replication and policy change across national and regional levels</p>	<p>1) Land-use mapping completed for focal commune - Training courses</p> <p>2) - Participatory boundary marking process completed - Marked boundary maintained and enforced</p> <p>3) -surveys completed - Appropriate livelihood activities identified - financing plan developed -proposal supported by the community</p> <p>4) Locally-adapted version of the MOMs system used in Cambodia is in place - Photo transect monitoring is in place</p> <p>5) Concluding workshop including national stakeholders - lessons learnt document produced and disseminated</p>	<p>1) 3D model maps made for the BDNB and selected focal commune -At least four training courses with forty attendees -Evaluative reports on training courses</p> <p>2) – Minutes of stakeholder meetings -Signed MoU between park and community to define boundary -Boundary markers in place - Reports of community monitoring group</p> <p>3)-reports published - Costed proposal for community based tourism -Donor support for implementation secured</p> <p>4) – Minutes of training courses -Survey records and MOMs indicator trends -Park management making use of MOMs indicator data - Photo transect monitoring reports</p> <p>5) -workshop reports -No. of copies of final report distributed to stakeholders</p>	<p>1)Community members continue to be interested in increasing their capacity for participating in resource management</p> <p>2) Conflict between park and communities not too severe to make resolving boundary issues possible Government does not change law on park zone demarcation</p> <p>3) Viable alternative livelihood activities can be legally and commercially feasible in the focal commune and are supported by the community - Communities willing to participate in surveys</p> <p>4) Existing park / community joint patrols into which MOMS will be implemented continue - Park are willing to include community in monitoring process</p> <p>5) Continued interest in community management systems in Vietnam</p>
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Activities

Summary of Activities for final 9 months of project following changes to the log frame

1. Communities have institutional capacity to negotiate access to benefits from natural resources

Hold regular meetings with other projects operating in BDNB to ensure cooperation and avoid overlap

Set up and facilitate tourism learning groups in Da Chais community

Learning group study tour to Cat Tien NP to see impacts of tourism there

2. Core protection zone and surrounding land use boundaries established; community monitoring groups established

Conduct assessment of previous pilot tree marking programme to find out successes / failures

Consultation / research with community in Da Chais to identify drivers of encroachment

Participatory process to discuss boundary marking and reach an agreement between park and people

Boundary marking in field

Feedback meeting with the community to discuss successes / failures / lessons learned

Field review to check boundary markers and their impact on encroachment

3. Socio-economic status established; economic feasibility study completed; community sustainable financing plan developed

Study to assess legal feasibility of community based tourism in Da Chais

Develop an outline tourism vision appropriate for Da Chais commune

Carry out demand survey to assess economic feasibility of tourism vision

Community consultation to discuss their views on tourism vision

Develop a final costed proposal for tourism in Da Chais

Search for further donor support to deliver tourism vision

Final meeting to inform stakeholders of tourism work and encourage implementation

4. Communities monitor their natural resource use and results influence park management

Community / park staff workshop to identify priority issues which require monitoring

Preparing materials for MOMS (data sheets)

Training on using MOMs for park staff and community

Going for study tour to Cambodia to learn about MOMS and tourism

Support for implementation of MOMS monitoring patrols in Da Chais

Visit of MOMS expert from Cambodia to help with training and implementation

Evaluation meeting to assess the effectiveness of MOMS and decide future strategy

Carry out repeat photo transects to assess ribbon development on new highway

5. Project successes communicated nationally and internationally; lessons for wider replication and policy change across national and regional levels

English courses for selected BDNB staff

Closing workshop for WWF / IIED project

Produce final lessons learned document

Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

This may include outputs of the project, but need not necessarily include all project documentation. For example, the abstract of a conference would be adequate, as would be a summary of a thesis rather than the full document. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

The following PDF files are attached:

- An assessment of the park's earlier failed tree painting boundary scheme
- A report on the English courses attempted with the park staff
- An example of a new PES boundary marking contract with translation
- An example of an MOMS data sheet now in use
- The final report of a study into the legal feasibility and suggested models for community based tourism in Da Chais Commune
- Two photo transect reports
- A report into the drivers of forest encroachment in Da Chais with suggested actions
- A report on the 3D modelling process in Da Chais commune
- A report on the MOMS training carried out
- A report on the new boundary marking process
- A report on meetings with partner organisations
- A report on the tourism learning group meetings
- A report on the natural attractions of the area and their tourism potential

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please advise Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	

ⁱ Although the title of this project includes the term 'co-management', it subsequently became clear that this term is very unpopular with the Vietnamese park authorities, for whom it implies an unacceptable handover of control to local people. The term 'collaborative management' is more acceptable and is now used in this project