

Darwin Initiative Main and Post Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2020

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	25-010
Project title	A sustainable landscape for Critically Endangered primates and marginalised communities
Country/ies	Vietnam
Lead organisation	Fauna & Flora International
Partner institution(s)	GreenViet
Darwin grant value	250,000
Start/end dates of project	1 st July 2018/ 31 st March 2021
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2019 – Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2019 – Mar 2020 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Josh Kempinski
Project website/blog/social media	n/a
Report author(s) and date	Hoang Van Lam & Josh Kempinski 28.04.2020

1. Project summary

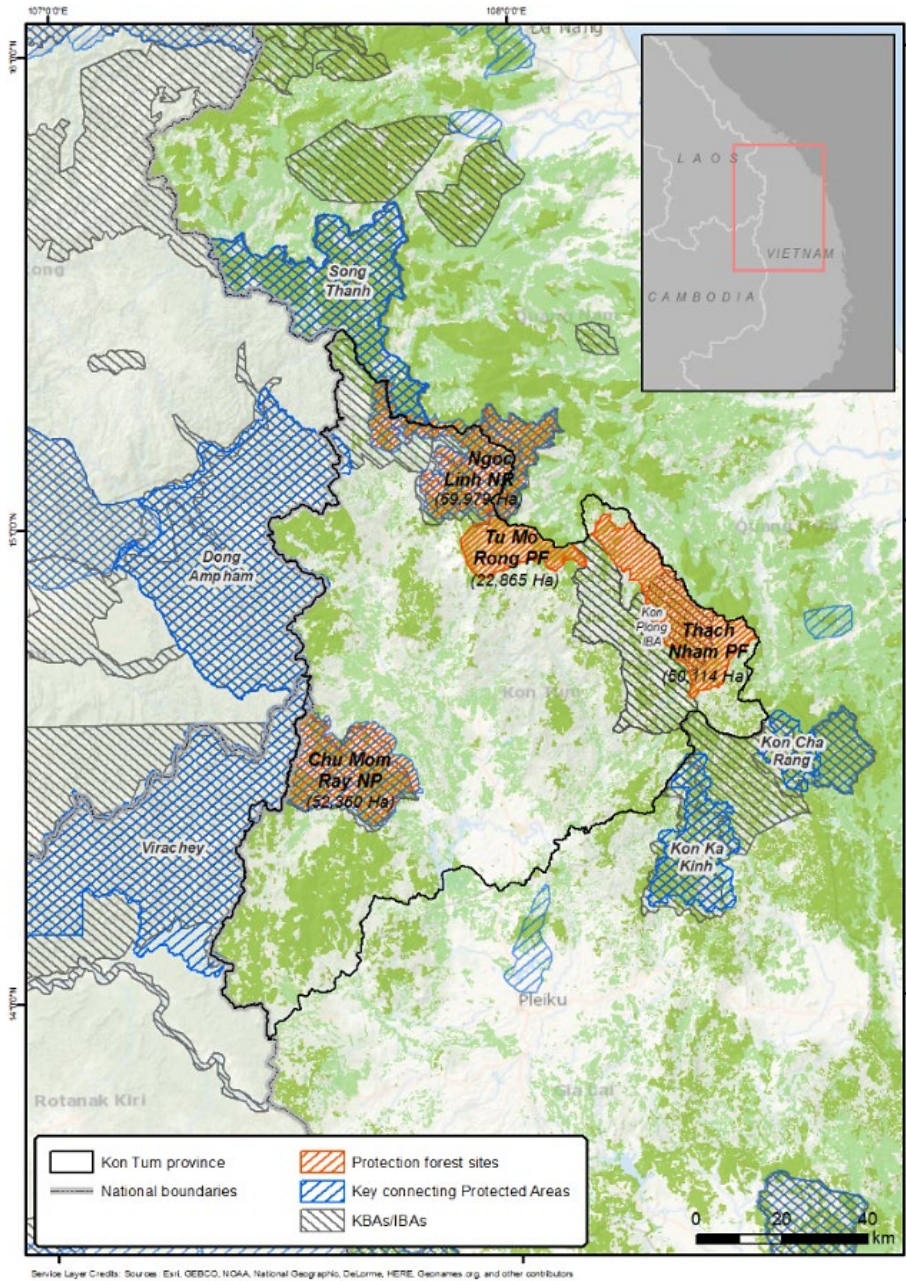
In 2016, FFI discovered a significant and previously undocumented population of c.500 Critically Endangered and endemic grey-shanked douc langurs (*Pygathrix cinerea*) in Kon Plong District, representing 40-50% of the total global population. This species is only confirmed to exist in viable numbers at one other site (where the project’s local NGO partner, GreenViet, is long established), in Kon Ka Kinh National Park. Kon Plong district in Kon Tum Province is a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), Important Bird Area (IBA) and habitat for another Endangered primate (northern yellow-cheeked gibbon), and 978¹ other recorded species. The KBA has seen dramatic forest degradation and fragmentation in the last ten years, driven by the construction of numerous roads, small hydropower projects, and both formal and informal expansion of agriculture, accompanied by resettlement, illegal logging and hunting. A wind farm is new threat for 2020. Without actions on forest management and biodiversity conservations, these remaining forests will be lost within 10-20 years.

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

Located in the mountainous Central Highlands, in the south-eastern Annamite Range, Kon Plong is also among the poorest districts in Vietnam, with poverty rates over 75% in its 9 communes, all of which feature on Vietnam’s list of its poorest 60 communes. Over 90% of the population are ethnic minorities whose livelihoods are centred around small-scale subsistence farming, livestock husbandry, increasingly professional (commercial) hunting, and gathering of forest products. These communities are marginalised linguistically and from the mainstream economy, with limited trade and agricultural development opportunities, confining them to a spiral of poverty. Forced resettlement, unclear land rights and lack of trust in forest protection efforts to date, have further contributed to this, leading to increases in deforestation, which have had devastating effects (e.g. landslides), which in turn have forced local people into ever more unsustainable livelihood strategies.

The project will help address these root causes of forest loss and degradation by facilitating participatory local to landscape-level resource and land-use planning around a new PA, supporting both men and women in clarifying land tenure, developing sustainable livelihoods strategies and providing livelihood diversification opportunities (e.g. intercropping or PES-funded forest patrols).

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



2. Project partnerships

FFI has a long-term cooperation with GreenViet on the conservation of primates in Vietnam. Under this project, GreenViet is key partner in project planning and implementation. GreenViet is a national conservation NGO, whose focus is primarily community engagement for conservation of douc langurs in this and similar landscapes in Vietnam. Senior staff have over 20 years' experience in primatology and in-situ conservation. The NGO was established in 2012 by Dr Ha Thang Long (PhD, Cambridge University), who also holds the position of Country Director, Frankfurt Zoological Society. Over the last year of project, GreenViet involved in the local-level government liaison, logistics and implementation, including participatory process and FPIC, gender-sensitive community consultations, socio-economic surveys and livelihoods, with strong technical support and oversight from FFI. Through the implementation of activities, FFI and GreenViet worked close together to develop bi-annual and annual project work plan, provided technical support to each other, assigned sufficient staff and budget to implement project activities.

To support on gathering biodiversity data and scientific research, last year project built a formal partnership with the Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research (IZW). A large-scale camera trap programme was conducted in Kon Plong forest by FFI with the technical and equipment (the Panthera camera traps) support from IZW, in collaboration with GreenViet. This survey has brought tremendous results; confirming the diversity of mammal and bird species in Kon Plong forest. The activity would not have been possible with GreenViet's human resource and technical knowledge, as they undertook about 30% of the camera trap installation and retrieval.

In addition, FFI has also been building a partnership with the Southern Institute of Ecology (SIE), Vietnam, for further research on flora, amphibians and reptiles. FFI supported all administrative procedures and introduced SIE to local project partners in Kon Plong in order to conducting field surveys.

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

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

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

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

Activity 1.1 Preliminary consultations and FPIC with affected / buffer zone villages regarding a new PA in Kon Plong

This activity was completed as planned during quarter two (Q2) PY1 (however consultation and FPIC is ongoing). The project successfully conducted preliminary consultations and subsequently Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) at 14 key (target) villages within the landscape of Kon Plong forest during Q2. During quarter 3 PY1 (December 2018) project further conducted FPIC, KAB, and assess social economic at additional 6 villages. Although this was an initial step and FPIC is an ongoing process, the local communities who are assumed to be affected by the process of establishment of a new protected area have agreed and have given consent for project implementation. The vast majority also considered that once established a new protected area it will benefit both community development in the buffer zone and biodiversity conservation through engagement in land use planning and community-led biodiversity/threat monitoring. Only 6% of local villagers concerned that there might be a negative impact on livelihoods. The project took that in consideration and therefore conducted round two FPIC meetings at 10 key villages.

In conclusion, people from 10 target villages completely supported the process of establishing a new protected area to conserve the forest and its biodiversity values in Kon Plong. However, the delineating boundary process must fully involve participation of local people to avoid the areas where they regularly use to collect timbers and firewood for their daily utilizations, meaning further socialising and iteration is needed. The project considers this is a significant need for further finalisation of the feasibility study [Activity 1.2] for the establishment of a new protected area. Please find Annex 5 for further details of FPIC report.

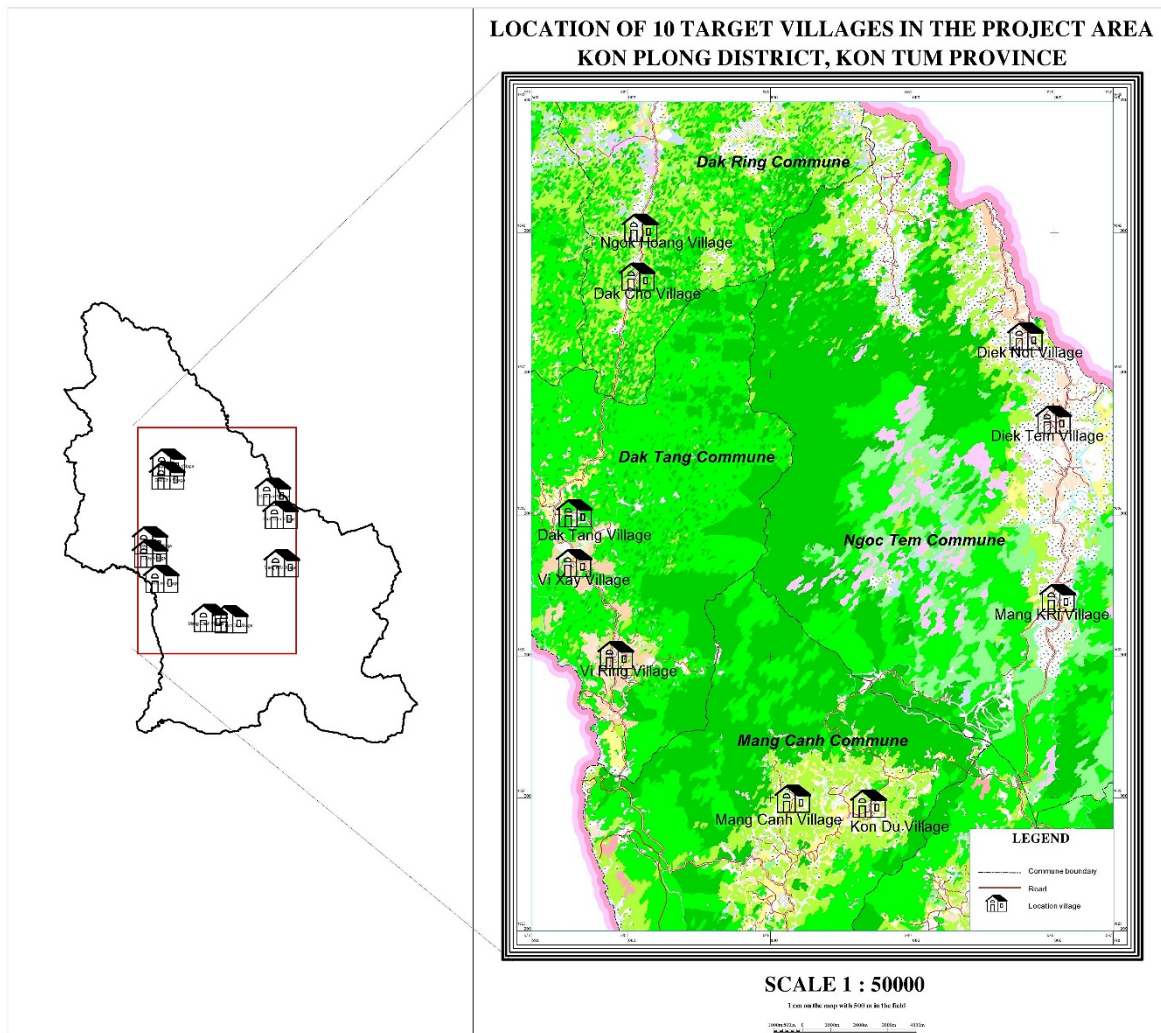


Figure 1: Location of 10 key villages in around Kon Plong forest

Activity 1.2 Develop a feasibility study for the new PA, covering land and resource use and dependencies, environmental threats and mitigation, boundary options, social risks and mitigation, land use and zoning, habitat assessment, phenology, population viability assessment, biodiversity values and process / phasing

This activity was planned in Q3 PY1. To date, all the socio-economic, attitude-knowledge and policy data has been collected, with around 70-80% of the biodiversity data. A full package of baseline data, policy review and consultation (feasibility study) contains many thematic areas and it will take time to complete. At this stage, the project is focusing on gathering the final scientific (biological) data / biodiversity values. To be successful, we must demonstrate the very significant importance of establishing a new protected area in Kon Plong for biodiversity conservation, and at the same time support the sustainable livelihood development of local communities in support of development policies and priorities of the region. During PY1, the project conducted scoping study to assess the general need and viability of a new protected area, and to draft the area/boundary for establishment and identify key communities being affected during the new protected area development. The project also consulted with relevant stakeholders and communities through FPIC and workshops and conducted additional grey-shanked douc langur survey. To provide stronger scientific evidences of biodiversity values in this forest, in collaboration with IZW, the project conducted a camera trapping programme in the forest of Kon Plong.

For the baseline biodiversity assessment, two phases and more than 8 months were needed just to collect the data. The total of 66 'stations' with 129 Panther camera traps were set up in a coarse grid of 2.5 km x 2.5 km. These camera traps captured many pictures of animals and some of them are critical endangered or endangered species (IUCN Red list), as well as protected

under Vietnamese law. To date, the project was able to analyse data of camera trap Phase I and the majority of Phase II. The analysis (using Camera Trap-R) shows the rich and abundant wildlife species in Kon Plong, such as the now exceptionally rare Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*) (CR), and also Asian black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*) (EN), Annamite endemic Owston's palm civet (*Chrotogale owstoni*) (EN), Crested argus (*Rheinardia ocellata*) (EN) and even a photo of Grey-shanked douc on the ground. Golden-winged Laughingthrush (*Trochaloxyron ngoclinhense*) and Chestnut-eared Laughingthrush (*Garrulax konkakhensis*) (VU) are two endemic birds of Central Highland Vietnam also found in camera trap photos.

There are 29 mammal and 51 bird species recorded with photo evidence from camera trap survey. At least 8 mammal and 3 bird species are listed in the group IB of Decree 06/2019/ND-CP on management endangered, precious and rare species of forest fauna and flora and high threatened list of Decree No. 160/2013/ND-CP on criteria to determine species endangered precious and rare species prioritized protection. The project is processing the final raw data and undertaking species identification, to finalise results of Phase II. The final step on analysis will be occupancy modelling and creating spatial 'heat map' of biodiversity to assist in PA boundary (iteration) and zoning.

Following the gibbon survey conducted from 8th April to 8th May 2019 where project recorded 16 groups and one or two single males with total of around 39-41 individuals, during PY2 the project continues to conduct further gibbon survey in entire forest area of Kon Plong. The first trip of survey was conducted from 7th to 17th January 2020 and the second trip of survey was conducted from 25th February to 9th March 2020. These two survey trips covered 50% of the forest area. In total the surveys from April 2019 to March 2020 recorded 43-47 groups with 87-100 gibbons. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic crisis, the project had to postpone the survey until May-June 2020.

Activity 1.3 Training needs assessments/training courses developed towards the improvement of forest protection department management board capacity

This activity was planned in Q3 PY1. In February 2019 project conducted a training needs assessment to three technical staff of Kon Plong Forestry Company, four technical staff of Thach Nham watershed protection forest, and four rangers of Kon Plong FPD who were considered the key players for the management of the proposed protected area. Six key areas of needs were identified, include:

- Knowledge of core habitat recognition and indicator species identification;
- Skills of biodiversity survey and species monitoring;
- Knowledge of community-based conservation;
- Skills of identifying evidence of illegal activities in the field;
- Skills of assessing the demand on natural resources use of local communities.

The project is in process to develop a capacity building programme based on these results.

Through step-by-step and on-the-job learning approach (which FFI successfully applied in other conservation project sites e.g. Tonkin snub-nosed monkey conservation project and Cao Vit gibbon project in northern Vietnam), in April 2019, in collaboration with IZW, the project organised a short training on using camera traps for wildlife survey, followed by the camera trap programme and gibbon surveys (learning by doing). Nine technical staff, forest rangers and a leader from Kon Plong FPD, Thach Nham Protection Forest Management Board and Kon Plong Forestry Company participated. The in-door trainings provided them the introduction of camera trap techniques and its benefits to biodiversity database and monitoring, provided basic skills on using field equipment and conduction gibbon surveys. The participants obtained significant skills and were able to join the field surveys. However, further trainings are needed to build their capacities to help them be able to conduct surveys for biodiversity monitoring purposes in future.

The project planned to provide 5-day training on GIS skills for some key technical staff of Thach Nham watershed protection Management Board in March 2020. This was postponed because of Covid-19 pandemic crisis. The project will provide this training in May – June 2020 as suggested by project partner.

Activity 1.4 Collaborative PA management plan development (facilitated discussion and technical input / drafting)

This activity was planned during Q3-4 PY1. The project discussed several times with local partners on the option of collaborative protected area management through the establishment of Management Advisory Committee which consists of representatives from relevant stakeholders in the region. However, local partners are considering the improvement of existing Kon Plong Scientific and Technical Association is one option that better can fit into the collaborative management of protected area. The process of developing the feasibility study is on-going and therefore the project will consult more with local partners and will build in a collaborative management plan that satisfies the most conservation effective and engagement of relevant stakeholders in the management of new protected area (see also below).

Activity 1.5 Collaborative Management Advisory Committee (MAC) institutional development including regulations, scope and memberships, and inclusive of MAC facilitation and technical advice (includes study tours)

This activity was planned in Q4 PY1 and Q1 PY2. As described [in Activity 1.4], collaborative management of protected area was proposed through the development of Management Advisory Committee (MAC). The idea is that MAC will involve representatives of key relevant stakeholders i.e. forest owners, forest management units, leaders of related communes and villages, and decision makers. The MAC will provide advice and engage in decision making process of the protected area management. Those representatives will work together via quarterly meeting for example to find solution for any issue happening to the local forest. However, project partners felt strongly that improvement of the existing Kon Plong Scientific and Technical Association is more appropriate in the context of forest management context in Kon Plong at this stage. The adjustment of this association or the creation of new MAC will be carefully discussed, consulted with local partners and finalized in the feasibility study, noting that community involvement is paramount.

Activity 1.6 Training of 10 Forest Protection Department (FPD) rangers will gain skills for patrol planning and techniques (including SMART)

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Activity 1.7 Training District FPD rangers / PA management board trained on SMART management, data analysis and SMART report

These two activities were planned in Q1&4 PY2 but are delayed. The project intends to develop and operationalise Community Conservation Teams (CCT) to undertake regular forest patrols, for monitor biodiversity and threats, in collaboration with forest rangers. This has been discussed and tentatively agreed with key counterparts [Activity 1.8]. The CCT members will be from 5-10 key communities around the new PA and will use Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) as a tool to help with monthly patrol planning and reporting. However, the project was forced to delay this training because the slow process in creating the CCT [Activity 1.8] and COVID-19. The project will keep building capacity for rangers and applying SMART in forest patrol along with the development and operation of CCT (which will begin soon).

Activity 1.8 Local engagement in conservation will include selection of two 5-person Community Conservation Teams (CCT), selected from key 5-10 communities, established and trained to support FPD rangers with SMART patrols, key species monitoring, snare removal and awareness raising

This activity was planned to start from Q3 PY1 and while there has been progress, it is not complete. The project delayed setting up the CCTs due to several factors, most notably the risk, sensitivity and complexity of this activity and the very low capacity of local people. This is a new concept for local stakeholders and also the gazettement is still not complete, making it more yet more difficult.

However, in Q4 PY2 and into January 2020, several informal discussions, following by a formal meeting, were organized with partners in Kon Plong to co-create and develop the management (governance) structure for CCTs. Local participants attended this meeting included two team leaders of FPD forest protection stations in Ngoc Tem Commune, vice head of Thach Nham

PFMB, deputy director and technical staff of Kon Plong FPD. During this formal meeting, all participants discussed and agreed to the final management model as following, with the CCT starting as a force only within the existing Thach Nham PF, but to be later expanded to the new PA (nature reserve) once established:

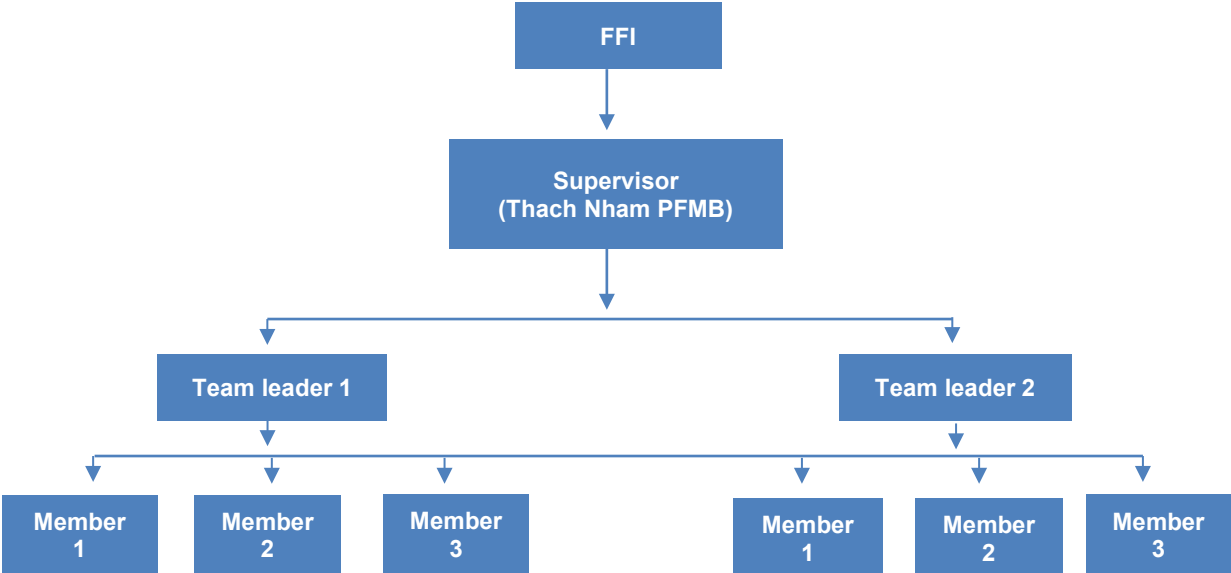


Diagram 1: Structure of pilot so-called CCT in Ngoc Tem Commune

In this meeting, salary and responsibility for each member in the model were also discussed. The role of FFI and its support (financial and technical) was also mentioned. Due to the limited budget and legal system, there would be two CCTs with at least 8 members. The criteria for choosing members are knowledge of the forest, strong health, enthusiasm and quick learning. After the meeting, assigned staff from Thach Nham watershed protection forest took responsible to communicate with village leaders to seek for potential candidates from communities. In early March, the project intended to organise meetings with villagers to finalise the recruitment process, but it was postponed due to Covid-19 pandemic crisis. The project will launch this activity from May 2020 with first focus will be on snares removal then step-by-step build their capacities towards to forest patrol and biodiversity monitoring using SMART.

Moreover, the project already involved potential candidates from key communities in biodiversity surveys and the camera trap programme. Through the field surveys project recorded many direct threats to wildlife and considered an urgent need to create CCTs in collaboration with forest rangers and forest guards to monitor threats and remove snares/traps from forest. In October 2019 the project raised these concerns with forest owners, Thach Nham watershed protection forest Management Board and Kon Plong Forestry Company, they fully supported and were willing to assign forest guards to be involved.

Activity 1.9 Develop a sustainable incentive programme for PA rangers and CCT to help motivate them, beyond salary and performance-monitoring

This activity is not yet due until Q1 PY3. Along with the development and operation of CCTs also being started from Q1 PY3, project will develop a sustainable incentive programme for rangers and CCT members, taking use of lessons learned from FFI’s conservation project at other sites being developed i.e. Pu Mat National Park, Delacour’s langurs conservation project in Ha Nam province and Tonkin snub-nosed money conservation project in Ha Giang province.

Activity 1.10 Knowledge-Attitude-Behaviour (KAB) surveys in each year: baseline, mid-term and project end (relates also to Output 3 and associated means of verification – See Logframe)

This activity was planned in Q2 PY1, Q3 PY2 and Q4 PY3, and is largely on track. In 2018, the project organised two rounds of KAB surveys at 20 villages. Among those villages, 10 were considered the most important (target) due their location, threat levels and/or vulnerability, where

the project must prioritise their involvement developing the new protected area and conservation activities as much as possible. From 08th to 20th December 2019, the project conducted the second KAB survey, as the mid-term survey to evaluate the effectiveness of awareness raising activities in the 10 target villages. The results from this survey will also help project to identify more effective communication and behaviour change strategy for next stages.

The project used the previous KAB questionnaire with updates and some revisions to fit with current context and our improving knowledge, whilst still allowing for comparison. Before conducting survey, the survey team also pre-tested the questionnaire at Ngoc Hoang village of Dak Ring commune to avoid misunderstanding of the content, to adjust the questions as needed and get more experience for those collecting data (from other villagers).

Before interviewing, the project team met village leaders to get more information about the village and discuss sample selection criteria in each village, to ensure the equal proportion between male and female respondents. In fact, it was extremely difficult to guarantee these criteria as most of villagers went to the field during daytime. The team came to randomly interview available households during daytime and where not possible, also in the evening (if people were at home). The project interviewed 218 villagers representing for 218 households. Among those, women account for 48%, near poor households account for 19%, and poor households account for 29%.

In general, the project considered a significant change in KAB of local villagers towards to forest protection and biodiversity conservation as results of awareness raising activities conducted by project in these villages, although it was difficult to ascribe specific results to specific outreach actions. The project will finalise the KAB report to explore significant changes and gaps to further develop awareness raising activities. By end of project cycle, the project will conduct final KAB survey to assess the changes in KAB as results of project. [Please find details of the KAB report in the supporting documents / Annex 6].

Activity 1.11 Develop an awareness raising and communication strategy for the three levels (scales) and the project – to be delivered through local trainings, events and schools (inputs to the local curricular, plus printed materials and talks/slide-shows), sub-national workshops and study tours, and national fora, combined with FFI’s website (dedicated webpage) and social media sites, including a Facebook page in Vietnamese.

This activity was planned in Q4 PY1, Q3 PY2 and Q2 PY3 and is ongoing. In addition to activities conducted during PY1 and reported last year, that were picture drawing contests at three local schools and other awareness raising campaigns at villages, in July 2019, the project in collaboration with Forest Protection Department of Kon Plong, Kon Plong Forestry Company, Thach Nham watershed protection forest Management Board and the Wildlife Protection Volunteer Network in Kon Plong conducted an awareness raising programme for local communities at 10 villages on grey-shanked douc langurs and wildlife conservation. The total 325 local people attended this activity, including 154 males and 171 females. In addition, 38 volunteers from wildlife conservation network also supported the programme.

To strengthen the message of Kon Plong forest a Key Biodiversity Area and proposed Nature Reserve, the project produced:

- a video clip and posted on FFI’s Facebook @ <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2558963884370196>;
- a painting of grey-shanked douc langur @ <https://www.facebook.com/1482856095365923/photos/a.1487553008229565/2562025344115654/?type=3&theater>;
- a photo of grey-shanked douc langur @ <https://www.facebook.com/1482856095365923/photos/a.1487553008229565/2562025344115654/?type=3&theater>;
- a video clip of grey-shanked douc @ <https://www.facebook.com/1482856095365923/photos/a.1487553008229565/2562025344115654/?type=3&theater>;

- a photo of pangolin captured by camera trap @ <https://www.facebook.com/1482856095365923/photos/a.1487553008229565/2562025344115654/?type=3&theater;>
- a picture of conservation workshop in Kon Plong @ https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=2249877395330452&id=1482856095365923&_tn_=-R;
- a picture of study tour for local partners @ https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=2256869494631242&id=1482856095365923&_tn_=-R;

Activity 1.12 PA zoning and boundary demarcation in the field using GPS and tablets/SMART phones (also for SMART patrolling)

This activity was planned in Q4 PY1 and Q1 PY2 but has been partially delayed. The protected area zoning and boundary demarcation are dependent on land-use planning and the development of feasibility study, both of which are well underway. The project has developed and continues to iterate the draft boundary, but finalisation and demarcation cannot happen until feasibility study [Activity 1.2] is finished and there is, at least, provisional, provincial approval on the boundary and PA zones.

Activity 1.13 Conservation agreements signed – related to project benefits and conditionality of benefits

This activity was planned in Q3 PY1 but has not yet been implemented. The project has delayed this activity due to delays in some aspects of the livelihood interventions [Activity 3.4, 3.5, 3.6], meaning that relating (i.e. linking) conservation commitment to any kind of tangible or meaningful community benefit was impossible. This is now a priority activity for Q1 PY3.

Activity 1.14 Implement SMART patrols by rangers and CCT, and provide support to data analysis and the creation / use of SMART reports

This activity was planned from Q1 PY2 onward and is tied to set up and operation of CCTs. However, its implementation has been slow due to the delay in setting up the CCT model [Activity 1.8]. To date, SMART implementation has been limited to assessment of needs, discussion on models and approaches, and planning.

Activity 1.15 Implement METT; baseline, mid-term and project end

The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT or Tracking tool) is expected to implement for new protected area Management Board to track and monitor protected area management effectiveness. Due to delays in the process of establishing the new protected area, METT was initially postponed. Considering the essential of evaluating the change if any in local management capacity after project provided some conservation interventions and supports, the project worked with Thach Nham watershed Management Board to complete METT form. The main reason for this was because Thach Nham watershed protection forest Management Board is being considered the major agency to be converted into the new protected area Management Board, once new protected area established.

The result of METT assessment accumulated 47 scores out of 75 scores (just counting for those questions relevant and responded; the highest score for METT is 90) accounting for 62.6% (above average).

By assessing the METT score and needs to improve the management effectiveness, the project identified some areas of work that the current watershed protection Management Board (and future protected area Management Board that will need to improve:

- Question no. 9 on Resource inventory: Information on the critical habitats, species, ecological processes and cultural values of the 'protected area' is not sufficient to support planning and decision making. Completion of biodiversity database and further research on habitats, species are needed (and are underway).

- Question no. 11 on Research: There were some surveys and research conducted in the region by scholars/researchers and non-governmental organizations. They considered it did not provide much help to the management of forest. Further forest protection and biodiversity conservation-oriented research should be conducted.
- Question no. 14 on Staff training: technical capacity of staff is considered low level because most of them are 'forest guards', not officially rangers, with low levels of training. Sufficient trainings are needed for their staff once the forest is turned to special use forest (protected area).
- Question no. 15 on Current budget: The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to have enough personnel. Upgrading watershed protection forest to special use forest will create the opportunity to use government funding on special use forest. Development of a sustainable funding mechanism for PFES is also an option for the long-term funding for forest protection and biodiversity conservation in Kon Plong.

Activity 1.16 Develop and implement a bio-monitoring protocol, for doucs and key indicators species (TBC), in addition to SMART monitoring

This activity was planned from Q1 PY2 in conjunction with CCT establishment [Activity 1.8] but is still underway. The project is mid-way through the process of creating CCTs and will soon launch it in May-June 2020. The project completed biodiversity baseline (camera trap programme) and is in the process of analysing data from Phase II [Activity 1.2]. The project completed the surveys on grey-shanked douc population and part of gibbon survey. The project will complete a database for biodiversity in Kon Plong. From this database project is now considering indicators species for monitoring and is develop a bio-monitoring protocol. As part of CCT's operation, SMART will be trained and used to collect data of indicator species by CCTs.

Activity 1.17 Establish local volunteer network(s) and undertake annual and ad hoc assessments of local market for illegal wildlife trade, focussing on primates

This activity was planned from Q4 PY1 and is operational. In March 2019, the project established a local volunteer network in 8 groups at secondary schools, and with members of Commune People Committees in 4 key Communes. At that stage, local students and CPC's officers registered to be a volunteer of so-called wildlife protection network in Kon Plong. One private Facebook group for maintaining connection within this network was created to share the news, knowledge or update information on wildlife trade in the project area.

From 15th to 25th May 2019, project staff conducted next steps for running this network by organising a meeting with each group (10 groups) to select the group's management board. This selection was based on member voting without interference of project staff. Under the support from project staff, those management boards freely discussed and afterwards agreed on the 6-month work plan for each group focusing on awareness raising for local people. Teachers were mostly chosen for being group leaders of volunteer groups.

To date, volunteer network members increased from 185 to 207 members. To date, there are limited activities from these clubs, and the project will provide more support and training in Y3. However, the clubs have been involved in supporting project activities effectively. The most notable activities were: To support our awareness raising activity in July 2019; conducting FPIC meetings in September; and KAB survey in December 2020.

In terms of the clubs' activities, on December 13th 2019, the Dak Tang Commune Wildlife Protection Club organized an extra-curricular program for primary and secondary school students to improve their knowledge and awareness of the Grey-shanked Douc Langurs conservation. Activities such as presentation, drawings, quiz with prizes, etc. were conducted in order to help children learn and play in a fun and rewarding way.

There was not much information obtained by volunteers relating to wildlife trade because it is truly difficult for those amateur "investigators" to discover the network of professional hunters and traders, and so instead the emphasis is on checking local markets and also awareness raising. The project keeps maintaining the contact with group leaders to follow up each group's activity.

In the next wildlife trade survey, the project team will surely need the support from those volunteers.

There is one notable story / specific outcome worth mentioning also: A volunteer name A Ly has reported to GreenViet that he has observed Grey-shanked douc langur in Kon Chenh village of Mang Canh commune. This helped the project considered more survey in this area. Another local person name Dao Trong Khanh has discovered and rescued an infant of Grey-shanked douc langur near a stream. He has actively contacted project coordinator and transported her to ranger station to rescue. After he did the action, he joined the volunteer network with hope to contribute more to the biodiversity conservation in his home forest – the Kon Plong. In addition, A Siu is the most active volunteer in the network. He has now become a staff member of our project partner – GreenViet.

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

Activity 2.1 Policy review related to sub-national development plans and goals, related law / policy at national and local levels, pertaining to land use, tenure, community-based forest management, collaborative management, protected areas and primate conservation

This activity was planned in Q2&3 PY1 and is nearly complete. As reported in PY1 annual report, project conducted several meetings with relevant stakeholders at three levels (provincial – district – commune) to know their development plans and goals. Project also conducted three scoping visits to communities living within Kon Plong forest landscape. The overarching objective of the project, to support the process of establishing a new, equitable protected area in Kon Plong, falls under the central government priority and sub-national mission to conserve primate species and biodiversity in Kon Plong forest. And as such, aligning with policy and development plans, is essential. In 2019, the project developed ToR and looked for a qualified policy consultant who understands extremely well the real and complicated context in Kon Plong as well as local, valid regulations and policies in term of land and forest management and economic development.

The policy review mission was conducted by a qualified consultant in Q1 2020. With support from the project team, the consultant met with key stakeholders in Kon Tum province including Kon Tum Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Kon Tum Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Kon Tum Department of Planning and Investment, Department of Cadastral, Department of Environmental Protection, Kon Tum Forest Protection Department (FPD), Kon Plong Forest Enterprise Company (FC), Thach Nham Protection Forest Management Board (PFMB) and other relevant agencies in Kon Tum Province and Kon Plong District. The results of policy review will be documented as a recommendation memo or policy briefing to Kon Plong district government on land use plan and biodiversity conservation planning. This will support and feed directly into subsequent land use planning, at the landscape scale, within which protected area development is the ‘core’, and thus also vital for the Feasibility Study. [Please see supporting documents / Annex 7 for a summary of policy review report]. Additional, village-level land use planning is now underway to further strengthen this.

Activity 2.2 Policy development process, which includes policy briefings and study tours, the sharing of lessons nationally, through working groups and seminars, and aims to facilitate the land use planning and protected area gazettelement components of the project, culminating in approved policy reforms or sub-national plans

This activity was planned in Q3&4 PY1 and Q1 PY2. During PY2, as reported, the project organised series of meetings with local stakeholders to facilitate the development of protected area with potential core habitat areas, rehabilitation zones and buffer zones. In March 2019, following a multi-stakeholders workshop with 54 participants who are representatives of relevant governmental agencies and local communities, project organised a study tour for 13 representatives from Kon Tum province to visit grey shanked douc conservation area in Quang Nam, benefit sharing mechanism on ecotourism model at Cu Lao Cham, and red shanked douc conservation at Son Tra. This helped stakeholders easier in the process of making decision on land use planning and protected area gazettelement.

The project also planned to organise a large multi-stakeholder workshop in March 2020 as part of on-going policy development process to further convince policy makers on the gazettement of a new protected area. In the proposed agenda, the project also planned a session on policy discussion including legal basis relating to the establishment of a new protected area, land-use planning in conjunction with other development policies of the region. The workshop is expected to achieve support from local authorities and decision makers on the importance of having a protected area. A policy briefing is being developed by policy consultant at this stage [Activity 2.1].

Activity 2.3 Through a multi-stakeholder process, based around a series of workshops, develop an agreed upon land use plan for Kon Plong

This activity was planned in Q4 PY1 and Q1 PY2. Due to the slow in conducting policy review and policy development [Activity 2.1, Activity 2.2], the project had to delay this activity to PY3.

Activity 2.4 Draft the plan for circulation, review and iteration; finalise and seek PPC endorsement (Decree or Decision)

This activity was planned in Q1 PY2 as it will come along with the above [Activity 2.1; 2.2; 2.3]. The project had to delay this to PY3.

Activity 2.5 Monitor update and usage of the landscape plan via assessment of inclusion and participation rates, KAB, forest cover and protection etc.

This activity was planned from Q1 PY2. The project had to delay it to PY3 as consequent of delays to the completion of the landscape plan [Activity 2.1 – 2.4] although plan development is well underway.

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

Activity 3.1 A thorough and ongoing, and gendered, FPIC-based consultation process and theory of change, related to the project itself, and key interventions like the new PA

This activity was planned from Q2 PY1 onward on bi-annual basis. During PY1 the project conducted FPIC meetings at 20 villages. In combination with farming system review [Activity 3.4], from 30th September to 7th October 2019 the project conducted FPIC meetings at 10 key villages. The total of 441 villagers attended meetings of them 242 are females and 199 are males. As discussed in [Activity 1.1], villagers completely supported project for the development of new protected area in Kon Plong. At each village, project also organized in depth group discussion with key informants on participatory land use mapping and resources use mapping. Total of 108 villagers attended these discussions of them 35 are females.

The project respects role and equality of gender in all activities and therefore always encourages participation of females. However, the portion of women represented in village management boards is very low in comparison to men, only with one or two persons hold the role in Women's Union or Youth's Union. To avoid this, the project communicated well in advance with village leaders to ensure the participation of females in meetings and sent female staff to talk with female villagers.

Activity 3.2 The socio-economic baseline will be drawn through household surveys, aiming to interview around 20% of men and women in each of the 10 project villages; whilst a participatory needs assessment (and gender analysis) will be established through gender disaggregated focus group discussions in each of the 10 project villages.

This activity was planned in Q3 PY1 and has been completed (in PY1 and with follow un in PY2). In August 2018, the project conducted social economic assessment in 14 villages of 6 communes in the area. The project later considered 10 villages are key villages living adjacent to the proposed protected area and may be affected by the process of establishing a new protected area.

From 8th to 20th December 2019, the project conducted social-economic at these 10 key villages to update social economic situations. This assessment focused more on livelihood situations and major income sources at household level of the communities to further understand the needs of communities. To conduct this survey, the project sent a national livelihood expert to help with the development of a sustainable livelihood for conservation framework which helps to examine the factors that constrain or enhance livelihood assets including human resources (education of respondents, labour), family assets (land right, production equipment), accessing and using land, and incomes. This analysis considers the interaction between these elements and how to help reduce vulnerability. The vulnerability of local people living around the forest reflects high or low dependent on the forest resources. The project will use the results of this assessment to develop livelihood development programme for the buffer communities. [Please find details in the supporting documents / Annex 8 for social economic assessment report].

Activity 3.3 Impact assessment(s) and related development of the safeguards / monitoring and grievance mechanism

This activity was planned in Q3&4 PY1. The project has not yet completed a grievance mechanism but developed a monitoring and evaluation framework. Based on the FPIC meetings in 2018 and later in 2019, local communities completely support the process of a new protected area development. The feasibility study is still under the development, many consultation meetings and workshops are being organized, land-use planning in the sub-region is under reviewing, protected area boundary zoning will be fully involved local villagers. Therefore to date, the project received none of major concerns or complains from local communities. The project will further involve local farmers in sustainable livelihood development planning, pilot livelihood models and create a grievance mechanism during PY3.

Activity 3.4 A review of existing farming systems – SWOT and gap analysis

This activity was planned in Q3&4 PY1. In 2018 the project conducted social economic assessment at 14 villages but was unable to review of existing farming systems due to limited in human resources and expertise. From 25th to 30th November 2019, the project sent a livelihood expert to conduct a scoping visit to the region to have an overview of Kon Plong natural and livelihood conditions before designing a in-depth survey on farming systems. The expert organised some small meetings to interview the head of Division of Agriculture and Rural Development, FFI's REDD+ project manager in Kon Plong, district administrative officer and leaders of 4 key communes. Information on on-going farming models, difficulties and advantages and other development projects in each commune were collected.

From the 2nd to 20th December 2019, the project conducted group discussions with a total of 32 people, of which 15 were women, in 4 target villages (Ngoc Hoang village in Dak Ring Commune, Dak Tang village in Dak Tang Commune, Mang Canh village in Mang Canh Commune and Diek Tem village in Ngoc Tem Commune) on local farming, practical experience, difficulties and recommendations using PRA tools (seasonal calendar, transect walk, time diary and village map). For adding more information, the survey team also consulted with groups of people who are not directly related to the project (i.e. enterprises, buyers, better-off households) to contribute to one more project's goal that is consulting and designing activities in supply chain, increasing market access [Activity 3.5].

There are some key findings:

- There are two sub-climate zones in Kon Plong District affecting to the choice of suitable livelihood in each zone. Dak Tang and Mang Canh belong to cold zone while Dak Ring and Ngoc Tem are in the hot zone.
- Farming system at household level is kind of multi-crops with varieties. Main crops at cold climate communes are Cassava – Rice – Café while at hot climate communes are Cassava – Upland rice – Afforestation (acacia).
- NTFPs from forest is considered as a livelihood source.
- Current livelihood interventions of local farmers are creating pressures on natural forest. Local farmers tend to continue growing cassava on steep land. This forces farmers to invade forest land to grow cassava, due to cassava easy to grow, selling and simple techniques.

- The policies on developing medicinal herbs, eco-tourism are making more pressure on the protection of biodiversity and force to farmers changing on land use and structure of production.

The survey team also conducted SWOT analysis for some main crops to help with future development of sustainable livelihood development models. [Please also find details in supporting documents / Annex 8 for social economic assessment report].

Activity 3.5 Improve market access through visioning (building on theory of change exercises) and Participatory Market Systems Development (undertaken as part community / household meetings with specific user or vulnerable groups/women and focus groups)

This activity was planned from Q4 PY1. Before providing any method to improve market access, the project needs to understand the current market assess ability of local people. In combination with [Activity 3.4] above, the project assessed and identified market chains for some local crops/products [Please also find details in supporting documents Annex 8 for social economic assessment report]. In next quarters, the project will organise a technical meeting with Kon Plong Division of Agriculture and Rural Development and relevant stakeholders to deeply discuss on the improvement of market assess in Kon Plong.

Activity 3.6 Training courses on crop diversification, yield maximisation, supply chains, marketing and market access

This activity was planned in Q4 PY2 and Q1 PY3 and is under development now. Based on the analysis of [Activity 3.4 & 3.5] above, the project is develop a training programme for local farmers on crop diversification, yield maximisation, supply chains, marketing and market access. FFI in Vietnam from November 2019 has a national livelihood expert to support this activity.

Activity 3.7 Village (and household where appropriate) level sustainable landuse plans in the PA bufferzone

This activity was planned from Q3 PY1. In combination with FPIC meetings conducted in December 2019, the project conducted participatory land use planning and resource use mapping at 10 key villages. In each village the survey team worked with a group of 10 representatives including men and women. The participants helped to map out their current land use, potential changes once protected area established, the proposed boundaries for protected area, forest areas where they often collect forest resources for local utilization [Please find details in supporting documents / Annex 5 for FPIC meeting report]. The project will bring back the results of discussions to village to present and obtain further comments and consent from villagers during next quarters along with boundary zoning [Activity 1.12].

Activity 3.8 An eco-stove design and procurement programme to reduce local fuel wood requirements

This activity was planned from Q4 PY1. In July 2019 the project conducted an assessment on local fuel wood demands in six villages. Considering traditional cooking stoves will consume a lot more fuel wood than the model fuel-efficient stoves that FFI in Vietnam has successfully introduced to villagers around Cao Vit gibbon conservation project in Cao Bang province and Tonkin snub-nosed monkey conservation project in Ha Giang province, the project intended to develop a similar eco-stove programme for local communities in Kon Plong. However, though the assessment, the project realized the farmers in this region may not interest in the eco-stove programme as they have different living conditions and culture. The available fuel wood is still satisfy their demands and easily to collect, unlikely the landscape of limestone mountains in Cao bang and Ha Giang. The project will consider to convince them pilot this model, step-by-step they will see the benefits of using eco-stove as it will save a lot of fuel wood and reduce their time to collect fuel wood [Please find details in supporting documents / Annex 9 for eco-stove assessment report].

Activity 3.9 Support the development of forest gardens, including the fast growing timber, for local construction uses/fuel, plus shade grown crops & trees

This activity was planned from Q3 PY1. The project delayed this activity because of slow in completing village level land use planning [Activity 3.7], farming system review [Activity 3.4], and the lack of interest in eco-stove of local farmers [Activity 3.8]. Coming along with the sustainable livelihood development model and land use planning, the project will facilitate this process and develop a sustainable forest garden models in next quarters.

Activity 3.10 Impact / Safeguard monitoring - bi-annual data collection

This activity was planned from Q2 PY1 and continuous on bi-annual basis. In addition to all necessary data and information on FPIC, KAB and socio-economic conditions from the 20 villages within the landscape of Kon Plong forest conducted during PY1, project conducted FPIC meetings, KAB survey, social economic assessment, land use planning and resource use mapping, farming system review at 10 key villages during PY2. The project developed a full monitoring and evaluation database form to collect data on impact/safeguard monitoring [Please find details in Annex 10 for an M&E framework].

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

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

By the end of PY2, the project has received full support from local governments, local stakeholders and local communities to gazette a new protected area where collaborative management of protected area was still considered the best option of management. However, the option whether to establish a new MAC or adjust the Kon Plong Scientific and Technical Association is being carefully considered, consulted with relevant stakeholders and built in the feasibility study. Thematic research (baselines) on the social context have been completed and for the biodiversity context the project is very close to completion. Actions to date include very comprehensive camera trap surveys, primate surveys, flora assessment, FPIC meetings, land use planning and resource use mapping, policy review, farming system review, and social economic assessment. Further data gathering and information on biodiversity and community consultation is ongoing. Further village meetings to finalise land use planning, development of sustainable livelihood strategy for the buffer zone communities, participatory boundary demarcation, consultation meetings and workshops at district and province levels are being organised in 2020, to discuss co-management options, governance and benefits of the new protected area.

A final feasibility study to gazette the new protected area will be submitted to provincial government for approval once it is finalised in Q2. The process of developing a new protected area in Kon Plong has the full engagement of local villagers, relevant stakeholders and decision makers at all levels. The voices of marginalised communities in natural resource management was increased by the project as it was respected and taken into consideration at all village meetings and workshops. The project progress toward outputs at this stage is achieved. The proposed indicators at output level (see logframe) are still the best indicators that the project will achieve (see also Section 8 – M&E).

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

During PY1, the project conducted a scoping study on the scope/potential boundary options for the new protected area, organised a series of meetings with provincial, district, and commune authorities to understand the development plans of the region, forest management situations in Kon Plong, and future objectives of forest protection and economic development of the province.

During PY2, the project conducted land use planning at 10 villages, reviewed policies on social economic development plans of Kon Plong. Based on these results, the project is drafting the policy brief towards the districtwide plan for sustainable land use and landscape management.

This will be presented and discussed at the multi-stakeholders workshop being held in Kon Tum this coming month (post-Coronavirus). Progress towards completion of this output is partially delayed but it is in process, and will be completed in PY3. The proposed indicators at output level are still the best indicators that the project will achieve.

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

During PY1, the project provided trainings on participatory approach, gender analysis, community-based forest management, and market system development for project staff. Project also conducted FPIC meetings, KAB survey, and social economic assessment at 20 villages. This helped project staff understand the local livelihood contexts and sufficient skill set to facilitate the livelihood development. Project hired a livelihood expert to help with designing a package of technical support to improve local livelihoods, which is on-going.

During PY2, the project conducted further FPIC meetings, land use planning, resource use mapping, social economic assessment, a second KAB survey, farming system review, market chains for major crops/products. The project will continue to design a package of technical support to improve local livelihood in next quarters based on these assessment results. This will include sustainable livelihood models, forestry-garden models, improvement of market access, and technical trainings for villagers at 10 key villages. The progress towards this output is being achieved. The proposed indicators at output level are still the best indicators that the project will achieve.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The outcome of this project is that *'Landscape-wide planning, forest protection and improved sustainability of local livelihoods will reduce encroachment and degradation of forests, benefiting douc langurs, while improving the wellbeing of targeted ethnic minority farmers/hunters.'*

As of PY2 end/annual reporting, the project is making good progress towards meeting the outcome, and several significant achievements have been accomplished in PY2. Local stakeholders (i.e. local people, Managers of DARD/FPD, Directors of Thach Nham watershed protection forest Management Board and Kon Plong Forest Company, Kon Plong District FPD rangers) have engaged in discussions and field activities towards sustainable forest management and conservation planning. Local villagers have demonstrated widespread support the development of a new protected area and demonstrable increase in awareness. Together, these changes (advances) will help to reduce the encroachment and degradation of forests.

Local governments at all levels supported the process of protected area gazettement. This meant that they were willing to adjust and approve landscape-wide planning and upgrading 'core' forests to protected area status. The local communities have engaged deeply in village level land use planning and co-design of forest co-management and community patrol teams. This will help them use their land more sustainably and effectively. The project will soon provide technical support to local villagers on livelihood development models, building on considerable research and consultation in PY2.

Teachers and school-age children at three schools have been fully engaged in awareness raising campaigns. Forest guards and local villagers will be involved in forest patrolling and biodiversity monitoring using the SMART approach (PY3). These all results and progress can demonstrate that project will achieve its outcome.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Project Outcome:

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

Assumptions:

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

Comments:

The assumptions made regarding project outcome have not changed. As of this reporting time, we confirm all assumptions at outcome level still hold true.

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

Assumptions:

- The PA will be gazetted in the expected timeframe (Q2 2019);
- Younger community members, who speak local languages and Vietnamese, will facilitate community representation (e.g. in the MAC);
- FFI's experience supporting PAs and CCTs in other sites in Vietnam is applicable to strengthen community support and avoid negative social impacts, and illegal activities, at this site

Comments:

The expected timeframe (Q2 2019) to gazette the new protected area changed. This is a long process of gathering information on biodiversity and social contexts, along with series of consultation meetings with local communities, relevant stakeholders and decision makers. The development of MAC is under negotiation and will be built in the feasibility study. Towards to end of project cycle, the assumptions made regarding this output still hold true.

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

Assumptions:

- The PPC, facing competing sectoral goals, continues to support improved forest and biodiversity conservation, in line with the April 2017 Prime Ministerial Decision 628 ('On Approving the Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates');
- Key agencies, civil society and the private sector, at the provincial and district levels, will invest time in feeding into the business plan, and then implement its actions;
- Political will enables PES payments to be allocated in this landscape to local community-based forest protection teams (local people already receive PES payments under Vietnam law, and FFI has facilitated policy change to enable these to fund CCTs in other areas.

Comments:

The process of advocating a districtwide business plan and landscape management is progressing slowly, delaying the final steps of approval by provincial government. However, this does not create any impacts on achieving output 2 towards the end of project. Therefore the assumptions made regarding this output still hold true.

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

Assumptions:

- Local people will co-create and support sustainable livelihoods interventions, and the project can deliver these at a scale to make a meaningful impact on local poverty rates and enable both women and men to improve market access for their goods locally;

- There are assumptions around the numbers of direct beneficiary individuals and communities, as these will depend on the exact boundaries of the PA, and the results of FPIC, determining which villages wish to be involved (though see Outcome assumptions for evidence of local buy-in);
- Land tenure is clarified for target communities in the timeframe expected. FFI has several years of Forest Land Allocation and tenure clarification experience from Kon Plong specifically, and the associated (and necessary) political support required to do so.

Comments:

The project was slow in designing a full package of technical support to improve local livelihoods. At the time of reporting, the project already conducted series of meetings with local farmers including FPIC, social economic assessment, participatory land use planning and resource use mapping, farming system review, market chains analysis. The local villagers fully supported all project activities. We therefore confirm all assumptions made regarding this output still hold true.

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

Regarding the higher goal/impact of biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation, the project has had notable impact. Foremost is the biodiversity baseline data which demonstrates that Kon Plong is still of the highest global importance for biodiversity conservation and is arguably the most important forest in Vietnam outside of the PA network. In addition, FFI raised concerns over direct threats to the biodiversity in Kon Plong forest and received strong collaboration of local governments and forest owners in strengthening the forest patrol forces by establishing two Community Conservation Teams with engagement of local people and forest guards. This intervention will initially focus on snare/trap removal in Thach Nham PF, but will be scaled up and replicated within the landscape.

The wildlife protection volunteer network now has with more than 200 members in the region are playing significant roles in investigating wildlife crime and raising awareness for local people. Moreover, the provincial government agreed in principle to gazette a new protected area in Kon Plong. This created a strong mission to forest owners, local governments and local communities to protect the Kon Plong forest while waiting for a formal protected area established. By engaging in the FPIC, KAB, village level land use planning, reviews of farming systems and co-design of livelihood development support from project, local community livelihoods will be improved and sustained (PY3).

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project has not yet been able to provide tangible evidence to show positive outcomes towards supporting to the Conventions at this reporting period, although the (thus far) indirect contribution to the CBD, and Aichi targets, in terms of driving forward a globally important conservation and PA gazettement process in Kon Plong, for several CR and EN primates and other species, is undoubted.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

No hard evidence is yet available to demonstrate poverty alleviation impact, but significant progress has been made, which will underpin this. In PY2 a detailed livelihood and farming review

was undertaken, building on the socio-economic baseline and KAB work. The project also undertook policy, land use and market chain analyses, and from the latter we are already in process to develop the Participatory Market System Develop plan. FPIC and landuse planning has been robust and consultation herein, around the proposed PA boundary, landuse and zoning, has led to agreements on retaining specific forest for community management – to allow for and include firewood and NTPF collection.

The main intended beneficiaries are local villagers at around 10 target village living adjacent to the core habitat of primates. The project fully expects to achieve direct impact on improve living standards of local ethnic minority people in the region by providing a livelihood improvement technical package to local communities.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

This project intended to support gender equality by balancing gender involvement in forest management and supporting marginalised women accessing livelihood development opportunities such as women’s agricultural cooperatives, savings and loans (self-help) groups, market system development and transferable skills (e.g. literacy, computer usage and maths). At all village meetings and consultations, the project had well communicated with village leaders on gender equality issues. A high proportion of women were present in all meetings and consultations.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

In the first year of project implementation, the project used the original logframe as the main metric to measure project indicators against its outputs and outcomes. FFI assigned its Country Programme Manager to manage this. Monitoring missions have been conducted once a month to ensure project implementation is on the right track. Starting from project year 2, a detailed annual work-plan, with key milestones committed on a monthly basis, has been used to monitor project progress. Second annual KAB survey were conducted to measure the changes in K-A-B of local people towards biodiversity conservation as impact of project. Project developed a biodiversity baseline to measure the changes of key species indicator as impacts of project towards biodiversity conservation. Data on indicators species will be recorded using SMART in conjunction with forest patrol and biodiversity monitoring by CCTs and forest guards. To measure the changes in livelihood, project used social economic data assessed during the first year as baseline data. The project conducted annual social economic updates during PY2 to compare with baseline data collected during PY1.

Towards the conclusion of project year 2, we internally recognised the need to make our M&E system even more effective, so that project implementing staff can better integrate it into their day-to-day work and make use of it in their regular planning and assessment of progress. We also needed a system that was more transparent and that would make project reporting much easier. To this end, we internally reviewed all of our M&E data, and have now begun to collect this into *one* single database, that is clearly organised and consistent across outputs. Importantly, we have now made the links explicit between indicator measures (calculated at a high level, usually *annually*) and the actual underlying data upon which they are based. Project staff have consulted with M&E experts in FFI’s central office on the structure of this new integrated database. Implementing staff are also now receiving professional training in M&E. Ultimately, once this new system is in place, we expect that our reporting will be more objective, data-driven and complete. We expect therefore that our project year 3 reporting, and associated log-frame, will be done to a higher professional standard.

9. Lessons learnt

For the most part, the project ran smoothly during PY1&2 with full engagement and support from local governments, local stakeholders, and local communities, although some delays are noted. Initial interactions with Kon Plong Forestry Company were not successful because they were not interested in conservation. To deal with this, the project engaged managers of the company in several consultation meetings and workshops on primate conservation interventions and forest

management options. The project now receives full support from the company, with lesson learnt on how to engage.

Proposing a protected area where core forest habitats belong to three different owners needs a long process of facilitation, and detailed discussion and negotiation on governance options and participatory boundary delineation. The process will take longer than originally proposed, but we still plan to gazette by project end. The project learnt its lesson and has been able to engage high level decision makers at provincial level into this discussion. It is going well at this stage.

Advocating for and developing the policy on landscape level management was difficult. The project's step-by-step facilitation of this process is achieving positive responses from relevant stakeholders, but again, it is a slower and more difficult process than envisaged.

The local cultures of the communities in this region are different from the cultures of northern communities. Project staff took quite some time to understand and able to work with them, but that is going well and smoothly.

Partner relationship with GreenViet went smooth. Only sometime staff of two organisations have different views on activity implementation and this reflects on some weakness (lesson learnt) on project design and planning. To counter this (and anyway) senior staff of both organisations met on quarterly regular basis to help with activity planning.

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

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

The donor logo and support of DI was recognised in the project site and was represented in all project publications i.e. New Year calendar, posters, presentations, and reports. See annexes / supporting documents.

The logframe has been reviewed (see Section 8 and Annex 1, and also the M&E is included in supporting material / Annex 11). The project has updated and developed a full M&E system, based on analysis of the original logframe (see Section 8).

The request for a communications plan as well as the materials themselves can be found in the Annexes and Publications (note the communication plan is part of the KAB report, Annex 6).

Evidence as requested, of training, consultation, meetings and workshops are provided in the Annexes – if more details are needed please advise.

Annual workplan was requested and is annexed (see Annex 4, below) and see also supporting materials.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Project was somewhat delayed in the process of drafting feasibility study due to weather conditions that did not allow field surveys in forest in PY1 and the start of PY2 – with storms and flooding becoming more apparent in this area, presumably as a result of climate change. All of biodiversity surveys were also undertaken in PY2, however the second part of gibbon survey was delayed due to Covid-19 pandemic crisis. This is now planned for late May and June 2020. Project delayed the process of recruiting CCT but project has already engaged potential candidates in biodiversity survey. Two CCTs are being established and operated from May 2020.

12. Sustainability and legacy

This project was fully recognised by local people, stakeholders, and other NGOs working in the region. The voices of local communities were respected in whole protected area development

process. Representations of communities will involve in protected area management decision making. PES mechanism will create a sustainable funding sources for community engagement on forest protection and management of the new protected area.

13. Darwin identity

Project always used the logo of the Darwin Initiative in all documents, reports, and publication of project e.g. posters, calendars. In all technical reports, project used this phrase ‘This work has been done/carried out with financial support from Darwin Initiative’.

14. Safeguarding

Fauna & Flora International is a UK charity organisation with strong regulations and policies on rights and safeguarding (all of which are available). The project has made considerable effort to maintain high levels of safeguarding through all its project actions in PYS. The main functions of safeguard work to date have already been discussed, in terms of detailed and gender-disaggregated socio-economic surveys, lengthy and ongoing consultations, including a specific and gendered FPIC process, analysis of local land use, forest use and dependency, farming methods and market access, as well as policy reviews. All of these are designed to ensure rights and livelihoods are safeguarded, and net positive social impact is achieved. Moreover, in Q1 PY3 FFI plans to develop specific Protected Area gazettelement safeguards and develop/operationalise a grievance redress mechanism, as part of the next phase of FPIC.

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>The grey-shanked douc langur thrives within a well-connected, sustainably funded landscape, where men and women from local communities are at the forefront of conservation, and benefit from improved livelihoods.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A network of 207 volunteers to report on illegal wildlife trade direct contribute to wildlife conservation; - Awareness raising programme at 10 target villages provided significant information of primates and biodiversity values; - Participatory land use planning and resource use mapping direct contribute to sustainable land use and livelihood development of local farmers; - Representations of communities in protected area management decision making secure the voices of local people in managing natural forest resources and development interventions in the buffer zone; - Partial development of PES mechanism will contribute to sustainable financing for forest protection and community development; - Local people engage in forest patrol and biodiversity monitoring contribute to strengthening law enforcement. 	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Landscape-wide planning, forest protection and improved sustainability of local livelihoods will reduce encroachment and degradation of</p>	<p>0.1 By March 2021, the intact core forest area is maintained against baseline 2018 levels, and the PA (approx. 30,000ha) is operational and effective</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafted a core zone of 19,150ha through the consultations with 10 key villages; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further discussion on boundary demarcation to include rehabilitation zones and buffer zones;

<p>forests, benefiting douc langurs, while improving the wellbeing of targeted ethnic minority farmers/hunters.</p>	<p>0.2 By March 2021, there is a 75% reduction in hunting of key primate species within the core area (PA), against a 2018 baseline</p> <p>0.3 By December 2019 at least 200-300 men and women (approximately 50% of households in/near the PA) are engaged in potential livelihood improvements, which will include tenure clarification, land-use planning and crop diversification and/or market access, and by June 2021 25% report wellbeing improvements (with gender disaggregated data)</p> <p>0.4 By June 2021, populations of grey shanked douc langur are stable, or increasing, inside the PA, against the baseline (i.e. stable at roughly 500 and showing signs of increase to at least 550)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is negligible to report on reduction of hunting this year; - More than 200 farmers involved in social economic assessment and farming system review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operate CCT interventions; - Complete technical package to support livelihood development; - Complete feasibility study and have it finalised.
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Protected Area management and enforcement capacity is collaborative and observably effective, increasing the voice of marginalised communities in natural resource management</p>	<p>1.1 By January 2021, PA management effectiveness shows demonstrable improvements against a 2019 baseline</p> <p>1.2 By June 2019, the MAC has held its first meeting, with representation from approximately 10 communities (400 stakeholders), the Women's Union, and with minimum 25% of MAC positions reserved for women</p> <p>1.3 By April 2020, a PA Management Plan is in place (drawing on training needs, socio-economic, land-use and biodiversity data and involving PA Management Board, FPD, Department of Nature Conservation, local authorities and MAC/communities stakeholders)</p>	<p>In general, project progress is going well. Some activities are taking longer time to meet indicators but do not create any major issues regarding the achievement final goal of project at the end. Completion of feasibility study is slow but in progress [Activity 1.2]. The development of MAC is also under carefully consultations and coming along with feasibility study [Activity 1.5]. CCT management structure was finalised and they will be in operation from May 2020 [Activity 1.8]. Once CCT operated, SMART will be used [Activity 1.6].</p>	

	<p>1.4 By April 2019, two CCTs (with minimum 10 members) are set up, trained, and on patrol</p> <p>1.5 By December 2019, 90% of planned patrols by both ranger teams and CCTs are taking place, and generating SMART data, in accordance with patrol plans</p>	
Activity 1.1 Preliminary consultations and FPIC with effected / bufferzone villages regarding a new PA in Kon Plong	Completed round two FPIC meetings at 10 key villages	Conduct final FPIC steps during PY3
Activity 1.2 Develop a feasibility study for the new PA, covering land and resource use and dependencies, environmental threats and mitigation, boundary options, social risks and mitigation, land use and zoning, habitat assessment, phenology, population viability assessment, biodiversity values and process / phasing	On-going Biodiversity database is updated with list of 35 mammal, 103 bird, 7 reptile and 5 amphibian species. Population of Grey-shanked douc is estimated up to 434 individuals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete gibbon survey - Organise multi-stakeholders workshops - Update biodiversity and social context thematic reports - Finalise feasibility study - Submit feasibility study for approval
Activity 1.3 Training needs assessments/training courses developed towards the improvement of forest protection department management board capacity	<p>Year 1: Completed training needs assessment</p> <p>Year 2: Progress on training courses for forest protection department management board capacity (through short training on camera trapping)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide trainings based on gaps identified
Activity 1.4 Collaborative PA management plan development (facilitated discussion and technical input / drafting)	No progress up to date. Management plan will be developed once the PA is established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consult with stakeholders and develop a collaborative management plan
Activity 1.5 Collaborative Management Advisory Committee (MAC) institutional development including regulations, scope and memberships, and inclusive of MAC facilitation and technical advice (includes study tours)	On-going A short meeting to discuss about setting up MAC was held.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consult with stakeholders and develop a collaborative management plan, considering MAC is a key body in collaborative protected area management
Activity 1.6 Training: At least 10 Forest Protection Department (FPD) rangers will gain skills for patrol planning and techniques (including SMART), and forest law and enforcement (SMART will also underpins	On-going A range of patrol types and guidelines are developed for introducing in the training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide trainings on SMART to FPD rangers and forest guards

adaptive PA management through identification of illegality hotspots and trends).		
Activity 1.7 Training: District FPD rangers / PA management board trained on SMART management, data analysis/database and the creation of SMART reports	No progress up to date The training is planned to be organised in Year 3	- Provide SMART trainings
Activity 1.8 Local engagement in conservation will include selection of two 5-person Community Conservation Teams (CCT), selected from key 5-10 communities, established and trained to support FPD rangers with SMART patrols, key species monitoring, snare removal and awareness raising	On-going Two meetings on creating CCT were held. Structure, role, responsibility and benefits were discussed and agreed between the project and Thach Nham PFMB	- Finalise CCT ToR and have it operated
Activity 1.9 Develop a sustainable incentive programme for PA rangers and CCT to help motivate them, beyond salary and performance-monitoring (SMART-based)	No progress to date	- Develop an incentive programme
Activity 1.10 Knowledge-Attitude-Behaviour (KAB) surveys in each year: baseline, mid-term and project end (relates also to Output 3 and associated means of verification – See Logframe)	On-going KAB baseline and mid-term survey were completed. There are 218 members in target villages involving in KAB interview.	- Conduct final KAP survey at the end of project cycle
Activity 1.11 Develop an awareness raising and communication strategy for the three levels (scales) and the project – to be delivered through local trainings, events and schools (inputs to the local curricular, plus printed materials and talks/slide-shows), sub-national workshops and study tours, and national fora, combined with FFI's website (dedicated webpage) and social media sites, including a Facebook page in Vietnamese.	On-going Two awareness raising activities were held for 10 target villages focusing on the introduction of Grey-shanked douc and the protected area.	- Conduct more awareness raising campaigns at villages and local schools
Activity 1.12 PA zoning and boundary demarcation in the field using GPS and tablets/SMART phones (also for SMART patrolling)	On-going Boundary zoning is partly completed during FPIC consultation meeting. Proposed core area is defined.	- Further consult with local villagers and stakeholders on boundary zoning and demarcation
Activity 1.13 Conservation agreements signed – these will set out the project benefits (land-use planning, livelihoods support etc) and the expectations and responsibilities for communities (reduced hunting, protection of the PA forests etc)	No progress to date	- Complete technical livelihood support, facilitate conservation agreement and have it finalised

Activity 1.14 Implement SMART patrols by rangers and CCT, and provide support to data analysis and the creation / use of SMART reports for PA management	No progress to date	- Have CCT interventions operated
Activity 1.15 Implement METT; baseline, mid-term and project end	On-going METT baseline was conducted in Year 2 applying for Thach Nham Protection Forest Management Board instead of PA management board.	- Conduct annual METT assessment with new protected area management board once it established; - Conduct annual METT assessment with Thach Nham watershed protection forest MB if protected area has yet to be established
Activity 1.16 Develop and implement a bio-monitoring protocol, for doucs and key indicators species (TBC), in addition to SMART monitoring	On-going Patrol form is developed including a section on collecting information of Grey-shanked douc and other key species. A guideline to help CCT and rangers to identify key indicator species is also developed.	- Complete biodiversity database and identify indicator species for monitoring
Activity 1.17 Establish local volunteer network(s) and undertake annual and ad hoc assessments of local market for illegal wildlife trade, focussing on primates	Completed Local volunteer network with up to 207 members was established in Year 1. The project kept supporting for this network by providing training for at least 38 members of some groups in Year 2.	- Provide further technical support on work planning for the network
Output 2. (Key stakeholders are engaged with an integrated, districtwide business plan for sustainable land-use and landscape management, which recognises local perspectives.	2.1 By Jan 2019, around 10 ethnic minority communities, three unions (Farmers' Union, Youth Union, Women's Union), three sectors (energy, transport and agriculture and forestry), and key government bodies (especially the PPC), are involved in cooperative dialogue and action-setting 2.2 By December 2019, the districtwide plan sets out a shared understanding of the landscape conditions, challenges and	Though village meetings and consultations, multi-stakeholders workshops, development of feasibility study, development of districtwide landscape management, stakeholders are engaging in all process and project activities. Policy review and development process on land use, forest management and forest conversion are being conducted.

	<p>opportunities (including sources of blended finance such as PES), and proposes collaborative actions. The plan is aligned with government policy and international commitments on zero deforestation, low carbon-green growth and equitable development pathways</p> <p>2.3 By June 2020, (i) the plan is approved and actively used by the PPC, at least four provincial government departments, and key non-state actors, and (ii) identified priority actions are being implemented</p> <p>2.4 By March 2021, FFI can report on positive results of the plan's implementation, in terms of inclusion of local communities in decision making, proportion of legally secured forest, and local ethnic minority participation in protected area and landuse planning</p>		
<p>Activity 2.1 Policy review related to sub-national development plans and goals, related law / policy at national and local levels, pertaining to land use, tenure, community-based forest management, collaborative management, protected areas and primate conservation</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>Policy expert has completed literature review and field trip to consult local relevant stakeholders. A full review report is being developed.</p>	<p>Complete policy review and present results at the coming multi-stakeholders workshop</p>	
<p>Activity 2.2 Policy development process, which includes policy briefings and study tours, the sharing of lessons nationally, through working groups and seminars, and aims to facilitate the land use planning and protected area gazettement components of the project, culminating in approved policy reforms or sub-national plans</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>In combination with Act. 2.1, a policy briefing is being produced.</p>	<p>Complete policy brief and share with stakeholders</p>	
<p>Activity 2.3 Through a multi-stakeholder process, based around a series of interactive workshops, develop an agreed upon land use plan for Kon Plong District, which includes a core zone (new PA), bufferzone, agricultural and development zones and habitat corridors</p>	<p>No progress to date</p>	<p>Conduct workshops and meetings</p>	

<p>Activity 2.4 Draft the plan for circulation, review and iteration; finalise and seek PPC endorsement (Decree or Decision)</p>	<p>No progress to date</p>	<p>Complete districtwide landscape management for circulation and endorsement</p>
<p>Activity 2.5 Monitor update and usage of the landscape plan via assessment inclusion of local communities in decision making (interviews / questionnaires), proportion of legally secured forest, forest crime rates (reduced) / SMART, and local ethnic minority participation in protected area and land use planning (MAC and METT)</p>	<p>On-going Developed monitoring forms</p>	<p>Continue monitoring and collecting data. Review monitoring form to be compatible with actual implementation of the activity.</p>
<p>Output 3. Locally designed package of technical support to improve local livelihoods is reducing poverty in around 10 communities around the protected area</p>	<p>3.1 By December 2018, a FPIC process has ensured 10 target villages are informed of the proposed actions, able to influence these, and determine if they will participate</p> <p>3.2 By July 2019, socio-economic baseline and participatory needs assessments (including a gender analysis) enable a shared understanding of resource use and access, to be set out in conservation agreements with the participating communities (up to 10)</p> <p>3.3 By July 2019, social safeguards associated with the PA, including a grievance redress mechanism, developed and implemented via a participatory social impact assessment and bi-annual data collection</p> <p>3.4 By October 2019, 75% of individuals interested in developing land-use plans have begun the formal process, including a clarification of existing land tenure, at either village and/or household level, and completed for at least 75% of interested people in target villages by 2021</p> <p>3.5 By April 2020, 150 men and 150 women have received facilitation, knowledge and technical inputs to</p>	<p>The project was slow in deliver this output during PY1 but it is now on progress to achieve output. Series of FPIC meetings, social economic assessment, farming system review, fuel wood demand assessment have been completely conducted. The project will continue to develop technical package to support livelihood development, trainings and market access.</p>

	<p>enable increased productivity of farms or forest gardens, with at least 70% of these men and women reporting by March 2021 that they have diversified their livelihoods, and are on track for increased agricultural production and/or income</p> <p>3.6 By December 2020, 85% of respondents demonstrate awareness and appreciation of local primates, and forest conversation values / ecosystem services</p> <p>3.7 By January 2012, community members report a 50% reduction in fuelwood consumption as a result of 'eco-stoves'</p>		
<p>Activity 3.1 A thorough and ongoing, and gendered, FPIC-based consultation process and theory of change, related to the project itself, and key interventions like the new PA</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>Project conducted a second phase of FPIC at 10 villages with the participation of 441 villagers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct FPIC-based consultation process to facilitate livelihood development interventions 	
<p>Activity 3.2 The socio-economic baseline will be drawn through household surveys, aiming to interview around 20% of men and women in each of the 10 project villages; whilst a participatory needs assessment (and gender analysis) will be established through gender disaggregated focus group discussions in each of the 10 project villages.</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>An updated socio-economic survey with total of 218 local respondents in 10 target villages was implemented in Year 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update social contexts and baseline 	
<p>Activity 3.3 Participatory social impact assessment and development of a safeguards/indicators and monitoring system (based on a social impact assessment), and grievance redress mechanism (linked to the FPIC process). Safeguards, based on impact assessments and FPIC results, will be designed around international best practice to include identification, avoidance or mitigation of negative social impacts including loss of income, involuntary resettlement, access to resources and human rights (including how to mitigate possible gender-specific impacts) and a participatory identification of associated indicators of change/impact that can be used for monitoring.</p>	<p>Progress to date includes the initial KAB/FPIC/socio-economic baseline setting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update social economic situations - Grievance redress mechanism will be developed in the next stage of FPIC consultation meeting. 	
<p>Activity 3.4 A review of existing farming systems – SWOT and gap analysis</p>	<p>Completed</p> <p>Project conducted existing farming systems survey at 10 villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood intervention strategy and technical package will be designed. 	

Activity 3.5 Improve market access through visioning (building on theory of change exercises) and Participatory Market Systems Development (undertaken as part community / household meetings with specific user or vulnerable groups/women and focus groups)	On-going Market chain analysis was carried out to get an overview on local market access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrange a technical meeting with relevant local government partners to discuss on improving market access - Provide trainings if needed.
Activity 3.6 Training courses (delivered in ethnic minority languages) on crop diversification, yield maximisation, supply chains, marketing and market access, as identified through PMSD	No progress to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Select 100 men and 100 women to be members of Group of Interest. - Provide trainings
Activity 3.7 Village (and household where appropriate) level sustainable land-use / resource use plans in the PA buffer zone, which also support local people to obtain clarification of land tenure (understanding which land uses are permitted for villagers, by Vietnam's complex system of leases, contracts and certificates)	On-going Land use and resource use mapping were implemented with the participation of key members from 10 target villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organise further village meetings - Finalise land use planning
Activity 3.8 An eco-stove design and procurement programme to reduce local fuel wood requirements	On-going Project conducted local fuel wood requirement demand assessment at 10 villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consult with farmers to develop pilot eco-stove programme
Activity 3.9 Support and monitor the development of forest gardens, including the fast growing timber, for local construction uses, and fuel, plus shade grown crops and fruit trees	No progress to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider the possibility of the development of forest gardens
Activity 3.10 Bi-annual data collection on impacts / safeguards (see Activity 3.3 – baselines and design of monitoring) – On-going monitoring (M&E)	On-going Project conducted KAB at 10 villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct final FPIC meetings, KAB surveys, update social economic baseline

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>The grey-shanked douc langur thrives within a well-connected, sustainably funded landscape, where men and women from local communities are at the forefront of conservation, and benefit from improved livelihoods.</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>Landscape-wide planning, forest protection and improved sustainability of local livelihoods will reduce encroachment and degradation of forests, benefiting douc langurs, while improving the wellbeing of targeted ethnic minority farmers/hunters.</p>	<p>0.1 By March 2021, the intact core forest area is maintained against baseline 2018 levels, and the PA (approx. 30,000ha) is operational and effective</p> <p>0.2 By March 2021, there is a 75% reduction in hunting of key primate species within the core area (PA), against a 2018 baseline</p> <p>0.3 By December 2019 at least 200-300 men and women (approximately 50% of households in/near the PA) are engaged in potential livelihood improvements, which will include tenure clarification, land-use planning and crop diversification and/or market access, and by June 2021 25% report wellbeing improvements (with gender disaggregated data)</p> <p>0.4 By June 2021, populations of grey-shanked douc langur are stable, or increasing, inside the PA, against the baseline (i.e. stable at roughly 500 and showing signs of increase to at least 550)</p>	<p>0.1 Remote sensing and forest biomass surveys, METT scores</p> <p>0.2 SMART monitoring, plus data on snare removal, together with hunting and trading information from socio-economic surveys and market assessment (linked to establishing a volunteer wildlife trade assessment network in Kon Plong)</p> <p>0.3 Household surveys (to include gender disaggregated indicators of demographics, health and malnutrition, employment, poverty, natural resources use and crops grown) and safeguard information (based on impact assessments, international best practice and FPIC results, and to be used for ongoing monitoring)</p> <p>0.4 Final population census for grey-shanked doucs (combined with annual langur population (SMART and biomonitoring) data collected during the life of the project, in line with a monitoring protocol, and also covering gibbons and indicator species)</p>	<p>The timeframe (approximately two harvests following interventions) will prove sufficient for forest and livelihoods interventions to lead to significant and measurable improvements in wellbeing, forest cover, and key species populations. Community members (mostly Mo Nong and Co Doong ethnic groups), maintain current support for the PA and interest in benefits (i.e. forest management, land-use planning, tenure clarification and agro-livelihood improvements). Evidence for local 'buy-in' comes from preliminary local consultations by FFI and GreenViet</p>

<p>Outputs: 1. Protected Area management and enforcement capacity is collaborative and observably effective, increasing the voice of marginalised communities in natural resource management</p>	<p>1.1 By January 2021, PA management effectiveness shows demonstrable improvements against a 2019 baseline</p> <p>1.2 By June 2019, the MAC has held its first meeting, with representation from approximately 10 communities (400 stakeholders), the Women's Union, and with minimum 25% of MAC positions reserved for women</p> <p>1.3 By April 2020, a PA Management Plan is in place (drawing on training needs, socio-economic, land-use and biodiversity data and involving PA Management Board, FPD, Department of Nature Conservation, local authorities and MAC/communities stakeholders)</p> <p>1.4 By April 2019, two CCTs (with minimum 10 members) are set up, trained, and on patrol</p> <p>1.5 By December 2019, 90% of planned patrols by both ranger teams and CCTs are taking place, and generating SMART data, in accordance with patrol plans</p>	<p>1.1 METT data and training needs assessment (baseline) and annual re-testing</p> <p>1.2 Official documents produced and available (MAC TOR and working groups notes)</p> <p>1.3 PA Management Plan, SMART data collected/collated (monthly) and SMART reports, and meetings minutes or notes</p> <p>1.4 CCT selection and training records, contracts and SMART patrol data</p> <p>1.5 SMART patrol data, and patrol plans</p>	<p>The PA will be gazetted in the expected timeframe (Q2 2019)</p> <p>Younger community members, who speak local languages and Vietnamese, will facilitate community representation (e.g. in the MAC)</p> <p>FFI's experience supporting PAs and CCTs in other sites in Vietnam is applicable to strengthen community support and avoid negative social impacts, and illegal activities, at this site</p>
<p>2. Key stakeholders are engaged with an integrated, districtwide business plan for sustainable land-use and landscape management, which recognises local perspectives.</p>	<p>2.1 By Jan 2019, around 10 ethnic minority communities, three unions (Farmers' Union, Youth Union, Women's Union), three sectors (energy, transport and agriculture and forestry), and key government bodies (especially the PPC), are involved in cooperative dialogue and action-setting</p> <p>2.2 By December 2019, the districtwide plan sets out a shared</p>	<p>2.1 Minutes/attendance lists and vote counts; records of communication demonstrating PPC engagement</p> <p>2.2 Plan (document and maps)</p> <p>2.3 Local policy and ordinance; documented evidence of provincial/district level decision making reference to the plan</p>	<p>The PPC, facing competing sectoral goals, continues to support improved forest and biodiversity conservation, in line with the April 2017 Prime Ministerial Decision 628 ('On Approving the Urgent Conservation Action Plan for Primates')</p> <p>Key agencies, civil society and the private sector, at the provincial and district levels, will invest time in feeding into the business plan, and then implement its actions</p>

	<p>understanding of the landscape conditions, challenges and opportunities (including sources of blended finance such as PES), and proposes collaborative actions. The plan is aligned with government policy and international commitments on zero deforestation, low carbon-green growth and equitable development pathways</p> <p>2.3 By June 2020, (i) the plan is approved and actively used by the PPC, at least four provincial government departments, and key non-state actors, and (ii) identified priority actions are being implemented</p> <p>2.4 By March 2021, FFI can report on positive results of the plan's implementation, in terms of inclusion of local communities in decision making, proportion of legally secured forest, and local ethnic minority participation in protected area and landuse planning</p>	<p>2.4 Workshop outputs and final report containing review of the plan and its implementation, decision making and land use (including maps)</p>	<p>Political will enables PES payments to be allocated in this in this landscape to local community-based forest protection teams (local people already receive PES payments under Vietnam law, and FFI has facilitated policy change to enable these to fund CCTs in other areas)</p>
<p>3. Locally designed package of technical support to improve local livelihoods is reducing poverty in around 10 communities around the protected area</p>	<p>3.1 By December 2018, a FPIC process has ensured 10 target villages are informed of the proposed actions, able to influence these, and determine if they will participate</p> <p>3.2 By July 2019, socio-economic baseline and participatory needs assessments (including a gender analysis) enable a shared understanding of resource use and access, to be set out in conservation agreements with the participating communities (up to 10)</p>	<p>3.1 FPIC reports/photos and vote counts</p> <p>3.2 Socio-economic baseline report and needs assessment (including a gender analysis)</p> <p>3.3 Social impact assessment report, safeguards report including key indicators of socio-economic condition and grievance mechanism</p> <p>3.4 Number of resource use/land-use plans and area covered; area of clarified tenure</p>	<p>Local people will co-create and support sustainable livelihoods interventions, and the project can deliver these at a scale to make a meaningful impact on local poverty rates and enable both women and men to improve market access for their goods locally.</p> <p>There are assumptions around the numbers of direct beneficiary individuals and communities, as these will depend on the exact boundaries of the PA, and the results of FPIC, determining which villages wish to be involved (though see</p>

	<p>3.3 By July 2019, social safeguards associated with the PA, including a grievance redress mechanism, developed and implemented via a participatory social impact assessment and bi-annual data collection</p> <p>3.4 By October 2019, 75% of individuals interested in developing land-use plans have begun the formal process, including a clarification of existing land tenure, at either village and/or households level, and completed for at least 75% of interested people in target villages by 2021</p> <p>3.5 By April 2020, 150 men and 150 women have received facilitation, knowledge and technical inputs to enable increased productivity of farms or forest gardens, with at least 70% of these men and women reporting by March 2021 that they have diversified their livelihoods, and are on track for increased agricultural production and/or income</p> <p>3.6 By December 2020, 85% of respondents demonstrate awareness and appreciation of local primates, and forest conversation values / ecosystem services</p> <p>3.7 By January 2012, communities members report a 50% reduction in fuelwood consumption as a result of 'ecostoves'</p>	<p>3.5 Number of beneficiaries (with change measured against baseline poverty rates; change in number of crops grows and/or income derived; barriers to local investment or market (access) identified</p> <p>3.6 Knowledge – Attitude – Behaviour (KAB) surveys (at project start, mid-term and project end); number or awareness raising events carried out and attendance lists.</p> <p>3.7 Assessment of fuelwood usage (undertaken with the KAB)</p>	<p>Outcome assumptions for evidence of local buy-in).</p> <p>Land tenure is clarified for target communities in the timeframe expected. FFI has several years of Forest Land Allocation and tenure clarification experience from Kon Plong specifically, and the associated (and necessary) political support required to do so.</p>
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Activities (each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

- 1.1 Preliminary consultations and FPIC with effected / bufferzone villages regarding a new PA in Kon Plong
 - 1.2 Develop a feasibility study for the new PA, covering land and resource use and dependencies, environmental threats and mitigation, boundary options, social risks and mitigation, land use and zoning, habitat assessment, phenology, population viability assessment, biodiversity values and process / phasing
 - 1.3 Training needs assessments/training courses developed towards the improvement of forest protection department management board capacity
 - 1.4 Collaborative PA management plan development (facilitated discussion and technical input / drafting)
 - 1.5 Collaborative Management Advisory Committee (MAC) institutional development including regulations, scope and memberships, and inclusive of MAC facilitation and technical advice (includes study tours)
 - 1.6 Training: At least 10 Forest Protection Department (FPD) rangers will gain skills for patrol planning and techniques (including SMART), and forest law and enforcement (SMART will also underpins adaptive PA management through identification of illegality hotspots and trends).
 - 1.7 Training: District FPD rangers / PA management board trained on SMART management, data analysis/database and the creation of SMART reports
 - 1.8 Local engagement in conservation will include selection of two 5-person Community Conservation Teams (CCT), selected from key 5-10 communities, established and trained to support FPD rangers with SMART patrols, key species monitoring, snare removal and awareness raising
 - 1.9 Develop a sustainable incentive programme for PA rangers and CCT to help motivate them, beyond salary and performance-monitoring (SMART-based)
 - 1.10 Knowledge-Attitude-Behaviour (KAB) surveys in each year: baseline, mid-term and project end (relates also to Output 3 and associated means of verification - See Logframe)
 - 1.11 Develop an awareness raising and communication strategy for the three levels (scales) and the project – to be delivered through local trainings, events and schools (inputs to the local curricular, plus printed materials and talks/slide-shows), sub-national workshops and study tours, and national fora, combined with FFI's website (dedicated webpage) and social media sites, including a Facebook page in Vietnamese.
 - 1.12 PA zoning and boundary demarcation in the field using GPS and tablets/SMART phones (also for SMART patrolling)
 - 1.13 Conservation agreements signed – these will set out the project benefits (land-use planning, livelihoods support etc) and the expectations and responsibilities for communities (reduced hunting, protection of the PA forests etc)
 - 1.14 Implement SMART patrols by rangers and CCT, and provide support to data analysis and the creation / use of SMART reports for PA management
 - 1.15 Implement METT; baseline, mid-term and project end
 - 1.16 Develop and implement a bio-monitoring protocol, for doucs and key indicators species (TBC), in addition to SMART monitoring
 - 1.17 Establish local volunteer network(s) and undertake annual and ad hoc assessments of local market for illegal wildlife trade, focussing on primates
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- 2.1 Policy review related to sub-national development plans and goals, related law / policy at national and local levels, pertaining to land use, tenure, community-based forest management, collaborative management, protected areas and primate conservation
 - 2.2 Policy development process, which includes policy briefings and study tours, the sharing of lessons nationally, through working groups and seminars, and aims to facilitate the land use planning and protected area gazettement components of the project, culminating in approved policy reforms or sub-national plans
 - 2.3 Through a multi-stakeholder process, based around a series of interactive workshops, develop an agreed upon land use plan for Kon Plong District, which includes a core zone (new PA), bufferzone, agricultural and development zones and habitat corridors
 - 2.4 Draft the plan for circulation, review and iteration; finalise and seek PPC endorsement (Decree or Decision)
 - 2.5 Monitor update and usage of the landscape plan via assessment inclusion of local communities in decision making (interviews / questionnaires), proportion of legally secured forest, forest crime rates (reduced) / SMART, and local ethnic minority participation in protected area and land use planning (MAC and METT)

- 3.1 A thorough and ongoing, and gendered, FPIC-based consultation process and theory of change, related to the project itself, and key interventions like the new PA
- 3.2 The socio-economic baseline will be drawn through household surveys, aiming to interview around 20% of men and women in each of the 10 project villages; whilst a participatory needs assessment (and gender analysis) will be established through gender disaggregated focus group discussions in each of the 10 project villages.
- 3.3 Participatory social impact assessment and development of a safeguards/indicators and monitoring system (based on a social impact assessment), and grievance redress mechanism (linked to the FPIC process). Safeguards, based on impact assessments and FPIC results, will be designed around international best practice to include identification, avoidance or mitigation of negative social impacts including loss of income, involuntary resettlement, access to resources and human rights (including how to mitigate possible gender-specific impacts) and a participatory identification of associated indicators of change/impact that can be used for monitoring.
- 3.4 A review of existing farming systems – SWOT and gap analysis
- 3.5 Improve market access through visioning (building on theory of change exercises) and Participatory Market Systems Development (undertaken as part community / household meetings with specific user or vulnerable groups/women and focus groups)
- 3.6 Training courses (delivered in ethnic minority languages) on crop diversification, yield maximisation, supply chains, marketing and market access, as identified through PMSD
- 3.7 Village (and household where appropriate) level sustainable landuse / resource use plans in the PA bufferzone, which also support local people to obtain clarification of land tenure (understanding which land uses are permitted for villagers, by Vietnam's complex system of leases, contracts and certificates)
- 3.8 An eco-stove design and procurement programme to reduce local fuel wood requirements
- 3.9 Support and monitor the development of forest gardens, including the fast growing timber, for local construction uses, and fuel, plus shade grown crops and fruit trees
- 3.10 Bi-annual data collection on impacts / safeguards (see Activity 3.3 – baselines and design of monitoring) – On-going monitoring (M&E)

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total (planned)	Total to date	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
6A	Trainings on livelihood development for project staff	2 F 5 M	Vietnamese	7	5	5	7	5
6A	Trainings on project management; participatory approach; and CFM for project staff	2 F, 5 M	Vietnamese	7	1	5	7	
6A	Training on facilitating FPIC consultation meeting for project staff and local supporters	5 F, 3 M	Vietnamese	0	8	0	8	8
6A	Training on SMART for project staff	1F, 2 M	Vietnamese	0	3	3	3	3
6B	Training week on SMART for project staff	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	1	2
6A	Trainings on SMART for CCT and rangers	Mainly M	Vietnamese	0	0	20	0	20
6A	Training on camera trap for rangers and project staff	1 F, 14 M	Vietnamese	0	14	0	14	14
6A	Trainings on illegal wildlife trade monitoring for local volunteers	F & M	Vietnamese	185	38	185	38	185
6A	Training on biodiversity monitoring	Mainly M	Vietnamese	0	0	15	0	15
6A	Trainings on livelihood development for local farmers	100 F & 100 M	Vietnamese	0	0	200	0	200

9	Policy brief on forest conversion	M & F	Vietnamese	0	1	1	0	2
10	Biodiversity monitoring manual	N/A		0	1	0	1	1
10	Guideline on mapping software	N/A		0	1	0	1	1
12A	Computer based biodiversity database	N/A		0	1	0	1	1
14A	Conferences and workshops	M & F	Vietnamese	1	0	2	1	3

In Table 2, provide full details of all publications and material produced over the last year that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Mark (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report.

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
A clip on Grey-shanked douc langur in Kon Plong	Video (MP4 file)	Ryan Deboodt, 2020	Male	USA	N/A	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KR563mtNBA&t=136s
Leaflet about GSDL	A4 size leaflet	FFI, 2020	N/A	UK	N/A	Printed and electronic copies
Posters on GSDL	A0 size poster	FFI, 2020	N/A	UK	N/A	Printed and electronic copies
Notebooks including project profile	A5 size notebook	FFI, 2020	N/A	UK	N/A	Printed and electronic copies
2020 Year Calendar	Calendar	FFI, 2020	N/A	UK	N/A	Printed and electronic copies

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
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.	Yes
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. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	