CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions listed below.

Organization Legal Name	Fauna & Flora International
Project Title	Empowering Local Communities to Engage in Conservation and Management of Priority Key Biodiversity Areas and Threatened Primate and Plant Species in the Sino-Vietnamese Limestone Corridor
Grant or GEM Number	64645
Date of Report	30 August 2017

CEPF Hotspot: Vietnam, Sino-Vietnamese Limestone corridor: Tung Vai commune (**VNM100**), Quan Ba district, Ha Giang province; Khau Ca Species Habitat Conservation Area (**VNM50**), Tung Ba commune, Vi Xuyen district and Yen Dinh and Minh Son communes, Bac Me district, Ha Giang province; Trung Khanh SHCA (**VNM98**) in Ngoc Con, Ngoc Khe and Phong Nam commune, Trung Khanh district, Cao Bang province.

Strategic Direction:

Strategic Direction 4: Empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority key biodiversity areas. Investment Priority

- 4.1: Raise Awareness about biodiversity conservation legislation among target groups at priority sites. Investment Priority
- 4.2: Pilot and amplify community forests, community fisheries and community-managed protected areas. Investment Priority
- 4.3: Develop co-management mechanisms for formal protected areas that enable community participation in all levels of management.

Grant Amount: US$400,000.0

Project Dates: 1st July 2014 to 30th June 2017

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project *(list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project)*

1.1. Centre for Plant Conservation (CPC). CPC is a local NGO established under the Vietnamese Union of Science and Technology Associations. FFI has a close partnership with CPC having worked together on a previous CEPF and Global Trees Campaign projects in Northern Vietnam. Under this project CPC was responsible for implementing components related to tree conservation at the selected sites. FFI provided sub-grant funds to CPC to conduct this work and provided support for financial management to ensure financial reporting meets CEPF requirements. Further, project provided opportunities to build capacity for CPC through cross-site visits for CPC staff to China. The CPC were involved heavily in planning development.

1.2. University of Colorado Boulder works within the core zone of Khau Ca SHCA conducting monitoring and research on the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey *(Rhinopithecus avunculus)*. FFI Vietnam and University of Colorado have a good relationship and recently released a joint press release on successes at the site. Under this project, we worked closely with Forest Protection Departments and Management Boards, integrating our work with theirs through feeding data on enforcement and population monitoring, from FFI project sites, into a centralized data management system; Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), to ensure that reporting to the Management Board, FPD and other partners is streamlined. FFI also liaised with their partner Denver Zoo, who conduct education activities in surrounding villages of Khau Ca SHCA, to ensure consistency of messaging and avoiding overlap.

1.3. People Resources and Conservation Foundation (PRCF) has been the main partner of FFI in the Cao Vit gibbon Species and Habitat Conservation Area, Trung Khanh for years. Under this project, FFI worked with them closely, with PRCF taking the lead on habitat (forest) restoration work and FFI leading community engagement and protection activities, in cooperation with the sites Management Board.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

There are three main results which were achieved by the project:

(i) Helped to secure long-term conservation of Tonkin snub-nosed monkey, Cao Vit gibbon, Magnolia, and conifers at Tung Vai Forest (VNM100 with 5,000 ha), Khau Ca SHCA (VNM50 with 2,014 ha), and Trung Khanh SHCA (VNM98 with 5,736 ha). This was achieved through enhancing law enforcement capacity using SMART to improve forest patrols and protected area management planning. By end of the project, Ha Giang People's Committee approved to plan for the extension of Bat Dai Son Nature Reserve to include Tung Vai Forest for the long-term conservation of Tonkin snub-nosed monkey and magnolias at Tung Vai.

(ii) Maintained and improved the successful model of community-based conservation by enhancing the capacity of Community Conservation Teams at Khau Ca (10 members), Tung Vai (10 members), and Trung Khanh (6 members). By the end of the project, all CCT members were able to use vital field equipment, like GPS units and were collecting SMART data. The CCTs are patrolling the forest at least 15 days per month, using SMART, and are developing / implementing monthly patrol plans.

(iii) Nascent protected area co-managed models at Khau Ca and Trung Khanh have been developed, operationalized and embedded into local governance structures, through the development of Management Advisory Committees (MAC). A similar model was developed for Tung Vai, which is not yet a protected area, through the creation of the Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey and Magnolia Management Committee, in Quan Ba. By the end of this project, the Management Committee at Tung Vai was in operation and helping manage the forest and monitor CCT's work. The Management Advisory Committee at Khau Ca is ready to merge with Du Gia- Dong Van National Park once its Management Board is established.

The key metric (indicator) that these results are contributing to achieving long-term impact, and project goals, is that the population of Tonkin snub-nosed monkey at Khau Ca has increased from 90 individuals in 2009 to around 117-121 individuals in 2017. For the Cao Vit gibbon population, after initial increases, the population has now stabilized with 129 individuals recorded in 2012 and 124-136 individuals (estimated 130) in 2016.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)
List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

a. Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Planned Long-term Impact -3+ years
1) All CEPF priority primate and plant species within three priority KBAs in the Sino-Vietnamese Limestone Corridor are secured, with population declines halted and reversed. KBAs targeted are Tung Vai commune (VNM100)*, Khau Ca Species Habitat Conservation Area (VNM50), which is 2,024 ha, and Trung Khanh SHCA in Ngoc Con (VNM98) which is 5,736 ha.

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:
The conservation of two priority primate species - the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey and Cao Vit gibbon - and plant species has been improved at all sites where the project was implemented, although a possible decline in the Tung Vai snub-nosed monkey population has been detected.

All the CCT are using SMART in their forest patrolling, providing significant inputs to the SHCA(s) adaptive management and strengthening law enforcement at all sites. SCAP for the conservation of magnolia and Tonkin snub-nosed monkey in Tung Vai has strengthened commitment of local governments in harmonising conservation and development. As such the provincial government approved to plan for establishing Tung Vai as a Special use Forest (protected area) by the extension of Bat Dai Son Nature Reserve to include Tung Vai Forest; this dramatically increases the area habitat under protection, and protects a second site (probably the only other site from Khau Ca) where the species still exists. The Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey and Magnolia Management Committee was established as a demonstration of local government to support conservation, for Tung Vai Forest.

At Khau Ca, the strong commitment of local government at commune level helped to maintain and expand the strong law enforcement presence around the SHCA. The CCT's work was also monitored by the MAC at three communes around Khau Ca, and they contributed significant inputs to maintain patrol effort of the CCT.

The population decline of the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey has been halted and reversed in Khau Ca, where the population has increased from 90 individuals in 2009 to around 110 individuals in 2013 (FFI unpublished data, 2013) up to 117-121 individuals in 2017.

Due to the significant challenges, however, faced by the project, and counterparts, as a result of expanding cardamom production in Quan Ba (as discussed in some detail later), the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey population appears to have declined there from around 40 individuals in 2012 to around 21 in 2016 (although it should be noted that there is some uncertainty about the accuracy of this latest figure, due to inclement weather during the survey).

At Trung Khanh, the project took the same approach at Khau Ca; strengthening CCT's work by using developing SMART implementation and increased patrol efforts and law enforcement, resulting in no hunting being recorded during the timeframe of the project. The Cao Vit gibbon population has at least stabilized, or slightly increased from 129 individuals in 2012 to 124-136 (est. 130+) individuals in 2016.

In terms of floral species conservation, the project has chosen three threatened magnolias (CEPF priority species) at Tung Vai Forest, as the priority and flagship trees: *Magnolia grandis*, *Magnolia citrata* and *Magnolia megaphylla.* The project produced population estimates for all three species. This information has helped FFI and CPC plan for the long-term conservation of the magnolia trees including in-situ and ex-situ interventions. These interventions have contributed to habitat management and restoration of the forest, and are, as such, of benefit for all plants, and animals, in the forest, including the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey. Local people have included in this component, and through their engagement (and paid work) the project has contributed to livelihood development; building capacity for local people to engage in habitat management, restoration, propagation (of valuable trees) and species conservation.

Plant surveys, for priority species, were also conducted at Khau Ca and Trung Khanh. Population estimates for four conifer species (also CEPF priority species) at Khau Ca, namey *Taxus chinensis*, *Tsuga chinensis* , *Nageia fleuryi,* and *Pinus kwantungensis,* and two at Trung Khanh, *Taxus chinensis*, and *Tsuga chinensis.*

Based on the aforemention results, the project transplanted 1,145 *M. grandis* and 145 *M. citrtata,* from an existing nursery, into the wild at Tung Vai (community forest). FFI and CPC will carry on this plant conservation project with funding from a CEPF small grant (to CPC) and from the Global Trees Campaign, with support for FFI in 2018, and over the coming years.

This project has established a new nursery at Khau Ca and successfully propagated 800 cuttings of *Taxus chinensis*, *Tsuga chinensis*, *Nageia fleuryi,* and *Pinus kwantungensis*. A second new nursery was also established at Trung Khanh and has successful propagated 400 cuttings of *Cupressus tonkinensis*, *Taxus chinensis*, and *Tsuga chinensis*; 15 seedlings of *Magnolia citrata* and 13 *Magnolia tonkienensis* were succesfully transplanted around the nursery and around the Trung Khanh SHCA headquarters.

Planned Long-term Impact -3+ years

2) Models developed including Community Conservation Teams (CCTs), Management Advisory Committees (MACs) and Species Conservation Actions Plans (SCAPs) replicated across other sites in Vietnam.

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:
Community Conservation Teams (CCTs) were first introduced by FFI for the conservation of the Western black-crested gibbon in Mu Cang Chai. In the following years FFI introduced this model to Hoang Lien – Van Ban, Muong La, Khau Ca, Tung Vai, and Trung Khanh. This was considered a successful model which involved local people; those with knowledge of the forest, and/or ex-hunters, on biodiversity monitoring, patrolling forest, supporting FPD law enforcement, and conducting awareness raising in their communities.

During this project (grant) period, FFI agreed with local partners to strengthen patrol efforts by developing full-scale SMART in patrolling, and by also maintaining the provision of salary, equipment and implementation funds, for operating the CCTs. This ongoing effort, supported primarily by CEPF, to improve SMART implementation and patrol effort, is seen as pivotal to the overall success of the conservation interventions in Trung Khanh and Khau Ca, and in slowing the decline in Tung Vai; where the project and counterparts believe that without (such) actions, there would be no monkeys left.

The model developed by FFI, under this grant, has subsequently been replicated in Kim Bang forest, Ha Nam Province, immediately after FFI discovered the second largest population of Delacour's langur (CR), found anywhere in the world. Furthermore, the CCT / SMART model was introduced to Pu Mat National Park, one of Vietnam's largest, where 14 local people were selected to become CCT members and support forest patrolling in two strict protection zones, for Saola (CR) and northern white-cheeked gibbon (CR). Further to the demonstration of success, FFI continues to provide technical and financial support to all CCT across FFI's project sites.

While the project was very successful in developing and maintaining the Management Advisory Committees (MACs) in Trung Khanh and Khau Ca, there has not been any 'organic' replication of the model, by other projects or sites in Vietnam. This is because the MAC model runs counter to what is consider socio-politically *normal* in Vietnam, which is used to top-down management. It would seem that where FFI is present and able to drive the process, the model is effective, but is not replicable without NGO support.

However, project (under this grant) was able to introduce the MAC model to Tung Vai Forest to strengthen local stakeholders engage in decision making process. This resulted in an agreement from provincial authorities to change (upgrade) the Tung Vai forest management status from watershed Protection Forest to Special Use Forest (protected area). The MACs at Trung Khanh, Khau Ca, and Tung Vai are playing important roles in supporting management and conservation of forest and primates at all sites, through the inclusion of local communities, and other stakeholders, in the governance of important forest sites.

Species Conservation Action Plans (SCAPs) was developed for Tung Vai Forest during the previous CEPF funded project. Under this project, the SCAP was used as the guidance document for the conservation of Tonkin snub-nosed monkey and Magnolia in Tung Vai Forest. This resulted in a significant tree conservation programme to be set up in Tung Vai commune, the decision to halt extension of cardamom cultivation area in Tung Vai Forest, the establishment of Tonkin snub-nose monkey and Magnolia conservation project Management Committee, and the

agreement of provincial government to extend Bat Dai Son Nature Reserve to include (and thus gazette) Tung Vai Forest.

As an added value, by taking advantages of the SCAPs – as key guidance documents for the conservation of priority plant and primate species – in 2015 FFI Vietnam and FFI China successful developed Transboundary Conservation Action Plans for Cao Vit gibbon on both sides of the border (Trung Khanh SHCA and the contiguous Bangliang National Nature Reserve of China), with funding from the Arcus Foundation. As results of this (conservation action plan), FFI, in collaboration with People Resources and Conservation Foundation, developed a long-term, international Cao Vit gibbon conservation programme.

Planned Long-term Impact -3+ years
3) Capacity for local actors in primate and plant conservation is improved.

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:
Project fully involved local actors in primate and plant conservation implementation. For primate conservation, project provided technical support to all CCT members and rangers in species monitoring and patrolling using SMART. They all now are able to use field equipment, collecting data and information, produce SMART report, and develop monthly patrol work-plan. Prior to Tonkin snub-nosed monkey surveys in Tung Vai in 2016 and in Khau Ca in 2017, all CCT members at Tung Vai and Khau Ca received survey methodology trainings by our experts. As same as prior to the Cao Vit gibbon survey in 2016, CCT members and rangers at Trung Khanh SHCA also received training in survey methodology, forest monitoring, patrol-planning and implementation, and basic primate (bio-) monitoring.

The project also facilitated the transboundary collaboration conservation in Trung Khanh between Trung Khanh SHCA and Bangliang National Nature Reserve. They have signed an MoU for the long-term collaboration. They are now able to organise regular, quarterly transboundary meetings to share information relating species monitoring and law enforcement between two protected areas, without meeting facilitation from FFI.

In terms of plant conservation, the project conducted series of trainings with local people who are now involved in the tree conservation component. Nursery maintenance was the main success of this component where local people were able to develop their nurseries, used modern techniques to produce saplings, through cuttings, produce seedlings and successfully transplanted seedlings into forest.

b. Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)
1) Local communities are engaged in and contributing to the long-term sustainable management of natural resources, especially priority primate and tree species, in three priority KBAs in the Sino-Vietnamese Limestone Corridor.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:
Local communities were fully engaged and contributed to the long-term sustainable management of natural resources, especially priority primate and tree species, in three priority

KBAs in the Sino-Vietnamese Limestone Corridor, though the CCTs, MACs and tree nursery developments.

Ten CCT members in Tung Vai, 10 CCT members in Khau Ca, and 6 CCT members in Trung Khanh have been doing species monitoring, forest patrolling and supporting law enforcement with commitment of at least 15 days/month working in forest. They were able to observe and track wildlife, direct threats, indirect threats and document information for conservation purposes and adaptive management.

Community representatives from 13 villages and three communes around Trung Khanh SHCA were engaged in the process of developing conservation action plans for Cao Vit gibbon.

Within the tree conservation component, the local community in Tung Vai transplanted 1,145 *Magnolia grandis* and 145 *M. citrata* in Tung Vai community forest, maintaining community nursery in Tung Vai as a place to produce seedlings of magnolias for the community. Another two community nurseries were also established by community with technical support of CPC, one in Khau Ca and one in Trung Khanh. These two nurseries more focused on conifer species in line with the priority plant species conservation involving community in conservation.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)
2) Reduced threats to populations of CEPF priority species recorded at Khau Ca, Trung Khanh and Tung Vai Key Biodiversity Area

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:
The project measurably reduced threats to Tonkin snub-nosed monkey at Khau Ca SHCA and Cao Vit gibbon at Trung Khanh SHCA. For Tung Vai Forest, while threats remain, the project was successful in putting in place the necessary frameworks and capacity with which to stem the decline, and hopefully reverse it, in the coming months/years. SMART data and primate population census data, at least for the Khau Ca and Trung Khanh, suggest significant positive impact in reducing threats.

All data and information on direct and indirect threats collected by CCTs at all sites were processed and analysed by SMART software (see SMART reports which accompany this final report). Project field staff attended CCT monthly meetings and facilitated the discussion of adaptive management and monthly patrol work-plans to deal with threats. In Tung Vai Forest, the main threat to species was still considered the effects of cardamom and *Lysimachia* cultivation. This, to some degree, will decrease as local farmers have now signed regulations on sustainable cardamom and *Lysimachia* cultivation, in which they committed to no further extension of cultivation areas into natural forest. In addition, this area will soon become part of Bat Dai Son Nature Reserve, as a result of project actions (research and advocacy), and as such, Special Use Forest regulations will be applied to this forest area.

At Khau Ca, with strong commitment to, and from, the MAC at commune level to support law enforcement, the Commune People's Committees of three communes around Khau Ca assigned commune police to support CCTs whenever illegal activities occur within SHCA. This provides a powerful additional tool for law enforcement. Success is measured here through a reduction in threats (no hunting recorded) and the increasing of Tonkin snub-nosed monkey population at Khau Ca, in recent years. At Trung Khanh, at least one border army soldier has been instructed

to accompany CCT patrols, along with two commune rangers. Moreover, the collaboration between Trung Khanh SHCA and Bangliang National Nature Reserve has helped to reduce threats and stabilize the Cao Vit gibbon population.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)
3) Strengthened management of Khau Ca and Trung Khanh SHCAs as demonstrated by improved protected area management effectiveness tracking tool (METT) scores.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:
A series of interventions have been put in place to strengthen the management of Khau Ca and Trung Khanh SHCAs. Capacity has been improved for both rangers and CCTs to improve the quality of biodiversity monitoring and enforcing regulations through trainings and SMART implementation. This work also supported improved and adapted PA management. The project also supported communities to engage in conservation/PA planning and raised awareness among all villages around SHCAs. Participatory boundary demarcation was also addressed and villagers now know and respect the boundaries of SHCAs.

Most importantly, conservation objectives were clearly discussed and agreed by managers of SHCAs, among themselves, and with other stakeholders, at each site. In terms of METT, the management of Khau Ca was significantly increased from 41 points in 2011 to 62 points in 2017. With all of our efforts above, however Trung Khanh SHCA management effectiveness seemed to remain constant. Its METT scores have remained quite consistent for nine years (50 in 2008, 56 in 2009, 52.5 in 2010, 49 in 2011, 53 in 2013, and 58 in 2017). The project attributes this lack of improvement to two factors:

1) The gibbon population has increased and later remained stable, since the project first began, and reports of gibbon hunting have reduced to zero under this grant. As such, it would appear, that management is already effective, such that no change (improvement) is necessary;

2) As a SHCA, with no effective budget allocation from the local authorities, they are unable to support improved management, beyond the cooperation already in place, between FPD, border army, the CCT and FFI.

FFIs are reviewing this and exploring ways to improve the situation, if possible.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)
4) Awareness of biodiversity conservation legislation raised among target groups living around Khau Ca, Trung Khanh and Tung Vai KBAs

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:
To raise awareness of biodiversity conservation legislation among target groups living around Khau Ca, Trung Khanh, and Tung Vai, project focused on design and distribution of one-page New Year calendar-posters to all households living in the areas. In the calendars, all important messages and conservation legislation were mentioned to raise awareness among communities. Each year on average, the project distributed about 8,000 calendars to Khau Ca SHCA, 1,500 calendars to Tung Vai, and 1,600 calendars to Trung Khanh SHCA. It was difficult to assess the impacts of this intervention to raise awareness among communities, although information from the KAP (currently in draft) suggests a positive change in awareness levels, at all three sites.

Furthermore, with 'the next generation' seen as the target audience for attitudinal change, two environmental education programmes were set up at Trung Khanh and Quan Ba districts, in collaboration with districts' Department of Education and Training. Project provided trainings to school teachers to design and develop environment curriculum as an additional subject to teach students. Outdoor sessions on environmental protection and biodiversity/primate conservation were organised for all secondary school students in Quan Ba and Trung Khanh (details are presented in section 3.1 below).

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

5) Community co-management models with potential for wider application demonstrated at Khau Ca and Trung Khanh protected areas

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

The co-management models at Khau Ca and Trung Khanh demonstrated its significant role in broadening and improving decision making of protected areas and multi-stakeholders engagement in protected area management. The model at Khau Ca temporarily stays with its existing membership and regulations as it demonstrated its contributions to the success of Tonkin snub-nosed monkey at Khau Ca SHCA. However, it will soon be revised to fit into a new management structure once the Management Board of Du Gia – Dong Van National Park is established.

The model at Trung Khanh revised its membership and regulations in April 2016. It is now recognised and endorsed by Trung Khanh district People's Committee with potential of receiving long-term funding support from district government budget. Due to a lack of funds (state budget) the government decided to dissolve the SHCA Management Board, in May 2017, and as such, the MAC now plays an even more role in managing Trung Khanh SHCA. The previous SHCA Management Board became a ranger station and its management scope narrowed (in terms of tasks) from conservation management to only coordination of law enforcement.

Applying the lessons learnt from developing MACs at Khau Ca and Trung Khanh, the project facilitated the establishment of the Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey and Magnolias Management Committee for Tung Vai Forest. This committee dealt extensively with the decision making process for the management of this Forest. When the Tung Vai Forest becomes part of Bat Dai Son Nature Reserve, FFI will facilitate to revise its membership, regulation, and its name to fit with its new role.

4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts

The project has achieved all project outputs and secured all impacts at the project level, aside from the potential decline in Tonkin snub-nosed monkey at Tung Vai. The long-term goal has been achieved and conservation of all target species has been improved during the project, with population increased recorded for the key sites, for both CR primates, and via implementation of SMART, and finally from the METT scores (stable for Trung Khanh or increasing for Khau Ca).. It is confirmation of an appropriate conservation approach, which continues to be applied at Tung Vai Forest, Khau Ca SHCA, and Trung Khanh SHCA, which has resulted in project impacts, and for the long-term.

The project has also succeeded in terms of internal relationships and capacity building of partners. The FFI team continues to develop and it is without doubt the most capable NGO working on primate conservation in Vietnam. Further, working relationships with government counterparts, at national and local levels are there strongest since implementation began. Testament to this is the success of the MACs, the ability for FFI to mobilize army and police support to forest patrols, the coordination of CCT by FPD partners and the decision (in Q2 of 2017) by Ha Giang Department of Agriculture and Rural Development to gazette Tung Vai, via the expansion of Bat Dai Son NR.

Beside the success of this project, some challenges of course occurred during implementation. The first challenge was to ensure the local partners 'buy-in' to project's overall goals; namely priority primate and plant species conservation. This, however, was expected and a normal part of consultation with local counterparts and people, who naturally hope that any 'project' will focus on community development project rather than conservation. In the context of biodiversity conservation and community development, there is still some (at the local level) who think that by improving local livelihood there will automatically, without conditionality, be a positive result for conservation of biodiversity. The second challenge was the commitment of local governments to support long-term funding forest conservation, especially in Quan Ba. Given that the Tung Vai Forest was a watershed Protection Forest, operating without the engagement of stakeholders in the area, and with a small budget, the forest managers had low capacity and law enforcement was all but non-existent, making for a very difficult starting context, for the project there. Finally, the project went through three years of implementation during which most of the FFI staff and staff positions changed; the consequence of this has been to delay the finalization of some activities.

5. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Nothing unexpected, although FFI (and partners) are pleased to see the CCT/SMART model developed under this project/grant being so effectively and widely rolled out at other Critically Endangered primate sites (two sites, to date, but a third will begin soon).

PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)
List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component 1. Management Advisory Committee (MAC) model assessed, developed and institutionalised at three priority Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs).

1.1. Report on co-management legislative, policy and regulatory environment and assessment of the current MAC model with recommendations.

In February 2016, the project staff conducted an assessment of the MAC structure and its functioning in PA management and community development. Approximately 150-200 local people were interviewed and the MAC documents were reviewed. The structures, financing models and resourcing were assessed, and the findings were documented in a technical report, as shared with CEPF in (2016).

In general, it was concluded that the organization structures are appropriate, except for the MAC in Khau Ca SHCA as its membership does not reflect all areas of management, and some revisions have been put forward. The functioning of the MACs, in support of protected area management, brought improvements to operational and adaptive management, reduced threats to biodiversity, benefited long-term livelihood development, to some degree, and empowered community representation. The MAC models can be applied to similar protected areas in Vietnam, focusing on SHCAs and Nature Reserves where protected area Management Boards lack human resources for holistic management and/or have local communities which are highly dependent on forest resources around the protected areas.

Some weaknesses still remain, however, and were apparent during the implementation of MACs in all three models. The organizational structures are different from each other, based on local context, but issues are in common. There was sometimes a lack of facilitation for their regular meetings making it difficult to ensure full participation in protected area management. The mechanism is still not self-sustaining without considerable external assistance, i.e. from FFI. The costs for annual operation from governmental budget streams are also very limited meaning that outside financial support is required which limits the sustainability of the MACs operation in the long-term.

In terms of organizational structure, there is a need to review the MAC membership to involve only the most relevant stakeholders and to reflect all areas of forest management. For Trung Khanh SHCA, it was decided to maintain existing stakeholders and add three more representatives from Youth Union, Farmers' Union, and Womens' Union. For Khau Ca SHCA, a revision of the structure to include stakeholders from district level, similar to FFI's model in Yen Bai (Mu Cang Chai SHCA) and Trung Khanh SHCA, was suggested. This (set of regulations) will also need to be secured by approval of Provincial People's Committee. For Quan Ba (Tung Vai) watershed Protection Forest, further discussion is needed with the district authorities on the progression of the MAC, its functions, and sustainable financing, which can be channeled through the forest protection funds of the district.

In terms of organising meetings, facilitation from third party such as FFI is still needed to ensure MAC members actively engage and contribute to the management of these protected areas. That can include preparation of meeting agendas to ensure they cover all important issues of management fields defined in regulations and forms of meeting feedback to better understand the effectiveness of regular meetings and their functions.

In terms of the costs for MAC operations, Khau Ca and Trung Khanh SHCAs can gain access to their district governmental budget streams (as FFI has piloted in Mu Cang Chai), in theory, but this has yet to be achieved. FFI commits to provide further technical support to facilitate the sustainable funding for the operation of MACs in Khau Ca and Trung Khanh (and Tung Vai, when formalised for the new (expanded) nature reserve).

Deliverable: Technical report completed.

1.2. Regulations for MACs at three sites

In April 2016, project staff attended the regular quarterly meetings of the Trung Khanh MAC. In the meetings, its regulations was discussed and revised. This resulted in formal district level

government endorsement of the MAC model. Trung Khanh MAC now formally implements Small Grants provided by FFI in areas such as law enforcement, community development, and community outreach.

Khau Ca MAC regulations are recognised by Ha Giang FPD, are still valid, and are ready to merge with Du Gia – Dong Van National Park once it has a Management Board. This new National Park established in October 2015, but as yet still not operational, now includes the Khau Ca Species Habitat Conservation Area and Du Gia Nature Reserve (at least on paper). As such, the Khau Ca MAC has not yet been re-designed, in terms of membership and regulations, as the Du Gia - Dong Van National Park Management Board have not been yet established.

Tung Vai "MAC" (known as Conservation Management Committee or CMC) regulations were approved by the district People's Committee (PC) in June 2016 and was given power to mobilise local authorities in districts and communes to support project activities. Tung Vai CMC will 'fast-track' the implementation of the Species Conservation Action Plan (SCAP), approved by Ha Giang province PC, as well as prioritising the mobilisation of financial and human resources to implement these activities, and evolving into a formal MAC - once the new (expanded) Nature Reserve is established.

Deliverable: Regulations developed for all sites and locally approved

1.3. Quarterly minutes of MACs at three sites

FFI facilitated regular quarterly meetings of MACs at all three sites. Prior to each meeting, meeting agendas were well discussed between project staff and MAC chairpersons following the meeting format developed by project for all MACs. In brief, the meeting will start with an opening speech of the Chairperson, following by reports of technical staff of protected area. After each report a discussion session will be held, and then agreements on solutions to better manage protected area are sought. Reports and discussions focus on areas of management stated in MAC's regulations and quarterly work-plans, including biodiversity research and monitoring, forest patrols and enforcement, community development, and community outreach. The last meetings of MACs under this project were organised at all three sites in April 2017.

Deliverable: All minutes are in Vietnamese (available on request)

1.4. Technical Report on training provided for MACs

Project provided trainings to MAC members at all three sites in June 2017 on facilitation skills using Theory of Changes to help them develop their own long-term conservation plans. Instead of organising a formal training, MAC members suggested the training should look like an open discussion on agreed topics and the opportunity to practice facilitation skills and to develop their long-term plans for conservation. Theory of Change was applied to this discussion with MAC members at Trung Khanh in June 2017 in one day course. The approach in Khau Ca and Tung Vai was different from Trung Khanh because MAC members are from several communes. Therefore the project organised a training mission in each commune. At Khau Ca, the project was able to conduct the training at Minh Son and Yen Dinh communes only. The MAC members from Tung Ba commune were not able to come due to bad weather at that time. A similar situation again occurred the same when project organised training in Tung Vai. The project was only able to deliver trainings in Cao Ma Po and Tung Vai communes, due to the rains and poor

road conditions. The training in Ta Van commune was cancelled due to heavy rain and landslide at that time.

In summary, all participants have different ideas and experiences before attending the training on how to facilitate the meeting at village and commune levels. The participants shared their experiences on how to develop conservation plans. A key lesson was the need to overcome the barrier in communication with local villagers (who are often illiterate and/or do not speak Vietnamese, being from different ethnic groups) and on how to encourage local people to share their knowledge. Applying Theory of Changes to identify conservation needs is new to all participants. However, this helped participants improve their skills, significantly, on how to facilitate a meeting where participants do not know how to share their knowledge, and also how to develop 'logical' interventions, based on collaboratively identified needs and recognised capacities and constraints.

Deliverable: Trainings delivered (Back to The Office (internal) reports available on request)

1.5. Trip Report on cross-site visit

Instead of a suggested visit to Mu Cang Chai SHCA and CCT, project partners in Ha Giang requested to visit Trung Khanh as they are quite similar in topography (of the respective PAs) and similar process of MAC development. The visit to Trung Khanh for Khau Ca and Tung Vai MACs was organised in June 2017 for 15 representatives. A workshop with 38 participants (15 from Khau Ca and Tung Vai, 3 from FFI, 2 from Cao Bang FPD, and 18 from Trung Khanh, including representatives of Trung Khanh People's Committee, Trung Khanh FPD, Trung Khanh SHCA and Trung Khanh MAC) was organised at Trung Khanh to share lessons learnt through development of MAC in all three site. Discussions were very much focused on sustainable funding for the operation of MAC and its composition and decision making role in PA management. Although during this project, there was no commitment on sustainable funding for MAC at all sites, the potential for this was agreed by local governments. The role of all stakeholders in decision making of PA management was clearly agreed and demonstrated.

Deliverable: Trip report (BTOR) – available on request.

1.6. Memorandums of Understanding (MoU's) which include funding of MAC in District Budget Streams

MoUs or framework agreements are in place relevant Cao Bang and Ha Giang authorities, which include MAC operations, although not (yet) direct budget allocation. The Trung Khanh MAC quarterly meeting in April 2016 was scheduled to revise MAC membership and its regulations, explore potential long-term funding to support operations (from district government annual budgets). Following this meeting, discussions where held between FFI CEPF project manager and Trung Khanh People's Committee (twice) to explore the possibility of sustainable funding for MAC from district budget streams. So far the authorities have been receptive to the idea, but no decision has yet been made. By end of the project, there is no commitment from local government for the sustainable funding for the operation of MACs at all three sites. FFI keeps providing financial and technical support to MAC at Trung Khanh and Tung Vai. At Khau Ca, FFI only provides technical support to MAC as it receives financial support from KFW8 project since 2016.

Component 2. Local communities engaged in conservation planning and development in three priority KBAs.

2.1. Technical Report on KAP for Trung Khanh

A Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) survey was conducted in September 2015 at the same time as conducting the social economic survey. Unlike social economic assessment, KAP survey aimed to gather information on the knowledge of rules and regulations relating to the Cao vit gibbon conservation and its habitat, to gather information on people's attitudes towards the Trung Khanh SHCA in general, to give indications of the impact that project activities are having on the people's knowledge of the rules and regulations relating to the Cao vit gibbon conservation as well as their attitudes towards the conservation of it. To understand and collect detailed data and information, the project interviewed 655 people from 13 villages around Trung Khanh SHCA. Of them, 208 are male and 447 are female with ages of 7.79% below 26, 23.31% between 26 to 35, 36.79% between 36 to 50, 27.48% above 51, and 4.73% unknown. Due to staff changed right after the survey, more time was required to control data quality and data entry.

2.2. Technical Report on KAP for Khau Ca

Project conducted Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) survey at Khau Ca in August 2015, before conducting similar KAP and social economic survey at Trung Khanh in September 2015. In this survey, aside with collecting social economic data and informati on, KAP survey team gathered information on the knowledge of rules and regulations relating to the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey conservation and its habitat, gathered information on people's attitudes towards the Khau Ca SHCA in general, indications of the impact that project activities are having on the people's knowledge of the rules and regulations relating to the Tonkin snub-nosed conservation as well as their attitudes towards the conservation of it. To understand and collect detailed data and information, project interviewed in total 303 people from 7 villages around Khau Ca SHCA. Of them, 112 are male and 191 are female with ages of 17.82% below 26, 31.02% between 26 to 35, 33.66% between 36 to 50, 15.51% above 51, and 1.98% unknown. Due to staff changed right after the survey, it slowed down the process of data entry and analysis.

2.3. Technical Report on socio-economic status and demographics of communities in Trung Khanh

The survey was conducted in 13 targeted villages in August 2015 by a survey team including national socioeconomic experts, anthropologists, and conservationists in collaboration with local rangers and authorities. Participatory approach through group discussion, in-depth interview with key informants, and household interviews through questionnaires was applied to this survey. Data and information were collected from two main sources: secondary data and information collection from existing reports and statistics of communes and district and primary data and information collected from interviews and observation. To assess social economic condition in more detail to household level, project used a structured questionnaire comprising closed and open-ended questions to interview villagers. In total, project interviewed 655 households out of 687 households from 13 villages of three communes around Trung Khanh SHCA. Quantitative and qualitative analysis was performed.

2.4. Technical Report on socio-economic status and demographics of communities in Khau Ca

The survey was conducted at 7 targeted villages of three communes around Khau Ca SHCA in August 2015 with the same survey team conducting socio-economic survey in Trung Khanh

SHCA, including national socioeconomic experts, anthropologists, and conservationists in collaboration with local rangers and authorities. Participatory approach through group discussion, in-depth interview key informants, and household interviews through questionnaires was applied to this survey. Group discussions/interviews with around 6-8 key informants of each village was applied to gather data on general information about the village and identify income streams, specifically focused on finding about changes over the preceding decade in the following areas: income sources, the emergence of new activities, importance in come regeneration activities, access to natural resources, the role of village institutions in natural resource management, and way in which life was perceived to have improved or worsen over the past ten years. In total, the survey team interviewed 303 households (over 80%) from 7 villages around Khau Ca SHCA. Due to the staff changes it delayed the process of data entry and analysis, the technical report was drafted and finalised.

2.5. Technical Report on natural resource mapping in Trung Khanh SHCA

Natural resource use mapping was undertaken as part of PRA work undertaken during social and threat assessments in 2015, and re-visited in Q2 2017. Maps suggest that local communities are not dependent upon the forest (SHCA) for critical resources or livelihoods, aside from some medical plants. As such, enforcing the laws, which protect this forest, and the gibbon, from any extraction, should be enforced without the need for additional social safeguards (see report). However, provision for certain NTFPs/medicinal plants should be made, or compensated for.

2.6. Technical Report on natural resource mapping in Khau Ca SHCA

Natural resource use mapping was undertaken as part of PRA work undertaken during social and threat assessments in 2015, and re-visited in Q2 2017. Maps suggest that local communities are not dependent upon the forest (SHCA) for critical resources or livelihoods, aside from some medical plants. As such, enforcing the laws, which protect this forest, and the monkey, from any extraction, should be enforced without the need for additional social safeguards (see report). However, provision for certain NTFPs/medicinal plants should be made, or compensated for. Illegal logging still places in Khau Ca, albeit rarely, and at night (when the CCT are, currently, not on patrol), but this is for commercial purposes, and not an essential part of local livelihood regimes, and cannot be seen as part of poverty reduction in the commune.

2.7. Species Conservation Action Plan for priority primates and plant species in Trung Khanh

The project organised a local level workshop at commune level. Participants were representative of 13 villages and 3 communes around Trung Khanh SHCA. This initial event was followed by a district level workshop, organised for participants (representatives) from district authorities, relevant government agencies in Trung Khanh district, Cao Bang provincial authorities, and relevant government agencies from Cao Bang province. Between these two meetings, and with support from FFI technical staff, the Conservation Action Plan was drafted.

To integrate this plan with the conservation action plan in neighboring Bangliang National Nature Reserve, the project organised a 4-day technical workshop in Nanning China from 1st to 4th June 2015. Participants attended this workshop were from all levels of government and civil society, including scientists from universities and institutes, representatives from central government agencies, representatives of provincial governments, representatives from relevant provincial agencies, representatives from protected areas, local villagers, International NGOs, FFI Vietnam and China. The workshop focused on discussions around local level action plans for

Vietnam and China, and how to integrate them, the direct and indirect threats to gibbon assessment, and solutions / action planning.

The outcomes of this process were clearly defined and focused around the process of developing an action plan for the conservation the species. The project engaged key stakeholders in the planning process for the species and the associated protected areas (management plans) and wider habitats. The final outcome of this action was the full empowerment and engagement of government authorities and civil society actors in conservation planning for the Critically Endangered cao vit gibbon *(Nomascus nasutus*), and the production of an international Action Plan.

2.8. Species Conservation Action Plan for priority primates and plant species in Khau Ca

The project organised a multi-stakeholder workshop in January 2017 in Ha Giang to plan for the development of Species Conservation Action Plan for Khau Ca. At this workshop, participants wanted to develop an entire action plan for all Khau Ca SHCA and Du Gia Nature Reserve as they (will be) integrated into one Du Gia – Dong Van National Park. However, due to lack of human and funding resources and uncertainty over the timing of the transition, all participants agreed to just develop an action plan for Khau Ca SHCA.

Following the agreement of this workshop, project organised a series of village meetings at 7 villages around Khau Ca SHCA to consult with local people. As a result of these consultations, which included management board and FPD, the action plan was drafted in Vietnamese to share with local stakeholders, in order to receive feedback. In general, the action will focus on some "key interventions" as follows:

- Further awareness raising among communities on biodiversity conservation and special use forest legislations;
- Strengthen protection of species and biodiversity values at Khau Ca through improving patrol performance and quality of CCT data collection;
- Habitat restoration interventions to connect the forest blocks of Khau Ca to Du Gia;
- Support community development in the bufferzone communities, to incentivise conservation-orientated behavior;
- Promote / further collaborative management to engage multi-stakeholders in forest management; and
- Build conservation capacity of FPD rangers.

Deliverable: Plan completed

2.9. Technical Report on sustainable cardamom and Lysimachia cultivation in Tung Vai SHCA.

In September 2015, the project conducted an assessment of sustainable cardamom and *Lysimachia* cultivation in Tung Vai Forest to identify current status of cardamom and *Lysimachia* cultivation and its impacts on TSNM and Magnolia populations and their habitats. It also identified market chain and value/prices of cardamom and *Lysimachia,* assessed fluctuations and market stability, and assessed current forest status in order to provide recommendations on strategic interventions for primate and magnolias species and their habitats protection and sustainable cultivation of cardamom and *Lysimachia* in Tung Vai Forest. The results of this assessment clearly show that the cultivation of cardamom and *Lysimachia* have been a major cause of forest loss and habitat degradation within Tung Vai Forest. Urgent interventions where

subsequently designed, using Theory of Change, to reduce impacts on TSNM, magnolias and forest quality, by cardamom and *Lysimachia* cultivation. By end of this project, FFI received approval from Ha Giang People's Committee to develop a process of extending Bat Dai Son Nature Reserve to include critical habitat of TSNM and magnolias in Tung Vai Forest. This will result in a more strict conservation and enforcement at the site as it will be classified as a Special Use Forest, of which a Nature Reserve is, at least in law, the most strictly protected.

Component 3. Biodiversity conservation legislation understood by local stakeholders and protected area planning improved.

3.1. Educational materials including lesson plans for schools, booklets and calendars.
In 2016, in collaboration the Management Board of Trung Khanh SHCA, and Trung Khanh Department of Education and Training, the project set up an education programme in Trung Khanh district targeted Ngoc Khe and Phong Nam secondary schools. This curriculum was subsequently delivered to students in 3 secondary schools in Quan Ba district, one in each commune including Cao Ma Po, Ta Van and Tung Vai, and 2 secondary schools in Trung Khanh district including Ngoc Khe and Phong Nam. FFI then provided training for school teachers to develop and deliver this environmental curriculum at the two sites: Trung Khanh & Quan Ba.

At Ngoc Khe secondary school, total 15 teachers and 224 students of 8 classes engaged in programme (100%). Eight nature conservation and environmental protection sessions were organised for eight classes. The project finished the programme with a wildlife picture drawing contest and picture exhibition.

At Phong Nam secondary school, total 10 teachers, 65 students of 4 classes engaged in programme (100%). Four nature conservation and environmental protection sessions were organised for four classes. The project also ended with a wildlife picture drawing contest and picture exhibition.

In 2017, project also set up an environmental /primate education programme in Quan Ba district in collaboration with Quan Ba Department of Education and Training targeted three secondary schools at Cao Ma Po, Ta Van, and Tung Vai communes. The programme organised 23 out-door sessions for 23 classes with 623 students involved. The programme also organised a contest on "drawing Tonkin snub-nosed monkey" and picture exhibition at three schools.

Regarding to education materials, textbooks were provided for an environmental education library in each school. In total, the project provided 108 textbooks which covered basic biology, environmental protection, zoology and wildlife conservation, to three schools in Quan Ba (36 textbooks each school).

To better contribute to community outreach and awareness raising, every year the project designed and distributed a one-page New Year calendar to all related government offices and households, living in and around Khau Ca SHCA, Tung Vai Forest, and Trung Khanh SHCA. Approximate calendar numbers (printed and disseminated) are as follows: Khau Ca SHCA 8,000, Tung Vai Forest 1,500, and Trung Khanh SHCA 1,600.

3.2. Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) assessments for two priority KBAs which are designated protected areas completed at project end (baseline already exists)

METT baselines already exist under previous CEPF and as such the project only conducted METT assessment at the end of project for two sites Trung Khanh SHCA and Khau Ca SHCA. Tung Vai Forest hasn't yet established as a protected area and therefore METT is not required.

Table 1. Results of METT assessments for Khau Ca and Trung Khanh

Protected Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013	2017
Khau Ca SHCA				41	42	62
Trung Khanh SHCA	50	56	52.5	49	53	58

An assessment of results clearly indicates that the management effectiveness was significantly increased at Khau Ca SHCA from 41 points in 2011 to 62 points in 2017. However at Trung Khanh SHCA the management effectiveness slowly increased after several years – see section 3.

Component 4. Local communities involved in identification, protection and monitoring of priority primate species.

4.1. Technical Report on trends in the population of cao vit gibbon in Trung Khanh

In September 2016 FFI Vietnam and FFI China, in collaboration with Trung Khanh SHCA and Bangliang National Nature Reserve, conducted a population census in entire Cao Vit gibbon habitat in both sides Vietnam and China. In comparison to previous surveys, gibbon population was well protected and stabilized, from 110 individuals in 2007, 129 individuals in 2012 to 124-136 individuals (estimated 130+) in 2016 (FFI unpublished data, 2016).

4.2. Technical Report on trends in the population of Tonkin snub-nosed monkey in Ha Giang Province

In Khau Ca, the recent survey, conducted by FFI in April 2017, confirmed the present of 117-121 individuals within the core block forest of Khau Ca SHCA. In comparison to previous data (years), the population at Khau Ca is slightly increasing by 30% - 35% after 18 years from 2009 to 2017. The population increased from 90 individuals in 2009 and around 110 individuals in 2013 (FFI unpublished data, 2013) up to 117-121 individuals in 2017.

In Tung Vai, the Tonkin snub-nosed monkeys face a variety of threats, including poaching, and habitat loss and degradation due to intra-forest cultivation of cardamom and plants of the genus *Lysimachia*, which are used for medicinal purposes locally and in China. In June 2016, project conducted a survey on TSNM population in Tung Vai forest but this survey failed to observe TSNMs in forest because of bad weather. In November 2016, project conducted a second survey on TSNM population in Tung Vai forest, although the weather was still challenging, with some rain, the survey confirmed at least four groups of TSNMs with 15-21 individuals. Although the survey result shows that the population decreased by up to by 50% after 4 years compared to survey result in 2013, this is still the second largest population of this species, suggesting that further research and conservation efforts are in urgent need to support conservation of this population. Moreover, the project, and as well as donors and partners, are confident that without FFI's intervention, in the last 10 years, the monkey would have been completely extirpated from Quang Ba, so the result should not be seen as a 'failure', as such.

4.3. SMART database of key species and threats and quarterly reports in three priority KBAs

FFI first introduced SMART to all FFI's project sites in Ha Giang and Cao Bang under this grant, at the end of 2014/start of 2015, including the three priority KBAs of Khau Ca, Trung Khanh, and Tung Vai. The implementation of SMART in forest patrolling and biodiversity monitoring at all sites was then built upon, each year, through an iterative process (cycle) of reviews and trainings. SMART has increased efficacy of CCT patrols and quality of data collection for key species as well as Management Boards adaptive management capacity. At all project sites, Trung Khanh SHCA, Khau Ca SHCA and Tung Vai Forest, project produced monthly and bi-annual SMART reports using data and information gathered by CCT members from their patrols.

4.4. Technical Report showing annual forest cover change 2000-2014 in three priority KBAs

Due to unforeseen circumstances, this activity was delayed until July 2017. Firstly there was a need to change the GIS consultants no less than three times, and secondly, because the original remote sensing data, Landsat, was too poor in quality, over the required years, to assess forest condition and forest cover change, meaning that the project had to switch to (and find additional funding to purchase) RapidEye images, and then find additional GIS capacity and resources to analyse them. The work is now complete, but the final report is still only in draft.

Component 5. Threats to priority primate species mitigated through addressing of demand side pressures on forest resources in Trung Khanh SHCA.

5.1. Technical Report on restoration of fuel efficient stoves

Previously, FFI helped to install 151 fuel efficient stoves in villages where considered lack of fuelwood resources around Trung Khanh SHCA. Under this project, before introducing new and more mobile stoves, project conducted an assessment by interviewing 218 households, of which 150 households are using efficient stoves and 113 households do not use fuel efficient stoves. With the 150 households using stoves, on average, they use stoves between 50-70% of the time. According to households who use efficient stoves with high frequency, they can save 40-60% of fuelwood in comparison to their traditional cooking stoves. However, people prefer to use new style of stoves which are able to be moved around and into/out of their houses, as this fits better with their lives. In this area, local people tend to have the stoves in the centre of their houses to keep warm during winter season, but want to cook elsewhere, even outside, in the summer; a fact only realised during research funded under this grant, as above. By end of the project, FFI provided 243 mobile fuel efficient stoves to households.

5.2. Technical Report on expansion of elephant grass for silage

FFI introduced elephant grass to communities around Trung Khanh SHCA since 2007. This intervention was to help reduce free livestock grazing impacts on both habitat of SHCA and village forests. Fodder crops (5 hectares elephant grass) and silage technology have been successfully introduced to villages for cattle feed. Three Common Interest Groups from Ngoc Con, Ngoc Khe, and Phong Nam communes focusing on livestock grazing were established to encourage community self-organisation, self-help, and self-learning. These were targeted groups of project to pilot model of elephant grass from the beginning. The model was successful in the sense that elephant grass was extended in communities widely. Although this model is developing well in the region, in 2015 project reviewed its success and realised that it should improve by replacing another grass variety to receive higher yields and better quality. This effort well met the expectation of communities as they need softer and more grass to feed horses. In

2016 project provided 14.1 tons seedlings of grass VA06 for to three Common Interest Group members (about 70 households received grass seedlings) to plant 2.17 ha. By end of this project, through verbal report by project field staff, 2.17 ha grass VA06 is developing well and by themselves local people already expand to about 3 ha using cuttings from the above 2.17 ha. FFI committed a long-term conservation programme in Trung Khanh and therefore FFI will provide further technical support to this intervention in coming years.

5.3. Technical Report on waterwheel replacement

The waterwheel replacement, from wooden to metal materials, starting from 2000 with an EU funded FFI project along the Quay Son river at Ngoc Khe and Phong Nam communes, the buffer zone communities of Cao vit gibbon (SHCA). To date, there are 49 new waterwheels in the area, 45 metal waterwheels and 4 wooden waterwheels. Of which Ngoc Khe commune has 36 waterwheels (35 metal and 1 wooden waterwheels) and Phong Nam has 13 waterwheels (10 metal and 3 wooden waterwheels).

The ancient design of wooden waterwheel consumes an average of 8 m3 of tropical hardwood to build a new one and another 4 m3 for its maintenance annually (Nguyen Dinh Son. 2015. FFI Report). The replacement of wooden waterwheels by metal waterwheels brought huge contributions to the protection of forest quality in the area. The assessment of FFI in 2015 has shown that in order maintain wooden waterwheels, each year farmers have to use new timbers to replace broken parts with an estimate 4-5 m^3 timber for a large waterwheel (diameter 7-8 m), 2-3 m^3 timber for a medium waterwheel (diameter 5-7 m), and 0.5-1 m^3 for a small waterwheel (diameter <5 m). This would, unchecked, consume high volumes of timber every year for repairing waterwheels.

The replacement of the frame from wooden to metal materials was highly appreciated, locally. However, replacement and maintenance of these wheels still requires a lot of timber, for the outer part of the wheel, every year. A interview by FFI staff of Cao vit gibbon SHCA and CCT members, estimated that although the frame is metal, it still needs about 20 'bunches' of timber, accounting for 24-28 hard-wood trees with 2-4 cm in diameter and 3.5-4 meters in length. Replacing the outer wheel by another suitable material, such as rubber or polymer PVC is still being researched. Through discussions with management board of SHCA, CCT members, and local people, there was no clear answer why the outer wheel has to be wooden materials, and it now agreed that trials are required, to test alternatives.

In conclusion, replacement of wooden by metal waterwheels has contributed great benefits to both conservation and social contexts, although it not yet a complete solution. For conservation, it significantly reduced the number of large trees being cut every year for waterwheel maintenance and replacement. In terms of the social context, it reduced labour costs and time of local farmers. This initiative has not yet entirely removed the demand of hard-wood timber from protected area for waterwheel construction and operation and further work is needed.

Component 6. The Centre for Plant Conservation (CPC) are supported through a sub-grant to develop plant conservation activities and develop their internal capacity.

6.1. Technical Report on the local value of priority tree taxa

At Tung Vai and Khau Ca, throughout the project, 21 species of magnolia, six species of conifer and four species of *Paphiopedilium* slipper orchid were recorded. At Trung Khanh, only one species of magnolia and three species of conifer were recorded.

6.2. Technical Report on the status and distribution of priority tree taxa in three priority KBAs

The survey area in Tung Vai forest included limestone and non-limestone habitats covering an area of 5,612.2 ha. Surveys carried out throughout the project in 2014, and 2015 allowed us to estimate population size for three magnolias: *Magnolia grandis*; *M. citrata* and *M. megaphylla*.

The survey area at Khau Ca forest included limestone and non-limestone habitats covering an area of 1,800 ha. Surveys carried out throughout the project in 2015 and 2016 allowed us to estimate population size for four conifers: *Taxus chinensis*, *Tsuga chinensis*, *Nageia fleuryi,* and *Pinus kwantungensis*.

The survey area at Trung Khanh forest included limestone and non-limestone habitats covering an area of 1,657 ha. Surveys carried out throughout the project in 2015 and 2016 allowed us to estimate population size for two conifers: *Taxus chinensis*, and *Tsuga chinensis*.

6.3. Technical Report on propagation of priority plant species training and out-planting

Three local nurseries in Tung Vai, Khau Ca and Trung Khanh established.

The project supported planting at Tung Vai (1145 *Magnolia grandis* and 145 *M. citrtata*) and at the time of reporting 801 *Magnolia grandis* (70%) and 145 *Magnolia citrata* (73%) survive in the commune and cardamom forest and 800 seedlings of *Magnolia grandis* in nursery;

At Khau Ca, throughout the project, there are over 800 cuttings successfully propagated of *Taxus chinensis*, *Tsuga chinensis* , *Nageia fleuryi,* and *Pinus kwantungensis*. At the time of reporting, over 40 seedling of *Magnolia grandis*, 15 *Magnolia citrata* and 10 *Magnolia tonkinensis* (seed used as seasoning) survive in the buffer zone;

At Trung Khanh, throughout the project, there are over 400 cuttings succesfull propagated of *Cupressus tonkinensis*, *Taxus chinensis*, and *Tsuga chinensis*; 15 seedlings of *Magnolia citrata* and 13 *Magnolia tonkienensis* (seed used as seasoning) succesfull planted out around the nursery and 5 around the gibbon SHCA Management Board office.

6.4. 1-3 scientific papers published by CPC based on the work conducted under this grant

Two papers were completed:

1) Nguyễn Quang Hiếu, Từ Bảo Ngân, Nguyễn Sinh Khang, Nguyễn Tiến Hiệp. 2017. Primary Result of Empowering Local Communities to Engage in Conservation and Management of Magnolia and Conifer Trees in Vietnam. XIX International Botanical Congress, July 23-29, 2017. Shenzhen, China;

2) Nguyen Quang Hieu. 2017. Vietnam - The History Museum of The Evolutional Platform for Begonia - Needs To Be Explored and Conserved with Priority. XIX International Botanical Congress, July 23-29, 2017. Shenzhen, China.

6.5. Increased organisational capacity of CPC, as evidenced by increase in CEPF civil society tracking tool scored between project start and end

CEPF continues to support CPC's work via a small grant on "Enhance the role of communities in the conservation of endangered species in Bat Dai Son KBA included two species of *Xanthocyparis vietnamensis* and *Magnolia coriacea* towards sustainable management, in-situ conservation, expand tree planting in limestone and community forest within Bat Dai Son KBA".

6.6. CPC sub-grant awarded and monitored

FFI awarded sub-grant to CPC and monitored by FFI finance system.

Component 7. Social safeguard monitoring

7.1. Compliance with CEPF Social Safeguard Policies monitored and reported to CEPF

The project focused on empowerment of local communities to engage in conservation actions designed by them. Moreover, the project attempted to identify offsets or trade-offs for any involuntary reduction in access to natural resources communities may experience in complying with the project and Vietnamese law, in and around forested areas in which they live. Project completed all components successful with all activities were in compliance with CEPF Social Safeguard Polices.

The project used FPIC consultations at the project start as a way to provide initial orientation in regards to social issues, in order to more fully understand the experiences, hopes, aspirations and challenges of local communities in these areas. FFI used this information to develop subsequent incentive and disincentive-based conservation interventions, and associated safeguard monitoring, via ongoing consultations, village meetings and MAC meetings. These were supported by information gathered by CCT outreach and SMART data, as well as the grievance mechanism.

All project interventions have been co-created through local consultation and are designed to potentially contribute to improved livelihoods and wellbeing in these communities. During the current project period, there have been no grievances aired through the mechanism that was set up under the project, the MACs of another other monitoring tool. FFI conduct FPIC meetings with all management committees of all villages at project sites to further assess the social safeguards. In conclusion, no grievances as consequence of this project, have been raised. Local communities are content with project activities, especially in capacity building and community development aspects, although some concern has been raised over goat removal (in Trung Khanh), but this was undertaken in 2007, and with the majority support of the local people, commune and district authorities.

FFI already submitted the Number 2 Social Safeguard Report to CEPF in April 2017.

7. **Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.**

Aside from the CCT/SMART model, MAC model, primate census methodology and revision of fuel efficient stove design, all supported by this grant, and which have already been described and reported on (reports provided), these are the additional tools, products or methods produced, or under final production:

- **Cao Vit gibbon calendars for Trung Khanh (2015-2017): One-page** calendar displaying images of the gibbon, wildlife, landscape, conservation intervention, and messages regarding the conservation regulations and laws for the conservation of Cao Vit gibbons.

- **Tonkin snub-nosed monkey calendars for Tung Vai and Khau Ca (2015-2017):** One-page calendar designed to bring messages on conservation of Tonkin snub-nosed monkeys in Ha Giang.

- **Trung Khanh Socio-economic Assessment Report:** the report of an assessment of Socio-economic Assessment in Ngoc Con, Ngoc Khe, and Phong Nam communes of Trung Khanh district, Cao Bang province

- **Technical report: Common Interest Groups:** An assessment of the Common Interest Groups in Trung Khanh district, Cao Bang province

- **Technical Report: Co-Management of Protected Areas: Legislative, Policy and Regulatory Environment.** An assessment of the current Management Advisory Committee models in Khau Ca, Trung Khanh, Mu Cang Chai, and Quan Ba

- **Technical Report: Replacement Of Waterwheels:** A review of current conditions of waterwheels in Trung Khanh district, Cao Bang province

- **Project Profile:** Empowering Local Communities to Engage in Conservation and Management of Priority Key Biodiversity Areas and Threatened Primate and Plant Species in the Sino-Vietnamese Limestone Corridor Cao Vit Gibbon Conservation Programme in Trung Khanh, Cao Bang, Vietnam

- **Technical Report:** Assessment Of Cardamom And Lysimachia Cultivation's Impacts On Conservation Of The Tonkin Snub-Nosed Monkey And Its Habitat In Quan Ba District, Ha Giang Province

- **Survey Report:** Tonkin snub-nosed monkey population survey in Tung Vai 2016

- **Survey Report:** Tonkin snub-nosed monkey population survey in Khau Ca 2017

- **Survey Report:** Cao Vit gibbon population survey in Trung Khanh 2016

- **Paper: Nguyễn Quang Hiếu**, Từ Bảo Ngân, Nguyễn Sinh Khang, Nguyễn Tiến Hiệp. **2017.** Primary Result of Empowering Local Communities to Engage in Conservation and

Management of Magnolia and Conifer Trees in Vietnam. XIX International Botanical Congress, July 23-29, 2017. Shenhen. China

- **Paper: Nguyen Quang Hieu. 2017.** Vietnam - The History Museum of The Evolutional Platform for Begonia - Needs To Be Explored and Conserved with Priority. XIX International Botanical Congress, July 23-29, 2017. Shenhen. China

- **Bi-annual SMART reports** (for all three sites)

PART IV: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

8. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

- Project Design Process *(aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*

The project was designed in 2013 based on the needs and FFI's experiences working in this three priority KBAs over several years, and with the full participation of local counterparts and community members. It therefore meets with the expectations for biodiversity conservation and community development of project's partners. However, for the last year of project implementation, none of the original FFI staff who had been involved in the design were still with this project, or with FFI, so this presented some challenges with continuity and assessment.

- Project Implementation *(aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*

During the implementation of this project, it was difficult to explain to local people that this project focused on species conservation rather than community development, as is their continual desire. Changes in project staff (some left project or left FFI) led to the fact that new staff had to spent time to understand the context of project and build new relationships partners. This often led to the delay of planned activities.

- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

1) Multi-stakeholder engagement in protected area management through MACs had demonstrated the potential, and value, of community engagement in decision making processes. However, this model needs to have more representatives of local communities around the protected area to ensure voices of local communities will be addressed more in all decisions made.
2) Community Conservation Teams (CCTs) are not a legal requirement / part of national law on the management structure of SHCAs. Therefore they lack a legal mandate to enforce regulations of SHCAs and were not 100% recognised, in terms of authority, by local communities. This was helped by local level decisions, which gave CCTs' official mandates, and by joint patrols with FPD, police or border army.

3) Staff of protected areas should be involved more in biodiversity monitoring, community development and community outreach activities, rather than just law enforcement, as currently the case, especially in smaller PAs, like SHCA.

Sustainability / Replication

The two main pillars of this project, the CCT/SMART model and the MAC model are moving towards being sustainable, and both are now replicable to other sites in Vietnam. We have already seen the replication of the CCT/SMART model to two new sites, and soon to be three, and while there is still room for improvement, this model is proving to be a powerful and cost-effective conservation tool in Vietnam, to augment FPD rangers, and/or to fill gaps where there are no such staff/capacity. The MAC model has not been replicated, as yet, without direct involvement of FFI (as in Tung Vai), but it has been demonstrated to be workable, in Vietnam, despite the political context. FFI is already working to bring it to other sites, and to work with other partners, including the newly established national Primate Working Group, under DoNC, for its replication.

For both of these key interventions, capacity has been built at all three key KBAs such that FFI support has been reduced to technical assistance, rather than outright management, with the CCTs now managed by FPD and MACs needing only reminders and technical support. It is this capacity building, normalising and imbedding into local frameworks that is so critical for sustainability.

In terms of financial sustainability, the CCTs and MACs, and other project interventions are still primarily paid for by FFI, though grant finance. However, through this project, all actors have agreed that there is scope to embed at least some costs into local budget streams, and this has already been released for around 50% of the CCT running costs in Khau Ca, Ha Giang (where state funding for forest protection comes partially from PES payments). While not strictly, sustainable, the FFI projects at these KBAs are now 15 years old (and 10 years old at Tung Vai), with grant finance. Also, co-funding, to this CEPF grant, has been secured (to some degree) to continue key activities. The project continues to explore ways to secure more state/PES finance, and to make use of local revenue streams, like sustainable cardamom production, with 'added value' in the supply chain, and the potential for impact investment, ecotourism and other market-based strategies.

9. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

The project was able achieve very positive, strong, and successful initiatives by including local communities and their representatives in community-based conservation approaches, through community engagement in forest patrols, biodiversity monitoring and support law enforcement (CCT), and management (MAC). This is a successful model that can be replicated to many protected areas in Vietnam. The major challenge of this model remains the sustainability of funding, as it sites 'extra' to state allocations. However, FFI have succeeded in facilitating the PFES funding mechanism in Mu Cang Chai SHCA (Yen Bai Province) such that 5% from PES (PFES) money will be used to cover salaries for CCTs. This means the possibilities for the long-term

engagement of community in conservation is in place in many protected areas in Vietnam where PFES is main income for the operation of its forest protection.

The project also demonstrated the roles of Management Advisory Committees in supporting the management of protected areas. The collaborative management of protected areas in Vietnam is still an issue for discussion. The Prime Minister's Decision 07, dated 8th February 2012, provides strong policy support to this approach. However, the lack of cooperation may be simply due to a lack of awareness of the benefits of collaborative management. The collaborative management of protected areas (approach) can be replicated to Special Use Forests in Vietnam, especially SHCAs where management is encouraged to involve local communities. FFI will keep facilitating this model in Mu Cang Chai SHCA, Khau Ca SHCA, Trung Khanh SHCA, Tung Vai Forest, and will soon introduce this model to FFI's new project site in Ha Nam (Kim Bang).

Safeguards

10. **If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.**

Described above and in the safeguard report

Additional Funding

11. **Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment**

The project has benefited from additional funding into its plant species conservation component from Global Trees Campaign and into development of conservation action plans for Cao Vit gibbon from the Arcus Foundation. Additional funds to carry out subsequent needs in the long run of conservation programme in these three sites were secured for at least three more years for the community-based conservation involving CCTs and building capacity for local conservation actors. Nevertheless, the project was part of a longer-term primate conservation programme of FFI at all sites, and a long-term strategy to safeguard the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey and Cao Vit gibbon through direct local community support was in continuation. Additional funding to satisfy the above needs was secured, thus ensuring that the impacts from this CEPF project will be furthered to ensure the conservation of priority primate and plant species at KBAs.

a. **Total additional funding** (US$): 273,755

b. **Type of funding**

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount ($)	Notes
Great Apes conservation fund of US Fish and Wildlife Services (USFW)	A	20,023	Conservation of Tonkin snub-nosed monkey in Tung Vai
AZA Ape TAG	A	30,000	Capacity building for Trung Khanh Cao Vit gibbon conservation
Twycross Zoo	A	6,960	Salaries for CCTs in Trung Khanh for conservation of Cao Vit gibbon
FOTA	A	26,600	Capacity development for co-management and conservation of western black-crested gibbon
Co-management Learning Network (CMLN)	A	10,833	Strengthen co-management approach
Global Trees Campaign (GTC)	A	173,339	Conservation of priority tree species (Magnolias and conifers)

** Categorize the type of funding as:*

A Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)

B Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)

C Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)

Additional Comments/Recommendations

12. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

CEPF funding has been vital for maintaining and improving upon the conservation models and actions which are, at present, the main difference between the survival and extinction of the Cao Vit gibbon and Tonkin snub-nosed monkey. FFI recognizes that while we have been successful in raising grants, for sites and species, of the highest global conservation importance, the current modality is not sustainable, in the long term. FFI is working with the Vietnamese government and Vietnamese private sector, to mobilize in-country funds, and has already had some notable successes. We also recognise, however, that the transition to sustainable funding will take some (additional) years, during which time grants funds will remain critical.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF's portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF's aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

13. **If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project's contribution(s) to them.**

N/A

Indicator	Narrative

Contribution to Global Indicators

N/A

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.

14. **Key Biodiversity Area Management**

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled "protected areas" (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the "protected areas" indicator.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
Tung Vai Forest (VNM100)	5,000	PP
Khau Ca Species and Habitat Conservation Area (SHCA) (VNM50)	2,024	FP
Trung Khanh SHCA (VNM98) and its neighboring protection forest areas	5,736	PP (1,656.8 ha of the KBA are within the SHCA)

** Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.*

15. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**

** If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.*

** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled "KBA Management" may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
Tung Vai Forest	5,000	104.873125	23.068023	Forest patrols, support law enforcement, habitat restoration and management
Trung Khanh SHCA buffer zone (i.e. neighboring forest areas outside of the protected area)	4,079	106.523232	22.914448	Forest patrols, support law enforcement

* *If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.*

***Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.*

*** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women benefitting from formal training.

# of men benefiting from formal training*	# of women benefiting from formal training*
100	80

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also benefited from training in project management, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

17b. Number of men and women benefitting from increased income.

# of men benefiting from increased income*	# of women benefiting from increased income*
180	60

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from increased income due to tourism, and 3 of these also benefited from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined

Report on the total number of women and the number of men that have benefited from formal training and increased income since the start of your project to project completion.

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*
280	140

**Do not count the same person more than once. For example, if Paul was trained in financial management and he also benefited from tourism income, the total number of people benefiting from the project should be 1 = Paul.*

18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)									# of Beneficiaries	
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
Trung Khanh villages		X	X									X		X	X	X		
Khau Ca villages		X	X									X		X	X	X		
Tung Vai vilages		X	X									X		X	X	X		

*If you marked “Other” to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

18b. Geolocation of each community

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
Ngoc Con of Trung Khanh district, Cao Bang	106.524175	22.939167
Ngoc Khe of Trung Khanh district, Cao Bang	106.564719	22.889260
Phong Nam of Trung Khanh district, Cao Bang	106.517908	22.893328
Cao Ma Po of Quan Ba district, Ha Giang	104.861696	23.110154
Ta Van of Quan Ba district, Ha Giang	104.854506	23.021464
Tung Vai of Quan Ba district, Ha Giang	104.912374	23.061241
Minh Son of Bac Me district, Ha Giang	105.176058	22.853711
Yen Dinh of Bac Me district, Ha Giang	105.126219	22.810899
Tung Ba of Vi Xuyen district, Ha Giang	105.089622	22.906466

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. “Policies” that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation

No.		Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1																			
2																			
3																			

19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1				
2				

20. Best Management Practices

Please describe any new management practices that your project has developed and tested as a result of CEPF investment, that have been proven to be successful. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means.

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1		
2		

21. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

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