

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name	Centre for People and Nature Reconciliation
Project Title	Feasible study for establishment of a Community-conserved Area in Xin Man district, Ha Giang Province, Northern Vietnam.
CEPF Grant or Number	CEPF-030 (IUCN Ref.) / SG65757 (CEPF Ref.)
Date of Report	2 May 2019

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction: SD 4.2 “Pilot and amplify community forests, community fisheries and community-managed protected areas”.

Grant Amount: USD 19,992

Project Dates: 1st October 2014 to 30th September 2015

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project

Local communities in Xin Man District: participated in consultation process and considered as the main actor of the project; this study provided them an opportunity to fully participate in a conservation intervention and voice their interest and needs to decision makers.

Policy makers at all levels including local governments (district and communal and provincial), **and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development** (Conservation Department/VNFOREST) were also partners in this study. They were informed about the needs and hopes of local communities, as well as the constraints and challenges in forest resource management and community development on the ground. They can use findings and recommendations from this project as evidences for better planning of management of forest resources. These partners also contributed to the innovation and implementation of policy relating to socioeconomic development and environment in the area.

PanNature played a key role in the coordination and implementation of all project activities. The staff from all departments, Natural Resources Governance Department, Communication Department and Policy Department, had opportunities to improve their knowledge and experience regarding biodiversity conservation and community development.

Other stakeholders, including scientists and media agencies, provided technical support and help to disseminate the project outcomes to wider audiences

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

The project identified and characterised constraints, challenges and opportunities for promoting conservation of biodiversity outside official protected area and improving livelihoods of local communities by empowering ethnic communities to participate in community-managed protected area in Vietnam. These findings were used to design a facilitation process for the establishment of a community-managed protect area. This directly aligns with CEPF Strategic Direction 4.2 “Pilot and amplify community forests, community fisheries and community-managed protected areas”.

In addition, the project designed and focused on documenting the concept and principles of community conserved areas based upon reviews of literature produced by the IUCN Protected Area Working Group and other lessons learnt elsewhere around the world. Workshops and discussions were organized to raise the awareness of relevant stakeholders at all levels. A number of presentations were developed to achieve this objective.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)

Description of the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)	Summary of actual progress towards this goal
The institutions, issues, and opportunities relating to Community Protected Areas (CPA) in Xin Man are fully understood.	<p>The understanding on the institution of local communities was gained: traditional institutional arrangement with customary laws are existing and respected by local people. The government also provide support for the communities to maintain their traditional knowledge and cultures.</p> <p>These can provide the opportunities for the operation of CPA if established</p>
Forest management, natural resource use by local communities, awareness of the opportunities of CPA development, and the capacity needs of communities in Xin Man are fully understood.	<p>The findings of the survey show that the local communities are supported to engage into the management of forest and get benefits from the utilizing forest products and ecosystem services. They have certain rights to exploit non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for their daily use as well as for livelihood improvements.</p> <p>It was also found that the local communities need to be strengthened capacity in the organization of forest management, particularly.</p>
The biodiversity (species, ecosystems, and benefits to the local community) of the target site in Xin Man is fully understood.	Two rapid surveys on fauna and flora in Thac Tien – Deo Gio forest confirm that 28 mammal species, 66 bird species, 23 reptile species, 16 amphibian species and 803 flora species are existing in the

	<p>Thac Tien – Deo Gio. Of which many of them are listed as Vulnerable or Endangered species under the IUCN Red List and Vietnam Red Book.</p> <p>These findings show the need for having more attention in conserving biodiversity value and the establishment of a protected area is a reasonable next step.</p>
Local communities are aware of options open to them concerning the establishment of a CPA in Na Chi, Xin Man.	<p>The assessment on the perception and expectation on of local communities confirmed that there is still a strong relationship between community and the forest and associated resources.</p> <p>The local people stated that Thac Tien Deo Gio forest plays a very important role in their life in term of providing water and utilization of forest products for livelihoods. Therefore, they expressed their interest in governing the forest for long term.</p>

4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its overall goal

The biggest challenges to this project to reach its ultimate goals is the lacking of formal recognition of tenure rights of local community to traditional forest lands and natural forest. Local community is not recognized as forest owners by the Management, Protection and Development Law 2004 and Land Law 2013 does not allow to allocate natural forestland to them. Therefore, although the local authorities showed their support to the idea of establishment of CPA in Thac Tien-Deo Gio, yet they still hesitate to allocate forest to the local communities to manage, in case of the failure of forest preservation then they could get into trouble.

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

None

PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables

6. Objectives (as stated in the small grant contract)

Objective 1: The institutions, issues, and opportunities relating to Community Protected Areas (CPA) in Xin Man are fully understood.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
Activity 1.1: Develop study methodology and materials (questionnaire and	Questionnaire and guiding questions developed	A questionnaire for households developed Group discussion tools developed: village history, village maps, utilization of forest resources, stakeholder mapping Guiding questions for consultations with local authorities at district, commune, and provincial levels developed.

guiding questions for group discussions)		
Activity 1.2: Carry out consultations with local authorities at district, commune, and provincial levels.	Consultations conducted with at least 30 local authorities	The face to face meetings with 20 local authorities (communes, district and province) consulted including district forest rangers, officers of Xin Man people committee, forestry officers of Na Tri, Thong Nguyen, Nam Dan; Department of Environment of Ha Giang.
Activity 1.3: Carry out an assessment of stakeholders, issues, and capacity needs towards good governance of forest resources in Xin Man	Assessment conducted, and results documented in technical reporting	Conducted a 2-week assessment in 6 villages in three communes of Xin Man district.

Objective 2: Forest management, natural resource use by local communities, awareness of the opportunities of CPA development, and the capacity needs of communities in Xin Man are fully understood.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
Activity 2.1: Develop study methodology and materials, including a questionnaire, and tools for Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA).	Study methodology developed. Questionnaire, tools for PRA, and other materials developed. Secondary data collected (eco-social, cultural, biodiversity data if available)	A questionnaire for households developed Group discussion tools developed: village history, village maps, utilization of forest resources, stakeholder mapping Guiding questions for consultations with local authorities at district, commune, and provincial levels developed.
Activity 2.2: Carry out a survey in Na Chi and adjacent communes.	150 householders interviewed 30 local authorities interviewed 6 village meetings organized (for 20-25 participants/meeting)	145 households interviewed 20 local authorities interviewed 6 village meetings (group discussion) organized with total 120 householders participated
Activity 2.3: Use survey data to complete an assessment of natural resource management in Xin Man district	Assessment completed, and published in project technical reporting.	A set of data available

Objective 3: The biodiversity (species, ecosystems, and benefits to the local community) of the target site in Xin Man is fully understood.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
Activity 3.1: Recruit consultants (experts in local fauna and flora)	2 consultants recruited	TORs developed to recruit consultants (experts in local fauna and flora); 2 consultants from Viet Nam University of Forestry recruited

Activity 3.2: Develop/collect study methodology and materials, including a questionnaire, photos/drawings of relevant species, and maps of the study area.	Study methodology developed Materials developed/collected	Study methodology developed: plot and transect surveys Developed a questionnaire, photos/drawings of relevant species, and maps of the study area.
Activity 3.3: Carry out a literature review, and collect other secondary data.	Literature review conducted, and secondary data collected.	Secondary data collected
Activity 3.4: Carry out a 10-day field survey in selected forest areas	Survey conducted. Results documented in technical reporting	Conducted 10-day field survey in selected forest areas;
Activity 3.5: Use results of literature review, field survey, and secondary data to complete a biodiversity assessment of the proposed CPA.	Assessment completed, and documented in technical reporting.	Produced 2 survey reports on fauna and flora in Thac Tien – Deo Gio forest area.

Objective 4: Local communities are aware of options open to them concerning the establishment of a CPA in Na Chi, Xin Man.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
Activity 4.1: Draft a document describing the various options open to communities regarding the establishments of a CPA	Draft written	Produced a presentation to introduce the concept of CPA in Xin Man district
Activity 4.2: Hold a consultation workshop in Ha Giang province, including at least 45 participants (scientists, conservationists, local authorities, and community representatives)	Consultation workshop held	Organized a consultation workshop in Ha Giang province for 30 participants from communities, local authorities (commune, district and province), VNFOREST (Conservation Department), PRCF, IUCN, and PanNature and Vietnam Forestry University.
Activity 4.3: Use the results of the consultation workshop (and other project activities) to revise the document outlining opportunities for the	Finalized document produced	Final document concluded that the biggest barrier for establishing a CPA in Xin Man is that the community is not recognized as the forest owner nor it is an actor to be allocated natural forest land in the Law of Forest Management, protection and development 2004 and the Land Law 2013.

establishment of a CPA in Na Chi		
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7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

The implementation of the project helped generation 3 knowledge product which comprise of:

- (1) Rapid survey reports on fauna in Thac Tien – Deo Gio forest area,
- (2) Rapid survey reports on flora in Thac Tien – Deo Gio forest area, and
- (3) Final report on feasibility study on the establishment of the CPA in Xin Man.

These reports are also submitted as annexes to this report.

PART III: 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.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- *Project Design Process (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*
- *Project Implementation (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*
- *Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community*

The study engaged with a variety of audience at all level and this helped to generate inclusive approach to the collection of information and ideas for the concept of promoting CPA.

Although the study could not conclude a feasibility to establish a CPA in Xin Man district due to the biggest challenge at time is that the local community has not been recognized as formal forest owner in the Law of Forest Management, Protection and Development 2004 nor not a subject be allocated natural forest in the Land Law 2013. However, the implementation of this project generated some lessons for ICCA work in Vietnam in the near future. These consist of, but are not limited to:

- Lack of formal recognition of tenure rights of community over traditional forest and other resources is the main barrier for promoting CAP in the country;
- It is crucial to gain a common understanding of CPAs, their role in conserving biodiversity and preserving traditional knowledge and cultures of local communities;
- Establishment of aCPA requires support from all actors including government authorities, local people and communities, private sector, scientists, media agencies, a significant investment of time and funds, and the utilization of several techniques;
- For local people and communities, biodiversity conservation, although crucial, may not be the primary purpose/goals for establishing a CPA but rather preserving their traditional culture and knowledge;
- Facilitation of CPA establishment requires a multi discipline approach including natural and social sciences, not a single approach;

- Cultural erosion is a challenge, but this could be remedied through CPAs since local people and communities still have strong spiritual links with nature and the forest surrounding them.

Sustainability / Replication

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 findings of the study show that there is a need to conduct an assessment of the status and organizational capacity of community-led conservation throughout Vietnam.

The recognition of tenure rights for communities for traditional lands, forests, and water have been improved and taken into account in policy reform processes in Vietnam. For example in the Forestry Law, Land Law, Fishery Law and Biodiversity Law. This can provide opportunities to promotion CPAs in Vietnam in the near future.

Basing up on experiences gained from this project, PanNature with develop a program on promoting the recognition and strengthening the CPA in Vietnam with priorities (not limited) as below:

- Strengthening capacity for CSOs and activitely collating and sharing experiences on ICCA work with the members of regional and international ICCA consortium;
- Building a network of ICCAs in Vietnam;
- Strengthening knowledge and understanding on ICCAs (status, roles, values, challenges and oppotunities) through documentation of the good ICCA practices and stories;
- Promoting the recognition of tenure rights to traditional land, water and forest for indigenous people and local communities.

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.

Overall, PanNature strictly followed protocols set out in the Process Framework and Social Assessment required by CEPF in the implementation of the project including: (i) plans for participatory implementation; (ii) Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC); (iii) Threat Analysis and (iv) Monitoring of Safeguards.

Basically, the design of the project was based upon the Guidelines for Community Conserved Area downloaded at <https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/PAG-011.pdf> PanNature worked closely with local authorities (at provincial, district and communal levels), scientists, and communities in planning and implementing the research and assessment activities of this project.

For the implementation of the project the Forest Protection Department of Ha Giang Province assigned a staff from the consevation division as a focal person to join with PanNature in the

project implementation. He was engaged in the planning, designing, and developing of methodologies and materials, and in conducting the research. In addition, meetings with the head of the Ha Giang FPD were regularly organized to report on the project process.

For field trips in the Xin Man district, there was always the participation of a district ranger, communal authority (agri-forestry officer, youth, chair or vice chairman of people committee) and a head of village. This process helped to enhance their knowledge of biodiversity conservation in the area, the important roles of local communities in management of natural forests, as well as fair benefit sharing mechanisms for stakeholders, for sustainable management of forests and associated resources. Furthermore, the engaged local authorities provide the clarification of the local context and communication with local people when necessary.

For assessing the perception, expectation and utilization pattern of natural resources by local communities, relevant tools of participatory rural appraisal (PRA) were applied with communities which comprise of village history, village maps, utilization of forest resources, stakeholder mapping and semi-structured interviewing. The users of the tools were required to work in a neutral manner to record and capture every opinion and idea of respondents. During this process, high priority and attention was given to respecting the cultural deferences and engaging the ethnic women and poor people in the discussions.

In order to finalize and consolidate the research, a 1-day consultation and validation workshop was organized in Ha Giang City for participants from communities, communes, district, province as well as representatives of Vietnam Forest Administration (Conservation Department) and the CEPF RIT (IUCN). In the workshop, implementers and researchers presented the findings of the studies and assessments. Participants joined in discussions to provide revisions and corrections for every finding. Comments and feedback from those participants were taken into account to propose the most suitable option for establishing a CPA in Xin Man District, Ha Giang Province.

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

a. Total additional funding (US\$) 0

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
N/A			

* 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.

It would great for the local people and communities in Vietnam if CEPF could continue to provide funding to promoting CPA/CCA/ICCA in the country.

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.**

Indicator	Narrative
N/A	

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 14 to 21 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

** 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

** 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 benefitting from formal training*	# of women benefitting from formal training*

**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 benefitting from increased income*	# of women benefitting from increased income*

**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*

**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 benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting

*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
Thom Tho		
Na Lan		
Khau Lau		
Ngài Lôm		
Nấm Chanh		

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.

Using the lesson learnt from the study, PanNature had been working with other organizations and government agencies contributing to the recognition of community as one of 7 forest owners in the new Forestry Law 2017. Specially, the sacred/spiritual forests and watershed protection forest of communities are recognized a one of the special forest and protection forest in the new Law respectively. In the admended Fishery Law regconize the co-management of fishery for community organization. These provide oppportunities to promote ICCA in Vietnam.

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

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
		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				
3				

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
1				
2				

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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