

**Process Framework
for restrictions on access to natural resources**

May 10th 2023

CEPF Grant 113639

Fauna & Flora International

Engaging local stakeholders to conserve the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey

Vietnam, Indo-Burma Hotspot

Grant Summary

1. Grantee organization:

Fauna & Flora International

2. Project title:

Engaging local stakeholders to conserve the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey

3. Grant number: CEPF-113639

4. Grant amount (US dollars): 110,000

5. Proposed dates of grant: September 1st 2023 to August 31st 2025

6. Countries where activities will be undertaken: Vietnam

7. Summary of the project:

The Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus avunculus*) is listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, owing to its very high threat of extinction, and in 2018 was listed among the World's 25 Most Endangered Primates. Over the last several decades, the species has undergone a dramatic reduction in its population size and geographical extent, with probable extinctions of important populations occurring as recently as the last 10-15 years (in Cham Chu Nature Reserve), although population surveys in this key landscape have not occurred for 15 years. This is primarily due to the loss and fragmentation of its habitat, reductions in habitat quality, and hunting of the species for meat and traditional medicine. Today, the species is known to occur definitively in only two sites, both in Ha Giang Province in far northern Vietnam.

The most important remaining stronghold for the species, holding about 80% of the global population, is the Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey Species and Habitat Conservation Area at Khau Ca (Khau Ca SHCA) – which is now part of the newly gazetted (operationalized) Du Gia - Dong Van National Park. Tonkin snub-nosed monkeys were discovered at this site by Fauna & Flora (FFI) in 2002 and have subsequently been the focus of two decades of sustained conservation action for the species. Over this time, key achievements include the establishment of the 2,026ha Khau Ca SHCA in 2009; the long-term maintenance of a community-based conservation team (6 members) to reduce threats and foster local support for the species, support research on the basic ecology and behavior of the species (conducted by FFI and Dr Le Khac Quyet, now FFI staff), and to support the production of an updated Species Conservation Action Plan (2022-2030). The results of this work are that the population appears to have experienced a promising recovery, from around 60 individuals in 2002 to an estimated 120-160 individuals in the most recent FFI survey in 2019 and updated data in 2021. Despite this hopeful trend, significant challenges remain.

Khau Ca SHCA was subsumed into Du Gia - Dong Van Karst Plateau National Park in 2015, as a southern extension linked by a small corridor of degraded forest (through the Din Dam area), although the National Park was not fully operational and Khau Ca SHCA remained firmly under the direct management of Ha Giang Forest Protection Department (FPD). On paper, the new park brings with it additional government investment, a ranger force, and the attention of a management board. In practice, the increased investments have not yet materialized (the Management Board of Du Gia - Dong Van National was established in 2021 with only 7 staff), and Fauna & Flora's community-based conservation team remains at the very front-

line of protection and monitoring efforts in this Tonkin snub-nosed monkey stronghold. We currently support a team of 6 members, who carry out 15 days of patrolling per month using Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), with patrols planned informed by recent SMART data, by the FPD in cooperation with Fauna & Flora staff. The teams are working to the best of their ability in the face of ongoing threats to the forest and to the monkeys. Primate trade continues in Vietnam, including in PAs. Although illegal, hunting with guns remains a traditional practice in and around Khau Ca SHCA. Illegal logging of high-value timber and clearance for agriculture also continues within the Khau Ca forest, as evidenced by recent SMART records generated by the community conservation teams. The ever-present threat to Khau Ca from larger-scale, highly organized illegal loggers also exists. Given all this, it is now vital to step up the protection afforded by the community conservation teams in Khau Ca SHCA, with greater professionalization, training, and oversight.

The other known population of Tonkin snub-nosed monkey is in the Tung Vai forest of Quan Ba District, Ha Giang Province (its habitat is around 3,000 hectares within the 5,000 hectares of protection forest), which is currently designated as a watershed protection forest. This small population was only discovered by Fauna & Flora as recently as 2007 and, since then, Fauna & Flora has been working to bolster and recover the species in this vital site. In particular, with very limited legal protections in place, Fauna & Flora is supporting a strong community conservation team with 9 members, who carry out 15 days of SMART patrolling per month. As with the Khau Ca SHCA, the Tung Vai patrol groups work part-time and patrol routes are planned by the Quan Ba FPD in cooperation with Fauna & Flora. Fauna & Flora has also been supporting the gazettelement process for a new PA in this forest. This process is underway and will, when finalized, result in formal protection for the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey, as well as an allocated budget from the government. In the meantime, the community conservation team is acting as a 'last line of defense' for this population, and urgently needs greater support, training and oversight.

Fauna & Flora surveys of the Tung Vai population have shown a worrying trend since its discovery, with approximately 30-40 individuals estimated in 2010 and 2013, but only 15-20 individuals confirmed in 2016. The most recent survey in 2020 failed to find the species during the formal survey period, although community conservation team members later reported observations. It is likely that the monkeys are becoming more cryptic and harder to find due to human disturbance and/or their population is decreasing. A better, more systematic monitoring of this population is urgently needed. Threats to this population remain exceptionally high. Opportunistic hunting to supplement incomes is widespread in -and-around the Tung Vai forest, and enforcement of gun laws is all-but-non-existent. Moreover, the hunting (potentially including monkeys, although this has not been recorded) is inextricably linked to cardamom cultivation in the understory of the forest, as this activity is the principal reason for people to be present in the forest. Despite the ostensive protection of Tung Vai forest as an important watershed, agriculture has expanded unchecked in recent years, which has led to human disturbance, hunting and declines in habitat quality for the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey.

The global population of the species thus currently stands at less than 200 individuals, fragmented into two known populations, only one of which appears stable. Over the long-term, this is a very precarious state for the species. Since 2017/18, Fauna & Flora has been focusing on habitat connectivity for this species and have worked to retain a viable corridor of habitat linking its habitat in Khau Ca to the much larger Du Gia - Dong Van Nature Reserve (now National Park). Work has centered on a small, but crucial, connecting area of forest. Fauna & Flora is working with local communities, authorities, and rangers to maintain this key forest link, through community-based protection of the forest, and tree-planting.

Along with the development of Khau Ca SHCA, from 2009-2010, Fauna & Flora has been facilitating the collaborative model of PA management at Khau Ca through a Management Advisory Committee (MAC). Members of the committee are representatives of local authorities and ethnic minority communities in Tung Ba, Minh Son, and Yen Dinh communes. This model has been most successful in facilitating an increased engagement and active role of local authorities in supporting livelihood development interventions and also law enforcement. Under this grant, the project intends to strengthen the role of the communities in managing the PA. This project is designed to shift our focus in Ha Giang and thus to help create a more sustainable, locally-led conservation environment, through; (1) Higher capacity, more engaged and systematic Community Conservation Teams, with a clearer focus on species monitoring; (2) Continuing on from successful work, the project will support, encourage and incentivize communities in forest recovery and management as part of on-going habitat corridor maintenance and restoration around Khau Ca.

The Tonkin snub-nosed monkey, as well as its forest home, remain under threat in the last two sites known for the species. Despite significant conservation gains and successes over the last 20 years, some threats persist, and there are - crucially - new threats and new opportunities posed by the operationalizing of the new National Park (which Fauna & Flora has long supported and advocated for), which has subsumed Khau Ca. The threat from opportunistic gun hunting is ever-present, and recent intensive logging of high-value timber by criminal gangs in other nearby forests are a stark reminder of what can happen in the absence of forest monitoring. Covid-19, and the complex relationship this has with cardamom value (and other commodities) and cross-border trade, has been a key driver of an upswing in forest exploitation, and a further reminder that context and threats are ever changing, and again, the need for vigilance (monitoring). Fauna & Flora has supported community-based patrol teams as the bedrock of their conservation interventions for the species, and threats have been measurably reduced as evidenced by recent SMART records. However, we also know there are ample opportunities to make the work of the community teams more effective, through greater professionalization and by providing them with full-time support from Fauna & Flora staff on the ground. Without this project, and against the backdrop of changing or emerging threats, there is a real chance that previous successes will be eroded, and that the Tung Vai population might disappear altogether. It remains very difficult to raise funds for this globally important, albeit CR and endemic, primate, and without CEPF support, Fauna & Flora and counterparts, will be unable to facilitate local empowerment in conservation now, when (and where) it is most needed.

Goal: The overall goal of the project is that the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (CR) populations in Ha Giang are measurably improved and more sustainably protected via an increase in the power and engagement of local communities in conservation.

Objective 1: By project end, a newly established, systematic approach to patrolling and monitoring is operational in the last two known populations of the species (Khau Ca SHCA and Tung Vai forest), using the latest developments in smartphone-based data collection and with oversight from local Fauna & Flora staff.

Expected outputs:

Output 1.1. Comprehensive framework and data model for patrolling and monitoring (2 sites): The project will produce a systematic grid-based monitoring/implementation system and plan, data models and databases.

Output 1.2. Capacity of the old Community Conservation Team (CCT)/new Species Monitoring Team (SMT) members assessed, and built accordingly, through training sessions and supported learning, to be ready for the implementation of activity 1.3.

Output 1.3. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and field manual for monitoring teams: Revise/produce new Terms of References for monitoring team members, produce training manuals, SOP guidelines, monthly patrol plans, SMART/Mergin (Input) Maps data reports, 'heatmaps' of patrol effort coverage, and occupancy maps of snub-nosed monkey distribution.

Output 1.4. The model(s) developed for Ha Giang sites will also support reciprocal, iterative learning and improvement with similar patrol/monitoring models now under piloting in Cao Bang (Cao vit gibbon), Ha Nam (Delacour's langur), and Pu Mat NP (northern white-cheeked gibbon) and will support potential replication in new sites.

Output 1.5. Community safeguards and grievance redress reviewed, maintained, and updated for both sites, as required. Safeguard/GRM/Social Impact Assessment reports made available (and data included in project MEL).

Output 1.6. An increase in the percentage of the community monitoring team's salary and operational costs covered by PFES, or 'Payment for Forest Ecosystem Services', in the Vietnam context, towards greater local ownership, sustainability, and INGO exit from the landscape.

Expected activities:

Activity 1.1. Develop a systematic forest patrol framework and implementation plan for Khu Ca SHCA and Tung Vai forest: Fauna & Flora will instigate a full review of community patrolling efforts to date, including successes/failures. These learnings, along with Fauna & Flora's recent successes working in other sites, will then be used to develop with the respective FPD units a comprehensive and scientific framework for patrolling that defines objectives, responsibilities, required oversight, indicators and reporting milestones.

Activity 1.2. Training needs assessments, training (and re-training for existing patrol personnel) for community monitoring teams and PA staff/rangers and the provision on-sight oversight technical support – through the hiring of a new community-patrol team coordinator, provided. These are in addition to existing, remote support from Fauna & Flora's CCT/SMART Manager and also new Protected Area Law Enforcement Advisor (currently onboarding), both based in Hanoi.

Activity 1.3. Establish Species Monitoring Teams in both sites: As an evolution of the existing community patrol teams, Fauna & Flora will establish Species Monitoring Teams in Khu Ca SHCA and Tung Vai forest, with collaborative development of new manuals, ToRs and SOPs, to put into practice the agreed monitoring frameworks. Fauna & Flora will carefully consult with Denver Zoo, which is providing limited support to a research assistance team of 4 local people at Khu Ca, to avoid overlap and add value. Dr. Quyet works with both teams.

Activity 1.4. Annual SMART/Input data reports and annual Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) reports developed and shared with other provincial government counterparts and monitoring teams at other Fauna & Flora sites, along with central FPD and the Department of Protected Areas (under the Vietnam Administration of Forestry), and combined with a study tour for at least 4 monitoring team members to visit other Fauna & Flora sites and learn from teams there.

Activity 1.5. Community safeguards and grievance redress reviewed and/or developed in line with the new patrol and monitoring teams, and the ongoing PA gazette process in Tung Vai: Fauna & Flora has already supported development of safeguards and active, continuing Grievance Redress Mechanisms in both sites, but all will be reviewed again, with and by local community members, as well as FPD rangers and the PA Management Board, and any risks, concerns and required changes or updates agreed upon and actioned. FPIC will be used before (and as part of) all project design steps, and prior to the implementation of key project milestones. The project will also undertake social impact assessments (start, middle and project end), as part of safeguard reporting and MEL.

Activity 1.6. Building on past success, and strong relationships with government counterparts, consult with FPD-DARD, and advocate with provincial authorities/decision makers, to increase the proportion of community-based forest/monkey monitoring costs that is covered by the state (PFES) to 50%.

Activity 1.7. Fauna & Flora will facilitate a study tour to Pu Mat National Park to exchange lessons learned in best practices of community-based monitoring and species protection with the Save Vietnam's Wildlife and Fauna & Flora project teams in Pu Mat.

Objective 2: Continuing with existing and successful interventions, which support, encourage, and incentivize the local communities in forest recovery and management, such that by project end, there has been a maintaining or increasing of habitat connectivity and available habitat for Tonkin snub-nosed monkey at Khau Ca (Du Gia - Dong Van National Park) and Tung Vai.

Expected outputs:

Output 2.1. At Khau Ca: Through land use planning for five local households living inside Du Gia - Dong Van National Park, in Din Dam, and assistance with forest regeneration and augmented where appropriate by enrichment (native trees) planting, in degraded areas (between Khau Ca and Du Gia), the project will improve the availability and security of Tonkin snub-nosed habitat.

Output 2.2. At Khau Ca: Official and legal forest management contracts signed between the five households and Du Gia - Dong Van National Park.

Output 2.3. At Tung Vai: The project will (continue to) reduce the scale and impact of cardamom production in Tung Vai through more sustainable land use (zoning and land sparing), in the short terms (by end PY1), and through gazettement of the new Protected Area, in the longer term (by project end).

Output 2.4. At Tung Vai: A program of sustainable cardamom production, co-developed and supported, as a way to maintain community (forest) benefits and to reduce threats to the Tonkin snub-nosed habitat.

Expected activities:

Activity 2.1. Undertake a specific Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process with the 5 Hmong households in the Din Dam Area.

Activity 2.2. Continuing to engage five local households in Din Dam area, Fauna & Flora will support and facilitate a participatory land use mapping and planning process; and provide seedlings and technical assistance for conducting Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) and tree planting.

Activity 2.3. Facilitate a process and assist with recording meeting minutes and drafting agreements/contracts to secure the right of local households in Din Dam to legally manage the 'corridor' area through signed forest protection/management contracts with Du Gia - Dong Van National Park.

Activity 2.4. Through a combination of local, participatory land use planning, and ongoing protected area advocacy with the authorities, work towards gazettement and associated zoning of the new Special Use Forest (PA) by the end of the project.

Activity 2.5. Building on Fauna & Flora's previous work here, the project will support, encourage and incentivize local communities to reduce the area of cardamom under cultivation in Tung Vai, and especially to return the 'core' area to intact forest, through land use planning, skills training, alternative seedling provision (fruit trees), awareness/consultation and livelihood support. Fauna & Flora will provide direct labor payments for adult family members for tree planting and habitat restoration in the corridor.

Activity 2.6. For the 5 households in the corridor, Fauna & Flora will develop a small revolving fund with an initial investment of USD 3000 for micro credits to support livelihood

interventions. Fauna & Flora will leverage at least an additional USD 3000 from a co-financing donor. Demonstrating the effectiveness of the microfinance facility will also enable us to leverage additional impact investment in the future. Fauna & Flora will provide training and capacity building for the management of microfinance.

Activity 2.7. Fauna & Flora will provide training and capacity building, working especially with local women, for raising livestock (e.g., local chickens) including veterinary support and providing materials, such as chicken coops and veterinary supplies.

The project will ensure that protected area management and the government program for forest protection contracts and payments for forest ecosystem services (PFES) are better aligned. In particular, Fauna & Flora will facilitate the management board to allocate forest protection contracts to the 5 local, indigenous Hmong households concerned, to receive PFES as an incentive to forego access and protect forest in the wildlife corridor between Snub-nosed monkey habitat in Khau Kha and the larger Du Gia – Dong Van National Park. Since Khau Kha Species and Habitat Conservation Area has been integrated into Du Gia – Dong Van National Park, Fauna & Flora will provide training and support to the National Park management unit for METT assessment and reporting. Fauna & Flora will introduce the management board to IUCN green-listing and encourage them to move towards becoming a candidate. The management board has currently very few human resources and limited finances. However, analyzing the gaps will enable the management board to lobby the provincial people's committee for a higher allocation and funds.

8. **Date of preparation of this document:** May 10th 2023

9. **Restrictions on access to natural resources:**

In this proposed project, interventions may create negative impacts on local communities of ethnic minorities through the following proposed interventions: (1) encourage and incentivize local communities to reduce the area of cardamom under cultivation in Tung Vai, and especially to return the 'core' area to intact forest, through land use planning, skills training, alternative seedling provision (fruit trees), awareness/consultation and livelihood support; (2) forest regeneration and augmented where appropriate by enrichment (native trees) planting, in degraded areas in Din Dam area (the degraded area between Khau Ca and Du Gia) to improve the availability and security of Tonkin snub-nosed habitat.

To avoid negative impacts to local communities who are currently using forest land to cultivate cardamom in the area the project will continue employ Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), together with further consultation on project/activity design and land use planning and seek to clarify user rights. In addition, to mitigate the negative impacts on local communities, through an offset mechanism (to offset the opportunity costs presented by increase forest protection). The mechanism will be in the form of a plan for improved livelihoods of cardamom growers, via a plan with alternative livelihood interventions in their forest gardens such as fruit trees and local green tea planting support.

Measured through: FPIC/social baselines and safeguard monitoring (including key socio-economic indicators).

With the five Hmong households living inside the Du Gia Dong Van National Park (the degraded area in the previous border of Khau Ca SHCA and Du Gia Nature Reserve), the

project will provide opportunity for these local villagers to participate in the design and eventual operation of habitat restoration and management of this area through land use planning, supporting sustainable livelihood development, engaging in habitat restoration and enrichment interventions, and securing their long-term sustainable forest management. Habitat restoration actions and livelihood interventions will be identified jointly with them through village meetings. This process may identify issues relating to natural resource management and land use planning and may recommend approaches to reduce damaging impacts (including the presence of farming encroachment) and increasing sustainability. Therefore, habitat restoration in this area may suggest reductions in access to natural resources and/or farmland, although only for a very small number of households (five households).

There will be no farmland of these five households that need to be taken out of production to establish the habitat linking Khau Ca forest and Du Gia. If there are some degraded areas (grazing areas) that need to be managed more strictly, the rights and livelihoods of those affected will be upheld (safeguarded). Through a process of consultation, FPIC, and grievance redress, the project will ensure that any change in land use would be voluntary, and options will be developed to provide compensation for affected households, either through cash or the provision of alternative, like-for-like (or better) farmland in the same village – which the People’s Committee has the power to grant.

Measured through: FPIC/social baselines and safeguard monitoring (including key socio-economic indicators).

10. Participatory implementation: This section will establish a process of meaningful consultation whereby affected persons will be involved in identifying adverse impacts and assessing of the significance of any impacts. It will also establish the criteria for eligibility for identifying persons eligible for any mitigation or compensation measures necessary.

(1) Procedure of development

FFI has a position statement and guidance document related to displacement (including economic displacement i.e. the loss of or restricted access to livelihood resources) and endeavors to ensure that our conservation activities do not disadvantage or undermine poor, vulnerable, or marginalized people who are dependent upon or live adjacent to natural resources, and wherever possible we seek to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance local well-being and social equity. We are committed to respecting human rights, promoting their protection and realization within our conservation programs, and supporting the governance systems that can secure those rights. We are one of the founding members of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (<http://www.thecihr.org>), a consortium of international conservation NGOs that seek to improve the practice of conservation by promoting the integration of human rights in conservation policy and practice. FFI seeks to uphold this position in all of its partnerships, including with government departments, the corporate sector, and civil society organizations.

This draft procedure has been developed by FFI as part of the CEPF proposal development process. Prior to this project proposal, the FFI team had conducted multiple consultation meetings with community representatives, and local people, including those potentially being affected once the project will bring more interventions to support habitat restoration and

reduction of cultivating cardamom in Tung Vai forest. By applying this participatory approach, the FFI team gathered comments and feedback from local communities on the project's proposed objectives and activities. The team has also discussed issues that may occur during the implementation period, and solutions to mitigate them. Before finalizing and implementing this framework, the project team will further discuss with local relevant stakeholders and communities. It will be discussed, revised and approved by at least the following stakeholders:

- Ha Giang Department of Rural Development (DARD) – the key project partner in Ha Giang;
- Ha Giang provincial Forest Protection Department (FPD) – the project implementation partner;
- Management Board of Du Gia Dong Van National Park – the project implementation partner;
- Quan Ba district FPD - the project implementation partner;
- Authorities of Quan Ba, Vi Xuyen and Bac Me districts;
- Authorities of Tung Ba, Yen Dinh, Minh Son, Cao Ma Po, Ta Van, and Tung Vai communes;
- Representatives of 13 villages in Quan Ba district and five households in Tung Ba.

(2)Project implementation

Within the boundary of Du Gia Dong Van National Park, there are five Hmong households living before the establishment of Khau Ca SHCA (now Du Gia Dong Van National Park) without land tenure (no red book) on their farmland. This cultivated land is in fact without a land title. However, the project and partners respect their rights and consider no major impacts on the process of habitat restoration in this degraded area. The project will apply a participatory approach throughout this project by closely working with them and partners, including the following principles:

- This project will be transparent, accountable, legitimate, fair, and inclusive in the participatory process;
- The project will secure sufficient capacity for those participating in discussions of any issues related to this project. If necessary, trainings will be provided prior to discussions;
- Participation of stakeholders will be equitable. The project will help those marginalized or vulnerable people/groups to secure their voices being counted. This may involve technical support, time, and cultural factors;
- The project will encourage mutual respect amongst participants, including substantive roles and appropriate power sharing;
- The project will secure the participation of stakeholders in any activity implementation.

Specific activities which the project will secure a participatory approach include:

- The project will facilitate to support the process for engaging them in the land use planning, design, and implementation of habitat restoration interventions, including the long-term forest management mechanism;
- The Community Conservation Team (CCT) has ongoing activities at the sites. This model has been established since 2003 at Khau Ca and 2007 at Quan Ba with technical and financial support from FFI in collaboration with Ha Giang FPD. The establishment was based on the need for forest patrols to limit the threats to monkeys and their habitat. The process of recruitment was by consent of local communities where the CCT candidates live. Through its operation, although they are contracted by Ha Giang FPD, they have no legal mandate to arrest people accessing forest. Their roles are to

detect illegal activities and report it to FPD, remove snares in forest, monitor biodiversity, and stop people accessing the forest. However, it needs step-by-step professionalization.

- Building conservation capacity for Du Gia Dong Van National Park staff is needed so that they can later fully manage such a big national park and important population of Tonkin snub-nosed monkey. The project will work closely with Ha Giang DARD to prioritize urgent capacity gaps. The project will also continue build capacity for rangers and CCT members;
- Women will be encouraged to participate in the project, especially during the process of developing alternative livelihood interventions in Quan Ba to replace cardamom cultivation, and we will also prioritize the women of the five Hmong households at Din Dam to support them with sustainable livelihood models. The Women's Union will be a key partner to support livelihood development models for the group of women at Din Dam.

The most significant matter of this project is the process of deciding Quan Ba watershed protection forest to be a special-use forest. FFI has conducted many consultation meetings with local people and local governments. It was 100% supported by them to upgrade Quan Ba protection forest to special-use forest. However, it was delayed by provincial government because of financial limitations from the government. The project will continue to convince provincial government, with the option to give the management task to Bat Dai Son natural reserve Management Board.

11. Measures to assist affected persons:

We do not anticipate that any individuals will be eligible for compensation as a result of this project. This is because the project itself will only encourage cardamom farmers as much as possible to narrow down their cardamom fields in the critical habitat of Tonkin snub-nosed monkey. In return, the project will work with them to identify alternative livelihood options. The project will secure their participation in all discussions to harmonize their benefits and the conservation purpose. Specific measures will include:

- The project will facilitate land use planning for those cardamom farmers and sustainable alternative livelihood interventions to achieve a mutual agreement. This can be allowing them to continue using those cardamom fields to plant native trees that create no impacts on habitats of Tonkin snub-nosed monkey;
- For those five Hmong households living in Din Dam area, the project will support them with sustainable livelihood models, involving the Women's Union as a key partner to support this and involve them in habitat restoration interventions and long-term forest management.

There may also be people who are inadvertently negatively affected by the project who have not been identified during the development of this process. If this situation arises during consultation on this process, the process will be adapted to account for their situation. If this situation arises during implementation of the project, the people concerned will be able to seek redress through the grievance mechanism outlined below.

12. Timeline and resources:

Consultation activities were conducted prior to the implementation of this project. After the project is approved, the review and investigation of impacts and solutions to the affected people will be carried out in addition to other conservation promotion activities. When we have full information of impacts and solutions from previous surveys, the project will plan to gradually improve livelihoods and take adaptive conservation action to the actual situation for each affected group.

Project information provision as well as the grievance mechanism will also be implemented from the beginning of the project. In each village, the project will hold a village meeting and instruct how to use the information on the poster to ensure that all people have access to the information, and all are able to follow grievance procedures if needed.

13. **Monitoring and evaluation**:

At the community meeting room of each village, each commune, FPD office, the project will provide a poster with the grievance mechanism, including stating the names, addresses, and phone numbers of the stakeholder units, in order to create maximum conditions to help people report information related to project activities. For further information, see the draft Grievance Mechanism document.

14. **Disclosure**: CEPF requires that process frameworks are disclosed to affected local communities and other stakeholders. Please describe your efforts to disclose this plan.

Project information provision as well as grievance mechanism have been implemented since the beginning of the project. This will be updated as needed from the consultation process. In each village, the project will hold a village meeting and instruct how to use the information on the poster to ensure that all people have the right to access this information, and all the reported information is fully received and dealt with according to the Grievance Mechanism.