



Central Truong Son Landscape, Vietnam – and beyond

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Reporting on a project for WWF





Four things we learned

1. Monitoring restoration is necessarily long-term and critically important but tends to be abandoned whenever there is a cash shortage
2. The social objectives of FLR assume participation and this is sometimes difficult – monitoring can help (but participation means more indicators)
3. Objectives extend beyond area of trees: also social values, biodiversity, ecosystem services
4. Most monitoring systems look at sites, not landscapes



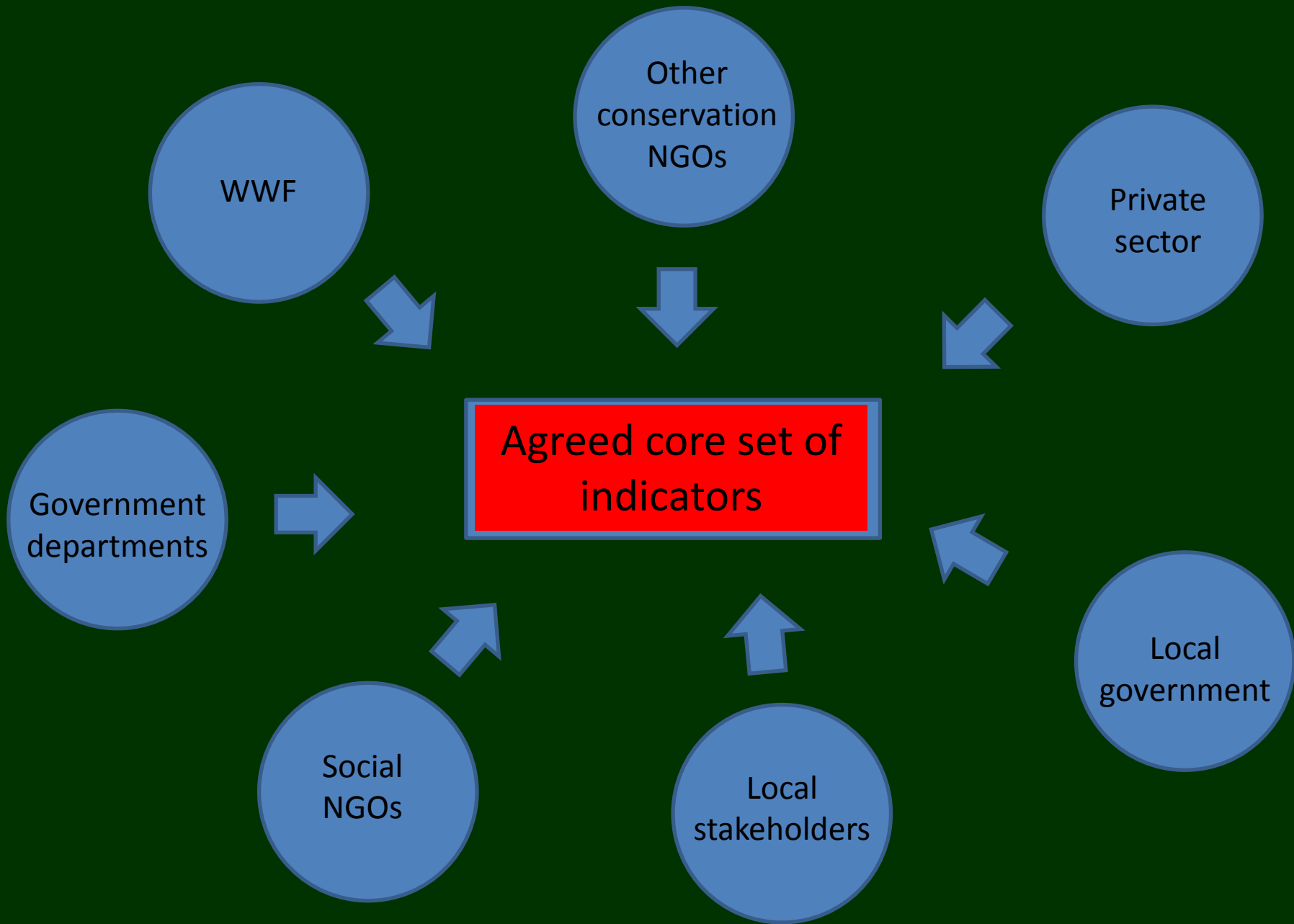
Research suggests that monitoring systems are centrally linked to project effectiveness but the best monitoring systems I know for protected areas were in Fraser Island, Australia and in Canadian national parks – both have now been dropped

We wanted monitoring systems that were cheap, could be used by non-experts (for a variety of reasons) and also where possible used existing data



60 meetings to talk about which indicators are needed: this also told us a lot about people's *priorities* for restoration





WWF

Other
conservation
NGOs

Private
sector

Agreed core set of
indicators

Government
departments

Local
government

Local
stakeholders

Social
NGOs

Things that have changed since the Central Truong Son work

- “Internet of Things” – the technical opportunities for monitoring is becoming exponentially better and cheaper
- The same is true for collecting and organising data – social media is revolutionising biodiversity monitoring
- Focus on forest quality within FLR
- Investigating options for using biological indicators to measure restoration of ecosystem service



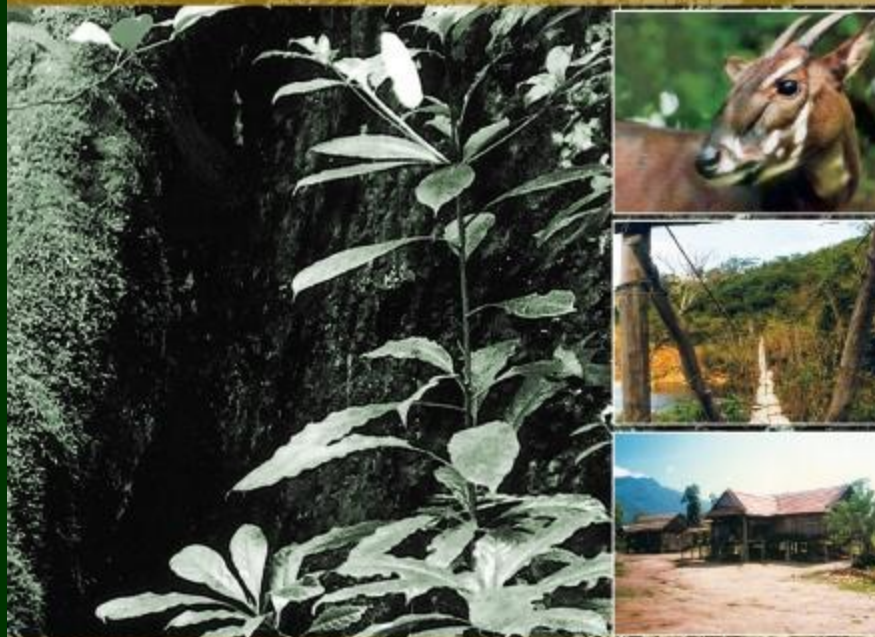
Suggested indicators

Area of natural forest	Number of protected area management boards
Forest quality	Catchment protection
Area of plantations	Irrigation enhancement
Timber products (legal and illegal)	Life expectancy by income class
Non-timber forest products	Access to family planning
Sustainable forest management	Access to health centres
Amount of certified forest	Access to electricity
% of reforestation budget for natural regeneration	Percentage of boys/girls in secondary school
Number of natural forest regeneration projects	Percentage of settled families
Area judged to need restoration	Local stakeholder opinions
Number of forest fires	Government PA staff attending training courses
Extent of forest fires	Number of arrests for illegal hunting by guards
Number of wildlife restaurants	Number of arrests for wildlife trade by guards
Wildlife trade from key ports	Number of communes with volunteer rangers
Population of target species in protected areas	Kilometres of road in the seven provinces
Area of target habitat in protected areas	Total human population
Protected areas (number and location)	Impacts of the Ho Chi Minh Highway
Protected area effectiveness	Achievement of Central Truong Son Initiative

- We need to be politically smart in what indicators we choose and who we involve
- Monitoring is about more than monitoring – it covers participation, capacity building, planning and partnerships
- Opportunities are changing very fast – we are almost all out of date

**HỆ THỐNG GIÁM SÁT VÀ ĐÁNH GIÁ CÔNG TÁC PHỤC HỒI
RỪNG TRONG KHU VỰC TRUNG TRƯỜNG SƠN**

**A Monitoring and Evaluation System for Forest Landscape
Restoration in the Central Truong Son Landscape**



Báo cáo cho Chương trình Trung Trường Sơn
A report for the Central Truong Son Initiative

Thank you

