

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: World Wide Fund for Nature

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement): Sustainable Community-Based Conservation of the Priority Population of Grey-shanked Douc

Implementation Partners for this Project: American Museum of Natural History (AMNH)
Quang Nam Forest Protection Department

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): 1 January 2010-31 December 2010

Date of Report (month/year): 28 February 2011

II. OPENING REMARKS

Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.

None.

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT IMPACTS

Project Impacts:

Long Term: Capacity of district FPD rangers in primate survey and monitoring improved; Appropriate sustainable long-term conservation strategy identified for Grey-shanked Doucs at this priority site

Education and awareness of local communities regarding the value of doucs and other wildlife raised

Short Term: Largest Grey-shanked Douc population understood and monitoring programme established;

Patrolling routes amended to improve enforcement of illegal, unsustainable and destructive activities

Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.

The project was successful in achieving the majority of its objectives. The capacity of 7 FPD rangers who are likely to be involved in primate monitoring and the proposed protected area, was improved in primate survey and monitoring through classroom training and practical experience. The project identified some potential options for eco-tourism, but due to the investment and capacity required and the high risks associated with this approach, we have determined that the best short- and long-term strategy is to support the establishment of the protected area. Education and awareness raising efforts will be continued in local communities by Quang Nam Conservation Education Working Group, utilizing the information collected and produced by the project.

We have succeeded in determining the priority area for grey-shanked douc activities and established an appropriate monitoring programme.

Although we have been able to provide some advice on enforcement, the project was not able to focus enough attention on this to accurately quantify threats and identify patrolling routes, due to the reduction of matched funding available from our partner AMNH. When carrying out the survey and monitoring, it was discovered that threat surveys were incompatible with this activity, so this will be achieved by subsequent projects.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

No

IV. PROJECT COMPONENTS

Project Components:

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Component 1: Survey and monitoring of Grey-shanked douc population and threats	
<i>Indicator 1.1: Increased capacity of district FPD rangers in primate survey and monitoring</i>	7 rangers trained in primate survey and monitoring, during 5 day training course and subsequent field survey.
<i>Indicator 1.2: Report on Grey-shanked douc population (size, distribution) and assessment of threat intensity/human use within the landscape</i>	Priority area for grey-shanked doucs identified following surveys. Threat assessment not completed due to lowered matched funding award.
<i>Indicator 1.3: Maps of priority monitoring and patrol routes for targeted enforcement (of illegal, unsustainable and destructive activities) and effective monitoring of the population, for FPD</i>	Maps of priority area for Grey-shanked doucs completed, plus monitoring routes and results from first 2 monitoring trips.
Component 2: Eco-tourism feasibility assessment	
<i>Indicator 2.1: Report on the feasibility of establishing eco-tourism at this site, identifying potential partners and appropriate mechanisms for how this can be achieved, which will benefit both doucs and other wildlife in the area, as well as provide a source of sustainable long-term income for local communities</i>	Outlines 4 options for eco-tourism development and recommends the 'Douc Conservation Model'. Highlights the challenges and risks associated with the options and significant investment and capacity required to ensure eco-tourism would have positive benefits to doucs.
Component 3: Village Patrol Team (VPT) assessment	
<i>Indicator 3.1: Evaluation of effectiveness of Village Patrol Teams (VPTs) with recommendations on how VPTs should be modified to provide greater protection (by reducing threats) to biodiversity, or with recommendations of alternative protection methods.</i>	Assessment identified serious constraints to VPT operations, which mean that VPTs are unlikely to be able to deal adequately with threats to doucs and the site. Recommends establishment of the site as a protected area, to improve protection efforts.
Component 4: Support local education and awareness-raising efforts	
<i>Indicator 4.1: Information from survey and monitoring (maps, reports, data), translated and provided to Quang Nam FPD Conservation Education Working Group, for their integration into local education and outreach programmes</i>	All outputs from the project provided to Quang Nam FPD to be incorporated into provincial education and outreach programmes, through the Conservation Education Working Group.

Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.

The project has produced three reports as above (refer to 'Conserving Vietnam's Grey-shanked Doucs, a Critically Endangered primate', Village Protection Team Evaluation, Que Phuoc Commune, Quang Nam Province 2010', and 'Que Phuoc Eco-tourism feasibility assessment' for more information). We have also produced maps of priority areas for Grey-shanked Douc and established a monitoring programme for the species. The monitoring programme will continue to be supported by WWF and AMNH and implemented by Quang Nam FPD. AMNH have secured funding for the next monitoring trip from Sea World Busch Gardens Conservation Fund, which will also include some activities designed to raise awareness of local community members relating to protected area establishment (PA boundaries, rules and regulations).

Furthermore, we have provided all information in translation to the Quang Nam FPD, to contribute towards establishment of the site as a protected area and for use in education and awareness-raising efforts by Quang Nam Conservation Education Working Group.

Were any outputs unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?

We were not able to quantify threats to the douc population, due to lower than expected matched funding and resources. However, follow-up funding is currently being sought to enable accurate quantification of threats and identification of patrolling routes. The survey and monitoring work did however identify that any trails in the forest tend to be easily snared, so initially enforcement efforts can be targeted in these places.

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

No actions towards environmental or social safeguard policies have been required.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

Describe any lessons learned during the various phases of the project. Consider lessons both for future projects, as well as for CEPF's future performance.

This project is a continuation of WWF and AMNH involvement at the site and an important step in the conservation of the core population of Grey-shanked douc. There remains much to be done however to adequately protect the habitat and species it supports.

The eco-tourism feasibility assessment conducted by the project identified 4 potential options for development of eco-tourism at the site (see 'Que Phuoc Ecotourism Feasibility Assessment report' for more information on the options). However, given a number of strengths for the site in terms of its potential as a tourism site, there were many weaknesses and potential risks. Management of the tourism venture would pose problems with no management body present at the moment; the tourism value of the site is not particularly exceptional and it would probably be unlikely for tourists to see the doucs themselves; capacity amongst local communities to offer homestays or eco-tourism benefits is very low; and there is little government support for biodiversity conservation efforts with the site being poorly protected at present, which would need to be rectified to reduce risks and increase attractiveness to tourists. Tourism activities would need to be planned and implemented very well (requiring significant and long-term investment from donors), to ensure eco-tourism does not pose any threats to the douc population here and that local communities would benefit from such ventures.

The Village Protection Team evaluation highlighted many different problems with the set up and operation of these teams and in reality, it is unlikely that VPTs are providing much protection to the Grey-shanked douc population and the site at the present (see *Village Protection Team Evaluation, Que Phuoc Commune, Quang Nam Province 2010*, for more information). The teams suffer from inadequate financing, capacity and government support and the legal framework is reportedly not clear enough; consequently teams are restricted to operating only when FPD patrol, which is contrary to their original operational guidelines. VPTs prefer this system though, reporting it to be dangerous to operate by themselves as they cannot carry weapons for self defence against often highly sophisticated and well organized illegal logging and hunting operations. The inability for VPTs to deal with violations conducted by local community members is also a significant constraint; although most villagers report violations to be committed by 'outsiders' to the communities, but in reality violations by community members are suspected to be a problem as well. The current disabling conditions for VPT operations are unlikely to change (for example, the provincial sustainable financing mechanism never worked and is unlikely to become operational now), so it is recommended that the best strategy to improve protection of the site, the doucs and other wildlife is to support the establishment of the site as a protected area (it is a proposed protected area but the province lack the financial resources for its official gazettement).

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/failure)

Design of the project was conducted before the amount of matched funding from AMNH was secure, we therefore had to reduce activities under the project when AMNH were awarded less funding than expected.

Project Execution: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/failure)

We have a strong partnership with both AMNH, who contributed significant funding and expertise to this project, and with Quang Nam FPD, without which the project would not have been so successful.

VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
AMNH (Disney Conservation Fund)	B	\$15,700	
Sea World Busch Gardens	C	\$10,000	

****Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:***

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)*
- B** *Complementary funding (Other donors contribute to partner organizations that are working on a project linked with this CEPF project)*
- C** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF project.)*
- D** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

Provide details of whether this project will continue in the future and if so, how any additional funding already secured or fundraising plans will help ensure its sustainability.

We have secured an additional \$10,000 from Sea World Busch Gardens Conservation Fund, to continue the monitoring programme for the next 12 months. This funding was secured following the completion of this project.

WWF and AMNH are working with Quang Nam FPD to seek further funding to support protected area establishment to ensure sustainability of our work. Approximately \$20,000 is required to complete and submit a feasibility study (which needs to be conducted by the Forestry Inventory Planning Institute) to establish the Quang Nam Species and Habitat Conservation Area. In addition, the process for approval of the area as a Special Use Forest will cost another \$10,000. The provincial government does not have the budget to assign to this activity; hence they have requested assistance from WWF to raise the necessary funds.

Although the support of this site is a high priority for conservation of Grey-shanked Douc (and therefore a high priority for WWF), it is unlikely that WWF will be able to raise the necessary funds for another year at least.

VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

None.

VIII. INFORMATION SHARING

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. One way we do this is by making programmatic project documents available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and by marketing these in our newsletter and other communications.

These documents are accessed frequently by other CEPF grantees, potential partners, and the wider conservation community.

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