

## CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	World Wide Fund for Nature
<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrated Eld's Deer Project, Piloting Integrated Spatial Development Planning as a Tool for Reconciling Conservation and Development Objectives for Forests in Lao PDR
<b>Date of Report:</b>	Jun 30, 2013
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**CEPF Region: Indo-Burma**

**Strategic Direction: 3:** Engage key actors in reconciling biodiversity conservation and development objectives, with a particular emphasis on the northern limestone highlands and Mekong river and its major tributaries and more specifically.

**CEPF Investment Priorities 3.1** Support civil society efforts to analyze development policies, plans and programs, evaluate their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and propose alternative development scenarios and appropriate mitigating measures.

**Grant Amount: US\$225,000**

**Project Dates: 1 May, 2010 to 30 April, 2013**

**Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):**

- Department of Forestry (Government of Laos)- Providing monitoring and project assessment
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Government of Laos)- Supporting monitoring and project assessment in accordance with the Project's Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Laos.
- Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office (Government of Laos)- Direct planning and implementation of the Project.
- District Agriculture and Forestry Office (Government of Laos)- Direct planning and implementation of the Project.
- WCS - International Non-Government Organization – Provision of technical support, particularly during the early stages of the Project.
- The media (press, television, and internet) were also an important partner, providing coverage of project activities, including a television spot on Lao Star Channel and coverage in the Vientiane Times Newspaper.

### **Conservation Impacts**

***Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.***

The Project provides direct support to a variety of different CEPF priorities. The Savannakhet Eld's Deer Sanctuary is located along the Xe Bang Hieng River which is a Priority Corridor of the CEPF as part of the focus on the Mekong River and its tributaries. The conservation of the dry dipterocarp forests and broader activities supporting integrated spatial planning support resource governance within this catchment. It also overlaps with the key biodiversity area in Xonnabuly District (#43), to which it provides potentially important impacts. Eld's deer are listed as a priority mammal for CEPF Investment in the Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspot. Following CEPF guidelines the project has provided species-focused conservation action on what may be the last remaining population in Laos in order to address overexploitation, disturbance and loss of key habitats.

The overarching project approach is closely aligned with the CEPF investment priority for Strategic Direction 3. Engage key actors in reconciling biodiversity conservation and development objectives, with a particular emphasis on the northern limestone highlands and Mekong River and its major tributaries. 3.1 Support civil society efforts to analyze development policies, plans and programs, evaluate their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and propose alternative development scenarios and appropriate mitigating measures and 3.3 conduct targeted outreach and awareness raising for decision makers.

***Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.***

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

The major goal of the Project is to increase the population of the Eld's deer in its natural habitat of dry dipterocarp forest ecosystem through strengthening local capacity of sustainable management of natural resources. To achieve our goal, we have focus on strengthening (i) the capacity of government staff and local communities, (ii) Integrated spatial development and planning, (iii) Conservation outreach (iv) Law enforcement, and (v) systematic monitoring to assess impacts of conservation interventions and to inform strategic adaptive management.

**Actual Progress toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:**

The Project has sustainably achieved verifiable improvements in village and district-level planning for the Eld's Deer Sanctuary in general and the core zone in particular. In addition, the following outcomes have been achieved:

- Strengthened awareness and capacity of the local government offices and villagers in integrating sustainable development planning into the conservation process thus improving long-term management and protection of the site,
- Increased local support and capacity of communities for natural resource management and Eld's deer Protection
- Increased support and capacity of government agencies for the protection of the Eld's Deer, forest protection and sustainable natural resources management
- Increased sustainable development options for villages in the core area of the sanctuary through clear spatial development plans which are based on the best available resources as well as increased capacity for local resource management

- Improved understanding of the Eld's deer population characteristics in the Eld's Deer Sanctuary

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

Major threats to Eld's deer include direct poaching, habitat encroachment, illegal logging, over harvesting of forest resource, agricultural expansion and fire. To tackle these threats on the short term, we up to now have achieved some major objectives and accomplished several activities, including land-use planning for seven villages, regular routine and responsive patrolling in core and management zones, improvement of the sanctuary regulation through participatory process, outreach in target villages and at district and province levels, consultation workshops with all stake holders, technical training for staff (e.g., MIST, Land-allocation procedures, occupancy surveys, line-transect surveys). Of most significant, we have now set up monitoring systems using MIST GIS software (Monitoring Information System) to evaluate the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts (or monitoring threats), and using line transect and occupancy surveys to assess impacts of conservations interventions on Eld's deer population and its natural habitat conservation. Results from monitoring allow us to adapt our conservation strategies to respond to threats on space and time.

**Actual Progress toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:**

Through regular patrolling and community-led enforcement within the Sanctuary, there has been a demonstrable

- Reduction in primary threats to the Dry Forest of the Eld's Deer Sanctuary including illegal logging, over-harvesting of forest resources, agriculture expansion and fire.
- Reduction in primary threats to the remaining Eld's Deer Populations including poaching and habitat encroachment.

**Please provide the following information where relevant:**

**Hectares Protected:** 93,000 hectares

**Species Conserved:** Eld's Deer (*Cervus eldii siamensis*)

**Corridors Created:** N/A

***Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.***

While the project made excellent progress towards achieving its short-term (1-3 years) impact objectives, the achievement of long-term (3+ years) requires creativity and determination to meet a number of challenges. These include illegal logging, over-hunting, over-harvesting of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and burning to provide fresh growth for livestock, all of which are leading drivers of habitat degradation in the Eld's deer Sanctuary. Threats of forest conversion for agricultural expansion (particularly sugar cane and other commercial plantation crops) has been exacerbated by pressure from investment companies from China, Thailand and Vietnam, consistent with broader trends experienced across the region. The Project has met with particular success during this period in regard to the mitigation of these drivers, achieved through the strong, local political support of District and Provincial authorities, who recommend the national-level gazetting of the Sanctuary as a more effective means to mitigate pressure from companies whose influence originates from national and international levels.

***Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?***

The Project has witnessed the galvanization of local-level political power (at the community, District and Province) to maintain the integrity of the Sanctuary against the drivers mentioned above. The project has also achieved broader impacts throughout the Lao PDR by enhancing the capacity of government staff to execute integrated spatial development planning as a tool for reconciling conservation and development objectives for forest in Lao PDR. The project supports particularly the National Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and Action Plan to 2010, National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy 2004, National Forestry Strategy to the Year 2020.

## **Project Components**

**Project Components:** *Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.*

**Component 1 Planned:**

Production of an Integrated Sustainable Development Plan for the core area of the sanctuary including seven target villages.

**Component 1 Actual at Completion:**

Completed and endorsed integrated Spatial Development Plan for the core area of the Eld's Deer Sanctuary, Villages have increased options for sustainable local livelihoods in 7 villages through sustainable use of natural resources such as production or sustainable management of non-timber forest product, fish, or improved agriculture etc based on needs identified in the ISDP plan, community understanding and participation in sustainable natural resource management and conservation activities particularly related to Eld's deer Conservation.

A major component of the project is the implementation of Land use planning (LUP). The project conducted an iterative process of Land Use Planning based on the dialogue amongst all stakeholders aiming at the negotiation and decision for a sustainable form of land use as well as initiating and monitoring its implementation.



**Table 1: Integrated Spatial Development Planning Process**

<b>ISDP-PLUP Practice</b>			
<b>No.</b>	<b>Tasks</b>	<b>Equipment / tools / document</b>	<b>Responsible / participants</b>
<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Preparation in office and target village</b>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agreement for implementation ISDP in village cluster from District Governor</li> <li>▪ letter to target village</li> <li>▪ letter to neighboring villages who share</li> </ul>	ISDP-PLUP team / BY

		boundaries	
1.1- 1.3	<p>Travel to target village Meet with village Authority:</p> <p>1.Introduce team member to village chief and village administration, provide information to the village administration, brief objective of ISDP, Implementation ISDP agenda, etc.</p> <p>2.Discuss the criteria for working such as: appropriate setting for village meeting, overnight accommodation for team, and appointment of villagers who will work closely with team</p> <p>3.After discussion with village administration, the team should walk around the village, at that time team observe and if possible should talk with some village to have some data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ District or Project agreement for ISDP implementation in the village</li> <li>▪ Flipchart for opening, ISDP objective, and Time table (agenda for ISDP implementation in village)</li> <li>▪ Topography map, Stateline map or other map</li> <li>▪ ISDP Forms,</li> <li>▪ GPS and battery, Note book computer with Camera</li> <li>▪ Team member private things to use in village and other necessary</li> </ul>	ISDP-PLUP team / BY
1.4	<p>ISDP-PLUP village meeting: General explanation of the program of ISDP; purpose, objectives, activities etc</p> <p>-Each team members, guest from district line agencies, neighboring village representatives introduce by them self to village. Village administration introduce themselves to the team and guests</p> <p>-Chief of DLMA explains Objective and time table</p> <p>-District Governor or Deputy gives speech to open meeting for PLUP implementation</p> <p>-Representative of ISDP introduces the project policy and approach</p> <p>-DAFO Head briefly explains the Forest Law as relates to PLUP activities</p> <p>-DLMA Head explains the summary article of Land Law related with PLUP activities.</p> <p>-Give opportunity to the villagers have comment, idea and question (Open Discussion)</p> <p>-Explanation what is natural resource management and the relationship between Forest-Water-Soil and Life</p>	<p>Flipchart for opening, ISDP objective, and agenda Tasks of ISDP in the village in flipcharts (prepare already in office)</p> <p>Explain with flipchart /if can use LCD is good!!</p> <p>15 minutes / if possible/</p> <p>Open and remark (15-30 minutes)</p> <p>Document of Summary of Forest law</p> <p>Document of Summary of Land law</p> <p>And other document / announcement (1 hour)</p> <p>Open discussion (15 minutes)</p> <p>Explain through flipchart or whiteboard the NRM with 4 color markers (1 hour)</p>	<p>Facilitator from target village</p> <p>Chief DLMA</p> <p>District governor or deputy</p> <p>Head of DAFO</p> <p>Head of DLMA</p>
1.5	<p>Organize Village ISDP Management Committee (VISDPMC) and agree upon roles and responsibilities: <i>Explain why should have VISDPMC: determine who will be members of VISDPMC, their functions</i></p>	<p>Agreement Village ISDP Management Committee.</p>	<p>ISDP staffs</p> <p>Village authority</p>

	<i>and roles. Finally, present the agreement to villager to obtain consent.</i>		
<p>Lunch together: The objective is to give opportunity for discussion between the neighboring villages on agreement of village boundary, and that time the Governor and steering Committee have chance to join and help them to resolve any emerging problems or issues.</p> <p>The Lunch organized by village and share with ISDP teams. After Lunch, the team continues with Stage 2: Delineation of Village Boundary Agreement.</p>			
<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Delineation of Village Boundaries</b>		
2.1- 2.2	<p>1. Villagers make sketch map and start to explain the main point of village boundary with neighboring village, on a village-by-village basis.</p> <p>2. If no problems or disagreements arise, continue to the survey main points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sketch map or print out topography map in the area and record in notebook</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate by ISDP</li> <li>- Neighbor village</li> <li>- Village chief</li> <li>- Villagers</li> <li>- Observe advise and help by ISDP team</li> </ul>
2.3- 2.6	<p>3. The survey main points by GPS</p> <p>4. Mapping Village Boundaries by hand and computer</p> <p>5. Review the village agreement</p> <p>6. Put the agreement on village boundary into form and sign by village representatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Used village sketch map or print out topography map to survey the main points of Village boundary</li> <li>▪ Used GPS and Camera to take photo Point and Some land use of the village.</li> <li>▪ Used village boundary form</li> </ul>	
<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Socio-economic, Land Use Data Collection</b>		
3.1- 3.4	<p>1. House hold data collection, Interview by each group and Households, used form 1-3.</p> <p>2. Village chief and village authority data collection</p> <p>Semi – interview used from 4,</p> <p>3. Man and woman group data collection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Used of Non-Timber Forest Products</li> <li>- Used wood</li> <li>- Wildlife, fish and aquatic animal data collection</li> </ul> <p>4. Summary data from village group to be village data and to look for the problem</p>	<p>Form1: socio-economy data collection form 1</p> <p>Form2: socio-economy data collection form 2</p> <p>Form3: Family Land Tenure Analysis Form</p> <p>Village Population Increase and Decrease</p> <p>History of the village, Education and Health data,</p> <p>8 kinds of land use</p> <p>Male and female groups / NTFP, Used wood / wildlife forms</p> <p>Village Problème</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate by VISDPMC</li> <li>- Village chief</li> <li>- Villagers</li> <li>- Observe advise and help by ISDP team</li> </ul>



		Census Village data collection profile	
<b>Stage 4</b>	<b>Participatory Village Land Use Zoning</b>		
4.1- 4.7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Village Land Use Zoning Orientation Meetings, criteria of VLUZ and 8 kinds of Land use</li> <li>2. Identify Land Use Zones on Satellite Image or Topographic Map</li> <li>3. Ground Survey with GPS points</li> <li>4. Meeting to Verify Land Use Zones</li> <li>5. Digital Mapping of Land Use Zones</li> <li>6. Village Meeting to Confirm Land Use Zones</li> <li>7. Distribution of Land Use Maps</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Criteria for identify 8 kind of LUZ / NLMA</li> <li>- Summary VLU data in flipchart</li> <li>- Map Satellite map , GPS points</li> </ul> <p>Regulations On village Land Management and Use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate by ISDP</li> <li>- Village chief</li> <li>- Villagers</li> <li>- Observe advise and help by ISDP team</li> </ul>
<b>Stage 5</b>	<b>Village and Village Cluster Agriculture and Forest Land Management Plans</b>		
5.1- 5.5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Utilize village Land use Data</li> <li>2. Utilize Socio-Economic Data</li> <li>3. Assess Village Land Use Issues and Potentials</li> <li>4. Prepare Village Land Use Agreement</li> <li>5. Prepare Village ISDP Management Plans</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Village data collection profile</li> <li>- Village Problem Census forms</li> <li>- Agreement On Participatory Land Use Zoning</li> <li>- Family land use plan form</li> <li>- Village ISDP 5 years plan forms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate by VISDPMC</li> <li>- Village chief</li> <li>- Villagers</li> <li>- Observe advise and help by ISDP team</li> </ul>
<b>Stage 6</b>	<b>Village ceremony meeting for village ISDP closing and Completion of ISDP Final Report</b>		
6.1- 6.3	<p>Team meeting</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How to work on Plan and budget for Village ISDP implementation</li> <li>2. Lessons-learnt</li> <li>3. Evaluation ISDP process</li> </ol>		
6.4	ISDP ceremony closing		
6.5	Preparation of Final Report		

**Component 2 Planned:**

Primary threats to the dry dipterocarp forest habitat of the Eld's deer Sanctuary have been reduced.

**Component 2 Actual at Completion:**

The project conducted regular routine patrolling in the core zone and surroundings by 42 villagers from three target villages, 4 government staff( 2 DAFO, 2 military) and 1 WWF staff to stop illegal activity; i.e., encroachment into core zone, illegal longing, hunting and NTFP collection, improper use of land in managed zone.

Integrated Spatial Development Plan for seven villages in the core zone was completed and is currently successful in stopping encroachment into the Eld's Deer Sanctuary and the reduction of forest fires in the Eld's deer Sanctuary through improved understanding of safe fire management by local communities, and reduction in human-animal conflict due to crop raiding by Eld's Deer through improved agricultural planning and village education.

**Component 3 Planned:**

Increased awareness and capacity of government agencies for Eld's Deer conservation and the integration of conservation activities in planning processes.

**Component 3 Actual at Completion:**

Four government staff were selected and participated in awareness-raising activities on the importance of conservation. One staff member of the Province Agriculture and Forestry Office, three District Agriculture and Forestry staff, and three people from the District Land Management Authority attended and completed a training course on ISDP. Now, those seven government staff take the lead in applying the gained experience in ISDP planning process at each respective level. The capacity of more than 15 government staff from the province and district level in biodiversity conservation and management of Eld's deer and their habitat has been achieved.



**Component 4 Planned:** Primary threats to the remaining population of Eld's deer have been reduced.

**Component 4 Actual at Completion:**

Illegal poaching of Eld's Deer in sanctuary has been significantly reduced through regular routine and responsive patrols by the Village Conservation Teams (VCT) in each of three target villages. These teams are composed of 14 men (villagers, militia, police, foresters, and teachers). All have received training on field wildlife surveys and patrolling techniques, including data recording, navigation tools (GPS, compass, maps), actions to be taken when encounter illegal activities (e.g. warning, apprehension, confiscation, reporting). Each VCT is equipped with field uniforms, data forms to allow for systematic recording of patrol data, GPS, Compass, maps. Each team is responsible for patrolling within the village patrol boundary with a particular focus on core zone, and there are usually seven people to conduct a foot-patrol each time for once or twice per month. WWF, PAFO, and DAFO assist the Village Conservation Teams in planning and logistics of the patrols, and also join the teams once per month to supervise the patrolling and monitoring efforts.

Village Conservation Teams focus their efforts on searching for signs of, and persons engaging in, illegal activities. These activities include: carrying guns into the Sanctuary for hunting purposes, setting snares, burning grass, cutting trees, and expanding rice paddies. When the teams encounter an offender, they report the case to DAFO officials. The offender is then processed either by DAFO or PAFO authorities, receives a warning, fine, or trial, depending on the severity of the infringement.

There is improved understanding about threats and their impact on the Eld's deer to guide development of future conservation interventions. Law enforcement is effective on the ground and has become widespread over the sanctuary as measured through patrolling results and analyzed using MIST software and mapping (a decrease in the number of illegal activities in the sanctuary) and monthly meeting with 7 target villages to report and adapt patrolling strategies. More than one case of Illegal logging in the core zone was resolved.

## **Reservoir Creation in Core Zone**

In early December 2010, the project worked with villagers from the 3 target villages to create a water reservoir as an artificial wetland in the core zone with the intention of providing water to the deer population during the dry season and to encourage the co-location of the deer population in order to enhance the effectiveness of patrolling efforts. The deer often forage outside the core zone for water, increasing their visibility to potential hunters. The reservoir in the core zone will provide a safer source of water for Eld's deer during the dry season.

## **Results from Patrolling and Artificial Wetland Creation**

Since 2009 until present from the data patrolling teams, the frequency of threats encountered on patrols has decreased in 2 of the 3 target villages. Human disturbances such as tree cutting and NTFP collection, not hunting, were the most prevalent threats across all areas patrolled (Fig. 6). Land clearing for rice paddies was the second largest threat. As previously discussed, non-hunting threats can be approached by examining the cause of the threat, and applying sustainable conservation initiatives. Patrolling during the dry season reported an increased number of sightings of the deer within the vicinity of the artificial wetland during the dry season.



**Village Conservation Team**

**Component 5 Planned:**

ISDP approach evaluated, documented and promoted to Government Departments and development agencies working in Savannakhet Province.

#### **Component 5 Actual at Completion:**

Completed integration of the core zone plan into district and provincial plans has been achieved, providing information for district and provincial government to support development and conservation planning. Consultation with district and villages, and review of all village/district level agreements has been carried out.



#### **Monitoring of the Deer Population**

In order to assess the effectiveness of project and community interventions on the conservation of the Eld's deer population, the project regularly collected data on the Eld's Deer population. Data was collected through three techniques: Villager-based monitoring, patrol team records and line transects.

##### ***Villager Monitoring***

Villagers from the 3 target villages were asked to report all Eld's deer sightings in and around their respective villages. Members of the Village Conservation Teams are provided sighting data forms, and were trained on data recording techniques. Whenever a villager makes a sighting, a member of the Village Conservation Team fills out a form and submits it to the project.

##### ***Patrol Team Monitoring***

During their bi-monthly patrols, the Village Conservation Team patrollers also collect Eld's deer sign and sighting data. The project trained several members from each team on how to recognize deer signs, and on basic navigation and data recording techniques. The project supplies the Village Conservation Teams with patrol data forms that include both illegal activity and deer sign/sighting information.

***Establishment of Nine Permanent Line Transects***

The project established nine permanent north-south oriented line transects in the core zone (Fig. 3). The transects are 8 km long, spaced 1 km apart from each other, and are marked by metal signs every 200 m along each transect. Transect surveys will be carried out once per year in order to gain Eld's deer population size estimates. Year-to-year population fluctuations will be monitored and analyzed to help determine the overall effectiveness of the project's conservation efforts.

**Table 2: Eld's Deer Population Monitoring Results**

No	Description	Number of Eld's deer population	Year
1	The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in 2002, a population of approximately 6-20 deer were thought to exist in a 100 km <sup>2</sup> area of the Sanctuary.	Approximately 6-20 deer	2002
2	The results from forest patrolling is more realistic and very close to numbers of deer reported earlier (30 individuals in 2004, Ounmany et al 2004), WCS	30 individuals	2004
3	From the village monitoring and patrolling team monitoring by WWF	Then numbers of deer are slightly increased up to about 40 individuals	2008-2009
4	From Line transect survey, villager monitoring and patrolling monitoring by WWF	Then numbers of deer are slightly increased up to about 60 to 80 individuals	2010 -2012

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

While all components which were proposed for delivery have been realized by the project, a word is merited here regarding the issue of sustainability. As mentioned

previously, there are significant and growing pressures for land conversion within the Eld's Deer Sanctuary. The final assessment of project effectiveness is dependent upon the ability of local communities and government officials to ensure the integrity of the dry dipterocarp forest habitats and the fecundity of the deer population. Ongoing support for this area, particularly through such mechanisms of the national-level gazetting of the Sanctuary.

***Please describe and submit (electronically if possible) any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.***

## **Lessons Learned**

***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 projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.***

The project achieved the greatest success through strengthening the awareness and capacity of the local government offices and villagers in integrating sustainable development planning into the conservation process thus improving long-term management and protection of the site. Without this project support to planning, patrolling and village activities there is likely to be a continuing spiral of habitat degradation and conversion leading to not only the loss of the remaining Dry Forest, and its unique fauna and flora, but also to further rural poverty amongst the communities. The project supported villages in the implementation of their land use plans providing specific capacity building and conservation activities related to village level natural resource management and sustainable development, fire protection, and patrolling efforts. The ISDP process was very effective in building local understanding and ownership of conservation activities, integrating them as a component of local livelihoods and generating support from the people best suited to manage, monitor and protect threatened habitats and animal populations.

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

The project's success was dependent on the cooperation with Province, the District and local communities. Under the leadership of a full-time Project Manager and WWF-Laos Landscape manager to implemented all activities.

***Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:***

Community understanding in the management of resources, and that of other stakeholders at various levels (from local communities, district and provincial government) have been intimately involved during every stage of the project activities. Monthly meeting have been held with stakeholders at the village level to ensure their close cooperation and buy-in, and to solicit their feedback regarding management systems and project progress.



## Additional Funding

*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 the CEPF investment in this project.*

**Table 3: Non-CEPF Donor Support**

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Type of Funding*</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Notes</b>
UNDP		\$ 30,000	Directly support 3 target villages in the Eld's deer Sanctuary secured to be directed to this project.
WWF	In-Kind	\$ 42,800	

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

- 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.)*

## Sustainability/Replicability

***Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or explicability of project components or results.***

The project is working with local villages to develop a sustainable resource management plan within the Sanctuary. This includes management of farming, livestock, and NTFP collection activities. No new risks have developed.

***Summarize any unplanned sustainability or explicability achieved.***

## **Safeguard Policy Assessment**

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

The following actions were taken to ensure social and environmental safeguards in the implementation of the project:

- Local communities in seven villages were encouraged to participant in all process of management decision making.
- Allow for sustainable use of resources to support local livelihood in the sanctuary.
- Field activities were led by local villagers, all of whom worked voluntarily
- Encouragement of traditional conservation practice
- Core zone was well-managed by villagers to protect and endangered species like Eld's Deer
- Habitat diversity was maintained and enhanced through project activities

## **Additional Comments/Recommendations**

Based on recent discussions with the villagers and district and provincial government staff members regarding the impending completion of the project, it is clear that there is strong support for ongoing work with the Eld's Deer. The local stakeholders have demonstrated remarkable progress in their capacity to carry out conservation activities and would like to see additional growth in their technical and managerial capacity. In particular, the communities have asked for greater emphasis on livelihood-based conservation within the project area as an important focus during potential future project phases II.

## 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](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

### Please include your full contact details below:

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**\*\*\*If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please complete the tables on the following pages\*\*\***

## Performance Tracking Report Addendum

**Table 4: Project Results by CEPF Targets**

<b>CEPF Global Targets</b>				
<b>(Enter Grant Term)</b>				
<p>Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.</p> <p>Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.</p>				
<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Is this question relevant?</b>	<b>If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.</b>	<b>Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.</b>	<b>Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2012 to April 30, 2013. (Attach annexes if necessary)</b>
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	Yes	The 93,000 hectares sanctuary in which 2,260 hectares is core zone	CEPF support 93,000 hectares	Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	None	None	None	Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes	Indo-burma	At least 93,000 ha.	
4. Did your project effectively	Yes			

<p>introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.</p>				
<p>5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.</p>	<p>Yes</p>			

**If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table**

**Table 5: Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities**

Please complete this table if your project provided concrete socioeconomic benefits to local communities. List the name of each community in column one. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes. In the bottom row, provide the totals of the Xs for each column.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics								Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit													
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists/nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty rate	Other	Increased Income due to:													
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services	Increased secure tenure due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health care, etc.	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance.	Other	
Seven villages inside the sanctuary	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		
Villagers outside the sanctuary	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:</b>																						

**Table 6: Characteristics of Target Villages Receiving Benefits**

Village	Number of households	Total population	buffalo	cows	Area of paddy Rice (ha)	Year Settled	Ponds
Sanaxai	105	669	86	400	88	1992	2
Nongsonghong	82	523	100	160	157	1935	8
Tangvainam	202	1663	285	608	158	1935	8
Tangvaikok	233	1837	369	339	545		8
Kaleumvangkhae	147	1038	150	227	129		8
Phosaikhoun	138	2021	203	189	313		6
Doungmala	74	528	98	105	75		18