

FINAL REPORT

for the project

**Integrated Ecosystem and Wildlife Management project in NamOun
Provincial Protect Area Xiengkhouang Province Lao PDR.**



July 2007 – August 2008

Supported by

The Rufford
Small Grants for
Nature Conservation
www.rufford.org/rsg

Rufford Small Grant 13.02.07

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The Rufford Small Grants Foundation

Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Small Grants Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs, please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to jane@rufford.org.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole

Grants Director

Grant Recipient Details	
Your name	Mr. Kongsavanh Nanthepha
Project title	Integrated Ecosystem and Wildlife Management project in NamOun Provincial Protect Area Xiengkhouang Province Lao PDR.
RSG reference	13.02.07
Reporting period	Final report 2007-2008
Amount of grant	£ 4,970
Your email address	kongthey@yahoo.com
Date of this report	20 March 2009

1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Training of trainers in wildlife conservation			√	16 of trainers were trained in wildlife conservation and they were the first Trainers at district level.
Conduct field training and study tour to Nakai-NamTheun II			√	20 participants in study tour to Nakai-NamTheunII(NNT)National Park in Khamouan province to participate in and learnt PA management activities.
Educate villagers on the benefits of natural resource conservation and sustainable use.			√	Villagers were much more agreeable to voluntary conservation measures People decided that nobody would disturb or damage the reserved area! People at large agreed that they do not hunt wild animals and thus they have no problem in conservation
Wildlife law enforcement and village conservation awareness campaigns.			√	The meetings with the people at the project site, importance of conservation of wildlife was impressed upon. But there was reservation among the communities regarding constitution/creation of Community Conservation Reserve under the law.
Conservation staff conduct status and distribution surveys of threatened species and important ecosystems in			√	A total of 19 species were collected in the study area: 12 Medicinal Plants and 7 Non edible wildlife and Edible wildlife. Eleven species were found the 1 st time in the sampling area and 1 was found the 1 st time in Nam Oun PPA.

Nam Oun PPA.				
Monitoring protocols in selected villages near the NamOun PPA to measure changes in indicators of important species and threats.			√	The target of the project is being monitored from the day of planning for implementation and lessons learnt form a part of our way forward for the next project Sixth villages were assessed .
Conduct baseline socio-economic surveys in 6 villages surrounding NamOun PPA to (a) measure living standards and (b) identify livelihood improvement options.			√	<p>The project concept and work plan were introduced to Nam Hom village, Ban huayphat, Ban Huad, Ban nasom, Ban Napa, Ban Phaaen . More than 60 villagers participated.</p> <p>Baseline/socioeconomic data including use of ntfps had been collected/recorded. The village has not come up with the coordinating body and/or representatives to work with our team. similarly roles and responsibilities had defined clearly. However, the head of villages, people in charge of forest, culture, women and youth are likely to be nominated.</p>
Initiate in 6 target villages alternative livelihood activities that are ecologically sustainable, reduce dependency on wildlife hunting and over-exploitation of non-timber forest products and			√	<p>Discussions and visits with the villagers were made to the area where bamboo is harvested, wildlife hunting . Only some clues in relation to the bamboo shoots and culms collected were noted.</p> <p>All methods they used were traditional methods using materials what they had.</p>

motivate villagers to practice conservation.				
Conduct provincial and district level workshops (end term) to seek wide consensus about activities implemented and to communicate lessons learned.			√	In late August evaluation workshop was held in kham district there were 35 participants discussion project implantation and lesson leant about weak point and good point and method how to improve in further.

2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).

- There was difficulty in villagers participation because during dry season they are making corn field.
- Unfortunately, after receiving grant from RSG the some area of Nam Oun PPA was destroyed to grow the corn by villagers and other wildlife were hunted.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

- Provincial authority and local communities got involved and project team was established to lead natural conservation in the future.
- The local communities were engaged as reserve partners especially in providing local names to the species. In addition they were very valuable in providing the traditional of NFPs harvesting activities within the project area.
- A total of 19 species were collected in the study area 12 Medicine Plants and 7 Non edible wildlife and Edible wildlife. Eleven species were found the 1st time in the sampling area and 1 was found the 1st time in Nam Oun PPA.

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).

Knowledge regarding biodiversity available in particular to authorities, villagers and general public, leads to a stronger support for actions and decision making with respect to conservation. Now, the

communities in the area of Nam Oun PPA, as well as environmental authorities could refer to field guides and information about the importance of wildlife species in the forests. With these available information they will be able to better design management that contribute to preserve biodiversity in these environments.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

As stated in project proposal after completed the project we planning to go ahead the project as below:

- Create a training centre to increase the ability of provincial staff to protect biodiversity.
- Raise the capacity of Lao biologists to gather information regarding the status and ecology of species for the development of management plans for provincial protected areas in the province.
- Improve the implementation of conservation strategies, and the monitoring of their effectiveness, by working with trained district staff to build the capacity of villagers, protected area staff and institutions and other relevant.
- Train and support district extension teams to increase the awareness and involvement of villagers in wildlife conservation and management.
- Implement, monitor, and adapt landscape conservation strategies based on the results of field research and monitoring.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

According to project conducted we have many sectors to exchange the results especially FOMACOP who is had experience on this field.

7. Timescale: Over what period was the RSG used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

We had planned the fieldwork from May 2007 to August 2008. However, we could only start when RSG were funded in July 2007. Because of the natural season and weather conditions, and for allowing a complete field work, we decided to sample the complete 18 months, September 2007 – January 2009. Therefore, the project took a bit longer than foreseen. All the collected material has been processed, but the writing report and printing of the publications was a bit delayed.

8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.

Expenditure break down

Budget		
A. Personnel	Description	Cost (£)
Wildlife Consultant from Ministry Agriculture Forestry	Resource support – Equipment Documentation, and editing; Training in sustainable use concept wildlife	500

Technical Services	management	
Project Officer 3	Project implementation and coordination	650
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short-term consultant from National University Of Lao Plant Identification from faculty of forestry University 	Input in plant identification, taxonomy (6 days) Field Survey	700 600
B. Local Assistance		
Project staff	Driver hire, 3 guides, with expertise in traditional medicine and traditional wildlife	350
Subsistence	For field trip and work at site	600
Consumables	Stationery, film, food and drinks for meetings with Amount Area community	500
C. Travel and vehicle rental	Transport to and from the Project site	700
D. Printing materials	Printing report	200
E. Communication	Fax, e-mail, postage, telephone, courier	170
Total		4,970 (£)

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

- Promoting the area of Nam Oun as one of ecotourism and environmental-education site, and at the same time give an effort for increasing the capacity building of its' authorities.
- Currently sifting cultivation is the main problem in Kham district, because big part of people they growth corn for export to Vietnam.

10. Did you use the RSGF logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the RSGF receive any publicity during the course of your work?

Yes, we already used the RSG logo on variety workshop, The posters that will be exposed at scientific congresses in the future.

11. Any other comments?

We are grateful for the support from the Rufford Small Grants Foundation has been significant for this project. Without RSG support, it is clear that we would not have been successful and the project would not be in the position where it is now, we also highly appreciate the support from the RSGF to conservation projects in developing countries as Laos.

12. I agree to this report being published on the Rufford Small Grants website

Signed (or print name) Mr.kongsavanh Nanthepha