

## 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](mailto:jane@rufford.org).

Thank you for your help.

**Josh Cole, Grants Director**

Grant Recipient Details	
<b>Your name</b>	TRAN VAN BANG
<b>Project title</b>	Survey for leaf monkeys and gibbons in Gia Lai Province, Vietnam
<b>RSG reference</b>	8240-1
<b>Reporting period</b>	2011-2012
<b>Amount of grant</b>	£5846
<b>Your email address</b>	<a href="mailto:vn.vanbang@gmail.com">vn.vanbang@gmail.com</a>
<b>Date of this report</b>	August 22 <sup>nd</sup> 2012

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
Distribution of primate's species, focusing on leaf monkey and gibbon			x	Previously, Gia Lai province is considered to be home to 10 primate species including all three species of <i>Pygathrix</i> . In this project, we confirmed distribution of only two species of <i>Pygathrix</i> : black-shanked douc and grey-shanked douc. Red-shanked douc were not observed by survey teams or by local people. Annamese silvered langur also inhabit this region and confirmed based on description of local people when they hunted them. The gibbon species in Gia Lai is <i>Nomascus annamensis</i> .
Estimates on the population size		x		Estimates of population size of each primate species was not fully achieved because we made only a few records on each primate species. In Chu Prong proposed nature reserve, only one species ( <i>Pygathrix nigripes</i> ) was recorded in wild habitat, one more species was recorded in local communities ( <i>Macaca fascularis</i> ). In A Yun Pa proposed NR, there were four species that were recorded in wild habitat: <i>Pygathrix cinerea</i> , <i>Macaca fascularis</i> , <i>Nomascus annamensis</i> and <i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i> . Pig-tailed macaque was recorded in local communities. Although we have recorded four species, most of them were seen only once during the project. So while we confirmed their presence we cannot offer robust population estimates.
Threats for these primates			x	Based on interviews of local peoples and a review of the literature on forest change over time, we were successful in collecting data on threats. Habitat lost and hunting are the main threats to the primate fauna in this region.
Distribution maps for leaf monkeys and gibbons for Gia Lai		x		From this project and literature, we have enough data to understand distribution range for each leaf monkey and gibbon species in Gia Lai province. But detailed

Province				data on distribution location of each species in each specific area is not strong enough. So, we can not provide the detailed distribution map for each species in each area as well as for whole province.
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**2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).**

The primary problem in our project was the fact that A Yun Pa and Chu Prong proposed nature reserves were more difficult for us to access than anticipated due to how remote they are. It took us more than a day to simply access the forest and more than a day to hike back to the closest village.

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

- New distribution area of grey-shanked douc (*Pygathrix cinerea*) has been confirmed by this project. Grey-shanked douc is a one of the most 25 endangered primates on the world. One group of seven individuals was seen at 748 m from sea level (Located: N13.55040 E108.72538). So, this result adds new hope to conserving this species due to this expansion of its known range.
- Taxonomy status of some primate's species in those regions have been confirmed throughout this project. One of them is new gibbon species: northern buffed-cheeked Gibbon (*Nomascus annamensis*) and grey-shanked douc (*Pygathrix cinerea*) in A Yun Pa proposal nature reserve; and the black-shanked douc (*Pygathrix nigripes*) in Chu Prong Proposal nature reserve.
- Conservation status of primate fauna in each region has been documented. Four groups of gibbons were detected base on their vocalisation and one group of seven grey-shanked doucs was seen and photographed in A Yun Pa proposal nature reserve. One group of at least five individuals of black-shanked douc in Chu Prong proposal nature reserve was seen. The strongest pressure to primate fauna in Chu Prong is habitat loss; the provincial government has allowed provincial natural forest to be converted to rubber plantation. In A Yun Pa, the strongest pressure is hunting.

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

The most important role of local communities in this project is their help during our field work. The leader of each commune, where we conducted field work, provided permission to conduct surveys and they helped us find excellent local guides for our surveys. The local communities are friendly, and we could not finish this project with such good results without their help.

After project, local government will receive our report (in Vietnamese) and they will better understand the biodiversity in their area. Forest rangers have more knowledge on primates' conservation throughout conversation between us and them.

**5. Are there any plans to continue this work?**

Yes. We hope that we can receive more funds to conduct additional surveys in A Yun Pa region and adjacent forests in order to get more data on the population status of grey-shanked douc. Besides field surveys, raising awareness for local communities will be done to reduce hunting pressure in this region.

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

One report about primate fauna (in Vietnamese) in each region will be sent to leaders of local communities. In addition to this report, we have plans to collaborate with other primatologists in Vietnam in order to document conservation status of douc species in Central highland. These articles will be published in national journal or international journal.

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

Project was done from July 2011 to July 2012. We conducted our first field trip in November because there were heavy rains from July to October in the central highlands. In 2012, we conducted four field trips in both regions from February to July.

**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.**

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Allowance for 3 investigators in 60 days	1620	1620	0	None
Allowance for 3 NR	1260	1260	0	None
Allowance for 4 local people	1440	1440	0	None
Telephoto EF 400mm f/5.6L USM Autofocus Lens	750	790	- 40	Due to increased cost when we bought this equipment.
Lodging & Transport	576	625	-51	Local transportation was more expensive than our budget because of increase in fuel cost.
Stationary	200	150	+50	
<b>TOTAL</b>	5846	<b>5836</b>	+10	

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

Establishing new nature reserve in Ia Pa district (Previously is A Yun Pa district) and raising awareness for local communities is important to get more concerned from NGOs or government office and reduce hunting pressure.

**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?**

I will use RSGF logo for our materials produced in this project. RSGF will receive all articles that relevant to this project.