CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions, below.

Organization Legal Name	*Fauna & Flora International*
Project Title	Development of a Holistic Approach to the Conservation of the Cat Ba Langur
CEPF GEM No.	64587
Date of Report	13th September 2016

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction: SD1

Grant Amount: $70,000

Project Dates: July 1st 2014 - 30th June 2016

1. Implementation Partners for this Project *(list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project)*

Cat Ba National Park

Cat Ba National Park Management Board is the designated government authority for managing the National Park and holds responsibility for the conservation of the Cat Ba langur. Cat Ba National Park was responsible for facilitating the work of the partners on the project, provision of staff for research and monitoring activities and sit on the steering committee of the Technical Working Group. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Cat Ba NP and FFI.

Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project (CBLCP)

CBLCP is an international organization, founded in 2000, that has a 13 year history working at the site on the conservation of the Cat Ba langur. The CBLCP is a distinct species-focused conservation program that aims to prevent extinction of the Cat Ba or golden-headed langur (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus poliocephalus*) and to contribute to the conservation of the overall biodiversity of the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve Cat Ba Archipelago. The project proposal by FFI was invited by the CBLCP and developed in cooperation with them to support their ongoing initiatives to conserve this taxon. CBLCP was involved in the implementation of all project activities.

Australian National University (ANU)

The ANU School of Archaeology and Anthropology was a key partner for project success. ANU was responsible for leading the scientific research agenda including the collection of behavioural, ecological and genetic data along with long-term population monitoring. ANU provided three PhD students to work on research projects for the species conservation under this grant, who were overseen by Dr Ben Rawson and Dr Alison Behie.

Conservation Impacts

2. Describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF investment strategy set out in the ecosystem profile

The CEPF investment strategy for the Indo-Burma Hotspot includes both Cat Ba National Park as a Key Biodiversity Area (VNM23) and the Cat Ba langur (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus*) as a priority species for investment; this project has targeted the conservation of both of these priorities. The project has most directly contributed to CEPF Strategic Direction 1: Safeguard priority globally threatened species by mitigating major threats as the project specifically deals with improving conservation outcomes of one CEPF's priority species and one of the most endangered primates globally.

The project has contributed to the CEPF RIT's implementation of investment in the Indo-Burma Hotspot and contributed to the Objective of the RIT; "*Engage civil society in the conservation of globally threatened biodiversity through targeted investments with maximum impact on the highest conservation priorities*." Specifically, it has contributed to the following targets under that objective:

- *At least 50 civil society organizations, including at least 30 domestic organizations actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile*. The project involved the engagement of three core CSOs, FFI, CBLCP and ANU in conservation of the Cat Ba langur. Prior to the investment, neither FFI nor ANU worked with the Cat Ba langur and so this collaboration has brought additional investment, both technical and financial, to the conservation of this priority taxon.
- *At least 8 alliances and networks formed among civil society actors to avoid duplication of effort and maximize impact in support of the CEPF ecosystem profile*. The project has created a three way collaboration between CSOs which did not exist previously, In addition, the formation of the Cat Ba Langur Technical Working Group to guide conservation of the taxon, includes membership from multiple government and non-government institutions brought together for a single purpose, the conservation of the taxon.
- *At least 25 key biodiversity areas targeted by CEPF grants have new or strengthened protection and management*. While the project has not been engaged in enforcement, protection of the taxon has improved by virtue of consistent regular monitoring of populations, most significantly in Cua Dong area, where NP rangers and PhD students are in constant contact with langurs, providing additional protection.

The project has also contributed significantly to Outcome 1: *Priority globally threatened species safeguarded by mitigating major threats*. Indicators against this outcome that the project has supported have included:

- *Pilot interventions for core populations of at least 20 priority species transformed into long-term conservation programs*. The Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project has been actively conserving the Cat Ba langur for more than 14 years, however this collaboratively designed project has made additional contributions to the conservation of the species through the development of the CBLTWG to support and by starting an international research programme to improve data-driven

decision making processes. The TWG model has been taken by central government and will be expanded to include all CR Vietnamese primates.

- *Knowledge of the status and distribution of at least 10 priority species improved through research*. The project has contributed significantly through three PhD projects and one MSc on the species. These are the first long-term research projects on the taxon and have resulted in publications and will continue to do so as these are completed. Large scale surveys of the species conducted under the project have contributed to our understanding of its distribution and status. The completion of a Population Viability Analysis for the species and socialization of the results through the Technical Working Group have contributed to our understanding and development of planning processes of future population management.
- *Funding for the conservation of priority species in the hotspot from existing funds increased by at least 25 percent*. The project has leveraged an additional $25k through FFI and additional funding through Australian National University.

3. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

The project designed and implemented a cross-institutional collaborative project to improve conservation outcomes for one of the most endangered taxa globally, the Cat Ba langur (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus*). The focus of the project was to improve our understanding of the processes that are/will impact population recovery of the species. This required set up of various research projects to fill identified data gaps and set up of mechanisms in the decision making process which would ensure that conservation interventions were as data-driven as possible.

The project took several approaches to realize these objectives. Firstly, while population monitoring had been ongoing for many years, there was not a solid population baseline for the species and there was disagreement about whether the population was decreasing, stagnant or increasing, which have markedly different implications for conservation management. As such, the project conducted a large scale population survey to confirm both the number of animals and the demographic profile of the population. It then set up monitoring of the population in the Cua Dong area, a population which had seen less monitoring effort than the population in the Sanctuary. These showed that, based on historical records, that the population had indeed increased slowly over time and was continuing to do so.

Secondly, we addressed the issue of population management through development of a Population Viability Analysis, based on the findings of the survey work. It was clear that population management was a key element in the species conservation, however considerable disagreements existed over the optimal translocation of potentially available animals between and within in-situ and ex-situ populations. The PVA showed clearly that the ex-situ population had little chance of contributing to the conservation of the species without either unrealistic reinforcement from captured wild animals or reintroduction to the wild. It also showed optimal strategies for wild-to-wild translocations to decrease extinction risk in the key breeding populations.

Thirdly, the project began a research program for the species which previously had no long-term ecological studies conducted. Three PhD students and one MSc students were supported to collect data on the taxon's behavior, feeding ecology, range use, and habitat preferences. These

studies were designed to feed into conservation of the species through improving our knowledge of resource requirements, use and distribution to improve understanding of issues such as carrying capacity, keystone plant species in the diet and habitat suitability.

Lastly, the decision making processes regarding the species were clarified and formalized through the development of the Cat Ba Langur Technical Working Group (CBLTWG). In general, the decentralization of conservation decision-making for Vietnam's CR species, the lack of data for those decisions, and the often low technical knowledge of the decision makers can result in less than optimal conservation outcomes. The CBLTWG was designed to avoid cross-communication and ensure a centralized decision making body for major conservation interventions for the taxon which was based on sound data. Bringing scientists and decision makers together in this forum resulted in improved understanding by decision makers and drove more data driven and consensus-based approaches.

Overall, the project has developed a model which should be more widely applied in the conservation of Vietnam's CR species. Cross-institutional collaboration by a variety of technical experts identifying and filling data gaps which are then socialized to decision making bodies is fundamentally the role of conservation organization; and yet this is seldom the model employed in Vietnam, despite the critical nature of so many of its taxa. The model has been adopted by DoNC under MARD and included in the National Action Plan for Vietnam's Primates and should be expanded to all Vietnam's CR species with the approval of the plan. This can be seen as a major achievement of the project.

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

List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

The stated long-term impact of the project is:
The in-situ population of the Cat Ba langur is viable and self-sustaining into the long-term without additional human intervention.

4. Actual progress toward long-term impacts at completion

The project has provided a stronger basis for long term conservation and viability of the Cat Ba langur. Prior to the project the most serious barrier to population viability, hunting, had been controlled through investment in protections and awareness raising conducted by the Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project (CBLCP) and Cat Ba National Park (CBNP). There had been little focus however on addressing the issue of long-term viability of the remaining fragmented and suppressed population with the exception of a translocation of two isolated animals had been conducted in 2012 by CBLCP and CBNP.

The project as one of its main outputs conducted comprehensive field surveys to confirm age and sex classes of the remaining individuals on Cat Ba as a basis for conducting a thorough Population Viability Analysis (PVA). The PVA was conducted by an independent and expert third party (IUCN Conservation Breeding Specialist Group) and had buy-in from all major stakeholders by virtue of the set up a Technical Working Group for the taxon. The PVA clearly illustrated that:

- The ex-situ population was not viable and was unlikely to become so even with the addition of additional wild caught animals that may be available for translocation.
- The populations in both Cua Dong and the Sanctuary areas risk of extinction over the next 100 years was higher than was considered acceptable.

- Population management through translocations (either wild to wild or through reintroduction of the captive population) reduced extinction risk and should therefore be considered as a key strategy for the long term conservation of the taxon.

These conclusions, while in some ways self-evident, were of incredible importance given the history of a general lack of agreement by decision makers for the in-situ and ex-situ populations over the past decade. This now forms a common basis of agreement by all stakeholders, providing a basis for further decisions on population management. It is clear however, that significant work will have to be done before the species is secure and populations self-sustaining.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)
List each short-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

The causes for stagnation of the Cat Ba langur are understood and a multi-stakeholder and multi-faceted approach using the best evidence available is underway to address the issues.

5. Actual progress toward short-term impacts at completion

Since the time of writing the original proposal, our understanding about the trajectory of the Cat Ba langur population has changed. It was originally assumed that the population was stagnating or decreasing, however based on significant work done under the project with partners, it is increasingly clear that this is not the case. Review of old documentation suggests that assumed baselines were inaccurate and over-estimated the population significantly due to old unsubstantiated interview records, while no comprehensive population survey had been conducted. Retrospective modelling of subpopulations with known sizes in 2003 shows that current populations at those sites are as large as would be expected, and indeed have grown since that time, further demonstrating that population decline or stagnation does not appear to be occurring rather that populations sizes were over-estimated in the past. Monitoring data collected in 2014 recorded 9 births and no deaths; which is encouraging although not proof of long-term population increase. Additional births have been recorded in both breeding populations in 2015 and 2016. This realisation has been achieved through a multi stakeholder approach, bringing the best evidence to the table in a transparent fashion to determine trends. Despite this, extinction risk is unacceptably high and management of the population to ensure sustained growth is likely needed. This progress in our understanding has been achieved through development of a multi-stakeholder approach to the species conservation, operationalised through the Cat Ba Langur Technical Working Group.

6. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts

A common understanding of the issues in terms of viability of the species was a considerable challenge. Many stakeholders including decision makers were unfamiliar with the concepts of population viability and the tools and methods used to assess viability and make informed management decisions. These had to be socialized through the Technical Working Group over several meetings, however, it can be considered a success that the language of population

viability and discussions about the technical aspects were achieved and standardized by the third CBLTWG.

Differences in opinion concerning the role of the ex-situ population of animals was a considerable barrier to progress, with stakeholders initially divided between a reintroduction to the wild of that population, or the capture of wild individuals to supplement this population. Through the PVA process progress was made. It is now accepted that the ex-situ population does not represent a significant option for long-term conservation in isolation, or with supplementation of potentially available non-reproductive groups in the wild, and that this population will have to be returned to Cat Ba National Park at some time in the future.

It can be considered a success that the prevailing understanding of population stagnation can now be discarded based on review of historic data sets and new survey and monitoring work. Our understanding of the species ecology has also improved considerably, with information now available on the species home ranges, diet and social structures with additional information on habitat preference currently being conducted. These research projects will allow improved planning, especially in relation to habitat corridor protection once we understand which areas are likely to be most appropriate as populations increase and disperse.

7. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

None.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Component 1 (as stated in the approved proposal)
List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

8. Describe the results from Component 1 and each product/deliverable

Component 1: Targeted scientific research program for Cat Ba langur initiated and ongoing.

1.1. One PhD thesis completed on socioecology of the Cat Ba langur and associated papers (note that the thesis may not be completed within the time-frame of the grant).

Rebecca Hendershott of Australian National University (ANU) completed here PhD field research on the ecology of the Cat Ba langur in January 2015 and is currently completing her thesis which is due for submission in December 2016. To date, one paper from her thesis has been submitted and accepted to the International Journal of Primatology. The paper is:

Hendershott, R. Behie, A. M. and Rawson, B. M. 2016. Seasonal Variation in the Activity and Dietary Budgets of Cat Ba Langurs (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus*).

A second paper in currently being prepared on the species ranging behavior.

Two additional PhD students from ANU have been supported to conduct their research on Cat Ba langurs during the project. Kirrily Apthorpe is conducting her thesis on "An Ecological Assessment of the Limestone Karst Habitats of Three Critically Endangered Vietnamese Primates: the Cao Vit Gibbon (*Nomascus nasutus*), the Tonkin Snub-Nosed Monkey (*Rhinopithecus avunculus*), and the Cat Ba Langur (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus*) - Implications for their Ongoing Conservation." Kayla Ruskin is conducting her PhD thesis on "A study the feeding and nutritional ecology of the Cat Ba Langur (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus*)." Data collection for these theses are currently underway, to be completed in first half of 2017.

1.2. Report/scientific paper on genetic analysis of the population submitted to open source journal.

This output was not completed. Fecal samples from all in-situ populations was successfully completed during the project, despite considerable difficulties in accessing areas to get samples due to the steep terrain. More than 100 samples were collected likely representing most individuals in the population. Lack of markers for the taxon require quality DNA samples for development, however the project received several FTA cards with blood from the CBLCP from the two translocated animals from 2012. The project was unable to export the samples in good time for completion of this deliverable due to difficulties with the export process. However, samples will now be exported under existing agreements between German Primate Center and MARD so the analysis can be completed.

9. Repeat point 8 above for each Component in your approved proposal

Component 2. Population surveys completed and monitoring initiated.

2.1. A scientific paper detailing the entire size, including age and sex classes, of the remaining Cat Ba langur population and the demographic processes at work including any changes across the project period submitted to open source journal.

The project completed a comprehensive survey for the Cat Ba langur. In the preparation of the surveys, a survey manual was produced in Vietnamese to ensure that the multi-stakeholder survey team (FPD, FFI, CBLCP) followed the same general protocol.

Nguyễn Thế Cường, Mai Sỹ Luân và Nguyễn Vân Trường. 2014. Tài Liệu Hương Dẫn Điều Tra Voọc Cát Bà (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus poliocephalus*) Tại VưỜn Quốc Gia Cát Bà, Cát Hải, Hải Phõng. Fauna & Flora International, Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project, Hanoi, Vietnam.

The survey was successful in collecting age and sex class data from a large proportion of the population. The survey focused on the population in the Sanctuary and in Viet Hai as the population in Cua Dong area and Hang Cai were already well known and under consistent observation by PhD researchers in the first instance and by CBLCP and FFI monitoring in the second. This has been written up into a survey report:

Nguyễn Thế Cường, Mai Sỹ Luân, Nguyễn Vân Trường, and Neahga Leonard. 2014. Report on Census for Cat Ba langur population (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus*) at Cai Minh Tu - Viet Hai and

protected area - Cat Ba National Park, Cat Hai district, Hai Phong City. Fauna & Flora International and Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project, Hai Phong, Vietnam.

This report has not been turned into a scientific paper as yet, however this is still planned.

Component 3. Technical inputs into conservation planning for Cat Ba langur created and distributed.

3.1. A Technical Working group set up complete with documentation of membership and affiliation and TWG institutional structure and regulations.

A technical working group was successfully set up to facilitate transparent discussions around the Cat Ba langur's future and develop evidence-based conservation interventions. The TWG consists of all major stakeholders and includes representation from government authorities including Cat Ba NP (Chair), Hai Phong DARD and DoNRE, Department of Nature Conservation at MARD, BCA at MoNRE. It also comprises technical experts including representatives from Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project, Fauna & Flora International, Endangered Primate Rescue Center, Primate Specialist Groups members from Vietnam, members from major Vietnamese research institutions (e.g. IEBR, CRES HUS) and field researchers from Australian National University.

The technical working group has guiding documentation on goals, objectives, institutional structure and governance, and roles and responsibilities. These regulations are laid out in the "Cat Ba Langur Technical Working Group Institutional Regulations V2.1." which has English and Vietnamese versions.

The model of the TWG has been widely acknowledged as a valuable one and the draft version of the National Action Plan for Vietnam's Primates, a document drafted by the Department of Nature Conservation in MARD, includes reference to the model for upscaling to all Vietnamese primates as a key action.

3.2. Minutes of meetings of Technical Working Group meetings.

Three TWG meetings were held during the course of the grant (a fourth is scheduled for October 2016). They were held in Hanoi on the following dates; 26th June 2014; 10th December 2014 and 26th March 2015. Minutes and all other materials including technical inputs and outputs and presentations were made available to all TWG members after the meetings.

3.3. A report on population models developed which includes; life history parameters; sensitivity tests; PVA of the existing two wild breeding populations and the one captive population; analysis of hypothetical population management approaches and impacts on viability (e.g. translocations, reintroductions and ex-situ breeding)

The project conducted a Population Viability Analysis (PVA) using data collected during the population surveys. The PVA was conducted by IUCN Breeding Specialist Group to ensure that the results were unbiased and of the highest scientific rigour. Data for the PVA was provided by project partner; Caroline Lees (IUCN CBSG), Benjamin Rawson (FFI), Alison Behie (ANU), Rebecca Hendershott (ANU) and Neahga Leonard (CBLCP). The draft document was sent for review to

TWG members and was institutionally recognized by IUCN Primate Specialist Group, IUCN Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, Cat Ba Langur Conservation project, Fauna & Flora International, Australian National University, Allwetterzoo, Munster, Zoo Leipzig.

The report includes retrospective models to test the assumption that the population has been stagnant and found that in fact it has been increasing as expected based on the model; this also provided a test of the models accuracy. It assessed viability of all breeding sub-populations and examined various management scenarios where animals were moved between populations to allow the TWG to make decisions about the priorities for population management. The final document is widely available as:

Lees, C., Rawson, B, Behie, A., Hendershott, R and Leonard, N. 2014. *Preliminary Population Viability Analysis of the Critically Endangered Cat Ba Langur (Trachypithecus poliocephalus)*. IUCN SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, Fauna & Flora International, Hanoi, Vietnam.

Component 4. Support for Vietnamese nationals to participate in conservation of the Cat Ba langur to ensure full involvement and long-term sustainability.

4.1. One MSc thesis on feeding ecology of the Cat Ba langur.

One MSc thesis was supported by the project, conducted by Vietnamese national Ta Tuyet Nga of the Forestry University of Hanoi. Her thesis provided a preliminary list of food species used by the Cat Ba langur based on expert interview and field observations. This resulted in a list of 43 plant taxa utilized by the Cat Ba langur.

The thesis is titled:

Ta Tuyet Nga. 2014. *NGHIÊN CỨU ĐẶC ĐIỂM SINH THÁI VÀ TẬP TÍNH CỦA LOÀI VOỌC CÁT BÀ (Trachypithecus poliocephalus poliocephalus Trouessart, 1911) TẠI VƠIỜN QUỐC GIA CÁT BÀ*. MSc Forestry University of Vietnam, Xuan Mai.

4.2. One dossier of documents in Vietnamese and English translated from research conducted on the white-headed langur (*Trachypithecus leucocephalus*) in Chinese.

The project supported Vietnamese nationals to engage more closely in the conservation of the Cat Ba langur through translation of documentation both from English and Chinese into Vietnamese as well as support for Vietnamese documentation on the langur to be translated to English to aid Vietnamese scholars publish their work. Targeted assistance included translation of key English documents on *Trachypithecus* ecology into Vietnamese to assist the National Park Director, Mr Hoang Van Thap to conduct research towards a PhD on Cat Ba langur. Sections of Mai Sy Luan's (of CBLCP) MSc thesis on the Cat Ba langur translocation of 2012 were translated from Vietnamese to English to allow him the opportunity to publish a paper in English on the work. Translations of survey documents were made to ensure Vietnamese and English versions were available as were TWG regulations and the Population Viability Analysis. In addition, abstracts of Chinese papers on the closely related *Trachypithecus leucocephalus* were made into English and Vietnamese to determine whether they could be used to improve understanding of the Cat Ba langur.

10. If you did not complete any component or deliverable, how did this affect the overall impact of the project?

All components were completed and almost all deliverables completed to a high standard. The only deliverable not completed was a paper on genetic analysis of the population. This has merely been delayed beyond the project period rather than being incomplete. It has only a small impact at present on the success of the project as the results would feed into additional PVA work outside the project period.

A partially incomplete deliverable is the paper on population status of the Cat Ba langur. There has been some disagreement about how to approach this as counts are incomplete (though more complete than previous efforts) and new data and a changing population makes fixing a population estimate difficult, especially given the potential political implications of this. The survey report acts, in the interim, as a good indication of the population specific time.

11. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results

The Cat Ba Langur Technical Working Group is an important tool for increasing transparency in decision making and improve technical inputs for the process. It has acted as a way to improve the technical knowledge of decision makers, primarily government partners, and has been taken on by central government as a model which should be expanded at least to all other CR primate taxa in Vietnam.

Benefits to Communities

12. Please describe the communities that have benefited from CEPF support

*Please report on the size and characteristics of communities and the benefits that they have received, as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited **from project start to project completion**.*

N/A

	Community Characteristics											Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit								
								Size of Community												
Community Name	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	50-250 people	251-500 people	501-1,000 people	Over 1,001 people	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

Lessons Learned

13. Describe any lessons learned related to organizational development and capacity building.

In terms of capacity development, it proved difficult to provide genuine input from foreign advisors into MSc thesis production, although the design phase went well. Language barriers prevented technical inputs being as good as they could be. Identifying competent Vietnamese primatology doctorates as supervisors would prove very beneficial for development of younger researchers.

14. Describe any lessons learned related to project Design Process *(aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*

The project design was solid. It was developed collaboratively between two institutions (FFI and CBLCP) with different and complimentary skill sets. Unfortunately, CEPF determined that only activities lead by FFI would be funded under this grant, excluding CBLCP as a direct grant beneficiary (although CBLCP received funding indirectly for support of survey work, attendance at CBLTWG meetings and translation of documents as well as indirectly through improved knowledge generated over the life of the project). This made the investment less effective as the project was perceived as an FFI project rather than a collaborative work as designed.

15. Describe any lesson learned related to project Implementation *(aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*

The project was smoothly implemented. Issues with student permissions delayed the second cohort of PhD students research but this has now been largely resolved. Ensuring foreign students are under contracted for work under a resident organization and that MoUs with management authorities include research elements facilitates this process.

16. Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

Cross-institution collaborative species conservation work is, and continues to be, difficult. The project developed mechanisms to make this process as easy as possible, including a three-way institutional MoU (CBLCP/ANU/FFI) and the development of the Cat Ba Langur TWG including all stakeholders. There is no doubt that this has increased collaboration and placed additional emphasis and focus on the conservation of the Cat Ba langur and generally raised awareness of the species status within the conservation community in Vietnam and decision makers in government at local, provincial and central levels. However, significant conflicts remain. The conflict of distribution of “conservation credit” for activity implementation seems to be one of the most significant. Conservation organisations are reliant on “conservation credit” for attracting donors and maintaining standing in the community as well as with government partners. This may be expressed in a number of circumstances such as conflict over data sets or over communications outputs related to activities. It is recommended that future collaborative projects such as this ensure that written statements over contribution and credit at the activity and output level (rather than just general roles and responsibilities) be included in documentation to avoid conflicts.

Sustainability / Replication

17. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated

The project's TWG will be replicated through the new Primate Action Plan for Vietnam's Primates which recommends the model be developed for all Vietnam's CR primate species. This would improve the technical decision making for all of these taxa and represents a significant output of the project as well as a model for sustainability.

The Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project's ongoing work at the site ensures sustainability in the work, however, FFI's role in the conservation for the species is in question due to difficulties in ensuring clear communication and agreement between FFI and CBLCP about roles and responsibilities. This represents the largest challenge for the sustainability of the work.

18. **Summarize any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability**

N/A

<u>Safeguards</u>

19. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social and environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered

N/A

Additional Funding

20. 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 CEPF investment

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
ANU	A	US$8,400	
WildInvest	A	US$9,967	
Mohammed bin Zayed	A	US$6.000	
Margot Marsh	A	US$2,072	

** Categorize the type of funding as:*

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 investm*ent or successes related to this project)

Additional Comments/Recommendations

21. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF

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, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

22. Name: **Dr Stephen Browne**
23. Organization: **Fauna & Flora International**
24. Mailing address: **The David Attenborough Building, Pembroke Street, Cambridge, UK, CB2 3QZ**
25. Telephone number: **+44 (0)1223 747652**
26. E-mail address: **Stephen.Browne@fauna-flora.org**