

## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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

<b>Organization Legal Name</b>	GreenViet Biodiversity Conservation Centre
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency Actions to Protect the Endangered Red Shanked Douc Langur and its Habitat
<b>CEPF Grant or Number</b>	CEPF-078 / CEPF-104301
<b>Date of Report</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> March 2018

**CEPF Hotspot:** Indo-Burma

**Strategic Direction:** Strategic Direction 8. Strengthen the capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots levels  
8.1 Support networking activities that enable collective civil society responses to priority and emerging threats

**Grant Amount:** \$19,942

**Project Dates:** 1<sup>st</sup> August 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018

### PART I: Overview

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

- Vietnam Association of Watershed and Coastal Protection (Hội bảo vệ Lưu vực và dải biển Việt Nam): Mr. Ho Duy Diem presented the organization to join Son Tra Network of Champions to propose Letter of Recommendations to the Prime Minister, and help introducing the project's communication products to important decision makers;
- Son Tra – Ngu Hanh Son District Forest Protection Department (FPD): GreenViet collected information from volunteers through the application developed in the Objective 3 to transfer to Son Tra FPD every month and discuss further solutions to protect Son Tra biodiversity.
- Danang Tourism Association presented by Mr. Huynh Tan Vinh joined in STNC discuss solutions for Son Tra as well as connected with important decision makers to raise their awareness about Son Tra situation.
- DIDIERJEAN Film worked with this project to write script for the video in Objective 2. They contributed stafftime to help reducing cost for writing script and provide consultation during video production.
- Reuse Everything Institute, Inc. contributed their time to consult during project implementation and reports.

- Vietnamese Television (VTV Da Nang) delivered a small team called S35 to work with this project to produce the video clip in Objective 2 with a low budget.

**2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project**

The most remarkable result of this project is the formation of a network of champions who effectively work together for protecting Son Tra Nature Reserve and the globally endangered Red Shanked Douc Langurs. This group of champions has been influencing decision making processes related to Son Tra and plays an important role in raising awareness of citizens and important decision makers to protect the nature reserve. Collaboratively, they made a powerful voice to Da Nang citizens in an effort to keep habitat of Red-shanked doucs in Son Tra. The group has convinced provincial decision makers to carry out an investigation and review of Son Tra development plan by end of this month to clarify the progress in which the city reduced primary forest land in Son Tra in 2003 to 2016. It is expected that this investigation will result in redesignating 4,000 ha of primary forest, which will be put back under protection, and the Master Tourism Plan will be revised to reduce impact to the Red-shanked Douc populations in Son Tra.

To encourage public participation, a package of educational material was produced to provide easy-access information on Son Tra and the Red Shanked Doucs. This include a webpage Doucs.org (in English) or Channau.org (in Vietnamese) with beautiful photos, videos, stories of different Douc families in Son Tra, and updates on Son Tra situation. The aim of our website is to bring the Red Shanked Doucs closer to the public, by providing stories and profiles of each Douc families, the public will not only see the Doucs as wild animal but their family members that need to be protected. With funding from CEPF and collaborators, a movie clip was created to show the beauty of the Doucs and Son Tra nature reserve with a call for the public to continue support the project through donations to the ‘adopt a douc’ crowdfund. In addition to the webpage, GreenViet also created other materials such as pamphlets, postcards, and factsheets for our champions and decision makers.

This project also funded a web application called ‘I Love Son Tra’. This application was created as a tool to empower public in protecting Son Tra. This application allows public participation to report threats to Son Tra biodiversity. This app works by motivating the public to self-govern by user credibility votes in monitoring and reporting crimes on Son Tra nature reserve. We have completed the phase 1 of this project, in which, a simple app has been created. We have also tested the app with volunteers and now are working with our collaborators to further improve the app and help increase it visibility and popularity.

**3. Briefly describe actual progress towards the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)**

*List the project goal from the small grant contract*

Description of the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)	Summary of actual progress towards this goal
The biodiversity of Son Tra, including its population of red-shanked douc langurs is well protected, and threats to its biodiversity associated with destructive	In September 2017, Prime Minister decided to carry out an inspection and review on Son Tra’s development projects to clarify the forest land reduction since 2003 to 2016 to report back to State

<p>development have been mitigated, as a result of the collective work of a network of informed and motivated local civil society actors.</p>	<p>Government before March 31<sup>st</sup> 2018. This also means to stop all construction activities on Son Tra until its development plan was revised and finalized. The Tourism Master Plan in Son Tra also will have to revised base on the inspection results, and if it happened as expectation, a large areas of habitats in Son Tra will be gained back for protection of wild animals and plants. This positive action is a result from collective efforts of a network of champions in Da Nang. Resource provided by CEPF grant was effectively use for supporting this network.</p> <p>In order to encourage public to protect Red-shanked douc langurs in Son Tra NR, a package of user-friendly information was produced and regularly updated on Son Tra situation including a web page to show profiles of Son Tra doucs to bring the doucs closer to people, materials including a movie clip to call for 'adopt a douc', postcards, factsheet and stickers also were sent to decision makers.</p> <p>An application called 'I Love Son Tra' was created as a tool to empower public in protecting Son Tra. This application allows public participation to report threats to Son Tra biodiversity. It also motivates public to self-govern by credibility votes in monitoring crimes on Son Tra.</p>
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#### 4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its overall goal

##### *Success:*

1. *A network of champions was convened to protect Son Tra nature.* Their mission is to find the most effective solutions to conserve biodiversity in Son Tra NR for next generations.

With support from CEPF grant, GreenViet worked as a facilitator to encourage group members to generate activities in order to achieve this goal. Some of activities that were developed by group members are described as follows:

- On September 12<sup>th</sup> 2017, one of the champions, Mr. Ho Duy Diem, architecture, Former Chief of Planning Department of Da Nang city sent a Letter of Recommendation to the Prime Minister to ask for an inspection in Son Tra about previous decisions relating to the conversion of special-use forest land for development purposes;
- Following this activity, Mr. Bui Cong Dung, Former Deputy Chief of Office of Quang Nam People's Committee published the 'Son Tra Memoir' in November 2017. This book detailed events and decisions that took place in the past and future related to Son Tra and provided clarity to Son Tra situation. The book was presented to important decision makers including Mdm. Dang Thi Ngoc Thinh, Vice President of Viet Nam;

- A key member of this champion group, Mr. Le Phuoc Chin, wildlife photographer, exhibited his photos of Son Tra nature and Red-shanked doucs in Ho Chi Minh City on November 30<sup>th</sup> 2017. An auction also was organized to raise fund and bring national awareness to Son Tra. This event was a success in raising 81 mil VND and garnered a lot of support nation-wide including from Miss Ocean of Viet Nam 2017.

Prior to these activities, the champions have worked together since March 2017 to collect support from scientists, politicians and professional individuals to organize a workshop in July 15<sup>th</sup> 2017 to seek for solutions for Son Tra development. It was a significant success with attendant of Biodiversity Conservation Agency of MONRE and Vice Chairman of Da Nang City People's Committee, Mr. Ho Ky Minh. A letter of recommendations with inputs from all participants was sent to the Prime Minister after this workshop.

*2. Production of a video clipt for increasing publicity of Red-shanked doucs in Da Nang city.* The clipt presents the current status and future of douc populations in the fate of developing mass tourism. Video team has combined visual materials, maps, excellent footages in a 2-minutes short video with strong message to protect and support Son Tra doucs. To do this, together with support from CEPF grant, this video received contributions from professional individuals in using their own fund and time.

- Mr. Raphael DIDIERJEAN, a well-known French wildlife script writer contributed half of his time for writing script. He also supported during filming and later production;
- S35 movie maker team supported to produce the movie with a limited budget;
- All actors including foreigners and Vietnamese volunteer their time to film on Son Tra.

The immediate success of this video came right after it was on air, a group of business CEO in Da Nang proposed to adopt a family of Red-shanked doucs in Son Tra. They also used this video to promote other businessmen in Da Nang to join in protecting Son Tra doucs. It is important as the first time, we see private sector in Da Nang contributing directly to protect Son Tra. This is also a new way for businesses to improve their credibility in Da Nang community.

*3. An smartphone application for reporting threats and changes on Son Tra was developed for iOs and Android smart phones.* It is a tool for public to directly participate in monitoring and conservation of Son Tra biodiversity. This product was developed free-o-charge by a group of volunteers. It is expected that the application will be self-governed by applicants after developing all functions.

*Challenge:*

Due to the nature of this project is challenging unsustainable development, GreenViet received a numbers of troubles caused by local authorities who pushed-back by developers, including backlash from Da Nang City People's Committee. Although the project received endorsements from most of key provincial functional departments, at the last minute, the project was not officially approved due to a comment from Department of Defense claiming this project jeopardized DaNang safety and security.

Despites that, GreenViet has achieved the all expected deliverables proposed on the project document including achieving our goal of reducing the threats to Son Tra biodiversity. However, we were not able to publicize several products including:

- The video clip ‘Adopt a douc’ was produced and shared in social media outlets and our website but we were not able to use IUCN and CEPF logo on it because we did not receive the final approval from Da Nang Government;
- The application ‘I Love Son Tra’ on smartphone could not be freely publicized yet. GreenViet is working with Son Tra FPD and Son Tra Management Board to find a solution in order to transfer this application to local authorities.

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

GreenViet have worked with other stakeholders in Da Nang during two years to engage public, media and authorities in responding to Son Tra threats. Son Tra story become hot news on media every month since 2016. It was a success but also bring negative impacts to our plan to protect Son Tra biodiversity. For example, regarding to GreenViet’s proposal sent to Da Nang People’s Committee to ask for permission to implement this project, Da Nang Department of Plan and Investment represented for Da Nang People’s Committee responded in correspondence No. 2928 on November 7<sup>th</sup> 2017 (nearly 3 months after GreenViet sent proposal) that the city could not approve because (1) activities in this project will interfere information in Son Tra and affect to Son Tra management during the Prime Minister’s inspection and (2) Son Tra is a sensitive area in defense security so activities in this project will affect defense management in Son Tra. In addition, during project implementation, our products could not be publicizing including the douc movie and the application.

Furthermore, even Da Nang city has selected Son Tra doucs as city recognition symbol during APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) Summit, but the doucs have not been shown in APEC due to the ‘sensitive’ situation. Public and media has raised many questions but got no answer.

Besides, the project also got a positive unexpected impact. Since the douc became more friendly and closer to the public via our communication products, especially our web page (channau.org) and our video clip (adopt a douc), Da Nang CEO Club has adopted a douc family as the first group of business contributes directly in protecting Red-shanked douc in Son Tra Nature Reserve. They also want to introduce this project to other CEOs in Da Nang in order to engage them in protecting Son Tra biodiversity for next generations.

**PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables**

**6. Objectives (as stated in the small grant contract)**

*List each objective and activity/deliverable from the small grant contract and describe the actual progress/results.*

<b>Objective 1: State Objective 1 as stated in the small grant contract</b>		
A network of champions has been created to give a voice to Da Nang’s citizens and generate a response to the imminent threats to the biodiversity of Son Tra		
<b>Activity description</b> <i>List each activity as stated in the small grant contract</i>	<b>Deliverable(s)</b> <i>List the deliverable(s) for each activity</i>	<b>Summary of actual progress/results for this activity</b> <i>Describe actual progress/results for this activity</i>
<b>Activity 1.1</b> Engage current champions to identify and connect with other	List of champions in STNC	Since March 2017, Mr. Le Phuoc Chin, a wildlife photographer, shared an image of a construction building on Son Tra in the social media. The construction was later discovered that was

<p>opinion leaders in Da Nang to form the Son Tra Network of Champions (STNC).</p>		<p>implementing without construction permit and environmental assessment. After that, Mr. Huynh Tan Vinh shared the image with question about Decision 2163 of Da Nang People’s Committee that lead to hotels and resorts building on Son Tra. His status got thousands comments and shares from public who shared the same concerns. Mr. Vinh then became the key contact to gather support from people who loves to save Son Tra.</p> <p>The key and influencing people of this group include least but not last:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr. Ho Duy Diem, architecture, Former Chief of Planning Department of Da Nang city;</li> <li>- Mr. Bui Cong Dung, writer, he wrote the book ‘Son Tra Memoir’s’;</li> <li>- Mr. Huynh Tan Vinh, Chairman of Danang Tourism Association</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity 1.2</b> Organize a one-day workshop for local stakeholders including scientists and local private sector representatives to discuss solutions for Son Tra issues.</p>	<p>Workshop held. Outputs documented in workshop report, including photos and videos, and list of proposed solutions.</p>	<p>Because of the emergency situation, this workshop has been conducted half of month before we got approval for this grant. The workshop was organized by GreenViet, Tourism Association and South Institute of Ecology, which was very successful. Vice President of Da Nang City People’s Committee has attended to listen to presentations from scientists about Son Tra biodiversity as well as recommended solutions to preserve and develop Son Tra. Representatives from Biodiversity Conservation Agency of MONRE also attended and shared ideas in the workshop. After this workshop, a letter of recommendation collected from scientists and participants has been prepared and sent to Prime Minister.</p> <p>However, we have organized another workshop within STNC group in January 2018 instead, to discuss further plan to protect Son Tra biodiversity after the project completion. A list of activities have been proposed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Publish a photo book about Son Tra biodiversity, in which photos will be voluntarily contributed from all Son Tra lovers.</li> <li>- Organize another photo exhibition and auction in Ha Noi to reach to National Decision makers.</li> <li>- Set up a fund for Son Tra which will be contributed and managed by local community members.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity 1.3</b> Organize monthly meetings of STNC to discuss issues and build a working plan</p>	<p>Meetings organized. Outputs documented in meeting minutes.</p>	<p>Monthly meetings have been organized to catch up and discuss plan for protecting Son Tra doucs. In which, meeting in August 2017 focused on actions to engage important decision makers such as writing a letter to Prime Minister to ask for an inspection in Son Tra, inviting Leaders of countries to see the doucs during</p>

		APEC Summit. Meeting in October discussed about publishing the book 'Son Tra Memoir' and send to Ms. Dang Thi Ngoc Thinh – Vice President of Viet Nam. The last meeting under this project support organized in January 2018, the team discussed about conducting a photo exhibition about Son Tra biodiversity in Hoi An instead of the canceled one in Da Nang.
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<b>Objective 2: State Objective 2 as stated in the small grant contract (if not applicable, please delete)</b> Communication materials have been created to engage stakeholders and support networking activities.		
<b>Activity description</b> <i>List each activity as stated in the small grant contract</i>	<b>Deliverable(s)</b> <i>List the deliverable(s) for each activity</i>	<b>Summary of actual progress/results for this activity</b> <i>Describe actual progress/results for this activity</i>
<b>Activity 2.1</b> Produce educational communication materials such as fact-sheets, posters, postcards, and stickers to engage and support the STNC.	Materials produced, and displayed prominently in public places such as hotels and at outdoor events.	Communication materials include postcard, sticker, bookmark and leaflet have been designed, printed and sent to important decision makers via group of champions.
<b>Activity 2.2</b> Produce a short video to raise awareness and action from concerned national and international citizens about the RSD and Son Tra.	Video produced.	A short video that explains the plight of the RSD and Son Tra has been produced. The objective of this video is to encourage wide-spread sharing through social media, to raise awareness quickly, and generate a desire for more information and a willingness to act. The story used in this script is a competition between development represented by number of hotels and resorts and number of doucs on Son Tra. The more hotels and resorts built on Son Tra, the lower number of Red-shanked doucs live there. The video used sharpen footage that captured feelings on Red-shanked douc's face in order to express the endangered status of Son Tra doucs. Douc and hotel icons were used within Son Tra map to provide a better imagine for viewers. Furthermore, for the potential opportunities in near future to air this video at the airport, this video was made understandably with or without soundtracks. Current, the video has been posted on facebook, youtube, web page and other media channels. GreenViet is working with other local businesses to air this video at public places.
<b>Activity 2.3</b> Publish a webpage about the RSD, their family units, and the biodiversity of Son Tra.	Web page produced.	A web-page about the RSD, their family units, and the biodiversity of Son Tra has been created both in Vietnamese at <a href="http://www.channau.org">www.channau.org</a> and in English at <a href="http://www.douc.org">www.douc.org</a> . The link of this web page has been showed in the video as a way to provide more information about Son Tra doucs. The web page used stories about Red-shanked douc langur families in Son Tra to bring the douc closer to the public, and to call for practical actions in protecting Son Tra doucs.

<b>Objective 3: State Objective 3 as stated in the small grant contract (if not applicable, please delete)</b>		
An application that “Monitors & Alerts” threats to Son Tra NR, including trapped and injured animals, suspicious or illegal activities, and changes to Son Tra’s biodiversity has been developed.		
<b>Activity description</b> <i>List each activity as stated in the small grant contract</i>	<b>Deliverable(s)</b> <i>List the deliverable(s) for each activity</i>	<b>Summary of actual progress/results for this activity</b> <i>Describe actual progress/results for this activity</i>
<b>Activity 3.1</b> Build application for Android and iOs.	Application (Android and iOS version) produced.	A public-based monitoring application has been created to use in smartphone called ‘I Love Son Tra’. With 3 main functions in reporting hunted or wounded wild animals, reporting illegal activities on Son Tra, and reporting observed changes in biodiversity, this application encouraged public to monitor and protect Son Tra biodiversity. This application has been designed for both ios and android phone.
<b>Activity 3.2</b> Maintain and update the application.	Regular application updates published and maintenance carried out. Recorded in progress report.	A group of 20 volunteers has been trained in November 2017 in using the application to report and monitor threats to Son Tra biodiversity. After that, each day 2 volunteers travel to Son Tra to test the application. Every 2 weeks, GreenViet met with volunteers to collect their comments about the application to transfer to the app-producer.  The application has been tested in 3 months. Some problems have been fixed by the producer such as low loading application on the mountain, low sending confirmation code for users, some users could not open the application to report on the mountain, etc. Volunteer group also contributed good ideas to upgrade the application such as Urgent button for cases that need to be responded quickly, information about Son Tra biodiversity, contacts of local authorities in Son Tra such as FPD, management board, GreenViet, etc.
<b>Activity 3.3</b> Hold a monthly meeting with local authorities to discuss about the application and to inform them about information collected from the application	Monthly meetings held. Outputs documented in meeting reports.	Monthly meetings with Son Tra Forest Protection Department (FPD) have been organized in November 2017, December 2017, and January 2018 after collecting information from volunteer group. Main activity has been discussed during these meetings are planting native trees along main roads on Son Tra mountain to recover forest canopy for the doucs to cross over the roads, and updating situation of other threats to biodiversity via testing application.

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

In objective 2, communication materials have been designed and produced to engage public, decision makers and civil society organizations in protecting the nature on Son Tra, including:

- A 2-minute video clip was produced to show the situation and vision of Son Tra doucs in the context of developing mass tourism. Video team has combined illustrations, maps, excellent footages with strong message to protect and support Son Tra doucs. The objective of this video is to raise awareness and generate a desire for more information and a willingness to act. The story used in this script is a competition between

development represented by number of hotels and resorts and number of doucs on Son Tra. The more hotels and resorts built on Son Tra, the lower number of Red-shanked doucs live there. The video used sharpen footage that captured feelings on Red-shanked douc's face in order to express the endangered status of Son Tra doucs. Douc and hotel icons were used within Son Tra map to provide a better imagine for viewers.

A web page about the RSD, their family units, and the biodiversity of Son Tra has been created at Doucs.org (in English) or Channau.org (in Vietnamese) with beautiful photos, videos, stories of each Douc families in Son Tra, and updates on Son Tra situation. The aim our of website is to bring the Red Shanked Doucs closer to the public, by providing stories and profiles of each Douc Langur families, the public has come to see the Doucs not as a wild animal but as family members that need to be protected.

- A package of information: postcards, leaflets, bookmarks, stickers has been designed and printed to deliver to targeted group such as decision makers in order to raise their awareness about the important of Red-shanked douc langur in Son Tra Nature Reserve and their endangered situation now.

In objective 3, an application on smartphone has been created and run by volunteers. It was designed in iOs and Android platform called 'I Love Son Tra'. This application was created as a tool to empower public in protecting Son Tra by reporting threats to Son Tra biodiversity. The phase 1 has been designed and test used in the field by our volunteers in 3 months. The application team now is working to develop for public to self-govern by user credibility votes in monitoring and reporting crimes

All deliverables/products of this project has been uploaded and are currently available at: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/OB33PgD5gYJIIShc1MERnOE1YTGs>

#### **PART IV: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing**

##### **Lessons Learned**

#### **8. 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:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

This project was designed as an emergency action responding to threats occurring since March 2017 to protect the Red-shanked douc langur and its habitat in Son Tra Nature Reserve. However, things happened too fast in Son Tra required urgent response so some of the activities need to be conducted before the project got approval from IUCN/CEPF. For example, Da Nang city has to report to the Prime Minister about development projects in Son Tra before August 31<sup>st</sup> 2017. GreenViet and some champions decided to take that opportunity to organize a workshop to seek for solutions for Son Tra, so that the city could consider those solutions in their report. That's why a workshop has been organized in July 15<sup>th</sup> 2017 with co-organization of the South Institute of Ecology, Da Nang Tourism Association. GreenViet was also a co-organizer

to invite scientists, stakeholders, prepare document, communication materials, connect to media, prepare for logistic for important participants, but has not been publicized or mentioned on news due to our 'sensitive situation' (we have been announced by words that GreenViet would be shut down if we keep conducting activities related to Son Tra).

Besides, APEC Summit was organized in Da Nang in November 2017. Before, the city chose Red-shanked douc langur as their recognition within this event. That is the reason why we have planned to viral our video clip before and within this event in order to raise awareness of important decision makers in business about protecting biodiversity. However, the requirement for security within APEC was highly priority; so many activities have been postponed.

### **Sustainability / Replication**

- 9. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.**

The Son Tra Network of Champions would keep working together to protect Son Tra biodiversity as it is their mission. In fact, they are conducting other activities to keep Son Tra doucs priority on media and in important meeting of decision makers. For example, a photo book collected nice pictures from volunteer photographers will be published and auctioned in March 2018, which would be funded from members of the group.

The application 'I Love Son Tra' to report and monitor threats to Son Tra biodiversity would also be self-maintain with support from the voluntary app-maker team. They are working together to develop the application. It is expected to publish this app on Iphone and Google store at the end of this year with full function. As a result, users could not only report threats and changes to Son Tra but also vote for other viewer's credibility. By that way, the application could self-maintain to monitor and protect Son Tra biodiversity. GreenViet commits to work as a facilitator of this application, that we would transfer information collected from the application to local authorities including FPD, Son Tra Management Board, police and important decision makers in District and city level. We are also working with local authorities to involve them in managing the application to reach to the reported information better.

In addition, the video clip 'adopt a douc' and web page are running very well to reach to businesses in Da Nang. It would be a great success in the future when business in Da Nang joined to support protecting Red-shanked douc langur. It is important not only for raising fund for conservation but also raising awareness of business man in saving natural resources for next generations.

In the other hand, Son Tra conservation also has many challenges. Even with many efforts, we could not ensure any result related to Son Tra forest land, and habitat of Red-shanked douc langur in Son Tra could not be guaranteed. It is expected that after March 31<sup>st</sup> 2018, previous decisions in dividing and reducing forest land in Son Tra would be clarified, and most of development projects will be closed to get back the land for protected area. As a result, habitat of Son Tra doucs would be recovered to 4,000 ha as specified in Decision 41 of Prime Minister in 1977 that Son Tra is a protected area with 4,439 ha.

It is also expected that Da Nang city government will consider developing eco-tourism in Son Tra instead of concreting Son Tra into a National Tourism Area with 1,600 hotel rooms and millions of visitors every month. With much efforts from scientists, civil society organizations, enthusiasm champions and individuals in raising awareness of important decision makers, it could be said that Da Nang government has been aware of values of Son Tra biodiversity, and somehow they agreed that ecotourism in Son Tra could even bring better income for the city, but until now there is no clear plan or even vision within next 2-3 years. New Party Secretary of Da Nang city, Mr. Truong Quang Nghia has been appointed in October 2017 to replace for Mr. Nguyen Xuan Anh was fired because of his corruption. Mr. Nghia has declared that he preferred to protect Son Tra biodiversity, but he has not had any decisions to show his commitment yet.

**Safeguards**

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

No.

**Additional Funding**

**11. 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**

a. Total additional funding (US\$): \$7,263

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
DIDIERJEAN Raphael	A	\$1,200	Cost reduction for writing script of the video clip in Objective 2
REII/director- CEO	A	\$2,500	REII Director and CEO contributed their own time to consult this project
GreenViet in kind contribution	A	\$3,563	GreenViet contributed to this project by sharing office rent, office equipment used, half of office supplies and one laptop used for project coordinator in one year

\* 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 investment or successes related to this project)

**Additional Comments/Recommendations**

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

**PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level**

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF’s portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF’s aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

**Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.**

**Contribution to Portfolio Indicators**

- 13. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.**

Indicator	Narrative

**Contribution to Global Indicators**

**Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 14 to 21 below) that pertain to your project.**

- 14. Key Biodiversity Area Management**

**Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management**

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled “protected areas” (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the “protected areas” indicator.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully

	management *	protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
NA	0	NA

\* Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.

## 15. Protected Areas

### Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**
NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA

\* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

\*\* Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

## 16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled "KBA Management" may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

### Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
NA	0	NA	NA	NA

\* If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.

*\*\*Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.*

*\*\*\* Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).*

## 17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

### 17a. Number of men and women benefitting from formal training.

# of men benefiting from formal training*	# of women benefiting from formal training*
2	16

*\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also benefited from training in project management, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

### 17b. Number of men and women benefitting from increased income.

# of men benefiting from increased income*	# of women benefiting from increased income*
NA	NA

*\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from increased income due to tourism, and 3 of these also benefited from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

### 17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined

Report on the total number of women and the number of men that have benefited from formal training and increased income since the start of your project to project completion.

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*
2	16

*\*Do not count the same person more than once. For example, if Paul was trained in financial management and he also benefited from tourism income, the total number of people benefiting from the project should be 1 = Paul.*

### 18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)							# of Beneficiaries			
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	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	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Da Nang citizens						x					x	x		x	x	x	490,000	510,000

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

**18b. Geolocation of each community**

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
Da Nang Citizens	16.047079	108.206230

**19. Policies, Laws and Regulations**

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. “Policies” that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

**19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation**

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1	Decision 2163 of Prime Minister about Tourism Master Plan in Son Tra Nature Reserve, Da Nang, Viet Nam		X								X		X		X		X		
2																			
3																			

**19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.**

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1	Viet Nam	11/09/2016	Revise to reduce number of development projects in Son Tra in order to reduce impact to habitat and wildlife in Son Tra	Raise awareness of important decision makers about values of Son Tra biodiversity. Provide scientific information and solutions for sustainable development in Son Tra focusing on eco-tourism.

2				
3				

**20. Best Management Practices**

Please describe any new management practices that your project has developed and tested as a result of CEPF investment, that have been proven to be successful. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means.

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1		
2		

**21. Networks & Partnerships**

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Son Tra Network of Champions	2017	Viet Nam	To promote activities related to protect Son Tra biodiversity including influencing public and raising awareness of important decision makers.
2				

## **Part V. 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.

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