

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. The Final Report must be sent in **word format** and not PDF format or any other format. 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. Please note that the information may be edited for clarity. 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	Qingyong Ni
Project title	Population survey and conservation status assessment of the western black crested gibbon in Xilong Mountain
RSG reference	10779-1
Reporting period	November 2011—April 2012
Amount of grant	£5740
Your email address	niqingyong@hotmail.com
Date of this report	June 25, 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
Population size of the western black crested gibbon in Xilong Mountain		yes		One or two gibbon groups were estimated in Xilong Mountain, but not heard or observed.
Distribution pattern of the gibbon groups		yes		The gibbons were located in an area about 20 km ² at foot of Xilongshan.
Habitat characteristics of each group		yes		Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest and Montane mossy forest were predominant and well-preserved.
Threats to gibbons and relative conservation measure			yes	Hunting and Tsalko planting are the most significant threats to gibbons and other wildlife. Local communities must be required to clear the Tsaoko plantations and directed to other economic resources
Efficient range mechanism established for the rangers			yes	Two ranging lines were established in the survey area, as well as monitoring interval, recording form and rangers.
More than 15 well trained rangers			yes	13 staff and 20 forest rangers of Fenshuiling Nature Reserve were trained in this survey.

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

The field survey was seriously disturbed by human disturbances, especially gunshots. The teams had to change the campsites and listening posts frequently, but still failed to reduce these disturbances.

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

- 1) One or two groups of the western black crested gibbon survived in Xilong Mountain, and more groups were estimated on the side of Vietnam.
- 2) Main threats to gibbons and other animals were hunting and Tsaoko planting.
- 3) Thirteen staff and twenty forest rangers of Fenshuiling Nature Reserve were trained in this survey.

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

Seventy-six people in seventeen villages provided information about gibbons and more people joined in the village workshop in the interview. The local communities got more knowledge of wildlife conservation, which would be helpful to avoid further hunting and Tsaoko planting.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

A further survey at the localities of gibbons will be conducted in November 2012.

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

A detailed final report will be delivered to FFI, the Forestry Departments of Yunnan province and the Forestry Bureau of Honghe prefecture, researchers of Kunming Institute of Zoology, and local governments of Zhemi and Mengla.

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

Eight months were used in this project. Three month delay compared to the anticipated length because we have to get feedback from the Forestry Departments of Yunnan province and the Forestry Bureau of Honghe prefecture.

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
Meeting room rent for training course	120	120		
Materials for training course	100	100		
Accommodation for training course	360	360		
Food during the training course	360	360		
Transportation for interviewers	850	950	+100	The routes had to be changed because of road building.
Communication with cell phone	150	150		
Food during the interview	500	550	+50	The routes changed
Insurance for field survey	250	280	+30	Three more people were added to the team
Medical supplies	50	50		
Food during the field survey	1500	1400	-100	One day less than the anticipated length

Transportation during the field survey	500	600	+100	The routes changed
Stipend for local guides	500	700	+200	Five more guides were added in four days
Contingency	500	100	-400	Report copy and delivery
Total	5740	5720	-20	

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

A series of measures must be taken to control the hunting and Tsaoko planting in the nature reserve. Confiscating materials of pipe gun for sale and clearing the illegal Tsaoko plantations are the previous steps.

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 used the RSGF logo in the training and final report for delivery, and the staffs of local nature reserve, local governments and researchers would become familiar with the RSGF.