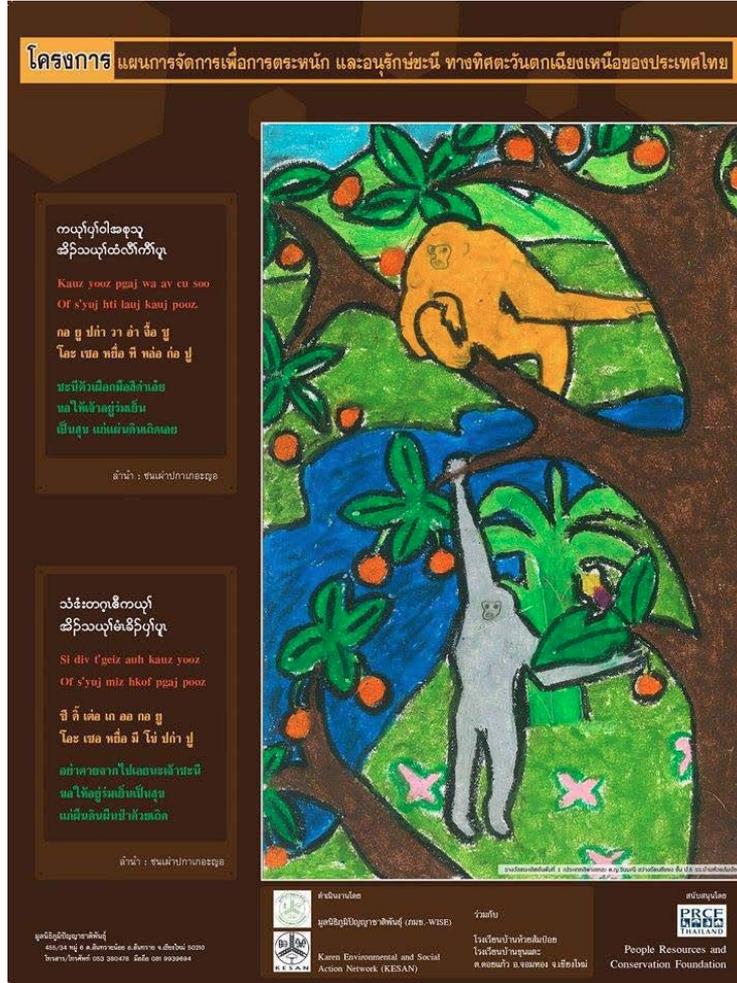


**PEOPLE RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION FOUNDATION
THAILAND COUNTRY PROGRAM**

**Final Grant Performance Report
to Gibbon Conservation Alliance (GCA)**



Lar Gibbon conservation poster

**Community-based conservation action planning and awareness
for *Hylobates lar carpenteri* in northwestern Thailand**

Project implementation in partnership with KESAN and WISE Foundations

Bangkok March 2017

Project title	Community-based conservation action planning and awareness for <i>Hylobates lar carpenteri</i> in northwestern Thailand	
Location	Mae Hong Son, and Chiang Mai provinces, Northwest Thailand	
Date/ duration	October 2015 to December 2016	
Submitted by	People Resources and Conservation Foundation, in collaboration with the Karen Environmental and Social Action Network (KESAN), and WISE Foundation	
Contact person	Fernando Potess People Resources and Conservation Foundation (PRCF)	
Total budget	CHF 4,838.00	c. USD 5,000.00 (actual funds received USD 4,866.86)

The project

The project aimed to strengthen local communities capacities and involvement of the endangered Lar Gibbon at eight villages in northwestern Thailand, where previous work on village-based gibbon surveys took place during 2013. The project comprised four immediate objectives, all based on the result of 2013 Lar Gibbon surveys at the target site, where 14 lar Gibbon groups were reported. The target site comprised the three villages of: Khun Thet, Huay Som Poi, and Khun Win in the districts of Chom Thong and Mae Wang, in Chiang Mai province, Thailand. The general project objective was promotion of community-based conservation of the endangered Lar Carpenteri Gibbon (*Hylobates lar carpenteri*) in northwestern Thailand. The project comprised four objectives, and although was scheduled to run within 2015, project initiation was delayed and implementation of activities took longer than expected. The project therefore ran for about two years, from the beginning of 2015 to the start of 2017.

Project implementation

Training in conservation action planning and phenological monitoring		
Conduct training in conservation action planning, particularly for production of participatory village-based gibbon conservation action plans, to be drafted on a district basis (Chon Thon, Mae Wang) for corresponding villages).		
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Training session by PRCF to KESAN on action plans b. Sample species action plan and action plan process c. Format for species action plans provided by PRCF d. Accommodate formats and translate into local language 	Training conducted and materials delivered accordingly
Training on phenological survey and monitoring, to gain knowledge on the local distribution of gibbon food sources and their flowering, fruiting, seedling, seasons with the aim of protecting these sources and to practice enrichment planting in forest gaps at gibbon population sites.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Define protocols for phenological monitoring b. Secure information from W Brokelman c. Transects with tree species source of gibbon food d. Mark gibbon food trees in the transect and tabulate e. Train three individuals to conduct monitoring 	Training and collection of phenological data was implemented accordingly

Conservation action planning to safeguard the gibbon and its habitat		
Facilitate production of village-based gibbon conservation action plans at three villages (Khun Tet, Huay Som Poi, Khun Win), with likely production of two conservation action plans, one per target district (Chom Thong and Mae Wang).		
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prepare schedules for gibbon action planning at each of two districts (best district plans) b. Conduct village meetings at each of three target villages to define threats and solutions c. Collate information from meetings, insert into action plan format, send to PRCF d. After PRCF inputs, prepare presentation of action plan to villages in district meeting e. Finalize action plan on the basis of comments/ feedback from district-level meeting 	<p>Other than training and the preparation of baselines for the conservation action plan, this activity was not fully completed as envisioned.</p> <p>Priority conservation actions were defined by the local communities, but no action plan was produced</p>
Dissemination of priority actions via dedicated posters produced by schoolchildren, in collaboration with two local schools (for grades 4,5,6), through an art competition with a gibbon conservation subject. Winning artwork will be circulated through a calendar distributed in the region. The calendar could feature three pages (first three art work winners) and two months per page.		
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collate information from priority conservation action and define into A3 posters b. Meet with schoolteachers to plan/ schedule children's art competition on Lar Gibbon c. Purchase A3 blank paper (one per child in competition), crayola boxes (one per four children in competition), and prizes for best children art drawings (six prizes) d. Conduct art competition on the subject of Lar Gibbon Conservation Posters to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Title of poster (defined by the child him/herself) ii. Drawing relevant to title and subject of Lar Gibbon Conservation iii. Name, age, gender, class of child producing the poster e. Conduct judging of children's art by children themselves to select best twelve posters and then by schoolteachers and project staff to select best six in order one to six f. Scan best 12 drawings and send to PRCF g. Scout prizes for production of calendars with images on the basis of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 12 drawing pages one per month—one image per month, (ii) 06 drawing pages two months per image—two images, (iii) 03 image pages four months per image—three images. h. Send quotes to PRCF for final decisions, thereafter ordering the calendar printing 	<p>All activities carried out as programmed, with production of both posters and calendars promoting Lar Gibbon conservation, as summarized below.</p>

Documentation of cultural traditions and relations with gibbon populations		
<p>Document culture and traditional values with respect to gibbons from village elders, with results collated into a in-house publication for distribution to Karen villages and schools in the region. Documentation will be presented in local schools, as part of and, to prompt the proposed art competition on gibbon conservation theme.</p>		
<p>Tasks</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Meet village head and village elders to secure endorsement of proposed activities Select village elders to provide information in recollection of culture and gibbon affinities Select village youth to help with interviewing village elders to secure information Village youth collects and collates information in his/her village and compiles report No need to compare results between various villages, one report per village Report is examined by KESAN, translated into Thai for further processing, sent to PRCF 	<p>Program activities were conducted as defined with collection of historical folktales, as summarized below</p>
Sketch mapping locations for enrichment planting in gibbon habitat		
<p>Conduct participatory sketch mapping, as part of the gibbon conservation action planning, defining key locations for enrichment planting with multipurpose tree species and those comprising gibbon food sources. Habitat enrichment locations will be identified, and budget permitting undertaken (possibly through alternative sources of funding), through gap planting in forests close to villages.</p>		
<p>Tasks</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with village head to define landscape areas subject to possible forest restoration Sketch areas in a village map, denoting size of restoration areas and proximity to gibbons Check with village households on suitability of lands for forest restoration activities Carry out pilot planting of species known to be preferred food-stuffs by the Lar Gibbon, as per findings from the phenological studies 	<p>All tasks conducted as needed, with some pantings taking place, as summarized below.</p>

Implementation summary

Research and documentation of Lar gibbon folktales and traditional poetry

In Ban Khunthae and Ban Khun Win villages during the last year, WISE collected information about villager's beliefs, legends, and relationship with the Lar Gibbon. Elders in these communities shared stories and poems that had been passed onto them by their grandparents. Some examples of the stories that were shared are listed below.

Folktales

The "Four Brothers" folktale tells the legend about how four hungry brothers went out looking for food and during their journey were transformed into four kinds of primates, one being the gibbon. To this day, these animals do not take any food from human' rice fields because they do not want any human to go hungry.

Legends/ Elder's teachings

There are legendary stories/ elder teachings that describe how gibbons are different than other monkeys because they like peace and quiet and do not steal from villagers. There are also strong taboos against the killing of gibbons, for example, if a villager kills a gibbon their life will be full of sorrow and there will be silence in seven mountains, seven streams, and seven other animals. Villagers also believe that a gibbon can predict the weather, for example if they cry out there will be rainfall soon.

Poetry/ Verses

Traditional Poetry (Hta) verses are a traditional medium used to pass on teachings from one generation to the next. There are many Hta about gibbons. For example, there is a common Hta which says that a forest without gibbons is like a dead forest without any noise, and if there is a forest, there needs to be gibbons living it- these two are like a pair that cannot be separated.

Identifying commonly eaten foods of the Lar gibbon

Research and interviews were conducted in Ban Khuntae, Ban Huay Sompoi, and Ban Khunwin to determine the diets of the Lar gibbon residing at elevations of about 1,000 meters asl. A number of fruits, flowers and leaves were identified and their Karen and Thai language names were recorded in two tables. During the period of October-May, 19 types of wild fruits and flowers were observed to be eaten by the Lar gibbon. During the period of May- July, 17 types of wild fruits and flowers were observed to be eaten by the Lar gibbon.

Planting trees to supplement lar gibbon's diets

During the gibbon diet research process, it was decided that, in all three communities, villagers were interested in planting trees to supplement the existing fruits and foods that are available for the Lar Gibbon. The areas where these trees were planted are listed below:

1. Ban Huay Sompoi- a 2km stretch of 500 guava, "ma-fai", and "wah" trees were planted within the agricultural and conservation forest zones
2. Ban Khuntae- a 2km stretch of 500 guava, "ma-fai", and "wah" trees were planted between Ban Khuntae and Doi Tajaykaw
3. Ban Khun Win- a 2km stretch of 500 guava, "ma-fai", and "wah" trees were planted between Ban Khun Win and Doi Pida-U-Aw

Awareness-raising of Lar gibbon among students

4A: Student drawings used to produce Lar gibbon media materials

80 students from Ban Khuntae and Ban Huay Sompoi Schools drew pictures about the Lar gibbon using both colored pencils and crayons. Of the 80 pictures drawn, 12 were selected (6 crayon and 6 colored pencil) to be used to produce 930 posters and 300 calendars. These media pieces were distributed to schools, health centers, government offices, village heads, teachers, women groups, sub-district administrative bodies, both within and outside the project target areas.

4B: Trainings and Establishment of Student Conservation Clubs

80 students from Ban Huay Sompoi and Ban Khuntae received trainings about the Lar gibbon and established a Lar gibbon Conservation Club.

Establishment of Forest Conservation Committees

The Forest Conservation Committees are responsible to demarcate land into the following categories:

1. Protected Forest Areas
2. Use Forests,
3. Agricultural Areas
4. Residential Areas
5. Public-use Zones

Forest Conservation Committee activities included:

1. Regular review of community regulations and enforcement of rules
2. Establishment of a wildlife watchdog network to prevent and limit poaching of protected wildlife
3. Posting Forest Conservation signs to clearly demarcate borders
4. Establishment of a conservation network among communities located near Lar gibbon habitats
5. Supporting a wildlife and Lar gibbon conservation fund to be implemented by local community
6. Conduct an annual Evaluation and Monitoring plan

Project tangible outputs

- 930 Lar Gibbon posters produced using student drawings
- 300 Lar Gibbon calendars (2017) produced using student drawings
- Media materials about Karen folktales and poems related to the Lar gibbon produced
- Three Lar gibbon conservation plans implemented (including tree plantings to supplement food and identifying gibbon habitats)

Financial reporting

A general breakdown of project expenses and per the approved budget is provided below. Scans of all receipts and supporting documentation is with PRCF, of which scans of the original receipts to >75% of expenditures (as per Grant Agreement Letter) are provided to GCA in separately from this document. A complete implementation budget against proposal budget is provided below, and a general project ledger is available upon request

Item Description	Unit	Units	Unit Cost (TBH)	Total Cost (TBH)	GCA Grant (USD)	Budget to PRCF	Budget to KESAN
A Project Personnel							
1.1 Project Direction and Monitoring (FP/PRCF)	Per-Day	12	16,000.0	PRCF In-kind	PRCF In-kind	PRCF In-kind	-
1.2 Specialists support on implementation	Per-Day	4	2,000.0	8,000.0	266.7	-	8,000.0
1.3 Field Coordinator (WT/WISE)	Per-Day	135	300.0	40,500.0	1,350.0	-	40,500.0
1.4 Field Implementation (Village)	Per-Day	40	200.0	8,000.0	266.7	-	8,000.0
1.5 Field implementation (Village)	Per-Day	40	200.0	8,000.0	266.7	-	8,000.0
1.6 Field implementation (Village)	Per-Day	40	200.0	8,000.0	266.7	-	8,000.0
Sub-total A:				72,500.0	2,416.7	-	72,500.0
B Field Implementation							
2 Transportation							
2.1 Public transportation	LumpSum	1	3,000.0	3,000.0	100.0	-	3,000.0
2.2 Field motorbike petrol	Vehic-Day	1	4,006.0	4,006.0	133.5	-	4,006.0
3 Perdiems and accommodation							
3.1 Field allowances	LumpSum	1	4,000.0	4,000.0	133.3	-	4,000.0
3.2 Telecommunications	LumpSum	1	1,000.0	1,000.0	33.3	-	1,000.0
3.3 Consumables	LumpSum	1	3,000.0	3,000.0	100.0	-	3,000.0
4 Logistics							
4.1 Village meeting costs	Meeting	3	1,000.0	3,000.0	100.0	-	3,000.0
4.2 Gibbon action plan workshops (3 per district)	Wokrshop	3	4,000.0	12,000.0	400.0	-	12,000.0
Sub-total C:				30,006.0	1,000.2	-	30,006.0
C Materials							
5.1 Training materials	LumpSum	1	3,000.0	3,000.0	100.0	-	3,000.0
5.2 Art competition utensils	LumpSum	1	5,000.0	5,000.0	166.7	-	5,000.0
5.3 Calendar printing	LumpSum	1	10,000.0	10,000.0	333.3	-	10,000.0
5.4 Sketch mapping materials	LumpSum	1	5,000.0	5,000.0	166.7	-	5,000.0
Sub-total C:				23,000.0	766.7	-	23,000.0
D Other Costs							
6.1 Office rent/ Administration/ Accounting	LumpSum	1	10,000.0	10,000.0	333.3	-	10,000.0
6.2 Administration overheads (7.5%)					350.0	350.0	
Sub-total D:				10,000.0	683.3	350.0	10,000.0
Grand Total (Funds Received):				135,506.0	4,866.86		135,506.0

Project implementation images



Fig. 1. Students and teachers who have learned about the Lar gibbon



Fig. 2. Students learning about Lar gibbon

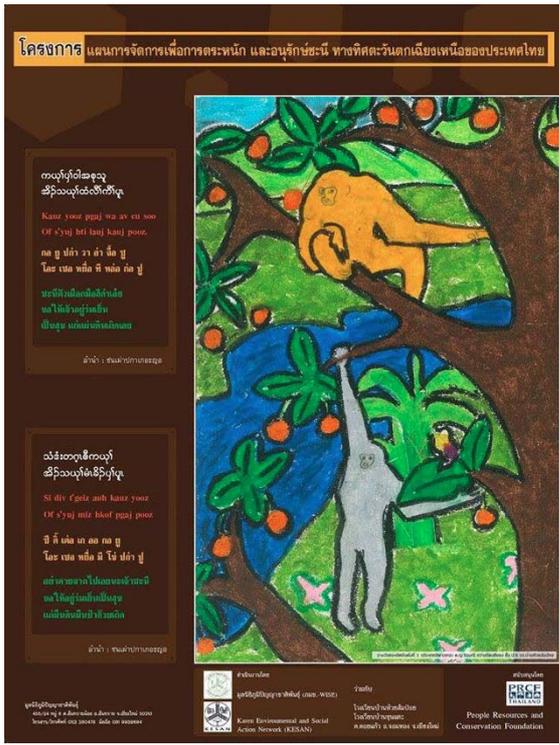


Fig. 4. Lar Gibbon Poster



Fig. 5. Student art work on gibbons



Fig. 6. Student waiting to eat after drawing Lar Gibbon pictures



Fig. 7. Meeting with Community to discuss Lar gibbon issues



Fig. 8. Community Leaders Meeting to discuss Lar gibbon issues



Fig. 9. Community member meeting to discuss Lar gibbon issues



Fig. 10. Postcards distributed to border members and community leaders

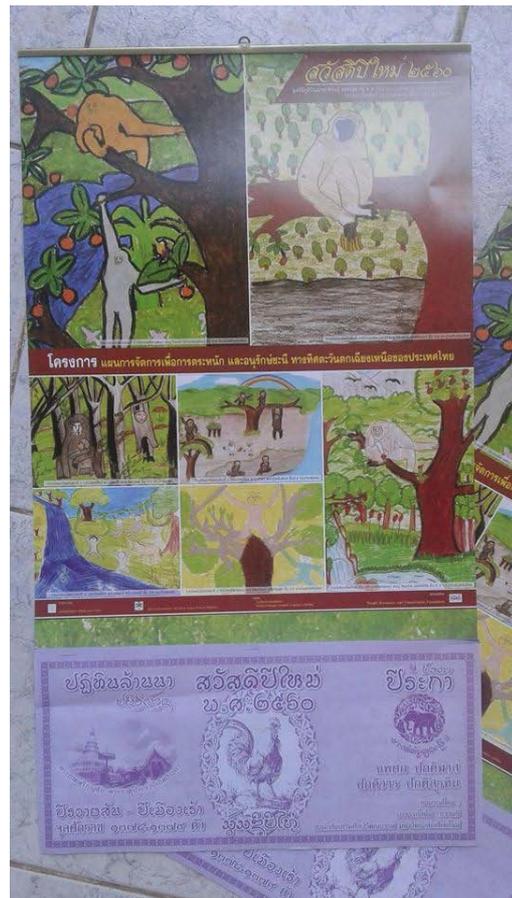


Fig. 11. 2017 Lars Gibbon calendar image, distribution to local communities