

# CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

## I. BASIC DATA

**Organization Legal Name:** Center of Conservation Biology, Peking University

**Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement):** *A Comprehensive Baseline Survey for Initiating Biodiversity Conservation Actions in Southeast Tibet*

**Implementation Partners for this Project:**  
Sichuan Academy of Forestry  
Forestry Department of Tibetan Autonomy Region  
Forestry Bureau of Linzhi Prefecture

**Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement):** April 1, 2007-June 30, 2007

**Date of Report (month/year):** July 2008

## II. OPENING REMARKS

*Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.*

We modified the outputs and corresponding activities during the implementation of the project. Training was reduced and monitoring was cancelled. A rapid biodiversity survey in Metdog was added. The reasons were given below. We think this is more operable according to the needs of local partners.

So the project mainly focused on the biodiversity data collection to fill in the information gap of Southeast Tibet. The two surveys were successful. As species identification took a longer time than we expected, especially of the plant and insect group, the RAP report and data analysis will be accomplished by the end of the year.

## III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

**Project Purpose:** *Baseline biodiversity and conservation information gap filled, and conservation outcomes well defined for the area of Southeast Tibet, and a more comprehensive conservation strategy will be made and proposed. Capacity of local forestry bureaus and communities in monitoring biodiversity and land managing will be improved.*

### Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	

<i>Comprehensive conservation strategy of Southeast Tibet developed based on the baseline survey.</i>	Two comprehensive biodiversity surveys were conducted. The 2008 survey in Metdog was additional to original plan. Species data were collected to fill in the information gap. Preliminary conservation strategy of Southeast Tibet was developed during the workshop. A comprehensive conservation strategy will be developed when the data compilation and analysis are finished at the end of 2008.
<i>Capacity of local forestry bureaus and communities in monitoring biodiversity and managing their lands and resources improved.</i>	Capacity of local forestry bureaus in monitoring biodiversity was improved through participating in the biodiversity assessment.
<i>Monitoring network in nature reserves and community lands set up to monitoring the major environment and biodiversity changes.</i>	Cancelled as local forestry departments were not interested in the monitoring, and lack of human resources. A rapid biodiversity assessment in Metdog was conducted with the budget.

***Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.***

The surveys of the project covered most of the areas in Nyingzhi with rich biodiversity, including three nature reserves in Nyingzhi, i.e. Yarlung zangbo national nature reserve, Cibagou national nature reserve and Gongbu jiangda nature reserve. There have been no such extensive studies on biodiversity since the Scientific Expedition to the Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau led by Chinese Academy of Sciences visited these areas in 1970s. More than 30 new species and 100 new records have been found. Thousands of species distribution records were collected, which largely filled in the biodiversity information gap of Southeast Tibet. Good relationship was built between Peking University and local partners in Tibet through the implementation of the project. An eco-partner network involving the scientists from different Universities and research institutions, and staffs of local forestry departments was established and maintained.

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

***Positive impacts:***

***1. Field station established***

***A field station for biodiversity conservation and monitoring of Peking University was built in Nyingzhi in May 2008. This will facilitate the further collaboration between Peking University and Forestry Department of Nyingzhi District in the future.***

***2. New collaboration developed and more surveys would be conducted***

***After the rapid biodiversity assessment conducted in 2007, one of the key partners of the project, Sichuan Academy of Forestry signed a contract with Forestry Department of Nyingzhi District, and planned to conduct a baseline survey in Gongbu jiangda nature reserve in 2008 supported by Forestry Department of Nyingzhi District. More biodiversity surveys would be conducted in this area during and after the project.***

**IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS**

***Project Outputs:*** Enter the project outputs from the Logical Framework for the project

**Planned vs. Actual Performance**

Indicator	Actual at Completion
<b>Output 1: Project team was built to support survey, coordination and delivering of conservation outcomes.</b>	Project team was built and functioning as planned.
<i>Core survey team was built and functioning.</i>	Core survey team was built in April, 2007, including five people: Wanghao: Project manager Shenxiaoli: Coordinator in Beijing Liu Shaoying: Responsible for contacting with the experts and maintain the Eco-Partners network Zhang Hong: Coordinator in Tibet Autonomous Region Chen Ai: Responsible for maintaining the database and technique related issues
<i>Project committee was formed, including scientists, officials from NGOs and stakeholder Governments.</i>	Project committee was formed in June, 2007. Key officials of Forestry Department of Tibetan Autonomy Region and Forestry Bureau of Linzhi District and 22 scientists were involved.
<b>Output 2: Conservation information gaps were filled by a series of survey. A: 4 Rapid biodiversity assessments (extensive surveys) taken at 2 nature reserves and 2 community-conserved sites, among them, 2 sites supported by CEPF funding; B: 4-6 supplementary surveys carried out by small teams were taken to collect data on key species, key conservation issues, among them, 1 will be supported by CEPF funding.</b>	2 rapid biodiversity assessments including multiple taxonomic groups and 1 supplementary survey of small mammals were successfully conducted, which were supported by CEPF funding.
<i>Data, survey methodology and equipments were in place before field survey starts.</i>	Data analysis was conducted in April based on the previous species information in Southeast Tibet. The whole work area includes Nyingzhi District and Chamdo District of 18 counties. The area was divided into 5x5 km grids. We calculated species richness of each grid. Besides, elevation range, habitat type, conservation status (whether covered by nature reserves) and threats (distance to the nearest villages and roads) were considered. Chayu and Metdog counties were identified with richest biodiversity. Survey areas were primarily focused on these two counties and the surrounding areas. A 12-days pilot study was conducted from July to August to identify the survey areas. Core survey team members, accompanied by the staff from Forest Bureau of Linzhi District and Chayu county traveled through Nyingzhi District. Detail plan was made for the rapid biodiversity assessment that would be implemented in September. 15 scientists were invited to participate in the survey. Equipments were in place before survey started.
<i>4 Rapid biodiversity assessments (extensive surveys) taken at 2 nature reserves and 2 community-conserved sites, among them, 2 sites supported by CEPF funding.</i>	2 rapid biodiversity assessments were conducted, supported by CEPF funding. One was taken from Sept. 15 <sup>th</sup> to Oct. 14 <sup>th</sup> in 2007, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, ants and other insects, ferns and plants. The survey area mainly focused on Yarlung Zangbo and Cibagou national nature reserves. 15 scientists participated in the survey. 5 students and 10 staffs in Forest Bureau participated and received training on the methodology of Rapid biodiversity assessment,

	species identification and wildlife management. The other survey was taken in Metdog county from May 9 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> in 2008, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, ants and other insects. 8 scientists were involved.
<i>4-6 supplementary surveys carried out by small teams were taken to collect data on key species, key conservation issues, among them, 1 will be supported by CEPF funding.</i>	1 supplementary survey of small mammals was carried out from Sept. to Nov. by Sichuan Academy of Forestry supported by CEPF funding.
<b>Output 3: Conservation capacity was significantly enhanced. A: No less than 20 staffs from forestry bureaus, nature reserves and communities get trained on Local conservation capacity was significantly enhanced. A: Minimally 20 staffs from forestry bureaus, nature reserves and communities were trained on scientific data collection, or data management. B: Conservation monitoring was set up at 3 sites, nature reserves and community-conserved sites. C: 1 workshop held for making conservation strategy for southeast Tibet area, based on the results from all surveys.</b>	Conservation capacity was enhanced. 10 staffs from forestry bureaus and nature reserves were trained on scientific data collection and wildlife management. The workshop for making conservation strategy for southeast Tibet was held. Preliminary conservation strategy were developed during the workshop. The RAP report will be published after the report of each group submitted by the end of 2008.
<i>Minimally 20 staffs from forestry bureaus, nature reserves and communities were trained on scientific data collection, or data management.</i>	10 staffs from forestry bureaus and nature reserves received training on scientific data collection during the 2 rapid biodiversity assessments.
<i>Conservation monitoring was set up at 1 sites, include nature reserves and community-conserved sites.</i>	cancelled as above explanation.
<i>1 workshop held for making conservation strategy for southeast Tibet area, based on the results from all surveys.</i>	The workshop was held and preliminary conservation strategy was developed. The survey in Metdog was conducted in May 2008. Species identification and data analysis has not been finished by now. The reports of each taxonomic group will be submitted by Dec. 2008, after which the final RAP report will be compiled and published.

***Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.***

Two extensive surveys were conducted, covering three nature reserves in Nyingzhi District. The survey in Metdog was not included in the previous plan. When the rapid biodiversity assessment was accomplished in 2007, we found that there was enough money for an additional survey in Metdog. The two surveys turned out to be successful. Up to now, 21 new species and more than 70 new records of Tibetan Autonomous Region have been identified. As species identification is time-consuming, the reports of 2007 plant group and Metdog survey will be submitted by Dec. 2008. More new species and new records will be found.

***Were any outputs unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?***

Part of the output 3 was not fully realized. 10 staffs instead of 20 staffs as planned of forestry department were trained. Conservation monitoring was cancelled. We actually planned a 3-day training on nature reserve management before the survey started but failed to implement it as the Forestry Department of Nyingzhi District did not inform enough staff to participate in it. They only have 4 full time staff and their current priority is new conservation station construction. We felt it was not the right time to push forward the training right now. So we changed the plan at the end

of 2007, cancelled the conservation monitoring and added the Metdog survey in 2008. We think this contributed to the overall biodiversity assessment as Metdog is the area with richest biodiversity in Southeast Tibet. The targets of the project were then shifted to more focus on the field survey and data collection to fill in the species information gap instead of capacity building of local partners.

## V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

***Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.***

The implementation of the project had nearly no adverse impacts on the environment or society.

## VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

***Describe any lessons learned during the various phases of the project. Consider lessons both for future projects, as well as for CEPF's future performance.***

The objectives of the project should well fit the needs of local partners. We cancelled the monitoring because it largely depends on the willingness and capacity of local Forestry Department, and we think it not proper to do so if this is not the priority of local partners. To involve relevant stakeholders in the project decision making process is important.

***Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/failure)***

External risks should be fully considered. For example, after the turbulence in March, both Lhasa and Nyingzhi were unaccessible from March to April. Fortunately the survey in Metdog was conducted in May as intended. Only certain activities were postponed to May, such as the logistic arrangement for the Metdog survey.

***Project Execution: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/failure)***

***Two-year duration of the project will be better. The implementation of field surveys was constrained by seasons and climates. Each year, only dry season was suitable for the survey. The results of survey conducted in spring would be quite different from that in Autumn even at the same site. We prefer two-year duration as further studies can be conducted in the second year if something interesting was found in the first year.***

## VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

***Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.***

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Date Received	Notes
Forestry Department of Nyingzhi District	C	\$147,000	May 27 <sup>th</sup> , 2008	Sichuan Academy of Forestry, partner organization of the project, received the funding

		\$		
		\$		
		\$		
		\$		
		\$		
		\$		

**\*Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:**

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)*
- B** *Complementary funding (Other donors contribute to partner organizations that are working on a project linked with this CEPF project)*
- C** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF project.)*
- D** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

**Provide details of whether this project will continue in the future and if so, how any additional funding already secured or fundraising plans will help ensure its sustainability.**

An additional biodiversity survey will be conducted in Gongbu jiangda nature reserve by Sichuan Academy of Forestry in 2008. Whether any more surveys will be conducted in the future depends on how much information we have collected during the surveys we had. The data analysis will be finished at the end of the year. By then we will decide whether any supplementary survey is needed.

We hope more trainings be held when time is appropriate. We would also like to help to establish the monitoring system of nature reserves in the future, while no fundraising plans were made at the moment.

## VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

None

## VIII. INFORMATION SHARING

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. One way we do this is by making programmatic project documents available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and by marketing these in our newsletter and other communications.

These documents are accessed frequently by other CEPF grantees, potential partners, and the wider conservation community.

**Please include your full contact details below:**

Name: Wang hao

Organization name: Center of Conservation Biology, Peking University

Mailing address: College of Life Sciences, Peking University, Beijing, China 100871

Tel: 86-10-62765646

Fax: 86-10-62761035

E-mail: wanghao@pku.edu.cn