

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name:

WWF China

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement):

Feasibility Study for Establishing Panda Corridors in Min Mountain

Implementation Partners for this Project:

- Sichuan Forest Department
- Chengdu Institute of Biology, Chinese Academy Sciences
- Mao County Forest Bureau
- Baodinggou Nature Reserve
- Institute of Rural Economics Sichuan Academy of Social Science
- Forest Inventory Department
- Mao county Transportation Bureau
- Mao county Agricultural Bureau
- Fengyi Forest Farm
- Communities around Tudiling corridor

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement):

January 1, 2005-June 30, 2007

Date of Report (month/year):

Aug 30, 2007

II. OPENING REMARKS

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

Minshan Mountains is the mountain where most panda reside and tudiling which at the south of minshan is the watershed of peijiang river and minjiang river. It is also the key rendezvous belt of panda from south and north. In 1958 a road connecting Mao County and Beichuan County was built in Tudiling, which separated Minshan Giant Panda Habitat completely. So giant pandas in north and south Tudiling cannot transfer their gene freely and they are separated into species A and species B.

In order to protect giant panda efficiently, Sichuan government established two giant panda nature reserves Baodinggou and Qianfoushan NR in north and south Tudiling respectively in 1993. At the support of WWF landscape project, each NR in Minshan Mountain System has launched biodiversity-monitoring work since 2003. During the monitoring, giant panda activity trace was discovered several times in Baodinggou NR and in Qianfoushan NR giant panda is discovered moving west. Meanwhile, in 2002, with the aim of protect panda and its habitat, experts and scholars of Chengdu Ecological Research Centre, China Academy of science together with Man County Forestry Institution have proposed an idea of panda life corridor at Minshan to joint panda A population with panda B population which have attracted much attention from experts related, media, and many environmental organization at home and abroad. In 2003, WWF and Sichuan Forestry Department held a discussing meeting together at maoxian namely vegetative restoration in tudiling corridor of panda A and B population at

minshan. Experts attended the meeting all agree that the construction of panda life corridor and restoration of panda habitat is not only practical but also have great importance of the panda propagation. Therefore, establish a life corridor in Tudiling for giant panda and other wildlife and build a communication bridge for giant panda species A and species B as soon as possible has great importance for giant panda and wildlife's existing and breeding. In 2005, in order to speed up corridor construction of Mao County giant panda species A and species B, Minshan Tudiling Giant Panda Habitat corridor construction project was started formally at the support of CEEP and charge of WWF, assured the pilot area of this project is 302 km², and went with the baseline survey of animal, plants and socio-economic conditions.

Furthermore, four units, China Academy Chengdu Biology Institute, Sichuan wildlife management station, Sichuan Forestry survey and research Academy, and Sichuan Social Science Academy have a detailed basement survey of Tudiling Giant Panda Habitat Corridor construction on plant animal and social economy. According to the survey, a Tudiling Giant Panda Habitat Corridor construction master plan was compiled in order to realize ever-lasting protection and maintain communication of Minshan Giant Panda birds and completeness of their habitat so as to realize harmonious biodiversity conservation.

Based on the baseline survey, WWF held the meeting in May 2006 to list the points for the next stage before June 2007: to compile the master plan of Tudiling panda habitat and to carry out the pilot Vegetative Restoration. At the meeting, the members have agreed to divide an area of 20 km² (300mu) as the pilot field for forest restoration and improvement at the watershed of the peijiang river and minjiang river. To adopt scientific method in order to gain indicative achievement and get more funds from the Chinese government and companies at home and abroad, by doing these we can promote full restoration of the Panda habitat.

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose:

Feasibility and implementation of giant panda habitat restoration adopted and decided by the government

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	
<i>Analysis and recommendations on corridor restoration developed and adopted by the government</i>	The baseline survey of animal, plants and socio-economic conditions and master plan of Tudiling panda habitat are ready and already provided to related departments and stakeholders.
<i>Stakeholder's capacity in implementing habitat restoration increased</i>	Stakeholders participated planned activities like baseline survey, restoration work and master development.
<i>Habitat restoration experience is replicated and extended to other areas through workshops</i>	There are many other corridors in Minshan like Huangtuliang, Yaodou, Gongganlin and Ruojiu. The experience is being properly replicated in

	those corridors with local partners.
<i>Study on social economic aspects related to the subject is conducted</i>	The study of social economic conditions has been conducted and completed for developing the master plan of Tudiling corridor.
<i>The habitat restoration work has caught a great deal of attention by the society</i>	An area of 20 km ² (300mu) as the pilot field for forest restoration is accomplished and local governmental agencies show lots of interest and willingness of cooperation in the future.

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

Trough the experimental work in Tudiling corridor, the experience is being properly replicated in many other corridors in Minshan like Huangtuliang, Yaodu, Gongganlin and Ruojiu. Besides, an area of 20 km² (300mu) as the pilot field for forest restoration is accomplished and local governmental agencies have shown lots of interest and willingness of cooperation in the future.

The Tudiling corridor management strategy and planning workshop was held in May 2007. This workshop invited many stakeholders at higher levels like State Forest Bureau, Sichuan Forest Department and provincial transportation bureau who realize the important of panda corridor in Tudiling and can make contribution to accelerate the Tudiling tunnel construction.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

N/A.

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

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

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Output 1: Recommendations to the government on habitat restoration between panda population A and B in Tudiling corridor are developed by May 2005	The baseline survey of animal, plants and socio-economic conditions and master plan of Tudiling panda habitat are ready and already provided to related departments and stakeholders.
<i>Baseline data on panda distribution is developed by stakeholders by March 2005</i>	Baseline data includes vegetation, animal and social economic conditions.
<i>Stakeholder's role is defined for implementation by January 2004</i>	Stakeholders at county, provincial and state levels were identified and started the involvement of project activities.
<i>Potential sites for restoration are identified by stakeholders by January 2005</i>	The area of 20 km ² (300mu) as pilot restoration site is identified.
<i>Draft feasibility study with recommendations for panda habitat restoration and corridor management framework are worked out by stakeholders in May 2005</i>	The master plan of Tudiling corridor is already developed and finalized based on feedbacks from various partners.
Output 2: Nature reserve staff, community manager, forest staff and others are capable to manage the corridor restoration in Tudiling area by May 2005	Nature reserve staff, community manager, forest staff and others are involved in the project implementation and gradually having the capacity to manage the corridor management in Tudiling.

<i>Capacity needs assessment for nature reserve staff, community manager and forest staff is identified and training plan is developed by March 2005</i>	The capacity need assessment is done and the training plan is in place.
<i>Based on the needs assessment, numbers of trainings are conducted by May 2005</i>	More than 50 staff of Mao county forest bureau, Baodinggou nature reserve, Fengyi forest farm received trainings such as restoration methods, biodiversity monitoring ect.
Output 3: Corridor restoration management plan is developed and agreed by local government agencies including forestry department, and partners by July 2005	The master plan of Tudiling corridor is already developed and finalized based on feedbacks from various partners.
<i>With stakeholder's participation the corridor restoration management plan is agreed by the government agencies through a workshop by June 2005</i>	The master plan of Tudiling corridor is already developed and finalized based on feedbacks from various partners.
<i>The restoration management plan is integrated into Grain to Green Program by the government by August 2005</i>	Grain to Green project is one national project and we are still finding the right timing to integrate the master plan of Tudiling corridor into GtGP.
Output 4: Restoration guideline (C&I, principles and steps) is developed and adapted as forestry operation regulations by the government by October 2005	Restoration guideline is developed by Chinese academy with the on-site restoration work in Tudiling.
<i>C&I and principles for panda habitat restoration are agreed for developing restoration guidelines by the government by March 2005</i>	C&I and principles for panda habitat restoration are included in the restoration guidelines and shared with related governmental agencies.
<i>Workshop with the government is conducted to agree and adopt the guidelines as forestry operation regulations and carbon sequestration by June 2005</i>	The guideline is reviewed and updated after the corridor management strategy workshop.
<i>Testing site is established according to the restoration guideline in October 2005</i>	The area of 20 km ² (300mu) as pilot restoration site is established in Tudiling corridor.
Output 5: Panda habitat protection issues, achievements and experiences on the pilot site, biological and social data collected through the project are communicated out to policy makers, conservation groups and public started from December 2005	Through various workshops and media reports, panda habitat protection issues, achievements and experiences on the pilot site, biological and social data collected through the project are effectively communicated with policy makers, conservation groups and the public.
<i>Documentations generated from the project are disseminated to government agencies, relevant research institutions for education, communication and policy intervention by July 2005</i>	Documentation like the master plan, restoration guideline are distributed to various stakeholders and further finalized after constructive comments.
<i>At least two communication events organized for public, policy maker, research institutions and conservation groups outside the project area by December 2005</i>	Media reporters are invited to join in workshops and have the field trip. Meanwhile, other key partners attend workshops and visit field pilot site by providing many useful suggestion for improvement.

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

- The baseline surveys are conducted and the results are used for Tudiling corridor management, including animals, vegetation, plants and so on. The social economic survey is completed for communities around Tudiling corridor, mainly identifying the main threats and possible impacts in Tudiling corridor.
- GIS mappings and database is ready like vegetation distribution map, animal distribution map ect.
- Based on achievements of baseline surveys and with broad negotiation with various stakeholders, the master plan of Tudiling corridor restoration is in place

and soon is to be appraised by experts in order that in the further activities designed in the master plan are to be agreed and implemented.

- The area of 20 km² (300 mu) as pilot restoration site is established in Tudiling corridor, 150 mu oil pine reforestation and 150 mu brush reforestation. At the same time, the restoration experience is summarized and the technical manual of restoration guideline is developed. The guideline will guide more restoration work in Tudiling corridor in coming days.

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

Grain to Green project is one national project and we are still finding the right timing to integrate the master plan of Tudiling corridor into GtGP.

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

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

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.

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

At the beginning of the project, it is necessary to involve more stakeholders at different levels so that the implementation is easily to fit in the designed log framework.

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

Once new changes arise, the timely and proper adjustment measures have to be allowed in order to secure the expected achievements of the project.

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	Notes
WWF	B	200,000 yuan	
Endemol	C	756,000 yuan	

****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.

Secured Funding:

Endemol: 756,000 yuan from July 2007-June 2008 Tudiling, Panda Habitat Restoration and Management

Chengdu Institute of Biology, Chinese Academy Sciences: 100,000.00 from July 2007-June 2008, corridor restoration work

VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
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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, 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.

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