



# FAO-GEF Project Implementation Review 2021 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021



## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Asia Pacific
<b>Country (ies):</b>	China
<b>Project Title:</b>	GEF Piloting Provincial-level Wetland PA System in Jiangxi Province
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/CPR/052/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	4662
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Biodiversity
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Poyang Lake National Natural Reserve Administration (PLNNR)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	5 years, extended
<b>Project coordinates:</b> ( <a href="#">Ctrl+Click here</a> )	28°98'N, 116°98'E

### Milestone Dates:

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	September 5, 2014
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	January 3, 2017 (EA)
<b>Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	January 3, 2022
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) <sup>2</sup></b>	October 6, 2023
<b>Actual Implementation End Date<sup>3</sup>:</b>	

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	5,289,000
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>4</sup>:</b>	26,692,000
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):</b>	5.181.189
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021<sup>5</sup></b>	28,464,186

<sup>1</sup> as per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> In case of a project extension.

<sup>3</sup> Actual date at which project implementation ends/closes operationally -- only for projects that have ended.

<sup>4</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

<sup>5</sup> Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

## Review and Evaluation

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:</b>	April 1, 2021 <sup>6</sup>
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date<sup>7</sup>:</b>	March, 2020 <sup>8</sup>
<b>Actual Mid-term review date:</b>	July, 2020
<b>Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)<sup>9</sup>:</b>	Yes or No ✓
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:</b>	Yes or No ✓
<b>Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):</b>	N/A
<b>Tracking tools/ Core indicators required<sup>10</sup></b>	Yes ✓ or No

## Ratings

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes:</b>	S	
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	S	
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	Low risk	

## Status

<b>Implementation Status (1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR
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<sup>6</sup> The 4<sup>th</sup> Project Steering Committee Meeting was held on April 1, 2021.

<sup>7</sup> The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

<sup>8</sup> The date is postponed due to outbreak of COVID-19

<sup>9</sup> Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

<sup>10</sup> Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

## Project Contacts

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<b>Budget Holder</b>	Carlos Watson, FAO Representative to China and DPR Korea	<a href="mailto:Carlos.Watson@fao.org">Carlos.Watson@fao.org</a>
<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer, Investment Centre Division</b>	Yurie Naito, Technical Officer, FAO HQ	<a href="mailto:Yurie.Naito@fao.org">Yurie.Naito@fao.org</a>

## 2. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>11</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>12</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating <sup>13</sup>
<b>Objective</b>	(1) Increase in the area of effective management and protection of wetlands in the Poyang Lake region, through the improvement in management and protection in existing PA hectares (area within PLNNR, Nanji and Duchang reserves)	0 hectares		96,800 hectares	(1) <b>65% achieved.</b> Further improved the PA management effectiveness for 96,800 ha through NR staff training, piloting the wetland conservation and rehabilitation techniques and wetland protection public education and formulation of policy recommendations	S
	(2) Increase in the area of effective management and protection of wetlands in the Poyang Lake region, through the expansion of monitoring and patrolling (from 6-7 newly established PLNNR field stations) outside of the boundaries of the PLNNR, Nanji and Duchang wetland reserves	0 hectares		93,821 hectares Total: 190,621 hectares	(2) <b>85% achieved.</b> Strengthened the management capacity and effectiveness for 93,821 ha PA through establishing 7 field stations, purchased equipment, staff training and capacity building, and species monitoring and piloting community co-management activities for 3 demonstration reserves. public education activities also contributed to enhance the management effectiveness .	
	(3) Increase in the area of wetland reserves outside of the Poyang Lake region that are strengthened through new provincial level management, planning, information, financing and training frameworks	0 hectares		5,662 hectares	(3) <b>65% achieved.</b> Drafted Jiangxi Wetland PA Management Strategy and Management Guidelines and consulted, will be applied to manage 5662 ha PA outside Poyang Lake Region.	
	(4) No. of county wetland reserves in the Poyang Lake region are effectively managed and protected, with adequate capacities and management plans	0 County Wetland Reserves		3 County Wetland Reserves	(4) <b>83% achieved.</b> Two county wetland reserves already carried out wetland protection activities according to their respective approved management plan; provided wetland management training to the NR staff; Purchased equipment for	

<sup>11</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

<sup>12</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

<sup>13</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

## 2. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>11</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>12</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating <sup>13</sup>
	<p>(5) Improved score on Ecosystem Health Index (EHI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Poyang Lake National Nature Reserve</li> <li>•Guanshan National Nature Reserve</li> <li>•Jiangxi Yiyang Chinese Merganser Nature Reserve</li> </ul> <p>(6) No net increase in the area of production activities (illegal plantations and aquaculture operations) within Poyang Lake region in habitat areas for migratory bird species</p>	<p>50%</p> <p>87%</p> <p>60%</p> <p>To be determined during year 1 of project</p>		<p>64%</p> <p>Stable or improved</p> <p>Stable or improved</p> <p>0% increase</p>	<p>three county NRs;</p> <p>(5) <b>28% achieved.</b> EHI training provided in April 2018, but stagnated before the MTR. PMO decided to carry out EHI monitoring based on a updated concept and work plan which are both under preparation., but the data collection was not yet started;</p> <p>(6) <b>50% achieved.</b> Baseline has been determined in 2017: 3 illegal production activities was detected in 2017</p>	
<b>Outcome 1: Improved and consolidated wetland PA system within the larger landscape context in Jiangxi Province</b>	<p>(1) Jiangxi Province Wetland PA Management Strategy (JPWPAMS) is drafted, which defines approaches, tools, and processes for guiding the expansion and consolidated management of wetland PAs in Jiangxi Province.</p> <p>(2) Partnership with relevant sectoral line agencies strengthened to disseminate Wetland PA Management concepts and incorporate them into sectoral development planning and project appraisals</p> <p>(3) Measures for Ecological Compensation Operational Regulations (Draft) in the framework of the existing Jiangxi Wetland Protection</p>	<p>No strategy exists</p> <p>Low level of cooperation among line agencies</p> <p>Not available</p>		<p>JPWPAMS is developed and used for guiding the Wetland PAs</p> <p>Facilitated the incorporate into sectoral develop. Plans</p> <p>Formulated and initiated the implementation</p>	<p>(1) <b>65% achieved.</b> Jiangxi Province Wetland PA Management Strategy (JPWPAMS) is formulated and revised. Consultation with relevant stakeholders has been conducted. Wetland Management Standards and Guidelines have been formulated and under stakeholder's circulation</p> <p>(2) <b>70% achieved.</b> Partnership Consultation Mechanism is established through expanding the membership of provincial departments in PSC and holding multi-stakeholder workshops, which laid down a good institutional foundation for the later-on mainstreaming of the strategy.</p> <p>(3) <b>60% achieved.</b> Drafted the recommendations in the policy and regulatory study report and consulted with relevant line agencies</p>	S

## 2. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>11</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>12</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating <sup>13</sup>
	<p>Ordinance</p> <p>(4) PA Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores improved over baseline values across 9 county-level wetland PAs within the Poyang Lake region</p> <p>(5) County forestry bureaus implementing activities with approved management plans for 3 county wetland reserves in Poyang Lake region</p>	<p>Nanhu 30 Pingfeng 34 Gutang 36 Liaohuchi 29 Baishazhou 38 Huyun 32 Hexi 28 Kangshanhu 34 Qinglanhu 25</p> <p>0</p>		<p>Stable or improved</p> <p>3 County NR</p>	<p>(4) <b>67% achieved.</b> Capacity Building Consultant carried out institutional survey and collected baseline data and mid-term data of METT, METT Score increased by 9.0%</p> <p>(5) <b>70% achieved.</b> 3 county wetland natural reserve management plans formulated and approved by local forestry bureaus, pilot management activities are in the process of implementation, which enhanced the management capacity and management efficiency</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 2: Wetland PA Management Capacity is strengthened at selected demonstration sites</b></p>	<p>(1) PA Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores improved over baseline values for 2 national and 1 provincial wetland PAs within the Poyang Lake region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poyang Lake National Nature Reserve</li> <li>• Nanji National Nature Reserve</li> <li>• Duchang Provincial Nature Reserve</li> <li>•</li> </ul> <p>(2) Management plans approved and under implementation for two national and 1 provincial wetland Pas</p>	<p>69</p> <p>61</p> <p>46</p> <p>0</p>		<p>83</p> <p>79</p> <p>64</p> <p>3 plans approved and implemented</p>	<p>(1) <b>67% achieved.</b> Mid-term METT score show improvements against the baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Poyang Lake National Nature Reserve from 69 to 77;</li> <li>•Nanji National Nature Reserve from 61 to 71;</li> <li>•Duchang Provincial Nature Reserve from 46 to 59</li> </ul> <p>(2) <b>80% achieved.</b> 3 NRs Management Plans are formulated and consulted with relevant NRs, pilot management activities implemented which enhanced the management capacity and efficiency</p>	S

## 2. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>11</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>12</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating <sup>13</sup>
	(3) Cost-effective wetland rehabilitation and restoration techniques tested and best practices documented for replication across the entire Poyang wetland biome	No		Piloted and got the results	(3) <b>60% achieved.</b> It has already set up a multi-dimensional dynamic monitoring system to monitor the meteorology, water level, water quality, vegetation, and wetland landscape in the demonstration area in a high-frequency way. Wetland rehabilitation pilot activities were carried out and got the results, recommendations for rehabilitation of wetland ecosystem formulated.	
	(4) Strengthened capacity for PA management, as measured by an increase in the Total Capacity Development Score in the UNDP-GEF Capacity Scorecard, for all PAs within the PWEPA system.	Total Score 66		Total Score 72	(4) <b>67% achieved.</b> Updated the baseline; Though the Prodoc has no requirement for middle-term score update, the capacity building consultant still did a middle-term survey and the result showed 0.79% increase. Capacity building and training plan updated; Capacity building and training in progress.	
	(5) Strengthened staff competence levels of nature reserves in PWEPA demonstration sites cover key skills required for the operational management of wetland PAs (co-management, enforcement, compliance, wetland ecosystem management, species surveys and monitoring, restoration and rehabilitation works).	Baseline to be conducted by capacity building consultant		No. of staff who received training:150	(5) <b>60% achieved.</b> 732 person times of NRs' staff received training in professional skill learning such as how to operate unmanned vehicle drones, photography etc; training in , community Co-Management, Finless Porpoise protection and survey, etc.. Among 732 trainees, 25% are females.	
	(6) No. of co-management agreements signed between wetland reserve field stations and village committees (e.g. agreements that the field stations will take action against villagers committing illegal hunting / fishing activities if	0		11	(6) <b>70% achieved.</b> Carried out community co-management baseline survey, training and workshop. 13 co-management agreements were signed. Alternative livelihood activities under co-management are being implemented in the pilot communities.	

## 2. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>11</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>12</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating <sup>13</sup>
	<p>they are so notified by one of the village committees, and agreements on communication and information sharing)</p> <p>(7) Reduced number of illegal resource use incidents (hunting; illegal polders; fishing out of season; etc.) in 3 targeted PAs attributed to protection effort, strengthened regulations, establishment of new field stations, and training of PA staff and local residents.</p> <p>(8) Species conservation plans, including strengthened monitoring, patrolling and training in species-level management, increases the number of globally significant and threatened / endangered species under targeted protection in the Poyang Lake region, for the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Siberian Crane (<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>)</li> <li>• Oriental Stork (<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>)</li> <li>• Swan Goose (<i>Anser cygnoides</i>)</li> <li>• Tundra Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>)</li> <li>• Chinese Water Deer (<i>Hydropotes inermis</i>)</li> <li>• Finless Porpoise (<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>)</li> </ul>	<p>Baseline data by end of 2017</p> <p>0 species conservation plan</p>		<p>30% reduced by the end of project (2022)</p> <p>6 species conservation plans developed and implemented</p>	<p>(7) <b>50% achieved.</b> Completed baseline survey.</p> <p>(8) <b>60% achieved.</b> Until end of June 2021, 6 Species monitoring and protection plans, including the Chinese Water Deer and Finless Porpoise were already drafted by consultants. Data for monitoring species were collected, got the monitoring results. The no. of key species bird increased by 10%. Monitoring plans for amphibious, reptile and insects formulated, data were collected.</p>	



## 2. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>11</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>12</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating <sup>13</sup>
<b>Outcome 3: Institutional &amp; stakeholder capacities to manage consolidated wetland PA system in Jiangxi Province</b>	(1) No. of staff from all county forestry bureaus in Poyang Lake region and three counties outside of Poyang Lake Region trained in comprehensive wetland management and relevant monitoring technologies	0		30	(1) <b>55% achieved.</b> Training plan is prepared and approved by FAO; Training already started from 2018; total number of staff trained: 53. KAP and METT Baseline survey conducted. Trainings planned for 2020 were not fully implemented due to COVID-19. However, in the first half of 2021, training made significant progress.	S
	(2) Jiangxi Wetlands Information Management System is established and operational for data sharing between PA sites, and providing information to sectoral agencies for improved wetland and PA management	No system		Information system is operational at end of 2022	(2) <b>65% achieved.</b> The Information System was established and organized expert review workshop on June 18, 2021. The information platform is ready to be operated as the progress of the data collection. Numbers of user's institutions and visitors will be accounted when it enters into operation.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of institutions (PA units; provincial and county agencies) using the wetlands database platform to input and update wetland data in Jiangxi provincial wetland PAs</li> <li>• Number of people per year who visit the wetlands database platform website to find data about wetlands in Jiangxi Province</li> </ul>	0		At least 5		
(3) # of visitors per year to Poyang Lake Nature Reserve Visitor Centre (if established in Nanchang)	0		10,000	30,000	(3) <b>75% achieved.</b> Visitors Center construction already completed. Already received visitors after inauguration of the center during 2019 Jiangxi Bird-watching Festival held in December 2019. The centre has been	

## 2. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>11</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>12</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating <sup>13</sup>
	<p>(4) Improved understanding on the values of wetlands and the wetland PA system, indicated by KAP surveys</p> <p>All Respondents in Jiangxi Province:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge 50%</li> <li>• Attitudes 73%</li> <li>• Practices 48%</li> <li>• Overall Average 54%</li> </ul> <p>Key Groups (decision makers and rural residents; evenly weighted) in Jiangxi Province with a significant impact on wetland conservation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge 52%</li> <li>• Attitudes 73%</li> <li>• Practices 54%</li> <li>• Overall Average 56%</li> </ul>				<p>effectively used for student wetland thematic education. Until end of June 2021, the center already received more than 30000 visitors. The centre is also nominated as Nature Education School.</p> <p>(4) <b>67% achieved.</b> KAP Baseline survey completed and updated the figures. And some community outreach education activities were carried out. Mid-term KAP scores show 5.0%-7.0% improvements comparing with baseline.</p> <p>66% (middle-term score)</p> <p>80%</p> <p>54%</p> <p>66%</p> <p>62% (middle term score)</p> <p>76%</p> <p>63%</p> <p>67%</p>	

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?

### 3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs <sup>14</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>15</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>16</sup>					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>17</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
<p><i>Output 1.1: Wetland Protected Areas Strategy for Jiangxi Province</i></p> <p>1.1.1 Formulate the Jiangxi Province Wetland Protected Area Management Strategy (JPWPAMS)</p> <p>1.1.2 Development of Wetland Protected Area Standards &amp; Guidelines</p>	Q1 Y5	<p>(1) National and International Consultants recruited in May 2018</p> <p>(2) Formulation not yet started</p>	<p>(1) Detailed outline of Management Strategy drafted and formulation is in process</p> <p>(2) Outline of Standards &amp; Guidelines drafted, formulation is in process</p>	Two documents already formulated, JPWPAMS already reviewed by stakeholders.	<p>(1) Final draft of the Wetland Management Strategy was reviewed by stakeholders</p> <p>(2) Improved version of the Standard and Guidelines were produced and reviewed by stakeholders</p>		75 %	
<p>Output 1.2: Expansion of geographic coverage of operationally effective wetland protected areas in Poyang Lake region</p> <p>1.2.1 Establishment and Operations of Wetland PA Field Stations</p> <p>1.2.2 Support County Forestry Bureau to establish 3 operational Demonstration County Wetland Nature</p>	Q3 Y5	<p>(1) 7 stations established in 2017, 3 county PA selection in progress</p> <p>(2) Capacity building training started in March and May 2018</p> <p>(3) establishment of county natural reserve</p>	<p>(1) 7 stations established and operated</p> <p>(2) Capacity building training started in Aug. and Nov. in 2018</p> <p>(3) Establishment of 3 county wetland natural reserves already started</p> <p>(4) Training started already</p>	<p>(1) 3 county PA management plans reviewed</p> <p>(2) Establishment of NR in process</p> <p>(3) Staff training continued</p> <p>(4) Strengthened the PA management</p>	<p>(1) Staff training continued;</p> <p>(2) Staff of the field stations involved in the species monitoring;</p> <p>(3) Selected pilot activities for NR management plans further implemented</p>		75%	

<sup>14</sup> Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

<sup>15</sup> As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

<sup>16</sup> Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>17</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Outputs <sup>14</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>15</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>16</sup>					Implementation status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>17</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
Reserves 1.2.3 Capacity-building of target County Wetland Reserves in Jiangxi Province		not yet started						
Output 1.3: Strengthened Provincial-Level Wetland PA Coordination and Management Structures 1.3.1 Establish Jiangxi Province Wetland Protected Areas Coordination Committee by updating Poyang Lake Wetland Management Coordination Committee in coordination with Component 2 activities	Q4 Y5	Not yet started	Multi-agency coordination mechanism established	(1) Relevant line agencies involved in the workshops for reviewing and consulting JPWPAMAS and Standards;	Expanded the membership of PSC, including the department of agriculture and rural affairs, department of natural resources, department of water resources, department of ecology and environment, department of culture and tourism, etc. which ensured the mainstreaming of the project results		70 %	According to the new institutional establishment regulations in Jiangxi province, formal coordination committee will be reviewed and approved by the provincial government, the PMO recognized the institutional difficulties of setting up the formal provincial committee. It is therefore changed this output to multi-line agency coordination mechanism through expanding the membership of PSC and strengthen the coordination functions of Provincial Forestry Department committee.
Output 1.4: Strengthened Legal, Regulatory and Planning Frameworks for Wetland PAs in Jiangxi Province 1.4.1 Review the	Q4 Y5	(1) Consultants for 1.4.1 and 1.4.3 recruited in May 2018 (2) Already carried out	(1) Review the Legal/Regulatory Framework (2) Questionnaire survey was carried and 12 copies of	(1) Delivered policy and legal framework analysis report with recommendations; (2) Developed law and	(1) policy and legal framework analysis report with recommendations were consulted with relevant provincial		70 %	Consultation of policy recommendations with relevant governmental line agencies is not yet conducted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is

Outputs <sup>14</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>15</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>16</sup>					Implementation status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>17</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
Legal/Regulatory Framework for Wetland PA Management, assess implementation status and existing constraints, and formulate reinforcement recommendations 1.4.2 Conduct community outreach education for implementing Jiangxi Province Wetland Protection Ordinance 1.4.3 Economic Valuation of Wetland PA Services 1.4.4 Formulate wetland conservation recommendations and integrate them into governmental Development Planning Processes 1.4.5 Formulate wetland conservation recommendations and integrate them into Productive Sector Management Plans and Practices		outreach education (1.4.2) in May 2018 (3) 1.4.4 and 1.4.5 Policy recommendation not yet formulated	cartoons were designed (3) Subcontractor recruited (4) Some recommendations have been formulated. More will be formulated (5) consultant for carrying out the Economic Valuation recruited, but not yet started the valuation work	regulation education materials for Wetland and Bird Protection and used in Education outreach activities (3) The field survey of Economic Valuation of Wetland PA Services was conducted and draft report with recommendations was delivered. (4) Policy recommendations for governmental Development Planning Processes still need to be consulted with relevant line agencies. (5) Policy recommendations for Productive Sector Management Plans and Practices still need to be	line agencies ; (2) the Jiangxi Province Wetland Eco-tourism guidelines was reviewed which will likely be applied for future work by the Jiangxi Province Culture and Tourism Department. (3) the Economic Valuation analysis report was completed and will organize expert workshop to review and finalize. (4) The wetland policy consultant formulated policy recommendations to ban the wildlife hunting and trade and submitted to Provincial Forestry Department which have been incorporated into the promulgated provincial regulation on banning the wild		planned that the technical and policy recommendations will be first reviewed by the consultant team and then consult with relevant governmental line agencies in late 2020 when the COVID-19 is over.	

Outputs <sup>14</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>15</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>16</sup>					Implementation status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>17</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
				consulted with relevant agencies.	life hunting and trade.			
Output 2.1: Cost-effective wetland ecosystem management techniques tested and incorporated into PWEPA for replication 2.1.1 Enhancing Wetland Resilience to potential Climate Change Impacts 2.1.2 Conduct studies on the impacts of climate change and hydrologic changes and make projections and scenarios on the possible impacts on wetland ecosystems and formulate mitigation plan	Q3 Y4	(1) Consultant recruited (2) 2.1.1-2.1.2 Pilot and studies not yet started	(1) The expert team carried out field investigation and study (2) The proposal is formulated and consulted with experts and started the experiment	(1) Started the Pilot for enhancing wetland resilience to climate change in Changhuchi, PLNNR and delivered the reports. Pilot Plan for Nanji NNR is prepared but not yet implemented; (2) Completed the studies: Impacts of climate and hydrologic changes on wetland PAs and formulated the recommendations to cope the changes	(1) Pilot activities in Changhuchi continued in 2020 and 2021, results are analyzed and reported; (2) Pilot plan for Nanji NR is under preparation		65 %	Pilot in Nanji NNR delayed due to the pandemics, will be initiated in the second half of 2021.
Output 2.2: PWEPA Management Framework 2.2.1 Strengthen the capacity of the Poyang Lake Wetland Management Coordination Committee 2.2.2 Develop Management Plans for PWEPA Wetland Reserves 2.2.3 Formulate overall PWEPA Management Framework and consult with relevant stakeholders on PWEPA.	Q1 Y5	(1) Consultant recruited (2) Activities 2.2.1-2.2.4 not yet started, so far no output yet achieved	(1) 2.2.1 The training plan of Committee member was prepared (2) 2.2.2 The Wetland Management Plans were drafted (3) 2.2.3 PWEPA Management Framework still in the process of consultation	(1) Management Plans for Poyang Lake Wetland Nature Reserves already formulated through consultation with PAs; (2) PA Management Framework has been formulated and consulted with relevant PAs in Nov. 2019;	(1) PA Management pilot activities started in late 2020 and 2021 (2) Sustainable financing guidelines formulated and reviewed by PMO and CTA, revised version delivered already		70%	.

Outputs <sup>14</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>15</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>16</sup>					Implementation status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>17</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
2.2.4 Establish Sustainable Financing Mechanism for the PWEPA Network			(4) 2.2.4 carried out the situation review and delivered the report; Formulated and improved Sustainable Financing Mechanism work plan	(3) Sustainable PA Financing Mechanism is drafted based on the findings of studies (4) Gap Analysis was conducted and delivered the report				
Output 2.3: Strengthened Capacity for Participatory Management of PWEPA Wetland Reserves 2.3.1 Capacity Building of PWEPA Wetland Reserves 2.3.2 Support Site Level Community Co-management 2.3.3 Conduct cooperative management of water bodies for conserving migratory bird habitat 2.3.4 Joint development of sustainable employment opportunities for local residents	Q3 Y4	(1) Co-Management consultant recruited (2) activities not yet started and no outputs achieved	(1) Training plan was formulated. Some staff were trained (2) The community co-management workshop was held. The co-management agreements were formulated. (3) The PLNNR and Nanji NR carried out the cooperative management of water bodies. (4) The alternative livelihood activities, Eco-tourism programme were identified	(1) Wetland management training delivered; (2) 12 Co-management agreement were signed, co-management activities conducted; (3) Cooperative water management carried out by Nanji (4) Co-management activities partly implemented	(1) Wetland management training delivered; (2) 13 Co-management agreement were signed, co-management activities conducted; (3) Co-management activities were implemented		60 %	Some of co-management activities are delayed due to change of the village activities; PMO will add new manpower to strengthen the implementation, coordination and guidance to villages and field stations. Alternative livelihood activities implemented in 2020 and 2021, but delayed due to impact of pandemics
Output 2.4: Conservation and Monitoring of Priority Habitats and Species 2.4.1 Carry out Ecological Health Monitoring	Q3 Y4	(1) Consultant recruited; (2) EHI training delivered in May 2018	(1) An EHI training course was delivered (2) Monitoring and survey plan was formulated for Finless	(1) Monitoring for 4 bird species, Finless Porpoise and water deer were carried out;	(1) EHI monitoring plan was prepared, staff training and data collection will be initiated in second half		30%	With significant delay. MTR recommended to continue EHI monitoring as important evidence for measuring the project

Outputs <sup>14</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>15</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>16</sup>					Implementation status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>17</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
2.4.2 Develop and implement Species Monitoring and Conservation Plans		(3) Monitoring activities not yet started	Porpoise and Water Deer. And waterbirds monitoring activities have started	(2) 6 Monitoring and Conservation Plans are formulated;	of 2021 and continued in 2022 (2) Monitoring for 6 species were carried out; and Conservation Plans were implemented;			impacts. The EHI monitoring plan and training are both under preparation and will be implemented in the second half of 2021.
Output 3.1: Strengthened information and data system supporting coordinated and cost effective wetland PA management 3.1.1 Jiangxi Wetland Reserves Information Management System	Q1 Y5	(1) Consultant recruited, procurement initiated (2) Establishment of the information system not yet started	(1) Consultation with Wetland Office of Provincial Forestry Department. The recruitment will be started in August 2019	(1) Consultant for establishment of the information system was recruited in September 2019 (2) The Information System has been constructed (3) Data collection and system testing are on-going	(1) Significant progress in this reporting period. (2) The information system consists of all modules and folders which are most useful for NRs and field station as well as for other agencies (3) The draft system already reviewed by PLNNR and Provincial Forestry Department; (4) As progress of data collection, the system will be ready for operation in 2022	70%		
Output 3.2: Strengthened Capacity for Coordinated Management of all Wetland PAs in Jiangxi Province 3.2.1 Carry out Cross-Sectoral Capacity Building for PA System Coordination and Planning	Q3 Y5	(1) PA selected; (2) Capacity building Training not yet started	(1) Multi-sectoral consultation seminar was held on 22 May, 2019. Capacity building training plan was formulated.	(1) Cross-sectoral workshop for reviewing JPWPAMS , Guidelines, Wetland Management Plans conducted in November 2019 (2) Capacity building	(1) Cross-sectoral workshop for reviewing the JPWPAMS and wetland management guidelines carried out in April 2021	50%		Some of planned capacity building activities are not implemented as scheduled in 2019, the speed up was not possible in the first half of 2020 due to pandemic. most of delayed training will be carried out in late



Outputs <sup>14</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>15</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>16</sup>					Implementation status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>17</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
				started with delay				2021 and early 2022
Output 3.3: Public awareness and outreach on wetland conservation and sustainable use in local communities 3.3.1 Improve Wetland PA Visitor Centre and Education Facilities 3.3.2 Develop School Wetland Protection Education Curriculum and conduct school outreach program 3.3.3 Introduce conservation awards mechanism 3.3.4 Outreach and Awareness Raising Programs	Q3 Y5	(1) 3.3.2, 3.3.3 and 3.3.4 already carried out in 2017 and 2018 (2) 3.3.1 started the procurement, but not yet implemented	(1) a Visitor Centre designing proposal was put forward in September 2018 (2) Sub-contractor recruited, the work plan was submitted. (3) 577 advanced individuals received conservation awarding in 2018 (4) Public Educational Program Concept Note was formulated and some activities were implemented.	(1) Construction of Visitor's Center completed and opened during 2019 Bird-watching Festival, received 3300 visitors; (2) School Education Curriculum and Materials already developed, outreach school training started already in 2019 (3) Wetland conservation awards and performance assessment system improved and carried out in 2018 and 2019; (4) Large number of community outreach and awareness building activities already carried out, i.e. Caicha Opera, community thematic education activities, etc., have received very good evaluation by different stakeholders, average score of wetland protection KAP increased by 7%. Very successfully prepared and organized a series of outreach	(1) Thematic wetland protection education activities were conducted, significantly enhanced the awareness of students and community residents; (2) Visitor's Centre in Wucheng is effectively used by students education (3) Public media and internet effectively reported different kind of education activities (4) Preparation for 2021 Bird-watching festival already started. (5) Plan for summarizing the best practices of the project is under preparation; (6) Training on wetland protection education is carried out	70%		

Outputs <sup>14</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>15</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>16</sup>					Implementation status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>17</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
				education activities during 2019 Jiangxi Bird-watching Festival.				
Average Progress							68 %	

## 4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on project implementation.

**Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):**

Max 200 words:

**Component 1 cumulative achievement: 75%. key results include** (1) The third version of JPWPAMS and improved version of *Standards & Guidelines* were delivered and reviewed by relevant stakeholders; (2) conducted the PA management legal system studies and submitted assessment report and reinforcement recommendation; (3) the improved versions of Economic Valuation report and Gap Analysis report were delivered and will a multi-stakeholder's workshop to be attended by experts and relevant governmental officials to review and finalize them in September 2021.

**Component 2 cumulative achievement: 70%. key results includes** (1) carried out wetland rehabilitation pilot and achieved results in Changhuchi, report on the results and recommendation for rehabilitation was produced by the consultant team; (2) completed the study on impact of climate change and hydrological changes on wetland, report was delivered; (2) 6 Wetland Management Plans were formulated and consulted with relevant NRs, pilot activities selected from the Management Plans were implemented and reports were produced and delivered; (3) Completed the PWEPA Management Framework and consulted with stakeholders; (4) completed the Wetland Sustainable Financing Studies and delivered recommendations; (5) signed 13 community co-management agreements ; (6) Formulated monitoring and conservation plans for 6 key species.

**Component 3 cumulative achievement: 70%. key results includes**

(1) Wetland Reserve Information Management System is established and formally reviewed by professional experts, will start to operate in September ; (2) Visitor's Centre construction completed, effectively used for students thematic education activities, totally received 30000 visitors; (3) School Education curriculum and materials development in progress; (4) Outreach and public awareness raising activities were very effectively implemented and reported by public media; (5) plans for collecting and summarizing the best practices are under preparation, preparation for 2021 Bird-watching Festival already initiated.

**What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?**

Max 200 words:

The continued COVID-19 pandemic and floods in Poyang Lake Region in 2020 have overall negative impacts on the whole project implementation in 2020, particularly on following activities:

- (1) Review and Consultation Workshops with relevant governmental line agencies and stakeholders on technical and policy reports were postponed due to the pandemic which will possibly affect the result mainstreaming process; therefore, the MTR recommended to extend the project implementation duration until October 2023.
- (2) Field pilot activities for cost-effective wetland rehabilitation techniques are affected by both COVID-19 and floods in 2020;

- (3) Training activities planned for second half of 2020 were not implemented as planned due to the travel restriction. Although significant progress and speed up made in first half of 2021, training activities still significantly behind the training schedule.
- (4) Due to the travel restriction the co-management consultant could not manage her travel to the project sites for guiding the implementation of co-management activities, this is one reason for the delay delivery of results for co-management outputs. To change the situation, PMO decided to replace the former co-management consultant based in Australia by a consultant based in China.

## Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2020-2021 Development Objective rating <sup>18</sup>	FY2020-2021 Implementation Progress rating <sup>19</sup>	Comments/reasons <sup>20</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	S	S	<i>The project has got the rating S during the MTR conducted in September 2020. The PMO has taken active measures to put into practice of the MTR advice such as adding new government organizations into PSC to strengthen cross-sector coordination. The implementation process has been sped up. However, more efforts are required to accelerate the activities related to co-management, EHI and capacity building. The project budget delivery should be increased too.</i>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	S	S	<i>The PMO has made active efforts to accelerate the implementation and the project got the rating S during the MTR in 2020. Some key activities such as capacity building, co-management have been delayed due to Covid-19, but PMO are taking measures to catch up.</i>

<sup>18</sup> **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. Ratings can be Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>19</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>20</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<b>GEF Operational Focal Point</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>This project got the rating S during the MTR in 2020, is on track and will achieve the expected outcomes</i>
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>The cumulative achievement reached about 60%. PMO took the measures to speed up the project implementation, for example, organize the experts meeting to discuss the progress and identify the issues, which is very useful tool for project monitoring.</i>
<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>The project continues to make solid progress, thanks to a committed PMU team. The project is undergoing the MTR and the findings and recommendations are expected to further strengthen the project outcomes.</i>

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<sup>21</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

### Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
Moderate risk of land use conflicts between wetland and habitats conservation and local governmental social and economic development	Consultation with local governments	Mainstream into local 14 <sup>th</sup> FYP	Follow-up impact monitoring	JX Forestry Department, PMO
Moderate risk: impacts of Poyang Lake Hydro Project on wetland habitats	Expert consultation (Prof. Yu Xiubo)	Mainstream the habitat ecosystem and bio-diversity conservation criteria into the planning of the program with consultation		Expert (Prof. Yu Xiubo) JX Forestry Department PMO
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
Low risk				
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
Low risk				
<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
Low risk; N/A				
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
Low risk				
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				

<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				
N/A				
<b>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY</b>				
Social conflict emerged by implementation of 10-years fishery banning policy	Assess the co-management pilot activities supported by the project  Assist affected communities to develop alternative livelihoods and activities	Recommend the alternative livelihood plans into 14 <sup>th</sup> FYP	Strengthen the cooperation and coordination with Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs	Co-management experts  PMO JX Forestry Department

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

<b>Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)</b>	<b>Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid<sup>22</sup>. If not, what is the new classification and explain.</b>
Low risk	Low risk
<b><i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i></b>	

<sup>22</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.



## 6. Risks

### Risk ratings

RISK TABLE					
<p><i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the <b>Project Document</b> and reflects also <b>any new risks</b> identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, <b>as relevant</b>.</i></p>					

No.	Risks	Risk rating <sup>23</sup>	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>24</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Inter-institutional Coordination: Poor PA management coordination between the Bureau of Forestry and different line agencies could undermine the wetland PA network’s achievement of conservation objectives by limiting the effectiveness of PA management.	L	<p>(1) The cooperation and coordination between these entities was strengthened through:(i) invited technicians and staff to participate in project management training, EHI monitoring training, etc; (ii) PSC meeting; Poyang Lake Wetland Management Coordination Committee;</p> <p>(2) PLNNR and JX Forestry Department will strengthen coordination with Agricultural Department, Department of Water Resources and relevant County Governments once the JPWPAMS and Wetland Management Technical Framework and Guidelines are formulated and available</p>	The PSC was expanded to include more members from seven line departments which effectively strengthened the cross-sectoral coordination.	PMO was designed to be located in one PA (PLNNR), which is a constraint on the coordination for PAs, and government departments

<sup>23</sup> GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

<sup>24</sup> If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period”.

No.	Risks	Risk rating <sup>23</sup>	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>24</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
2	Policy Formulation: Slow uptake of policy recommendations stemming from project-supported policy studies could prolong the current situation characterized by growing threats to wetland biodiversity, low management effectiveness and limited inter-institutional collaboration in response to existing threats and constraints.	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The Jiangxi Provincial government paid much closer attention to wetland conservation. It issued new policies and regulations, such as <i>Jiangxi Lakes Protection Ordinance</i>.</li> <li>(2) For mainstreaming of the Wetland Management Strategy and Standard and Guidelines, PLNNR and JX Forestry Department will strengthen the multi-institutional coordination mechanism with relevant provincial and county governmental line agencies through policy consultation workshop</li> <li>(3) New national policies, like Banning Fishery in Yangtze River, Banning Hunting and consuming wildlife, Guidelines for Establishment of National Wetland Parks, provide a favorable institutional and regulatory environment for mainstreaming the recommendations into sectoral and local development planning</li> </ul>	The Wetland Management Strategy already formulated and under cross-sectoral circulation for comments. The policy consultant provided policy recommendations and some was adopted by the JxFoD.	
3	Climate Change: Climate change as manifested through increased variability in water levels and duration and the occurrence of extreme events (e.g., floods and drought) could undermine the achievement of biodiversity conservation objectives.	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The project will integrate mitigation measures which will reduce impacts of climate change and hydrological changes to wetland Eco-system and habitats biodiversity into project overall planning and biodiversity monitoring. The piloting activities have been incorporated into TORs of consultants and subcontractors.</li> <li>(2) These activities and monitoring measures will strengthen wetland Eco-system resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change and horological changes, to make assurance of achievement of project objectives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1)The PMO already recruited climate change and wetland rehabilitation consultant to guide piloting wetland restoration activities in two selected lakes. Additionally, the Beijing Forestry University and the Institute of Geography and Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences joined the PMO to carry out a series of research activities to document successful techniques for wetland rehabilitation. Several training classes and workshops on wetland restoration were held by the PMO.</li> <li>(2)The consultancy team has submitted the study report of impacts of climate and hydrological changes on Poyang Lake wetland</li> </ul>	

No.	Risks	Risk rating <sup>23</sup>	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>24</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
			(3) The Executing Partner (EP) will closely pay attention to the changes of risk rating during project implementation.	ecosystem, providing suggestions on how to enhance wetland resilience to potential climate and hydrological changes, how to restore and conserve wetlands, especially ecological functions of bird habitats and biodiversity.	
4	Currency Risk. Significant fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may pose a risk to the achievement of all project outputs and outcomes.	L	This risk has been addressed by incorporating a 3%contingency line item in the project budget.		
5	Financial risks and sustainability of incentives	M	<p>(1) The project will enable PLNNR, Nanji NR, Duchang NR and county PAs to establish co-management mechanism with local communities, and support alternative livelihood activities. These activities have already been included in TORs of community co-management consultant and LOA;</p> <p>(2) In order to provide benefits for local residents, and increase their support for wetland conservation objectives, the project will employ local villagers in the wetland management, monitoring and protection work, including participation on ecosystem and species monitoring teams, on migratory bird protection teams, in routine patrolling for environmental violations, and in rapid response measures for illegal hunting, point source pollution, and other urgent ecological problems.</p> <p>(3) The project will facilitate policy consultation between wetland PA financing consultant, wetland policy consultant and provincial and municipal financial</p>	<p>(1) Change micro finance scheme to direct financing alternative livelihood development activities within the co-management frame, e.g. carrying out agritainment, providing E-business training and equipment,etc. These activities have already been included in TORs of community co-management consultant and LOA;</p> <p>(2) The project already employed local villagers as part-time bird protection workers and provided training to them;</p> <p>(3)The project financed migratory bird rescuing hospital for better development of bird protection work.</p> <p>(4)The project recruited sustainable financing consultant and community co-management consultant carried out a series of training and field visit activities to help wetland reserve managers and local residents to solve the livelihood problems through various sustainable development methods, with a view to achieving a win-win effect of conservation and development.</p>	

No.	Risks	Risk rating <sup>23</sup>	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>24</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
			authorities through workshops to develop an ecological compensation mechanism to compensate fishermen who are affected by conserving hydrological conditions of habitats for bird overwintering		
6	Risk of low or no cooperation of communities associated with the wetland PAs or their buffer zones	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Provincial Wetland Eco-service compensation regulations were already drafted and will be implemented, which will mitigate the livelihood conflict to certain extent;</li> <li>(2) Co-management will work out the alternative livelihood and the result will be incorporated into the JPWPAM Strategy and policy</li> </ul>	<p>13 community co-management agreements were signed with local villages ;</p> <p>the Ecological Benefit Compensation was piloted in Poyang Lake region, 137 million yuan has been invested to compensate 540,000 ha of farmland (370,000 people benefited), 334 villages of environmental improvement and 1290 ha of community ecological restoration</p>	
7	Risk that economic development and land reclamation will overtake plans for wetlands and biodiversity protection	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) PMO, PLNNR, Jiangxi Forestry Department, will strengthen the inter-line agency consultation mechanism to ensure the harmonization of the wetland ecosystem and migratory bird protection with the local economic development;</li> <li>(2) PLNNR, Nanji NR and County Forestry Bureaus will further strengthen the coordination with county government</li> <li>(3) Governmental policy strengthened in biodiversity conservation, wetland protection, etc.</li> </ul>	The project already carried out economic analysis on wetland ecosystem values	
8	Sand mining: Current levels of sand mining in Poyang Lake region have negative impacts on ecosystem services; decisions on sand mining permits are made by county governments who derive significant income from these permits	M	(1) Provincial government further strengthened the control of sand mining in Poyang Lake	(1) On September 22,2016, the twenty-eighth session of the Standing Committee of the 12th Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress adopted the Regulations of Jiangxi Province on the Management of River Sand Mining, which legally strengthened the management of sanding mining.	

No.	Risks	Risk rating <sup>23</sup>	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>24</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
				(2) In addition, by strengthening overall monitoring and enforcement capacity of wetland nature reserves in the Poyang Lake region (including all areas of the region, within and outside of reserves), the project will increase the capacity to prevent illegal sand mining operations.	
9	Water management impacts: The proposed Poyang Lake water control programme includes the possible construction of a sluice gate between Poyang Lake and the Yangtze river. If approved and built, the sluice gate will be kept closed during the dry season (winter months), which has the potential to contribute to changes in wetland ecological dynamics, particularly in the timing and degree of the lake's water level, which in turn could impact intertidal areas, vegetation zones and the availability of food resources for migratory birds; and could produce eutrophication in parts of Poyang Lake. If constructed, the sluice gate also would constitute a seasonal impediment to the migration of the finless porpoise between Poyang Lake and the Yangtze River. In addition, there are also risks from the construction of upstream	M	<p>(1) During the past one year, there is no new evolution and further action with the water program, it seems stagnated at the moment. So the risk rate has therefore no change yet. The project will keep eye on the progress of the project preparation.</p> <p>(2) PLNNR and Jiangxi Forestry Department have been involved in the consultation, sustaining the bird habitat ecological and hydrological conditions have been considered in the program design;</p> <p>(3) PLNNR and Jiangxi Forestry Department will continuously keep eye on the new evolution of the water program and close coordinate with relevant decision-making agencies to ensure the ecological and hydrological requirements for migrant birds</p>		

No.	Risks	Risk rating <sup>23</sup>	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>24</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
	dams (primarily for hydropower) in the Poyang Lake watershed (approx. 95% of Jiangxi Province), which could also create changes to wetland ecological dynamics in the Poyang Lake region (though likely at a smaller scale than the potential sluice gate).				

**Project overall risk rating (Low, Medium, Substantial or High):**

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
L	L	There is no change in project overall risk.

## 7. Adjustments to Project Strategy –

### Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

Evaluation Recommendation (a)	Management response (b) <b>Accepted, partially accepted or rejected</b>	Management plan			
		Actions to be taken, and/or comments about partial acceptance or rejection (c)	Responsible unit (d)	Timeframe (e)	Further funding required (Y or N) (f)
<b>Insert title of section, if any</b>					
<b>Recommendation 1</b>					
1. it is highly recommended to establish regular dialogue and participatory decision-making that enhances intra and inter-institutional coordination and cooperation on planning and monitoring. It is, therefore, proposed the following Provincial Departments that are closely associated with/have a major impact on the PWEPA, assign a focal point/delegated representative with decision-making powers to participate in the PSC. To convoke meetings with these representatives, the MTR recommends the vice governor of Jiangxi Province nominates a suitable person to chair the PSC	<b>partially accepted</b>	This is a good recommendation. The leaders of the JxFoD pay high attention to this issue. The 3 <sup>rd</sup> PSC meeting held on 9 December 2020 has agreed to include following 7 Provincial Departments as new PSC members: a) Department of Natural Resources; b) the Department of Water Resources; c) the Department of Ecology and Environment; d) the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs; e) the Department of Culture and Tourism; f) Jiangxi Development and Reform Commission; g) Jiangxi Administration of Market Supervision.	PMO	April of 2021	No
2. In addition, in order the staff of the PMO have access to these line agencies, it is recommended the PSC assesses whether it is necessary to relocate the PMO from the PLNNR to the Department level of JxFoD.	<b>partially accepted</b>	Though the leaders of the JxFoD attach great importance to this project, the move of PMO to the department level of the JxFoD still faces great challenges and difficulties. The project has been implemented more than half, the relocation of the PMO will make it very difficult to proceed the job			No

		handover, which is very unfavorable to the later implementation of the project. However, for ensuring smooth implementation of the project, the deputy director of the JxFoD who is responsible for administration of nature reserves will head as director of PMO			
3. Moreover, a focal point should be identified in the NFGA to maintain regular communication with the project on national wetland policy developments, coordination with strategic initiatives such as the 6+1 programme and building support for the upscaling of the project with the support of MNR.	partially accepted	We think there is no need to establish the focal point as the other projects under 6+1 programme already completed. However, PMO will proactively strengthen the communication with NFGA and provincial 6+1 project forestry departments and relevant wetland natural reserves for sharing policy development and best practices. For example, PMO will invite them to attend PSC meetings and result dissemination meeting, send newsletters, sharing information on the JWRIMS, JPWPAMS, Standards & Guidelines, policy recommendations on wetland conservation, etc.	PMO	End of 2022	No
4. At the same time, focal points/delegated representatives should be established in the PLNNR, NWNRR, DPMBNR and the County Governments responsible for the three county-level NRs (Yugan, Wannian and Lushan) to enhance internal communication on the application and monitoring of results of the project, including contributions to provincial and national targets (including those relating to wetland habitats and biodiversity conservation as in the NBCSAP).	accepted	Coordination and communication with NWNRR and Duchang is working well. The communication with the County Governments responsible for the three county-level NRs (Yugan, Wannian and Lushan) will be further strengthened.	PMO	End of 2022	No
<b>Recommendation2</b>					
1. a budget reallocation should be considered to cover the employment of short-term national and (where deemed necessary) international consultants.	accepted	The budget has been reallocated to employ Monitoring & Evaluation consultant and additional project management expense due to project extension.	PMO	Upon completion of budget revision	
2. The employment of a qualified national consultant in spatial governance mechanisms of China, especially at the provincial level (socio-economic development plans under NRDC/JRDC, national spatial plans under MNR	partially accepted	The issues described in this recommendation are also problems that need to be addressed mentioned in the <i>Jiangxi Province Wetland</i>			



<p>and urban/rural plans under the department for Housing and Urban-Rural Development). It is recommended the proposed consultant works closely with the PMO, the CTA and the expert for the JPWPAMS on determining how the protection of wetland PA habitats and biodiversity can be fully integrated into the 14th Five-Year Plans for Provincial/Prefecture Economic and Social Development (coordinated with the JRDC), the Jiangxi Provincial/Prefecture/Township Spatial and Land Use Plans in the PWEPA (coordinated with the Department for Natural Resources) and Provincial/Prefecture/Township/County Urban/Rural Plans in the PWEPA (coordinated with the Department for Housing and Urban-Rural Development). To support the full integration of wetland management in the above-mentioned plans, it is recommended risk maps are identified by JxFoD in coordination with the Department for Housing and Urban-Rural Development to identify high, medium and low risk areas (to flooding, erosion/sedimentation, pollution, etc.) where the protection/restoration of wetland habitats and its biodiversity should be prioritised.</p>		<p><i>Management Strategy.</i> The Strategy consultant recruited by 052 project used to be the leader of the expert team to formulate <i>the national biodiversity strategies and action plan</i>. His background and qualification satisfied all requirements of this consultant position. When formulating the <i>Strategy</i>, the Strategy consultant reviewed and collected information on the ecological “red line” strategy planning of Jiangxi Province, and developed gap analysis on wetland eco-service function valuation and wetland protection. A cross-sectoral consultation workshop was held to review the Strategy document and all relevant departments provided suggestions through workshop and via mail correspondence. Now PMO are calling for related national consultants to prepare conservation recommendations for integration into the 14<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan for provincial departments. In other words, the tasks mentioned in the recommendation have already been done by our national consultants, no need to recruit a new short term consultant.</p>			
<p>3. it is recommended a 3-D model of the PWEPA (including upland areas) is constructed under the supervision of CAS with funding determined by the PSC</p>	<p><b>rejected</b></p>	<p>After consulting several units, the CAS has no plan or additional funding for making a 3-D model of the PWEPA, other relevant departments cannot provide corresponding co-financing, either.</p> <p>PMO also consulted Department of Natural Resources of Jiangxi Province and other related departments, they have no 3D model targeting PWEPA . After market enquiry, the cost is about 300,000USD, we have no excessive budget to cover it. What’s more, we can only use old data which will be outdated soon to make such a 3-D model as there is no access to the latest survey data (not published yet).</p>			<p>No</p>

4. Liaise with the Department of Industry and Information Technologies on the options available to provide access to training, resources and marketing information to promote the alternative livelihoods initiative in participating local communities (prioritising women and youths)	<b>rejected</b>	We already contacted with the Department of Industry and Information Technologies. They indeed provided some training to enterprises. But the training mainly focuses on energy-saving policies and energy-saving information collection. The training targets at key energy-using enterprises. At present, there is no available training, resources or market information that can promote the alternative livelihoods initiative in participating local communities			No
5. The development of a communication strategy on wetland management and conservation tailored to the needs and priorities of different audiences, in particular stakeholders at the county level. It is recommended a gender strategy is integrated into the communication strategy in order vulnerable groups have full access to training, information, resources, etc. relating to alternative livelihoods' development, co-management techniques, etc.	<b>accepted</b>	PMO and FAO already finished the communication strategy <b>in November 2020.</b>	FAO, CTA, PMO	November of 2020	No
6. Establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), or similar with project GCP/CPR/057/GFF to facilitate information exchange and visits between the project and the Departments for Water Resources in Jiangxi and Yunnan Provinces/Chongqing Municipality concerning the application of R/LHA to monitor e-flow and biodiversity in the PWEPA, the application of the River Chief system in Yunnan Province and Chongqing Municipality, etc.	<b>partially accepted</b>	No need to sign a MOU, FAO will organize study tours for PMO to 057 project sites for experience & good practices learning	FAO, PMO	End of 2022	No
7. Explore, the potential benefit of visiting project GCP/CPR/056/GFF to exchange information on the carbon trading schemes applied in Fujian Province, to determine if such a scheme is applicable in the PWEPA, taking into account wetlands store considerable amounts of carbon.	<b>accepted</b>	FAO will organize study tour to 056 project sites next year	FAO, PMO	End of 2021	No
8. Establish a coordination agreement, or MoU, with the provincial authorities that continue to operate the projects	<b>partially accepted</b>	PMO has included study tours to these project sites into the work plan. FAO will provide support	FAO, CTA, PMO	End of 2022	No

<p>in Anhui and Hubei provinces under the 6+1 programme that ended in 2019. It is highly recommended Jiangxi Province shares its JPWPAMS with Anhui Province (which has not established its own wetland PA strategy) and Hubei Province (which mainly focused on an Action Plan for wetland protection in the four lakes basin around Jingzhou City), in the interests of harmonising the wetland PA management strategies and information systems with those of project 052. To aid this process it is recommended the CTA, LTO and FAO-CN establish contact with the UNDP office in China to aid this process and explore the establishment of synergies as and where relevant.</p>		<p>and coordination for these study tours. But there is no need for signing agreement or MoU. Anhui and Hubei have already completed their projects we can share information with them via newsletters, study tours, inviting them to participate in the 052 consultation workshops</p>			
<b>Recommendation 3</b>					
<p>1. A no-cost extension of 18 months is recommended to 06 October 2023 to recover the current and projected delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic and record floods in June-July 2020, which is estimated to amount to 18 months.</p>	<b>accepted</b>	<p>The budget, work plan and request for project extension have been prepared and were cleared in principle in the 3rd PSC meeting.</p>	PMO	January of 2021	No
<p>2. Adopt the theory of change proposed in Appendix 9 to clarify the vision and mission of the project, role in the 6+1 programme and promote ecological civilisation all of which are designed to also support the NFGA/MEE report on targets under the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, in particular relevant Aichi Targets;</p>	<b>partially accepted</b>	<p>6+1 Programme has been completed in 2019 except Jiangxi. We can add “promotion of China’s ecological civilization and contribution to achieve China’s targets under SDG 2030” as development goal into the revised Result Matrix</p>	PMO	End of 2022	No
<p>3. Agree to an exchange of letters (or amendment to the Prodoc if necessary) allowing for a revision of the project’s outputs, including their assignment to different components where it is agreed they are misplaced. Alternatively, an agreement should be explored and consensus reached that allows for a complete revision of the Results Matrix to be accepted in lieu of the exchange of letters mentioned above. The revision process should take into account the contents of recommendation 1 and 2 above (includes coordination between the project and</p>	<b>partially accepted</b>	<p>We have already improved some result indicator in Result Matrix based on recommendation and Change of Theory. The original structure of the Result Matrix remains the same.</p>	FAO, PMO, CTA	January of 2021	No

Anhui and Hubei provinces) and alignment with the ToC provided in Appendix 9 of this report.					
4. Proposed outcome for component 1: Provincial and sector development plans are designed and implemented in compliance with spatial/land use plans, in which the conservation and sustainable use of wetland ecosystems, together with risk management, are fully integrated and coordinated with Anhui and Hubei Provinces. In addition, define what constitutes “effective” management and consider including community participation in spatial/land-use planning, risk mapping and mitigation in the definition;	<b>partially accepted</b>	Provincial and sector development plans will be designed and implemented in compliance with spatial/land use plans. But “the conservation and sustainable use of wetland ecosystems, together with risk management, are fully integrated and coordinated with Anhui and Hubei Provinces” are beyond the design of Prodoc and exceeded the authority of Jiangxi Province. PMO will incorporate “the effective definition” into Wetland Management Guidelines.	PMO	2023	No
5. Proposed outcome for component 2: Wetland PA management guides the implementation of provincial and sector development plans, based on co-management, inter-county and ecosystem approaches, that leads to the establishment of sustainable local communities in and around the wetland PA system;	<b>accepted</b>	PMO has formulated these outcomes into the indicator column of Result Matrix;	PMO	End of 2022	No
6. Proposed outcome for component 3: The JWRIMS – supported by an effective communication strategy - establishes itself as the IMS to be upscaled for the benefit of the middle reaches of the Yangtze River basin to support all sectors take informed and coordinated decisions on socio-economic and spatial/land-use planning (and disaster risk management) in all wetland PAs systems (including buffer zones) in Jiangxi, Anhui and Hubei provinces.	<b>rejected</b>	The recommendation goes beyond the design of Prodoc and exceeded the authority of Jiangxi Province.			
7. Output 1.2: reassign the specific parts of this output that relate to component 2 (establishment and operation of Wetland Field Stations and establish three operational demonstration county wetland nature reserves) and ensure the expansion of geographic coverage is quantified with baseline data, so that it can be used as an indicator for JxDoF to monitor the expansion of its management services;	<b>accepted</b>	The expansion of geographic coverage will be quantified with baseline data as recommended.	PMO	End of 2022	
8. Output 1.4: reassign relevant parts of this output	<b>rejected</b>	GEF have strict rules and procedures in revising	PMO	End of	

<p>(community outreach education and economic valuation) to component 3. It is recommended the main elements of the valuation are updated at the end of the Five-Year Plan, when the JWRIMS is in full operation to support efforts to incorporate wetland values into provincial accounting systems (as foreseen in the Aichi Target 2) and designed to support informed and effective cross-sector coordination on sector planning and budgeting.</p>		<p>the Prodoc and Result Matrix. We had better keep community outreach education and economic valuation in Component 1. As we explain before, the valuation results are used in JPWPAMS and “community outreach education for implementing Jiangxi Province Wetland Protection Ordinance” contribute to strengthened legal, regulatory frameworks for wetland PAs in Jiangxi, so it makes sense to keep them in output1.4</p> <p>“the main elements of the valuation are updated at the end of the Five-Year Plan, when the JWRIMS is in full operation to support efforts to incorporate wetland values into provincial accounting systems (as foreseen in the Aichi Target 2) and designed to support informed and effective cross-sector coordination on sector planning and budgeting” is hard to achieve</p>		2022	
<p>9. Meanwhile, the remaining elements of output 1.4 (review legal/regulatory framework and integration of wetland conservation recommendations in the governmental development planning process) should be modified to secure the integration of wetland conservation and its sustainable use in the socio-economic and spatial/land-use planning process (managed by the Jiangxi Development and Reform Commission and Department for Natural Resources respectively) in urban/rural plans (managed by the Department or Housing) and in the provincial sector development planning and reform process in order the legal and regulatory framework fully protects wetland PA systems from change of use (especially where ecological compensation reverts farmland to wetlands, but which could be susceptible to conversion into farmland at a later date).</p>	accepted	<p>The policy consultant has forwarded relevant policy recommendations to the JxFoD. However, the modification of the laws and regulations has its specific procedures and requirements. This is out of project’s ability.</p>			
<p>10. In addition, it is recommended to assess possible policy</p>	accepted	<p>The policy consultant will forward relevant policy</p>			

and legal reforms in consultation with the Environmental Investment Committee of the Provincial People’s Congress that aim at reducing dependency on direct provincial funding allocations to wetland PA systems to cross-sector cost sharing approaches, on applying international good practices concerning the wetland PA system management and funding (including opportunities to raise income through partnerships with private and non-governmental entities, provincial/local fiscal measures, voluntary contributions, application of PES and carbon trading initiatives at the provincial level, etc. (taking into account Nature Reserve administrations cannot generate income by law);		recommendations to the JxFoD through which the recommendations will be submitted to the Environmental Investment Committee of the Provincial People’s Congress. However, the modification of the laws and regulations has its specific procedures and requirements. We cannot assure policy and legal reforms can happen, this is out of project’s ability.			
11. Output 3.2: reassign to component 1. It is recommended the text is modified to include training on the integration of wetland PA management within the context of coordinated spatial/land-use planning and risk management to support and guide sector development planning in wetland ecosystems (emphasising the importance of spatial/land-use planning in the upper and middle watersheds of wetland PAs;	<b>partially accepted</b>	1. The change of the result matrix may lead to the difficulty to compare among PPRs and PIRs in terms of outputs and outcomes. we suggest keeping it in component 3.  2. PMO already included training on the integration of wetland PA management within the context of coordinated spatial/land-use planning and risk management into training plan	PMO	End of 2022	
12. Output 3.3: refocus the public awareness and outreach activities under a communication strategy that includes information on how spatial/land-use planning can support component 2 achieve effective wetland management, conserve biodiversity and, with the inclusion of risk management/risk mapping/restoration techniques, increase the resilience of local communities and their wetlands.	<b>accepted</b>	PMO will translate and develop the relevant education materials based on the available technical outputs	PMO	August of 2021	
13. Assess and modify the project budget and reassign funds where there are funding gaps, or determine alternative sources.	<b>accepted</b>	The budget has been revised and was reviewed and cleared in the 3rd PSC meeting.	FAO, PMO, CTA	January of 2021	
14. Opportunities to increase the visibility of the project and GEF’s commitment to save globally important biodiversity and habitats. To support this initiative, it is	<b>accepted</b>	We will use the logo specifically designed for Poyang Lake International Bird Watching Week to promote the public’s association in Jiangxi	PMO	December of 2021	

<p>highly recommended the project consults local communities and schools on the adoption of a suitable logo to promote the public’s association in Jiangxi Province as well as throughout China and internationally, that the PWEPA is dedicated to conserving globally important biodiversity.</p>		<p>Province as well as throughout China and internationally, that the PWEPA is dedicated to conserving globally important biodiversity.</p>			
<p>15.Risk management: METT and KAP should include questions that track awareness of the role of risk management in enhancing resilience of wetland PAs and the local communities that live in and around them (within the PWEPA);</p>	<p><b>partially accepted</b></p>	<p>The PMO will consult with the Capacity building consultant and the KAP survey consultant to see how to deal with this issue</p>		<p>MID-2021</p>	
<p>16.Monitoring: there is a need to improve outcome (results) monitoring. This should include baseline data and targets to support the establishment of measurable indicators that are timebound as well as numerical. Baseline data should ensure there is ongoing monitoring of the wetland habitats (in terms of land area) that are brought under management to show progress in relation to “expansion of geographic coverage of operationally effective wetland PAs” (output 1.2 in the Prodoc) relating to the PWEPA and ultimately for the rest of PAs in Jiangxi Province. In this way this data can be fully integrated into the JWRIMS and support the identification of management gaps and/or scale-up good practices that support effective land-use and sector planning, ecological restoration, communications, etc. An example of how to track this data is provided in Table 5 below. To support the project’s strategic relevance and sustainability monitoring should also include the project’s contribution to meeting the NBCSAP and, in particular, relevant Aichi Targets. In this way the above-mentioned communication strategy can also enhance outreach the importance of addressing the causes of biodiversity loss; namely the loss of wetland habitats that are fundamental to the wetland species protection plans promoted by the project, but also its contribution to reducing the effects of climate</p>	<p><b>partially accepted</b></p>	<p>The PMO will contact relevant consultants to develop a monitoring &amp; evaluation framework to track the data of wetland d under effective management.</p>		<p>MID-2021</p>	

variability and change;					
17.PSC: An exit strategy should be produced taking into consideration all the recommendations in this report, paying particular attention to ensuring the proposed coordination mechanism above, has a suitable secretariat that has the authority to supervise spatial/land-use compliance in the field with the support of the local communities, which implies an expansion of co-management agreements including monitoring of land-use changes.	accepted	We are formulating the Existing Strategy and it will be reviewed and cleared in the 4th PSC meeting.	FAO, CTA, PMO	End of 2021	

#### Adjustments to the project strategy.

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	No	
Project Indicators/Targets	Yes	(1) As recommended by the MTR evaluation team, we add a development goal for the project, i.e.” realize the coordinated and sustainable development of wetland protection and social economy in Jiangxi Province, promote ecological civilization, contribute to the NFGA/MEE report on targets under the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, in particular relevant Aichi Targets”; (2) Indicator in Component 3: “number of people per year who visit the wetlands database platform website to find data about wetlands in Jiangxi Province.” was canceled. . In view of the fact that the future maintenance of the website cannot meet the provincial government regulations for website information update, security guarantees and operational fund, so it would not be able to build a website in the information system



### Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
<b>Project extension</b>	Original NTE: April 6, 2022                      Revised NTE: 6 October, 2023  Justification: The COVID-19 pandemic and floods in Poyang Lake Region in 2020 have overall negative impacts on the whole project implementation in 2020, therefore, the MTR recommended to extend the project implementation duration until October 2023., which has been approved by PSC.

## 8.Stakeholders Engagement

**Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))**

If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:

If a stakeholder engagement plan was not requested for your project at CEO endorsement stage, please

- list all stakeholders engaged in the project
- please indicate if the project works with Civil Society Organizations and/or NGOs
- briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.

Please also indicate if the private sector has been involved in your project and provide the nature of the private sector actors, their role in the project and the way they were involved

(1) Identified stakeholders:

- a) Wetland Center, State Forestry Administration;
- b) Jiangxi Provincial Government;
- c) Jiangxi Finance Department;
- d) Jiangxi Forestry Department, Wetland Management Office; Protected Area Administration Division;
- e) Jiangxi Development and Reform Commission;
- f) Jiangxi Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs;
- g) Jiangxi Department of Water Resources;
- h) Jiangxi Provincial Department of Ecology and Environment;
- i) Jiangxi Provincial Department of Culture and Tourism (new added for mainstreaming the Eco-tourism activities of the co-management component);
- j) Jiangxi Provincial Department of Natural Resources (new added and will be responsible for approving the establishment of the natural reserves, spatial planning) ;
- k) Jiangxi Provincial Administration of Market Supervision (new added, the Division of Standardization responsible for approval of the Wetland Management Strategy and Standard and Guidelines)
- l) Poyang Lake National Natural Reserve Administration and its field protection stations;
- m) Nanji National Natural Reserve Administration and its Field Protection Stations;

- n) Duchang Provincial Natural Reserve Administration and its field protection stations;
- o) Three pilot county-level nature reserve ( Hunyun Tundra Swan NR, Liaohuachi NR, Kangshan Lake NR)
- p) County Governments and Forestry Bureau, Agricultural Bureau, Water Resource Bureau, Development and Reform Commission, Land Administration, etc.
- q) Schools in Poyang Lake Region
- r) NGOs, IUCN, WWF, ICF etc.

(2) Stakeholders' Engagement Events

- a) Expanded the memberships of PSC by including all above mentioned stakeholders into the PSC, so that they can directly involve in the review of relevant outputs and in the policy and mainstreaming consultation events in the coming two years when the project already produced all expected results;
- b) Involved relevant stakeholders and their staff to participate in GEF project training and study tours, so they will get insight into the project and relevant outputs related to their missions in wetland management.
- c) Consultant meeting and workshop on Strategy/Standards & Guidelines and PA Management Plans and Framework held in August and November 2019;
- d) Co-Management Consultation Workshop held end of October and beginning of November 2019;

## 9. Gender Mainstreaming

**Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO**

**Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)?**

Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment? Please briefly indicate the gender differences.

Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender impacts and results?

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
- improving women's participation and decision making; and or
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

- (1) The project design already considered the gender mainstreaming, a gender mainstreaming plan already prepared by PMO;
- (2) PLNNR/PMO has nominated 40% female staff working in the project;
- (3) In all carried out capacity building activities and training courses and workshops, about 30-35% female participants involved, which matches the actual gender ratio of project staff and technical and management staff of the field stations by all NRs and project partners.
- (4) Encouraging women's participation and benefit are considered in the Community Co-Management Outputs and will be applied in the project planning, selecting beneficiaries, beneficiaries training and whole activity implementation process;
- (5) KAP survey has interviewed 40-50% of female respondents.

## 10. Knowledge Management Activities

**Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval**

**1. Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.**

**No, we don't have a knowledge management strategy. But based on recommendations of the MTR team, we now employed an M&E consultant to provide comprehensive guidance on project management including the knowledge management. Good practices were already described in the 2019-2020 PIR.**

**2. Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.**

Yes, we made a communication strategy after the MTR.

**3. Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental benefits. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.**

### **Participatory community co-management makes a new life for local residents in Poyang Lake region**

Du Tianwen, a 50-year-old man who grew up in the Poyang Lake region, has a deep affection for his hometown. Flocks of migratory birds flying over the wetlands while thousands of reeds waving like snow makes the most beautiful scene in his mind. What he did not expect was that Poyang Lake could light up his clouded life one day. In his early years, Tianwen and his wife had to stay at home to take care of their sick mother and young children. The whole family was surviving a hard life relying on limited income from farming on their 20-acre farmland. In September 2018, FAO-GEF Jiangxi project and Poyang Lake National Nature Reserve jointly initiated a community co-management programme in Poyang Lake region aiming to strengthen conservation of wetland nature reserves and provide conservation-related benefits to local residents. One of the activities was to employ local villagers in protection and monitoring work of the reserves. After receiving professional



Du Tianwen is on regular patrolling

training, Tianwen has taken up his post and received a monthly salary of 1,500 yuan.

There was a flood this summer, seriously affecting Tianwen's crop harvesting. However, fortunately, I have a stable income from bird protection work funded by the programme," said Tianwen.

In late September each year, migratory birds gradually arrive at Poyang Lake for wintering. During this period, Tianwen rides a motorcycle to patrol the lake area everyday, wearing a pair of rain boots and carrying a telescope and a notebook. When encountering bad weather and poor road conditions, he even chose to patrol on foot for nearly 15 kilometers. Tough weather makes lake patrolling a very difficult job in winter. Suffering from cold and hunger often happens to him. After patrolling, he could not even feel his feet. Nevertheless, Tianwen still likes winter the most. Because it is the season that migratory birds come back to refresh Poyang Lake. Du Tianwen and field station staff are clearing away fishing net "With the company of migratory birds, patrolling is much more interesting!" Siberian cranes, White-naped cranes, hooded cranes, grey cranes, swans, black storks, and oriental white storks, Tianwen counted the migratory birds as if enumerating his family treasures. If he discovered any behavior that damages migratory bird's habitat or found any dead or injured birds, he must report to the field station immediately. After September, more and more wintering birds arrive in Poyang Lake, so do the tourists, who come to watch and take photos of birds. "My primary job is to provide guidance for tourists to prevent them disturbing or driving birds away. Migratory birds are very smart and vigilant that any small noise would scare them away." His words were full of love for the migratory birds. If Tianwen originally did this job for earning a living, now he does it from love.

In the past two years, Tianwen has learned to understand Poyang Lake from a "professional" and ecological perspective. "Protecting birds and wetlands actually contributes to protecting our homeland," said Tianwen.

In addition to employing patrolling workers, the FAO-GEF Jiangxi project has also signed 13 co-management agreements with local villages and social and civil organizations to support local alternative livelihood such as agritainment(farm-stay house), fish culture and Eco-tourism.

#### **4. Please provide the links to publications, video materials, etc.**

During this reporting period, following project supported education events and activities were publicized in the public media (just name a few):

- (1) [http://ly.jiangxi.gov.cn/art/2020/12/16/art\\_39794\\_2983254.html](http://ly.jiangxi.gov.cn/art/2020/12/16/art_39794_2983254.html)(Official website of the Jiangxi Provincial Forestry Department: the middle term review for Jiangxi GEF -FAO project t was carried out and received satisfactory rating result )
- (2) <http://pc.yun.jxntv.cn/p/419366.html> (Jiangxi TV: FAO-GEF project supports to carry out finless porpoise survey in Poyang Lake region)
- (3) [http://www.jxly.gov.cn/id\\_402848b769e67bf60169e735cec8040b/news.shtml](http://www.jxly.gov.cn/id_402848b769e67bf60169e735cec8040b/news.shtml)( Xinhua Net:Series of public educational outreach carried out in 2021 Bird Loving Week)

- (4) <http://pc.yun.jxntv.cn/p/415076.html> (Jiangxi TV: the 4<sup>th</sup> PSC meeting was held in Nanchang )
- (5) <http://pc.yun.jxntv.cn/p/414266.html>(Jiangxi TV: natural education for students I)
- (6) <http://pc.yun.jxntv.cn/p/412485.html> (Jiangxi TV: FAO-GEF project supports to carry out Water Deer survey in Poyang Lake region)
- (7) <https://xhpfmapi.zhongguowangshi.com/vh512/share/9724782?channel=weixinp> (Xinhua News Agency: story of the Poyang Lake Migratory Birds Rescue Center)
- (8) [https://article.xuexi.cn/articles/index.html?art\\_id=6496894523716956114&item\\_id=6496894523716956114&study\\_style\\_id=feeds\\_default&pid=&ptype=-1&source=share&share\\_to=wx\\_single](https://article.xuexi.cn/articles/index.html?art_id=6496894523716956114&item_id=6496894523716956114&study_style_id=feeds_default&pid=&ptype=-1&source=share&share_to=wx_single) ( Learning Power APP: Story of the front-line bird protection workers in Poyang Lake)
- (9) [http://ly.jiangxi.gov.cn/art/2021/4/2/art\\_39793\\_3307866.html](http://ly.jiangxi.gov.cn/art/2021/4/2/art_39793_3307866.html) (Official website of the Jiangxi Provincial Forestry Department:FAO representative came to Poyang Lake for field visit)
- (10) <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/3k17eRg33q-SoRD9Jrik9Q> (Wechat Official Account of the Poyang Lake National Nature Reserve: FAO-GEF project organized training in GIS technology for PWEPA nature reserve staff)
- (11) <http://ex.chinadaily.com.cn/exchange/partners/82/rss/channel/cn/columns/80x78w/stories/WS5fdacab0a3101e7ce9735b88.html> ( China Daily: the Cultural Innovation Design Contest was officially launched on 10 October 2020 )

**5.Does the project have a communication and/or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses**

Yes, Ms. Liu Fangjing, E-mail: [gef\\_public@126.com](mailto:gef_public@126.com)

## 11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

**Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.**

If applies, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities

Do indigenous peoples have an active participation in the project activities? How?

There is no indigenous peoples in project sites.

## 12. Innovative Approaches

**Please provide a brief description of an innovative<sup>25</sup> approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation**

***Interesting and diversified wetland protection community education and publicity activities***

- ✓ On 10 October, 2020, GEF project organized school wetland and bird protection thematic activities as an event of “13<sup>th</sup> World Migratory Bird Day”;
- ✓ On 21 May 2021 as a community education event of “International Biodiversity Conservation Day”, GEF project supported the thematic event in Duchang County, organized student knowledge contests on wetland conservation, bird protection, knowledge contest on biodiversity of wetland, etc.
- ✓ The Cultural Innovation Design Contest themed on “discover the beauty of Poyang Lake” was officially launched on 10 October 2020 and ended submissions on 9 December 2020. As a public welfare thematic event for World Migratory Bird Day, this contest is another large-scale promotion event following the first “Poyang Lake International Bird Watching Week” held in 2019. The event and winners’ works are even presented in the “learning power” App which is an app developed by the Publicity Department of the Communist Party of China.

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<sup>25</sup> Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*



### 13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

**Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptive measures taken to continue with the project implementation.**

- Are the outcomes/outputs still achievable within the project period.
- Yes.
- Will the timing of the project MTR or TE be affected/delayed?
- The MTR was planned to be held in March 2020. Because of the COVID 19 pandemic, the MTR was not able to be carried out until July 2020.
- What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc.
- Because of the travel restriction caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the co-management consultant Ms. Wang Li, who lives in Australia, cannot return China to provide on-site guidance. In order to speed up the progress of co-management program, the PMO and Ms Wang Li reached a consensus to terminate the consultant contract. Now the PMO already completed the recruitment of new community co-management consultant
- Are there good practices and lessons learned to be shared?

## 14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>26</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	Office of Three Gorges	Cash	\$7,530,000	\$4,137,000		\$4,137,000
National Government	National Development and Reform Commission	Cash	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000		\$1,600,000
National Government	Jiangxi Province Forestry Department	Cash	\$15,850,000	\$20,091,429		\$20,800,000
Local Government	Duchang County Forestry Bureau and Nanchang City Forestry Bureau	In-kind	\$1,250,000	\$2,406,957		\$2,605,000
NGO	International Crane Foundation	Cash	\$142,000	\$142,000		\$142,000
Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)	Science and Technology Project of Beautiful China Ecological Civilization	In-kind	0	\$58,800		\$300,000
FAO	FAO	In-kind	\$320,000	\$28,000		\$320,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$26,692,000</b>	<b>\$28,464,186</b>		<b>\$29,616,000</b>

**Please explain any significant changes in project financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement**

<sup>26</sup> Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Other.

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

**Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

**Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.